

## Partially ordered Set (POSET)

Set  $P$   
↓  
 $R$  be a Relation on Set  $P$   
↓  
Partially ordered relation if satisfies  
    ↳  $R$  is Reflexive  
    ↳  $R$  is Anti-Symmetric  
    ↳ Transitive

If given  $R$  satisfy above three properties then we can say that given set is POSET

### Partial ordering Relation:-

A Relation ' $R$ ' on a set ' $P$ ' is said to be partial ordering (or) partial ordering relation if and only if  $R$  is reflexive, Anti-Symmetric and transitive.

→ Partial ordering is denoted by the symbol ' $\leq$ '

### Partial ordered set on POSET:-

If  $\leq$  is a partial ordering on a set ' $P$ ', Then the order pair  $(P, \leq)$  is called a "Partial ordered Set or "POSET".

### Totally ordered Relation:-

Let  $(P, \leq)$  is a partially ordered set if  $\forall$  for every two elements  $a, b \in P$ , we have either  $a \leq b$  or  $b \leq a$  (comparable), then ' $\leq$ ' is called a simple ordering (or) linear ordering on ' $P$ ' and  $(P, \leq)$  is called a totally ordered set / simply ordered set or a chain.

Ques:- A Set  $S = \{a, b, c\}$  together with the relation of set inclusion  $\subseteq$  is a partial order on  $P(S)$ , where  $P(S)$  is the power set of  $S$

Sol<sup>n</sup> Given that  $S = \{a, b, c\}$   
The power set of  $S$  is given as:-

$P(S) = \{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, c\}, \{a, b, c\}\}$ .  
then  $(P(S), \subseteq)$  is a poset if it satisfies the following conditions:-

① Reflexivity:- Since  $A \subseteq A \forall A \in P(S)$  hence it is reflexive

② Antisymmetry:- If  $A \subseteq B$  and  $B \subseteq A \Rightarrow A = B$

Hence, it is antisymmetry.

③ Transitivity:- If  $A \subseteq B$ ,  $B \subseteq C \Rightarrow A \subseteq C$

hence it is transitive

$\therefore (P(S), \subseteq)$  is poset.

Ques:- Let  $A = \{2, 3, 6, 12, 24, 36\}$  and  $R$  be a relation in  $A$  which is defined by 'a divides b' then  $R$  is based in  $A$ .

Sol<sup>n</sup>  $A = \{2, 3, 6, 12, 24, 36\}$

① Reflexivity:- Since  $a/a \forall a \in A$

$\therefore$  It is reflexive

② Antisymmetry:- If  $a/b$  and  $b/a \forall a, b \in A \Rightarrow a = b$

③ Transitivity:- Let  $a, b, c \in A$  then  
If  $a/b = b/c$  then  $a/c$

$\therefore$  it is transitive

hence  $(A, '/')$  is a poset.

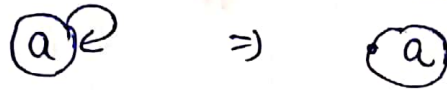
Comparable Two elements  $a$  and  $b$  in a POSET  $(S, \leq)$  are said to be comparable if either  $a \leq b$  or  $b \leq a$  otherwise it is called incomparable.

### HASSE DIAGRAM:-

Graphical representation of POSET is known as Hasse diagram.

#### Procedure for Drawing Hasse Diagram:-

- ① Draw the directed graph of given relation
- ② Delete all loop at all vertices i.e.



- ③ Eliminate all edges that are implied by the transitive relation
- ④ Draw the diagram of a partial order with edges pointing upward so that arrows may be omitted from edges.
- ⑤ Replace the circles representing the vertices by dots.

Ques:- Draw the Hasse Diagram of the following :-

(a) Draw the Hasse Diagram of  $(A, \leq)$  where  $A = \{3, 4, 12, 24, 48, 72\}$  and the relation  $\leq$  be s.t.  $a \leq b$  if  $a$  divides  $b$ .

