

Homework 2

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Problem 1. *Prove the formula*

$$\binom{r}{r} + \binom{r+1}{r} + \binom{r+2}{r} + \cdots + \binom{n}{r} = \binom{n+1}{r+1}$$

Solution.

1.

Problem 2. *Let $(X, \preceq_1), (Y, \preceq_2)$ be (partially) ordered sets. We say that they are isomorphic if there exists a bijection $f: X \rightarrow Y$ such that for every $x, y \in X$, we have $x \preceq_1 y$ if and only if $f(x) \preceq_2 f(y)$.*

Solution.

Problem 3. *Prove or disprove: If a partially ordered set (X, \preceq) has a single minimal element, then it is a smallest element as well.*

Solution.

Problem 4. *Let (X, \preceq) and (X', \preceq') be partially ordered sets. A mapping $f: X \rightarrow X'$ is called an embedding of (X, \preceq) into (X', \preceq') if the following conditions hold:*

- *f is an injective mapping;*
- *$f(x) \preceq' f(y)$ if and only if $x \preceq y$.*

Now consider the following problem:

- a) Describe an embedding of the set $\{1, 2\} \times \mathbb{N}$ with the lexicographic ordering into the ordered set (\mathbb{Q}, \leq) .*
- b) Solve the analog of a) with the set $N \times N$ (ordered lexicographically) instead of $\{1, 2\} \times N$.*

Solution.

Problem 5. *Prove the following strengthening of the **Erdos-Szekeres Lemma**: Let \mathcal{K}, \mathcal{L} be natural numbers. Then every sequence of real numbers of length $\mathcal{K}\mathcal{L} + 1$ contains a nondecreasing subsequence of length $\mathcal{K} + 1$ or a decreasing subsequence of length $\mathcal{L} + 1$.*

Proof.