

Tuesday, May 16, 2023 10:21 AM

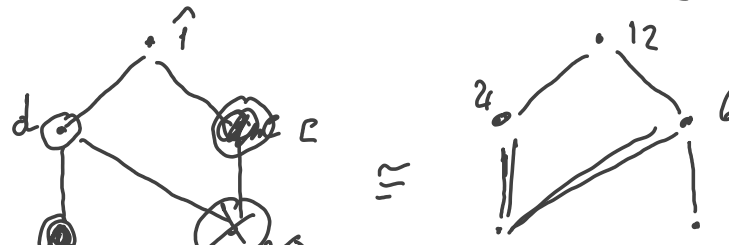
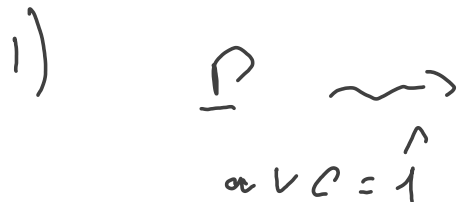
UN POSET (P, \leq) SI DICE

RETICOLO (LATTICE) \Leftrightarrow

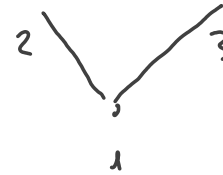
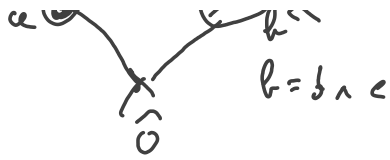
i) $x, y \in P$, $\exists \inf \{z \in P; z \geq x, y\} = \sup \{x, y\} = x \vee y$ ← NOTAZIONE JOIN

ii) $x, y \in P$; $\exists \sup \{z \in P; z \leq x, y\} = \inf \{x, y\} = x \wedge y$ NOTAZIONE MEET

EX ELEMENTARI TRAMITE DIAGRAMMI DI HASSE



divisori di 12
 12
 ordinati
 con la
 \leq



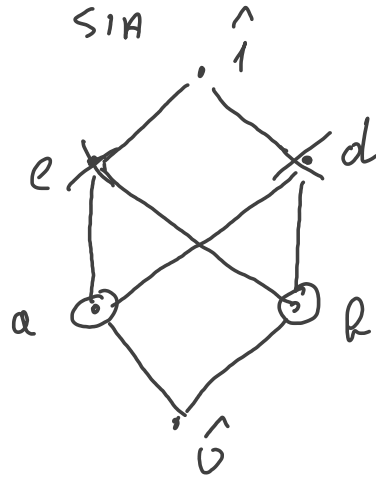
"... DIVINE ..."

È UN RETICOLO (LATTICE) ??? SI'

2) CONTRO ESEMPPIO

SIA

$\mathcal{P} \rightsquigarrow$

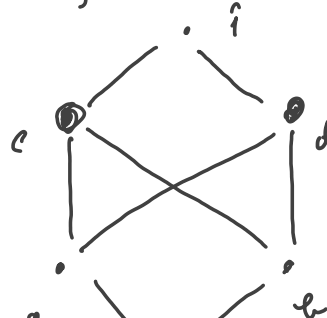


È UN RETICOLO ???

$\exists a \vee b$???

I MAECIORANTI di $\{a, b\}$ sono

$\{c, d, e\}$ HA MINIMO? NO





\exists cnd? 1 MINORANTI NELLA COPPA $\{c, d\}$

SONO $\{c, d, \hat{0}\}$. NON HA MASSIMO; PERCIÒ

~~cnd~~

DUE MODELLI FONDAMENTALI DI RETICOLI

1) S INSIEME, POSET $(\mathbb{P}(S), \subseteq)$.
 \uparrow INS. \uparrow D.Z. ORDINI: INCLUSIONE

$(\mathbb{P}(S), \subseteq)$ POSET, È UN RETICULO ???

