## 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 $\rho: P \rightarrow\{0,1, \ldots, n\}$ 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 $P(s \lessdot t)$.
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 $E \subseteq\binom{V}{2}$. A proper $n$ coloring of $G$ is a function $f: V \rightarrow[n]$ 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 $\chi_{G}: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is called the chromatic polynomial of $G$.
(i) Compute the chromatic polynomial $\chi_{G}$ for the following graphs:

$$
G=\Omega \quad G=
$$

## 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 $\chi_{P_{n}}(x)=(x-1)(x-2) \ldots(x-n+1)$.
(ii) Show that $\mu_{P_{n}}(\hat{0}, \hat{1})=(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)$ !

