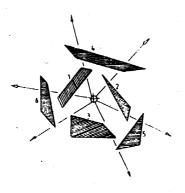


Krata (1, v, 1) to zbiór 1 z dusama Tacznymi deiatarniami spetniającymi: i) xvy=yvx i XVX=X, Yx,YEA, ii) XNY=YNX i XNX=X, YXIYEA  $(ii) \times = \times \vee (\times \wedge Y)$ ,  $\forall x, y \in \Lambda$ , prawa  $(x \vee y) \times = \times \wedge (\times \vee Y)$ ,  $\forall x, y \in \Lambda$ . Relacja [x \left \frac{1}{2} \ organiony portadel na 1. Orgániousí Wymika z praw absorpcji: X EY i Y S X  $= > \times = \forall VZ, \quad i \quad \gamma = \times VZ_2 = > \forall \Lambda X = \forall \Lambda (\forall VZ_1) = \gamma$ i xy=xy(xvze)=x => x=y. Kardy rescionly portordek spetniagacy killer dadatkontych warunków pochodzi od kraty. Przyktad: Knata 2 z operacjami vin. Jej organismy portadely to E. Istortine,  $A \leq B \Rightarrow \exists C: B = A \cup C = A \leq B \Rightarrow B = A \cup B \Rightarrow A \leq B$ .

Przylitad: (IR, S). Zbiony stwarte W topologii Alexandrova to potproste TX := {YE R | X SY Y hub {YER | X SY i x #Y} cultiolesone; Quasi portadek topologii O(1R) jest trynialny: X 3 Y (=> 1R 1 dx) = 1R 1 dy) (=>  $\{x\} \subseteq \{Y\} \subseteq X = Y$ Topologia quasi portadku tryulialnego jest zanse dystretna: U(X, x < x)=2 Uwaga: Quasi portradhiem na x jest tez relacja XSY, Tx, YCX. Jego topologie Alexandrova jest niedyskvetna: U(X, X \ Y, Vx, vex)=dp, X). Preshlad : Quasi portadkiem na przestrzeni Minkowskiego jest velacja X { Y (= > y jest w stoèlen preyszlosaix: \/



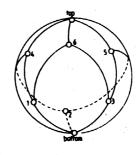


Figure 2: (i) One-light source order; (ii) with top and bottom adjoined the one-light source order becomes a spherical order



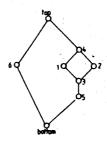


Figure 3: (i) One-directional blocking order; (ii) with top and bottom adjoined the one-light source order becomes a planar lattice

Here is a combinatorial model for iceflow analysis (its motion planning, separability, and visibility) based on *order*.

Consider a family of disjoint convex figures on the plane, and a "light source" located at a point p on the plane disjoint from all of the convex figures. A figure B obstructs a figure A (or B blocks A) if there is a point  $b \in B$  such that the line joining p to b intersects A. Write  $A \to B$ . More generally, write A < B if there is a sequence  $A = A_1 \to A_2 \to \cdots \to A_k = B$ . This relation < is transitive and, if there are no directed cycles, then it is antisymmetric, too, in which case we call it a one-light source order. (See Figure 2.)

If the light source p is located outside the convex closure of these figures then the relation < is certainly antisymmetric and, if p is located far from the convex closure, then the light source would appear to cast a parallel beam of light. In this case, the model actually coincides with a motion planning model, according to which each figure is assigned a common direction of motion and a figure B blocks a figure A if there is a line joining a point of A to a point of B along this common direction. We call the transitive closure of this blocking relation a one-directional blocking order. (See Figure 3.)

There are indications that order, even lattices, may well play a central role in these motion planning problems. The important properties are closely linked to the graphical data structures we use to represent ordered sets. The chief one is the *upward drawing* (alias, diagram, line diagram, Hasse diagram, directed (acyclic) covering graph) according to which the elements of an ordered set P are drawn on a surface, usually the plane, as disjoint small circles, arranged in such a way that, for  $a, b \in P$ , the circle corresponding to a is higher that the circle corresponding to a whenever a > b and a monotonic arc is drawn to join them just if a covers a (that is, for each a is an a is an a is an a covers a (that is, for each a is an a is an a in the circle corresponding to a is an a in the circle corresponding to a is an a in the circle corresponding to a is an a in the circle corresponding to a is an a in the circle corresponding to a is an a in the circle corresponding to a is an a in the circle corresponding to a is an a in the circle corresponding to a in the circle corresponding to a is an a in the circle corresponding to a in the circle corresponding to

