Week Ten

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2^{nd} December

- **Graphs**: consists of the following:
 - Set V which contains **vertices** and set A with **arrows**,
 - -s and t are the **source** and **target** functions respectively.

Note: From every graph we can get a *preorder*. **Hasse Diagram** is a graph that gives a *presentation* of a preorder (P, \leq) . (See page.14)

- Total order: They are posets (partially ordered sets), with an additional condition: "for all x, y, either $x \le y$ or $y \le x$ ". (They should be comparable)
- Partitions can be made from preorders. (See page.16)
- Preorder of **upper sets** (U(X) contains q, if $p, q \in X$ and $p \leq q$) on a discrete preorder on set X is same as power set P(X).
- **Product Preorder:** Given (P, \leq) and (Q, \leq) , we define $(P \times Q, \leq)$ such that:

$$(p,q) \leqslant (p',q') \iff p \leqslant p' \& q \leqslant q'$$

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• Monotone map is a structure preserving function $f: A \to B$, such that:

$$\forall x, y \in A$$
, if $x \leq_A y$ then $f(x) \leq_B f(y)$.

Cardinality is a function which maps a set to a natural number (which is the number of elements in the set). This function is a monotone map, as:

if
$$X \subseteq Y$$
, then $n(X) \leq n(Y)$.

If a map $f: X \to Y$ exists, then there exists a monotone map $g; Prt(Y) \to Prt(X)$. (Prt(X) gives the set of all partitions on X).

If f and q are monotones, then $f \circ q$ is also monotone.

Let P be a preorder. Monotone maps $P \to \mathcal{B}$ are in one-to-one correspondence with upper sets of P. (See page.22).

- Yoneda Lemma: to know an element is the same as knowing its upper set (the relationships it has with other elements). (see page 20).
- Pullback map: Let P and Q be preorders, and $f: P \to Q$ be a monotone map. Then we can define a montone map $g: U(Q) \to U(P)$ which is called the *pullback along f.* (U(X)) is the set of all uppersets of X).