

(1)

- a. Let G be a comparability graph, show that G contains no odd cycle of length ≥ 5 as induced subgraph.
- b. Let G be an incomparability graph, show that G contains no odd cycle of length ≥ 5 as induced subgraph.

(2) Characterize the down-set lattices of orders of width two.

(3) Let G be a graph with a girth $\text{girth}(G)$. Show that if $\text{girth}(G) > \chi(G)$, then G is a cover graph.(4) For each m construct a partial order P_m with $\binom{m+1}{2}$ elements such that if B_1, \dots, B_k is a cover of P_m with the property that each B_i is a chain or an antichain, then $k \geq m$. (Later we will see that Greene-Kleitman Theory implies that every order with less than $\binom{m+1}{2}$ elements has such a cover with $k < m$.)

(5) Prove that the following conditions are equivalent:

- a. G is a comparability graph of a poset of dimension at most 2;
- b. G is a containment graph of intervals on a line;
- c. G is a permutation graph.

(6) Let P be a poset and C be a chain in P . Prove that

$$\dim(P) \leq \dim(P - C) + 2.$$

(7) Let M be a subset of maximal elements of a poset P . Let $\text{width}(P \setminus M) \leq w$. Show that

$$\dim(P) \leq w + 1.$$

(8) Given a 2-dimensional poset P , find good time bounds for computing

- a) The skeleton of P
- b) The Ferrer's shape $\text{Fer}(P)$ of P .
- c) A maximum k -chain in P .

(9) Find out about a result obtained by Logan–Shepp and Vershik–Kerov. What does it say about posets?

(10) 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.

(11) What are the facets of the chain polytope $\mathcal{C}(P)$?

(12) 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.