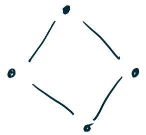
MATH 2301 21 August 2020

* Last time :- We defined partial orders
  - Looked at some examples & Hasse diagrams

* Hasse diagrams

Example (subset poset for $\{1,2\}$):



* A poset consists of a set S, together with a partial order on S

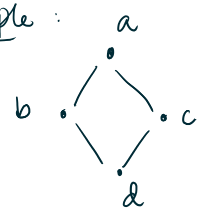
Definition: Two posets are isomorphic if there is an order-preserving bijection from one to the other:

Given $(S_1, \preceq_1)$ & $(S_2, \preceq_2)$, they are isomorphic as posets if we can find some bijective (one-one & onto) function

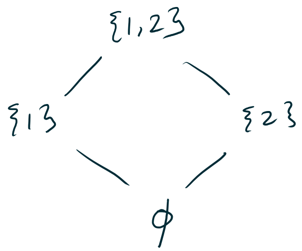
$f: S_1 \to S_2$ such that $x \preceq_1 y$ iff $f(x) \preceq_2 f(y)$.

In other words, they have the same Hasse diagram.

Example:



i.e. $d \preceq c$, $d \preceq b$, $b \preceq a$, $c \preceq a$ + reflexivity & transitivity



For the subset relation

These posets are isomorphic

$\phi \leftrightarrow d$ $\quad \{2\} \leftrightarrow c$

$\{1\} \leftrightarrow b$ $\quad \{1,2\} \leftrightarrow a$

[alternatively, could send $b \leftrightarrow \{2\}$ & $c \leftrightarrow \{1\}$]

Let's draw all possible Hasse diagrams of small size

* 1 element

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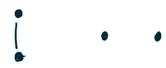
* 2 elements 

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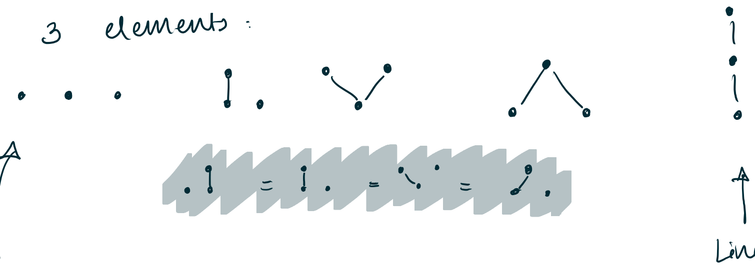
* 3 elements:



anti-chain

Linear or totally ordered poset, aka a chain

Minimal/minimum & maximal/maximum elements:

Defn: An element x of a poset is called

① Minimal if there is no y such that $y \precneqq x$

 ← Minimal but not minimum.

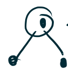
② Minimum if $x \preceq y$ for every $y \in S$.

 ← Minimum element.

③ Maximal if there is no y such that $y \succneqq x$

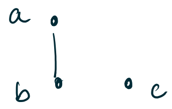
 ← Maximal but not maximum

④ Maximum if $x \succeq y$ for every $y \in S$.

 ← Maximum element.

* Note: The minimum element [resp. maximum], if it exists, is unique. Moreover the

minimum [resp. maximum] element is also minimal [resp. maximal].

Example: 

No minimum or maximum

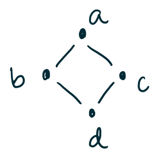
a & c are maximal

b & c are minimal.

Defn: Let $(S, \preceq)$ be a poset. Let $x, y \in S$ such that $x \preceq y$. Then the (closed) interval $[x,y]$ is defined as

$[x,y] := \{ z \in S \mid x \preceq z \preceq y \}$.

Example



$[d,a] = \{d, b, c, a\}$

$[b,a] = \{b, a\}$

$[c,a] = \{c, a\}$

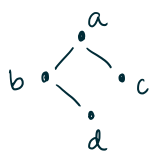
$[d,d] = \{d\}$

Similarly: $(x,y) = \{z \in S \mid x \precneqq z \precneqq y\}$

$[x,y) = \{z \in S \mid x \preceq z \precneqq y\}$

$(x,y] = \{z \in S \mid x \precneqq z \preceq y\}$

Example:



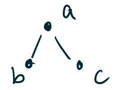
$[d,a] = \{d, b, a\}$

$[a,d] = \emptyset$.

* Incidence algebra

Let $(P, \preceq)$ be a poset.

Let $I(P)$ be the set of all nonempty closed intervals in P

E.g.  $I(P) = \{ [b,a], [c,a], [b,b], [c,c], [a,a] \}$

Defn: The incidence algebra $\mathcal{A}_P$ is defined to be the set of all functions from $I(P)$ to $\mathbb{R}$.

$\mathcal{A}_P := \{ f : I(P) \to \mathbb{R} \}$

Example:  $I(P) = \{ [a,a], [b,b], [b,a] \}$

An example element of $\mathcal{A}_P$ is a function that sends $[a,a] \mapsto 1$

$[b,b] \mapsto 0$

$[b,a] \mapsto 3$

In general, $f \in \mathcal{A}_P$ is a function that assigns a real number to each interval $[x,y]$.

* Examples: Let $(P, \preceq)$ be any (finite) poset.

① (zero function) $f_0 \in \mathcal{A}_P$ is the function

$f_0([x,y]) = 0$

 $f_0([a,a]) = 0$, $f_0([b,b]) = 0$, $f_0([b,a]) = 0$

② (δ-function) $\delta \in \mathcal{A}_P$ is the function

$$\delta([x,y]) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } y = x \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

 $\delta([a,a]) = 1$, $\delta([b,b]) = 1$, $\delta([b,a]) = 0$

③ (zeta function) $\zeta \in \mathcal{A}_P$ is the function

$\zeta([x,y]) = 1$

 $\zeta([a,a]) = \zeta([b,b]) = \zeta([b,a]) = 1$

* Things we can do to $\mathcal{A}_p$.

① If $f \in \mathcal{A}_p$, $g \in \mathcal{A}_p$, you can add them:

$$(f+g)([x,y]) := f([x,y]) + g([x,y])$$

② Multiply ??