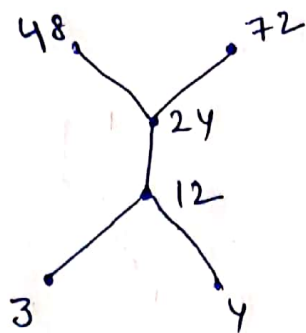
(b) Draw the Hasse Diagram of the relation  $S$  defined all "divides" on the set  $B$  when  $B = \{2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 36, 48\}$

Soln The Hasse diagram is given as:-

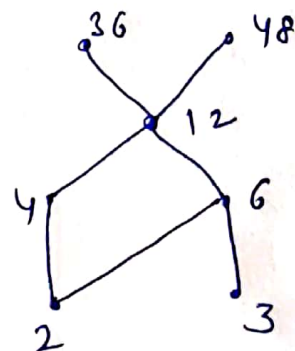
$$(a) \quad R = \{ (3, 4), (3, 12), (3, 24), (3, 48), (3, 72), (4, 12), (4, 24), (4, 48), (4, 72), (12, 24), (12, 48), (12, 72), (24, 48), (24, 72) \}$$



$$R = \{(3,12), (4,12), (12,24), (24,48), (24,72)\}$$



11/1/20



Component of Poset:-

① Maximal Element:-

$a$  is maximal in  $(A, \leq)$  if there is no  $b \in A$  s.t.  $a \leq b$  i.e; (all top elements of the Hasse Diagram).

② Minimal Element:-  $a$  is minimal in  $(A, \leq)$  if there is no  $b \in S$  s.t.  $b \leq a$  i.e; (all the bottom elements of the Hasse Diagram)

③ Greatest Element:-  $a$  is the greatest element of  $(A, \leq)$  if  $b \leq a$  for all  $b \in S$ . It must be unique.

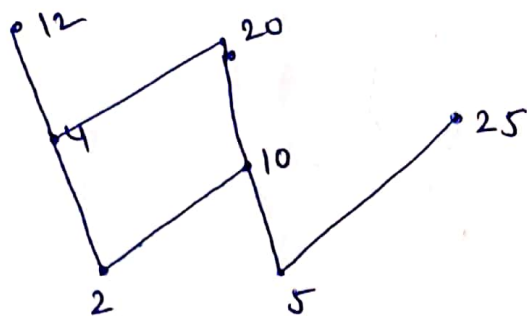
# If more than one maximal elements in a Hasse diagram, then there is no greatest element in the POSET.

④ Least Element:-  $a$  is the least element of  $(A, \leq)$  if  $a \leq b$  for all  $b \in S$ . It must be unique.

# If there is more than one minimal elements in a Hasse Diagram, then there is no least element in POSET

Ques: which element of POSET are  $\{2, 4, 5, 10, 12, 25\}$ ,  $\gamma$

Maximal, minimal, Greatest and Least elements.



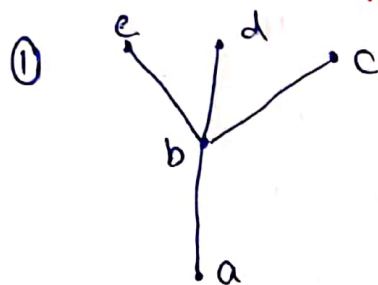
Maximal = 12, 20, 25

Minimal = 2, 5

Greatest = None

Least = None

Ques: Find the maximal, minimal, Greatest & Lowest elements of the following diagram:-

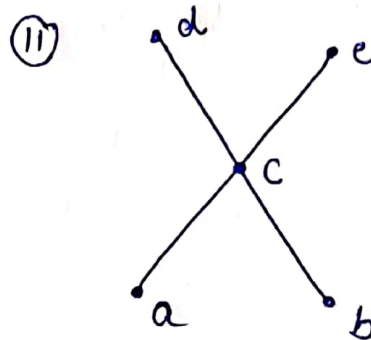


Maximal = b, c, d

Minimal = a

Greatest = None

Least = a

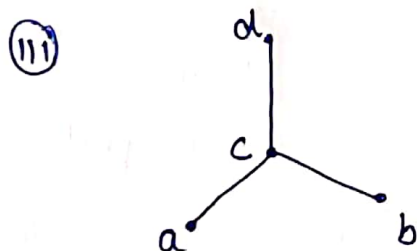


Maximal = d, e

Minimal = a, b

Greatest = None

Least = None

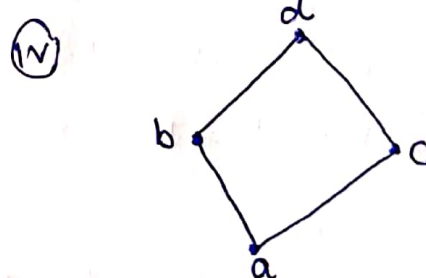


Maximal = d

Minimal = a, b

Greatest = d

Least = None



Maximal = d

Minimal = a

Greatest = d

Least = a