## COL202: Discrete Mathematical Structures. I semester, 2020-21. Amitabha Bagchi Tutorial Sheet 7: Lattices. 19 November 2020

**Important:** The question marked with a  $\blacklozenge$  is to be submitted via gradescope by 11:59PM on the day that you have your tutorial.

## Problem 1

Prove that any finite lattice is complete.

### Problem 2

In [1] on page 122 it is stated that a finite poset is a lattice iff it has a greatest element and a least element. However this is not true. Prove that (i) a finite lattice has a greatest element and a least element and (ii) there is a finite poset with a greatest element and a least element which is not a lattice.

#### Problem 3

Prove that the meet and join of a complete lattice are commutative, associative and idempotent and have the absorption property, i.e., prove Proposition 4.2.2 of [1].

### Problem 4 🏟

Prove that a set with two binary operations with the four properties–commutativity, associativity, idempotence and absorption–forms a lattice, i.e., prove Proposition 4.2.3 of [1].

#### Problem 5

Given a set X, let  $S \subseteq 2^X$  be a collection of subsets of X such that

1.  $X \in S$ , and

2. if  $A_x \in S$  for all  $x \in I$  where I is some index set, then  $\bigcap_{x \in I} A_x$  is also in S.

Prove that  $(S, \subseteq)$  is a complete lattice.

#### Problem 6

Write out the complete proof of step 2 of Tarski's Fixed Point Theorem (Theorem 4.2.6 of [1].)

#### Problem 7

A lattice X is called *distributive* if for all  $x, y, z \in X$ ,

- $x \land (y \lor z) = (x \land y) \lor (x \land z)$ , and
- $x \lor (y \land z) = (x \lor y) \land (x \lor z).$

Give an example of a distributive lattice and a lattice which is not distributive.

#### Problem 8

Suppose that  $(X, \leq)$  is a finite distributive lattice and there is an  $a \in X$  such that a is minimal in  $X \setminus \{\bot\}$ . Let  $S_1 = \{x \in X : a \leq x\}$  and  $S_2 = \{x \in X : x = x' \lor a \text{ for some } x' \in S_1\}$ . Show that  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  form distributive lattices.

# References

[1] J. Gallier. Discrete Mathematics for Computer Science: Some Notes arXiv:0805.0585, 2008.