

CS & IT ENGINEERING

DISCRETE MATHS SET THEORY



Lecture No. 12



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TOPICS

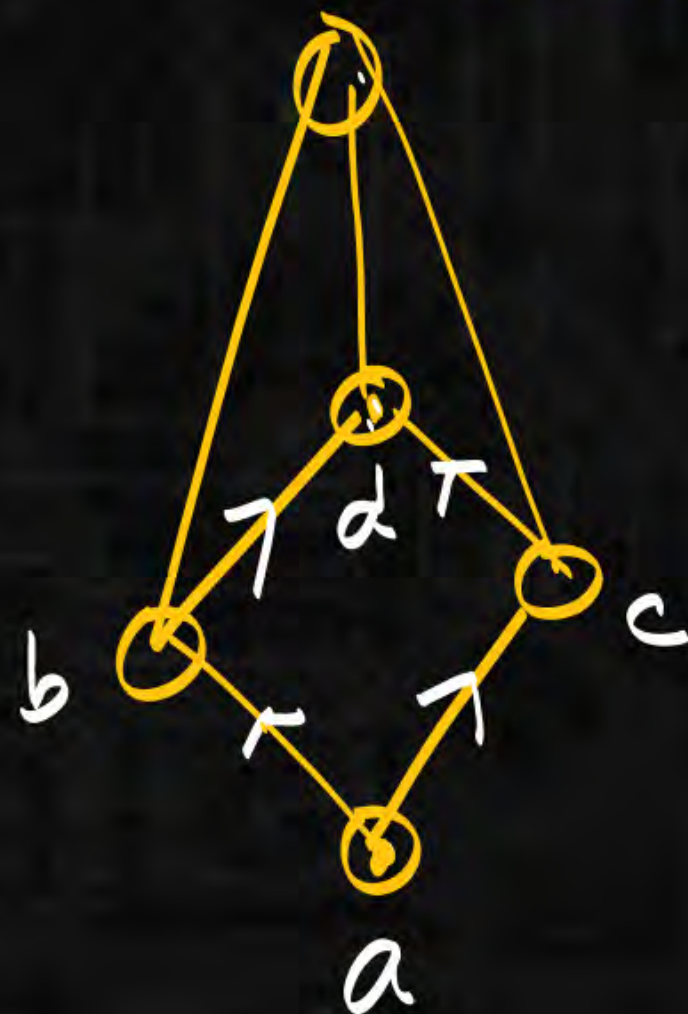
01 GLB / LUB

02 LATTICE

3 TYPES OF LATTICE

$$\text{lub}(b, c) = d.$$

$$\text{glb}(b, c) = a.$$



1.



2.

$$\text{lub}(b, c) = e.$$

$$\text{glb}(b, c) = a.$$



3.

B is sublattice
of A

- 1) $B \subseteq A$.
- 2) glb & lub of each pair of B must be same as in A.

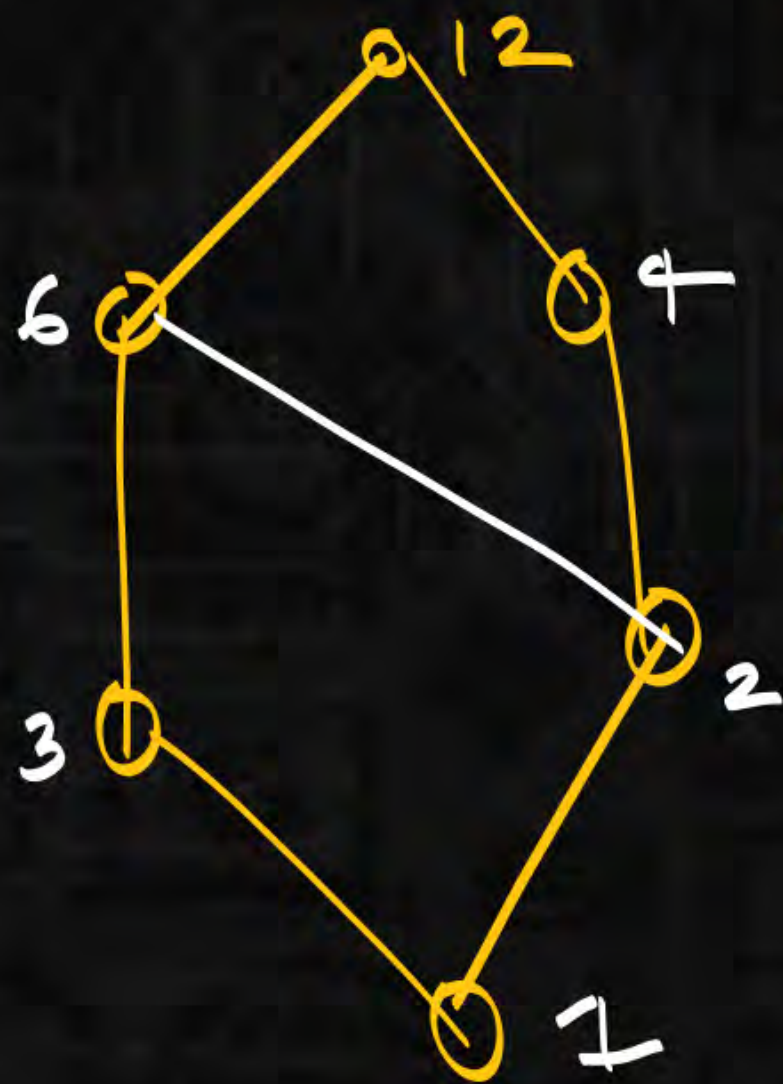
Distributive lattice:

