

## Discretionary Note

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**IF YOU USE THIS FILE TO CHEAT, YOU ARE NOT ONLY STUPID BUT YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF OUT OF THE ABILITY TO FALL IN LOVE WITH MATH.** Furthermore, I am not smarter than you and my solutions did not always get a perfect score.

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# Math 244 - Problem Set 2

due Monday, February 3, 2025, at 11:59pm

## Section 1.5

5. Prove the associativity of composing relations: if  $R, S, T$  are relations such that  $(R \circ S) \circ T$  is well-defined, then  $R \circ (S \circ T)$  is also well-defined and equals  $(R \circ S) \circ T$ .

## Section 1.6

3. Prove that a relation  $R$  is transitive if and only if  $R \circ R \subseteq R$ .
6. Describe all relations on a set  $X$  that are equivalences and orderings at the same time.

## Section 2.1

4. Let  $(X, \leq), (Y, \preceq)$  be ordered sets. We say that they are *isomorphic* (meaning that they “look the same” from the point of view of ordering) if there exists a bijection  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  such that for every  $x, y \in X$ , we have  $x \leq y$  if and only if  $f(x) \preceq f(y)$ . *Note from Prof. Hall: In the book this problem has four parts, but you are only being asked to do parts (a) and (b).*
  - (a) Draw Hasse diagrams for all non-isomorphic 3-element posets.
  - (b) Prove that any two  $n$ -element linearly ordered sets are isomorphic. *The textbook has a hint to this problem in the back.*

## Section 2.2

2. (a) Consider the set  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  ordered by the divisibility relation  $|$  (see Example 2.1.2). What is the maximum possible number of elements of a set  $X \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  that is ordered linearly by the relation  $|$  (such a set  $X$  is called a *chain*)?  
(b) Solve the same question for the set  $2^{\{1, 2, \dots, n\}}$  ordered by the relation  $\subseteq$  (see Example 2.1.3).
3. (optional bonus problem) Let  $\text{le}(X, \preceq)$  denote the number of linear extensions of a partially ordered set  $(X, \preceq)$ . Prove:
  - (a)  $\text{le}(X, \preceq) = 1$  if and only if  $(X, \preceq)$  is a linear ordering;
  - (b)  $\text{le}(X, \preceq) \leq n!$ , where  $n = |X|$  (you may want to read Chapter 3 first).