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OF INTEGER SEQUENCES ®

founded in 1964 by N. J. A. Sloane

Search Hints (Greetings from The On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences!) Number of partially ordered sets ("posets") with n labeled elements (or labeled acyclic transitive 46 A001035 digraphs). (Formerly M3068 N1244) 1, 1, 3, 19, 219, 4231, 130023, 6129859, 431723379, 44511042511, 6611065248783, 1396281677105899, 414864951055853499, 171850728381587059351, 98484324257128207032183, 77567171020440688353049939, 83480529785490157813844256579, 122152541250295322862941281269151, 241939392597201176602897820148085023 (list; graph; refs; listen; history; text; internal format) OFFSET 0,3 COMMENTS From Altug Alkan, Dec 22 2015: (Start) $a(p^k) == 1 \mod p$ and $a(n + p) == a(n + 1) \mod p$ for all primes p. $a(0+19) == a(0+1) \mod 19$ or $a(19^1) == 1 \mod 19$, that is, $a(19) \mod 19 = 1$. $a(2+17) == a(2+1) \mod 17$. So $a(19) == 19 \mod 17$, that is, $a(19) \mod 17 = 2$. $a(6+13) == a(6+1) \mod 13$. So $a(19) == 6129859 \mod 13$, that is, $a(19) \mod 13$ = 8. $a(8+11) == a(8+1) \mod 11$. So $a(19) == 44511042511 \mod 11$, that is, $a(19) \mod 1$ 11 = 1. $a(12+7) == a(12+1) \mod 7$. So $a(19) == 171850728381587059351 \mod 7$, that is, $a(19) \mod 7 = 1$. $a(14+5) == a(14+1) \mod 5$. So $a(19) == 77567171020440688353049939 \mod 5$, that is. $a(19) \mod 5 = 4$. $a(16+3) == a(16+1) \mod 3$. So $a(19) == 122152541250295322862941281269151 \mod 3$ 3, that is, $a(19) \mod 3 = 1$. $a(17+2) == a(17+1) \mod 2$. So $a(19) \mod 2 = 1$. In conclusion, a(19) is a number of the form 2*3*5*7*11*13*17*19*n -1615151, that is, 9699690*n - 1615151. Additionally, for n > 0, note that the last digit of a(n) has the simple periodic pattern: 1,3,9,9,1,3,9,9,1,3,9,9,... (End) Number of rank n sublattices of the Boolean algebra B n. - Kevin Long, Nov 20 2018 REFERENCES G. Birkhoff, Lattice Theory, Amer. Math. Soc., 1961, p. 4. Miklos Bona, editor, Handbook of Enumerative Combinatorics, CRC Press, 2015, page 427.

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Index entries for sequences related to posets
A000798(n) = Sum Stirling2(n, k)*a(k).
Related to A000112 by Erné's formulas: a(n+1)=-s(n, 1), a(n+2)=n*a(n+1)+s(n, 1)
  2), a(n+3)=binomial(n+4, 2)*a(n+2)-s(n, 3), where s(n, 3)
  k)=sum(binomial(n+k-1-m, k-1)*binomial(n+k, m)*sum((m!)/(number of
  automorphisms of P)*(-(number of antichains of P))^k, P an unlabeled poset
  with m elements), m=0..n).
From Altug Alkan, Dec 22 2015: (Start)
a(p^k) == 1 \mod p for all primes p and for all nonnegative integers k.
a(n + p) == a(n + 1) \mod p for all primes p and for all nonnegative integers
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FORMULA

n.

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If n = 1, then a(1 + p) == a(2) \mod p, that is, a(p + 1) == 3 \mod p.
             If n = p, then a(p + p) == a(p + 1) \mod p, that is, a(2*p) == a(p + 1) \mod p
               р.
             In conclusion, a(2*p) == 3 \mod p for all primes p.
              (End)
EXAMPLE
             R. P. Stanley, Enumerative Combinatorics, Cambridge, Vol. 1, Chap. 3, page
               98, Fig. 3-1 shows the unlabeled posets with <= 4 points.
             From Gus Wiseman, Aug 14 2019: (Start)
             Also the number of T \theta topologies with n points. For example, the a(\theta) = 1
               through a(3) = 19 topologies are:
               {} {}{1} {}{1}{12}
                                         {}{1}{12}{123}
                           {}{2}{12}
                                         {}{1}{13}{123}
                           {}{1}{2}{12}
                                         {}{2}{12}{123}
                                         {}{2}{23}{123}
                                         {}{3}{13}{123}
                                         {}{3}{23}{123}
                                         {}{1}{2}{12}{123}
                                         {}{1}{3}{13}{123}
                                         {}{2}{3}{23}{123}
                                         {}{1}{12}{13}{123}
                                         {}{2}{12}{23}{123}
                                         {}{3}{13}{23}{123}
                                         {}{1}{2}{12}{13}{123}
                                         {}{1}{2}{12}{23}{123}
                                         {}{1}{3}{12}{13}{123}
                                         {}{1}{3}{13}{23}{123}
                                         {}{2}{3}{12}{23}{123}
                                         {}{2}{3}{13}{23}{123}
                                         {}{1}{2}{3}{12}{13}{23}{123}
              (End)
MATHEMATICA
             dual[eds ]:=Table[First/@Position[eds, x], {x, Union@@eds}];
             Table[Length[Select[Subsets[Subsets[Range[n]]], MemberQ[#, {}]&&MemberQ[#,
               Range[n]]&&UnsameQ@dual[#]&&SubsetQ[#, Union@@Tuples[#, 2]]&&SubsetQ[#,
               Intersection@@@Tuples[#, 2]]&]], {n, 0, 3}] (* <u>Gus Wiseman</u>, Aug 14 2019 *)
CROSSREFS
             Cf. A000798 (labeled topologies), A001930 (unlabeled topologies), A000112
                (unlabeled posets), A006057.
             Sequences in the Erné (1974) paper: A000798, A001035, A006056, A006057,
               A001929, A001927, A006058, A006059, A000110.
             Cf. A316978, A319564, A326876, A326906, A326939, A326943, A326944, A326947.
             Sequence in context: A005647 A158876 A001833 * A267634 A277407 A271587
             Adjacent sequences: A001032 A001033 A001034 * A001036 A001037 A001038
KEYWORD
             nonn, nice
AUTHOR
             N. J. A. Sloane
EXTENSIONS
             a(15)-a(16) from Jobst Heitzig (heitzig(AT)math.uni-hannover.de), Jul 03
             a(17)-a(18) from Herman Jamke (hermanjamke(AT)fastmail.fm), Mar 02 2008
STATUS
             approved
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Last modified April 12 21:13 EDT 2021. Contains 342932 sequences. (Running on oeis4.)