$\wedge \rightarrow \text{glb}$ $\vee \rightarrow \text{lub}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \forall a \\ \forall b \\ \forall c \end{array} \right\} \begin{cases} a \vee (b \wedge c) = (a \vee b) \wedge (a \vee c) \checkmark \\ a \wedge (b \vee c) = (a \wedge b) \vee (a \wedge c) \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$(D_{12,1})$

Distributive lattice / not complement lattice



$6' = \text{N.A.}$

$$6 \vee (4 \wedge 2) = (6 \vee 4) \wedge (6 \vee 2)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\text{gcd}(4, 2)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$6 \vee 2$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\text{lub}(6, 2)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\text{lcm}(6, 2)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$6$$

$$\text{lcm}(6, 4) \wedge \text{lcm}(6, 2)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$12 \wedge 6$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\text{gcd}(6, 12)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$6$$

$$6 \wedge (4 \vee 2) = (6 \wedge 4) \vee (6 \wedge 2)$$

$2, 3, 12$

$(D_n, 1) \rightarrow \text{lattice.}$

\hookrightarrow Distributive lattice.

$(D_{60}, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{q|b} &\rightarrow \underline{qcd.} \\ \underline{lub} &\rightarrow \underline{lcm.} \end{aligned}$$

$(P(A), \subseteq)$ Distributive lattice.

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{lub} &\rightarrow \underline{v} \rightarrow v \\ \underline{q|b} &\rightarrow \underline{d} \rightarrow \wedge \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{1v(2 \wedge 3) = (1v2) \wedge (1v3)}$$

$$1v(2 \cap 3) = (1v2) \cap (1v3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1v \emptyset &= 12 \cap 13 \\ 1 &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

(D60,1)

$\left(\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60\}, 1 \right)$ $\rightarrow \text{lcm/qcd.}$

$$10 \vee (\underline{12 \wedge 15}) = (10 \vee 12) \wedge (10 \vee 15)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\underline{q|b(12, 15)}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$10 \vee -$$

$$\text{lcm}(10, -)$$

$$=$$

$$(\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}, \leq) \quad \vee \rightarrow \text{lub} \rightarrow \max\{.,.\}$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \wedge \rightarrow \text{glb} \rightarrow \min\{.,.\}$$



Every TOSET is always Distributive lattice

$$\text{lub}(1, 2) = \max\{1, 2\} = 2$$

$$\text{glb}(1, 2) = \min\{1, 2\} = 1$$

$$1 \vee (2 \wedge 3) = (1 \vee 2) \wedge (1 \vee 3)$$

$$\max(1, \min\{2, 3\}) = (\max\{1, 2\}, \max\{1, 3\}) \min$$

$$\begin{aligned} \downarrow \\ \max(1, 2) = 2 \quad \min(2, 3) \\ = 2 \end{aligned}$$