EIDÈ, NATT $A, B \in \mathbb{P}(S) (\Leftrightarrow A, B \subseteq S)$,

$\therefore \exists A \downarrow B \stackrel{\text{DEF}}{=} \min \{C \subseteq S; C \supseteq A, B\} ? \underline{Sì}$

E, DI PIÙ, $A \vee B = A \cup B$???

$$ii) \exists A \cap B \stackrel{\text{DEF}}{=} \sup \{ C \subseteq S; C \subseteq A, B \} \quad \underline{\text{S1}}$$

↑

$$E, \text{ di più, } A \cap B = A \cap B \quad \text{P.P.P.}$$

$$2.) \text{ SIA } \mathbb{Z}^+ = \{ n \in \mathbb{N}; n > 0 \} = \{ 1, 2, 3, \dots \}$$

ORDINATO CON LA RELAZIONE "DIVISIBILITÀ" ($|$) OVE

$$\underline{a|b} \Leftrightarrow b \text{ È MULTIPLO (INTERO) DI } a.$$

$$i) \text{ DATI } a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+,$$

$$\exists a \vee b \stackrel{\text{DEF}}{=} \inf \{ z \in \mathbb{Z}^+; a|z, b|z \} \quad \underline{\text{S1}}$$

di più, $a \vee b = \text{m.c.m. } \{ a, b \} \quad \text{P.P.P.}$

$$\underline{\text{EX}} \quad a = 5, b = 4 \quad a \vee b = 5 \vee 4 = \text{m.c.m. } \{ 5, 4 \} = 20$$

$$ii) \text{ DATI } a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+,$$

$$\exists a \wedge b \stackrel{\text{DEF}}{=} \sup \{ z \in \mathbb{Z}^+; z|a, z|b \} \quad \underline{\text{S1}}$$

... .. $a \wedge b = \text{m.c.d. } \{ a, b \} \quad \text{P.P.P.}$

DI PIU', $a \wedge b = \dots$ (a, b) ...

EX $a=10, b=6 \quad a \wedge b = 10 \wedge 6 = \text{MED } \{10, 6\} = 2$

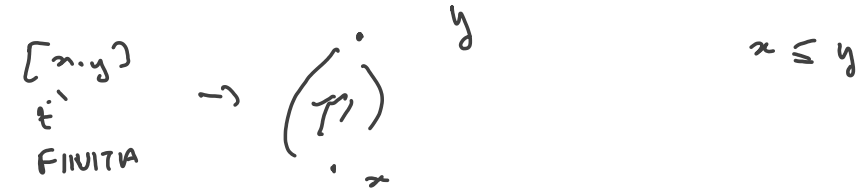


DEF (P, \leq) POSET, SI DICE

LOCALMENTE FINITO \Leftrightarrow

DATI $x, y \in P, x \leq y$, L'INSIEME

$[x, y] = \{z \in P; x \leq z \leq y\}$ E' FINITO !!!



EX $(\mathbb{Z}^+, |)$ E' LOCALMENTE FINITO !!!
 ↑ DIVISIBILE
 E' UN RETICOLO



LA FUNZIONE DI MÖBIUS DI UN POSET LOCALMENTE FINITO
 (MÖBIUS)

SIA (\underline{P}, \leq) POSET LOCALE, FINITO.

LA SUA FUNZIONE DI MÖBIUS È LA FUNZIONE:

$$\mu_{\underline{P}} : \underline{P} \times \underline{P} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{t.e.}$$

$$1) \quad \mu_{\underline{P}}(x, y) = 0 \quad \text{se } x \neq y$$

$$2) \quad \mu_{\underline{P}}(x, x) = 1 \quad \forall x \in \underline{P}$$

$$3) \quad x \leq y \quad \text{SI HA:}$$

$$\mu_{\underline{P}}(x, y) = - \sum_{x \leq z < y} \mu_{\underline{P}}(x, z)$$

???

$$= - \sum_{x < z \leq y} \mu_{\underline{P}}(z, y)$$

EX

SIA \underline{P}

$$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot \hat{1} \\ | \\ 0 \cdot e \end{array}$$

HASSE

$$\rightarrow \begin{array}{c|c} & a \\ \hline -1 & \\ \hline 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

ORA :

$$\mu(\hat{0}, \hat{0}) = 1, \quad \mu(\hat{0}, a) \stackrel{3)}{=} -\mu(\hat{0}, \hat{0}) = -1$$

Calcoliamo
i valori
 $\mu(\hat{0}, ?)$?

$$\mu(\hat{0}, b) = -(\underbrace{\mu(\hat{0}, \hat{0})}_{1} + \underbrace{\mu(\hat{0}, a)}_{-1}) = 0$$

$$\mu(0, c) = -(\underbrace{\mu(\hat{0}, \hat{0})}_{1} + \underbrace{\mu(\hat{0}, a)}_{-1} + \underbrace{\mu(\hat{0}, b)}_{0}) = 0$$

BREAK

QUESTIONS?

INIZIO

15.15

