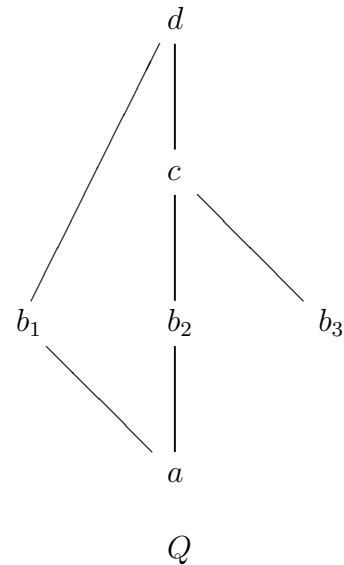
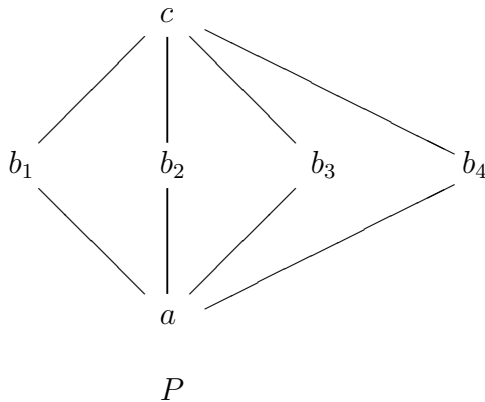


- **Show all your work.** Show it on this paper.
- No electronics, no notes, no book.

I made the Hasse diagrams of two posets,  $P$  and  $Q$ .



(1) (8 pts) Compute the Möbius function values  $\mu(a, y)$  for all  $y$  in the poset  $P$ . Solution:

$$\mu(a, a) = 1 \text{ by the definition of } \mu.$$

$$\mu(a, b_i) = - \sum_{z: a \leq z < b_i} \mu(a, z) = -\mu(a, a) = -1 \text{ for all } b_i.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(a, c) &= - \sum_{z: a \leq z < c} \mu(a, z) = -[\mu(a, a) + \mu(a, b_1) + \mu(a, b_2) + \mu(a, b_3) + \mu(a, b_4)] \\ &= -[1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1] = 3. \end{aligned}$$

(2) (8 pts) Compute the Möbius function values  $\mu(a, y)$  for all  $y$  in the poset  $Q$ . Solution:

$$\mu(a, a) = 1.$$

$$\mu(a, b_i) = - \sum_{z: a \leq z < b_i} \mu(a, z) = -\mu(a, a) = -1 \text{ for } b_1 \text{ and } b_2.$$

$$\mu(a, b_3) = 0 \text{ because } a \not\leq b_3.$$

$$\mu(a, c) = - \sum_{z: a \leq z < c} \mu(a, z) = -[\mu(a, a) + \mu(a, b_2)] = -[1 - 1] = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(a, d) &= - \sum_{z: a \leq z < d} \mu(a, z) = -[\mu(a, a) + \mu(a, b_1) + \mu(a, b_2) + \mu(a, c)] \\ &= -[1 - 1 - 1 + 0] = 1. \end{aligned}$$

$b_3$  is not one of the  $z$ 's because  $b_3 \not\leq a$ .