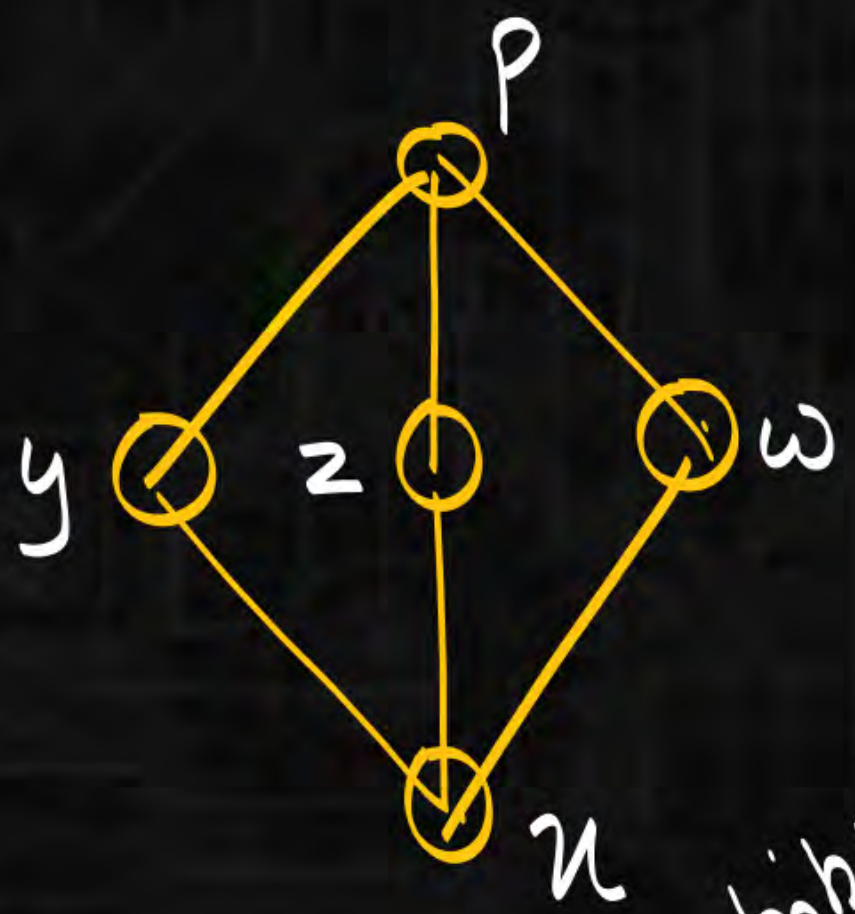


$\vee \rightarrow \text{lub} \rightarrow \text{max.}$
 $\wedge \rightarrow \text{glb} \rightarrow \text{min}$

$a \vee (b \wedge c)$
 $\text{max}(a, \text{min}\{b, c\})$

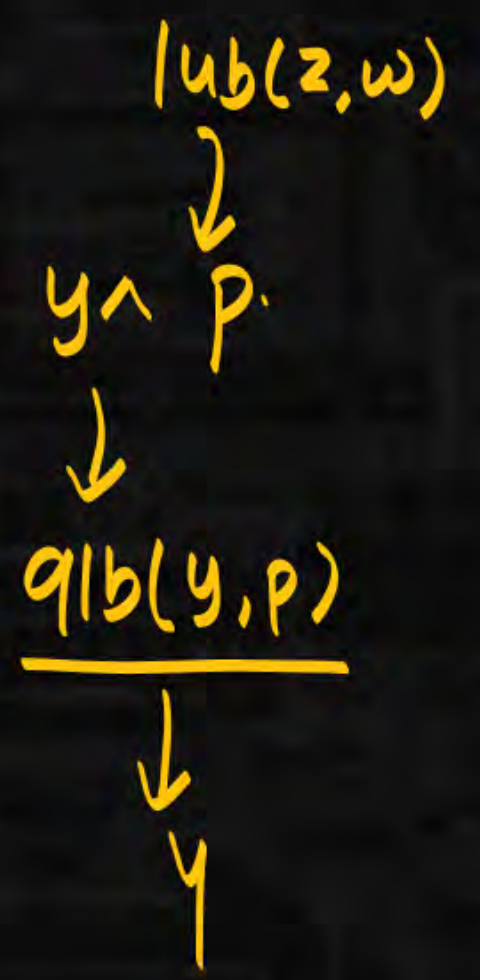
$(a \vee b) \wedge (a \vee c)$
 $\text{min}(\text{max}\{a, b\}, \text{max}\{a, c\})$

