

**Q1.** Draw diagrams representing every possible partial order (up to isomorphism) with exactly 4 elements. Note that it is probably helpful for you to use a notation that allows you to omit relationships that are forced by the axioms of reflexivity and transitivity. Which of these posets are chain complete? Which of these posets are linear orders? Which of these posets are well-orders? Which of these posets are lattices? Which of these posets are complete lattices?

**(3 marks)**

**Q2.**

- (i) Prove that every complete lattice has a unique maximal element.
- (ii) Give an example of an infinite chain complete poset with no unique maximal element.
- (iii) Prove that any closed interval on  $\mathbb{R}$  ( $[a, b]$ ) with the usual order ( $\leq$ ) is a complete lattice (you may assume the properties of  $\mathbb{R}$  that you assume in Calculus class).
- (iv) Say that a poset is *almost chain complete* if every nonempty chain has an l.u.b. Give an example of an almost chain complete poset with no minimal element.

**(4 marks)**

**Q3.** Give an example of a partial order in which every pair of elements has an upper bound, but not every pair of elements has a l.u.b.

**(2 marks)**

**Q4.** Define a relation  $\preceq$  on  $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$  (so  $\preceq \subseteq (\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}) \times (\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})$ ) by

$$(x, y) \preceq (z, w) \text{ if and only if } x < z \text{ or } (x = z \text{ and } y \leq w)$$

where  $<$  and  $\leq$  are the usual “less than (or equals)” relations on  $\mathbb{N}$ . Prove that  $(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}, \preceq)$  is a linear order. Is it a well-order? Either prove your answer (you may assume that  $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$  is a well-order) or provide a counterexample.

**(3 marks)**

**Q5.** Define a relation  $\preceq$  on  $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$  by

$$(x, y) \preceq (z, w) \text{ if and only if } x \leq z \text{ and } y \leq w$$

where  $\leq$  is the usual “less than or equals” relation on  $\mathbb{N}$ . Prove that  $(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}, \preceq)$  is a poset. Is it a linear order? Is it a lattice? Prove your answers.

**(3 marks)**

**Q6.** Define a relation  $\preceq$  on  $\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}$  by

$$(x, y, p) \preceq (z, w, q) \text{ if and only if } x \leq z \text{ or } (y \leq w \text{ and } p \leq q)$$

where  $\leq$  is the usual “less than or equals” relation on  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Is  $(\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}, \preceq)$  a poset? Prove your answer.

**(1 marks)**

**Q7.** Let  $A$  and  $B$  be sets and let  $f : A \longrightarrow B$  be a function. Define  $\sim \subseteq A \times A$  by

$$x \sim y \text{ if and only if } f(x) = f(y).$$

Prove that  $\sim$  is an equivalence relation on  $A$ . Let  $X$  be the set of  $\sim$ -equivalence classes of  $A$ . I.e.

$$X = \{[x]_{\sim} \mid x \in A\}.$$

Define  $g : X \longrightarrow B$  by

$$g([x]_{\sim}) = f(x).$$

Prove that  $g$  is a function. Prove that  $g$  is injective. Since  $g$  is injective,  $g^{-1} : \text{ran } f \longrightarrow X$  is a function. For the function  $f : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by  $f(x) = x^3 - 4x^2 - 15x + 18$ , find all the elements of  $g^{-1}(0)$ .

**(4 marks)**