

Due for the exercise session: January 5., 2021

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- (1) Identify the faces of the order polytope  $\mathcal{O}(P)$ , i.e., describe a class of combinatorial objects which are in bijection to the faces. *Hint*: It may be helpful to think of  $\hat{P}$ , i.e., of  $P$  enriched with additional global  $\mathbf{0}$  and  $\mathbf{1}$  elements.
- (2) What are the facets of the chain polytope  $\mathcal{C}(P)$ ?
- (3) For a graph  $G = (V, E)$  we define

$$\mathcal{C}(G) = \{a \in [0, 1]^V \mid \sum_{v \in C} a_v \leq 1 \text{ for every clique } C \text{ of } G\}.$$

If  $P$  is an order with comparability graph  $G$ , then  $\mathcal{C}(P) = \mathcal{C}(G)$ .

Show that in general  $\mathcal{C}(G)$  may have corners which are not characteristic vectors of stable sets.

- (4) what is the maximum of  $e(P)$  over all posets with  $n$  elements and width at most  $w$ ?
- (5) what is the minimum of  $e(P)$  over all posets with  $n$  elements and height at most  $h$ ?
- (6) Consider the cover graph of randomly and uniformly selected  $n$ -element point set in the unit square. Let  $X$  be the random variable counting number of edges in this graph. Evaluate  $E(X)$ .
- (7) For a poset  $P$ , let  $m(P)$  be the maximum integer  $m$  such that there are two disjoint subsets  $A$  and  $B$  of elements of  $P$  with  $|A| = |B| = m$  and  $\forall a \in A, b \in B$   $a < b$  in  $P$  or  $\forall a \in A, b \in B$   $a \parallel b$  in  $P$ . Show that for every poset  $P$  with  $n$  elements and dimension  $d$ , we have

$$m(P) \geq \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2d} \right\rfloor.$$

*Hint*: Use the words low and high in your solution.

- (8) Show that the maximum number of edges of a  $K_{t,t}$ -free incomparability graph of a 2-dimensional poset with  $n$  elements is at most

$$2(t-1)n - \binom{2t-1}{2},$$

for every  $t \geq 2$  and  $n \geq 2t - 1$ .

*Hint*: Show that such graphs are  $(2t - 2)$ -degenerate, look at first  $t$  points of a hypothetical counterexample.

- (9) Show that every series-parallel order  $P$  on  $n$  elements satisfies

$$e(P) \cdot e(\bar{P}) = n!$$

As usual  $\bar{P}$  is the conjugate of  $P$ .