GE/LF
bounded.
 \downarrow
complement

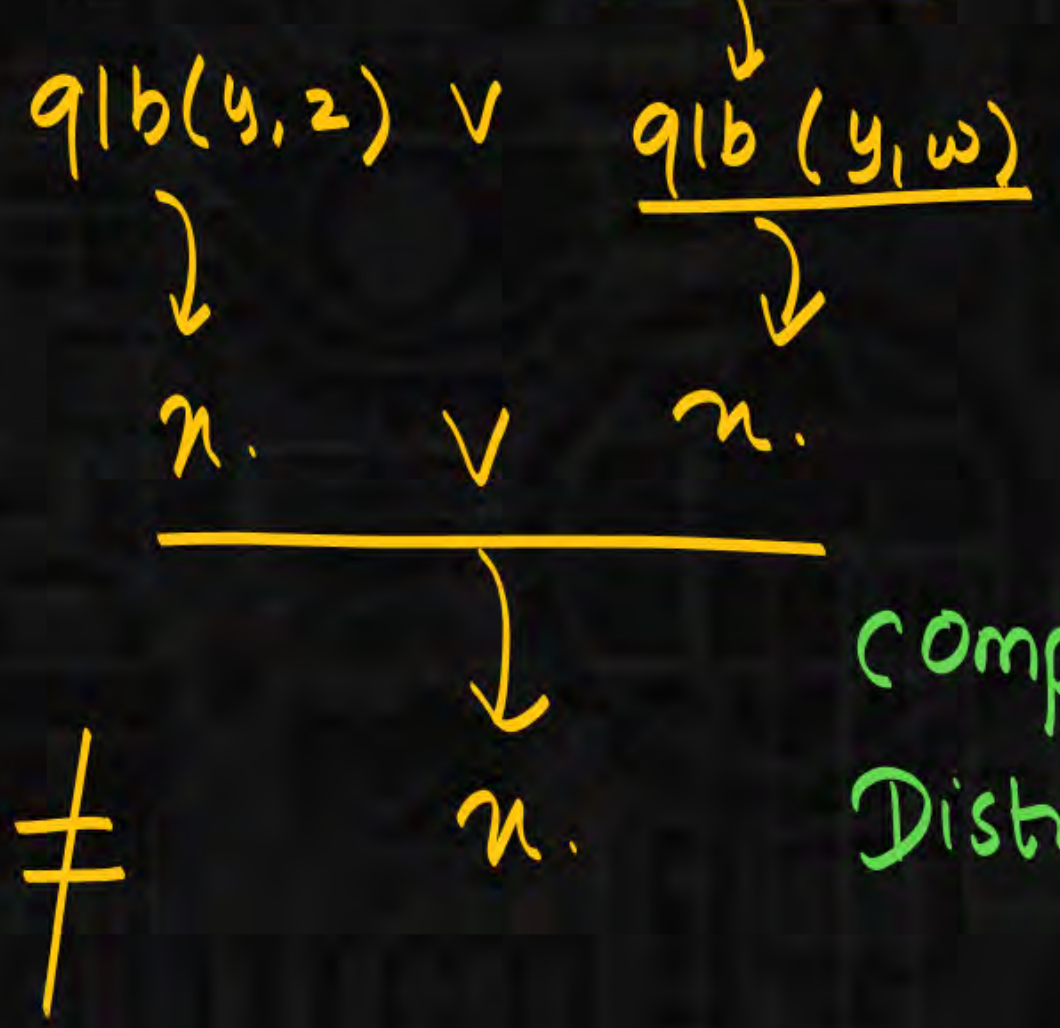


not distributive
lattice

$$y \wedge (z \vee w) =$$



$$(y \wedge z) \vee (y \wedge w)$$



complement ✓
Distributive X.

Boolean algebra = lattice \wedge complement \wedge

$$a + a = a$$

$$a \cdot a = a$$

$$a + b = b + a$$

$$a \cdot b = b \cdot a$$

$$a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c$$

$$a \cdot (b \cdot c) = (a \cdot b) \cdot c$$

$$a + (a \cdot b) = a$$

$$a \cdot (a + b) = a$$

$$a + b = 1$$

$$a \cdot b = 0$$

Distributive

$$a + (b \cdot c) = (a + b) \cdot (a + c)$$

$$a \cdot (b + c) = (a \cdot b) + (a \cdot c)$$

$$(P(A), \subseteq)$$

