MATH 2301

1 . Sep 2022

* Last time

① Subset poset of some S

$$\mu([A,B]) = (-1)^{|B \setminus A|}$$

② Divisor poset of some $m \geq 1$.

(a) If $m = p^n$ for some prime p, then

$$\mu([1,p^n]) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n=0 \\ -1 & \text{if } n=1 \\ 0 & \text{if } n>1 \end{cases}$$

(b) If ~~$m = p_1^{k_1} p_2^{k_2} \cdots p_r^{k_r}$~~ ~~for~~

$m = p_1^{n_1} p_2^{n_2} \cdots p_r^{n_r}$ for distinct primes $p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_r$

then

$$\mu([1,m]) = \mu([1,p_1^{n_1}]) \cdot \mu([1,p_2^{n_2}]) \cdot \cdots \cdot \mu([1,p_r^{n_r}])$$

Example : $m = 24 = 3^1 \cdot 2^3$

$$\underset{\uparrow}{\mu}([1,24]) = \underbrace{\mu([1,3])}_{=-1} \cdot \underbrace{\mu([1,8])}_{=0} = 0.$$

in the divisor poset

Rmk : $\mu([1,m]) = 0$ if m is divisible by the square of any prime.

Otherwise, m is the product of distinct primes, and $\mu([1,m]) = (-1)^{(\text{number of primes})}$.

(c) Thm : If $a | b$ then

$$\mu([a,b]) = \mu([1, b/a])$$

E.g. $\mu([4,24]) = \mu([1,6])$

$$= \mu([1,2]) \cdot \mu([1,3])$$

$$\mu([4,24]) = (-1) \cdot (-1) = 1.$$

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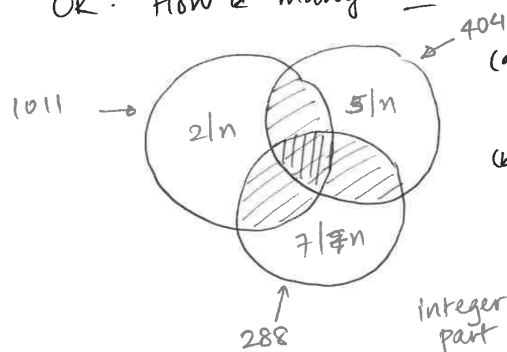
* Möbius inversion or principle of inclusion/exclusion (PIE)

Example question : How many positive natural numbers between 1 and 2022 are not divisible by any of the following: 2, 5, 7 ?

OR : How many are divisible by one of the three?



(a) How many are divisible by 2 ?

$\to$ 1011

(b) Divisible by 5 ?

$$\to \left[\frac{2022}{5}\right] = 404$$

integer part

(c) Divisible by 7 ?

$$\to \left[\frac{2022}{7}\right] = 288.$$

Want to add them, then remove overlaps

(d) Divisible by 2 and 5 ?
i.e. divisible by 10 ?

$\to \left\lfloor \frac{2022}{10} \right\rfloor = 202$

(e) 2 and 7 ? $\to \left\lfloor \frac{2022}{14} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{1011}{7} \right\rfloor = 144$.

(f) 5 and 7 ? $\to \left\lfloor \frac{2022}{35} \right\rfloor = 57$ (??)

(g) 2, 5, and 7 ? $\to \left\lfloor \frac{2022}{70} \right\rfloor = 28$ (??)

# of integers from 1 to 2022 that <u>are</u> divisible by at least one of 2, 5, 7 is:

$$\underbrace{(1011 + 404 + 288)}_{\text{(singles)}} - \underbrace{(202 + 144 + 57)}_{\text{(pairs)}} + \underbrace{28}_{\text{(triple)}}$$

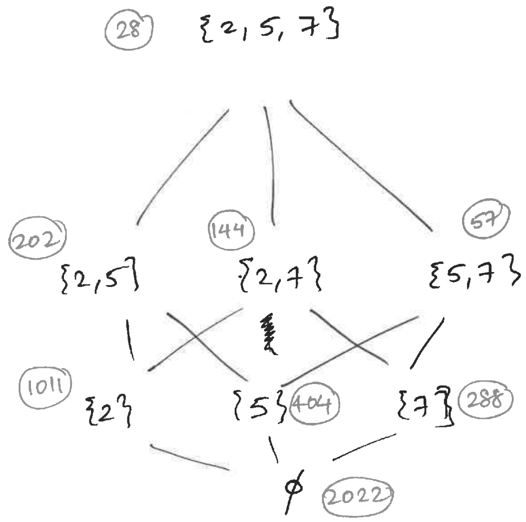
$$\stackrel{?}{=} 1328$$

divisible by none of them:

$(2022 - 1328) = \boxed{694}$.

<u>Plan</u>: rephrase in terms of incidence algebra.

Subset poset of $\{2, 5, 7\}$



Had a function
$p : P \to \mathbb{R}$
$p(A)$ = # integers from 1 to 2022 that are divisible by all elements of A

(we'll write the values in red)

Let's define
$q : P \to \mathbb{R}$
$q(A)$ = # integers from 1 to 2022 that are divisible by exactly the elements of A, and no others.

<u>E.g.</u> $q(\{2,5\}) = (202 - 28)$

$\Rightarrow$ # integers from 1 to 2022 divisible by none of the 3 numbers is precisely $q(\emptyset)$.

* <u>Magic from posets</u>

Observe: $p(A) = \sum_{A \subseteq B} q(B) . = (\zeta * q)(A)$

i.e $\boxed{p = (\zeta * q)}$.

Multiply on the left by μ:

$$\mu * p = \mu * (\zeta * q) = (\mu * \zeta) * q$$

$$\mu * p = \delta * q = q$$

$\boxed{\mu * p = q}$ ~ Möbius inversion formula.

$$\Rightarrow \quad q(\emptyset) = \sum_{\emptyset \subseteq X} \mu([\emptyset, X]) \cdot p(X)$$

$$q(\emptyset) = \sum_{\emptyset \subseteq X} (-1)^{|X|} \cdot p(X)$$