## **Exercise 1**

A poset *P* is said to be graded of rank *n* if every maximal chain of *P* has the same length *n*. In this case, the rank function  $\rho : P \to \{0, 1, ..., n\}$  is the unique function satisfying  $\rho(s) = 0$  if *s* is a minimal element of *P* and  $\rho(t) = \rho(s) + 1$  if *t* covers *s* in *P* (s < t).

Let P be a finite graded poset of rank n with  $\hat{0}$ . The *characteristic polynomial*  $\chi_P(t)$  of P is defined as

$$\chi_P(x) = \sum_{t \in P} \mu(\hat{0}, t) x^{n - \rho(t)}.$$

(i) Let  $B_n$  be the Boolean poset of subsets of [n] ordered by inclusion. Show that  $\chi_{B_n}(x) = (x-1)^n$ .

## **Exercise 2**

Let G be a simple graph (without loops or double edges) with vertex set V and edge set  $E \subseteq {V \choose 2}$ . A proper *n*-coloring of G is a function  $f: V \to [n]$  such that  $f(a) \neq f(b)$  if  $\{a, b\} \in E$ . Let  $\chi_G(n)$  be the number of proper *n*-coloring of G. The function is  $\chi_G : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$  is called the *chromatic polynomial* of G.

(i) Compute the chromatic polynomial  $\chi_G$  for the following graphs:

$$G = \bigwedge G = \bigvee$$

## **Exercise 3**

Let G be a simple graph with vertex set V. A set  $A \subseteq V$  is *connected* if the induced subgraph on A is connected. Let  $L_G$  be the poset of all partitions  $\pi$  of V ordered by refinement, such that every block of V is connected.

(i) Show that the chromatic polynomial of *G* can be computed as

$$\chi_G(n) = \sum_{\pi \in L_G} \mu(\hat{0}, \pi) n^{\#\pi},$$

where  $\#\pi$  is the number of blocks of  $\pi$  and  $\mu$  is the Möbius functions of  $L_G$ .

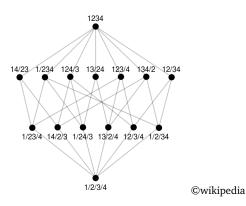
(ii) Show that the chromatic polynomial  $\chi_G(n)$  and the characteristic polynomial  $\chi_{L_G}(n)$  are related by

 $\chi_G(n) = n^c \chi_{L_G}(n),$ 

where c is the number of connected components of G.

## **Exercise 4**

Let  $P_n$  be the lattice of partitions of [n] ordered by refinement.



- (i) Show that the characteristic polynomial of  $P_n$  is  $\chi_{P_n}(x) = (x-1)(x-2)\dots(x-n+1)$ .
- (ii) Show that  $\mu_{P_n}(\hat{0}, \hat{1}) = (-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!$