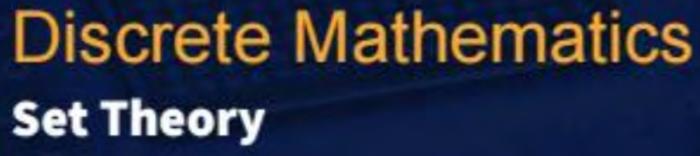
CS & IT





DPP 08 Discussion notes









TOPICS TO BE COVERED

01 Question

02 Discussion



Let (A, R) be a poset, then the number of below statements that are false is?



- I. If (A, R) is a lattice, then it is a total order (false)
- II. If (A, R) is a total order, then it is a lattice.

Ans:1.



- 12 (
- 23

- 0
- 2
- (3)





If (A, R) is a lattice, with A finite, then (A, R) has:



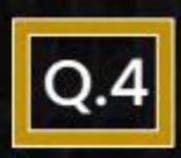
- A. Only greatest element.
- B. Only least element.
- C. A greatest element and a least element.
- D. None of these

Let M (R) be the relation matrix for relation R on A, with |A| = n. If |W|(A, R) is total order, then the number of 1's appear in M(R)



A.
$$n + \binom{n}{2}$$

11 22 33.	12 13 23	CF
	n(2	
1 2 3	n+n(2.	
2		C
3		



Let $D_{30} = \{1,2,3,5,6,10,15,30\}$ and let the relation '|' be a partial ordering on D_{30} . The greatest lower bound of 10 and 15 is? [MCQ]



- A.
- 3
- В.
- 1
- C.
- D. 6

- 9(d(10,15)
 - 5

Q.5

For $U = \{1, 2, 3\}$, Let A = P(U). Define the relation R on A by B R C if $B \subseteq C$. How many ordered pairs are there in the relation R?





$$= \{12 | 30, 2 | 1.$$

$$3 co^{20} + 3 c_{1} 2^{1} + 3 c_{2} 2^{2} + 3 c_{3} 2^{3} = 3^{3} = 27$$

$$\frac{3}{2} 3 c_{1} 2^{1} 2^{1} = (2+1)^{3} = 3^{3} = 27$$