Pokrycie struarte (domknigte) zbionu X to rodzina zbiorów stwartych (domlinietych) d'Ui jies takich ze [ i = ] Karole polonjoie X zadaje na X naturalny
quaci - portordek: X <1 (=> die II × e4; } = {ie II ye4; } Zadaje też velage roumonaznosa na X: xny (=>(xeui(=)yeui, tieI). frestren Lorarava X/2 uktada sie zawste do 2 1 (\$\psi\_s: [x] \in die I | xeui]. hyéloga F zechousije quasi portadel: x 5/ =) F(x) CF(Y). Naturalno topologia na 2º 16 3 pomocna W bordanie X to topologia Alexandrona. Otwarty problem Dedelando: Krata podekiorón jest zaneste brota distriputiones:  $\times V(\lambda ns) = (xu\lambda)n(xus)' (xus)' (xus)$ Zalózmy ze I jest zbraren n-elementourm. Wtedy F jest surjekcją ( ) krata P, generowana przez [Yilie] jest wolna, tzn. W kraty dystry-butywnes / generowanes przez [Zi] ie] I homomorfizm

## Finite free distributive lattices

## Ву Коісні Уамамото

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1.—Introduction.—The problem to determine the order f(n) of the free distributive lattice FD(n) generated by n symbols  $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_m$  was first proposed by Dedekind but very little is known about this number [1, p. 146]. Only the first six values of f(n) are computed, and enumerations of further f(n) appear to lie beyond the scope of any reasonable methods known today. It might, however, be pointed out that Morgan Ward, who found f(6) by the help of computing machines, stated [2] an asymptotic relation

$$\log_2 \log_2 f(n) \sim n$$

and that the present author proved in a previous note [3] that

$$f(n)=0 \pmod{2} \quad \text{if} \quad n=0 \pmod{2}.$$

An inspection of numerical results f(n),  $n \le 6$  suggests strongly the following asymptotic equivalence

(\*) 
$$\log_2 f(n) \sim \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} 2^n n^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$
.

The author cannot prove or disprove this interesting relation, but he proves in the present paper that

Poroumaj ze Wzorem Stirlinga:

$$\frac{N}{2} \frac{2^{n}n^{-\frac{1}{2}}(1+O(n^{-1}))}{2^{n}} < \log_2 \sqrt{\frac{n\pi}{2}} \frac{(1+O(n^{-1}))}{2^{n}}$$
Poroumaj ze Wzorem Stirlinga:

 $\frac{N}{2^{n}} \sqrt{2\pi n^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \log_2 \sqrt{\frac{n\pi}{2}} \frac{(1+O(n^{-1}))}{2^{n}}$ 
Poroumaj ze Wzorem Stirlinga:

 $\frac{N}{2^{n}} \sqrt{2\pi n^{-\frac{1}{2}}} \log_2 \sqrt{\frac{n\pi}{2}} \frac{(1+O(n^{-1}))}{2^{n}}$ 

knat P + > / taki ze P(4i) = 2i, HiEI.

Odukovouhoune R + > S pomiędzy knatami

(R, VR, MR) i (S, Vs, Ms) nazywamy homomor
fizmem ody Tx, y e R: f(x VRY) = f(x) Vs, f(y) i

fizmem ody Tx, y e R: f(x VRY) = f(x) Ms f(y).

Zadanie 8: Prestren topologiczna X nazy-Warny spising ody AUB = Xi ĀNB=Q=ANB  $= > A = \emptyset \text{ lub } B = \emptyset. \quad \text{Mp. [a, 6] jest}$ spogny, Zloror (Co) (Co) jest mespoziny. Udourodnis de Hior werysthich Sonicronger niepustych podzbiorów IV jest spojny w topologii Alexandrous natural nego quasi portadlu E. Zadanie 9: Niech 1 bedrie douding krote. Udourodnis ze warunek rozdzielności i)  $\left( \times \Lambda (YVZ) = (\times \Lambda Y) V (\times \Lambda Z), \forall x_1 y_1 z \in \Lambda \right)$ jest nonhomating manuflour vordriehnosa  $|ii\rangle$   $\times V(XVS) = (XVX)V(XVS)$ Knate spetniajska te narunhi nazymany mater dystrybutyma. Policz ile elementów mo wdna krata dystrybutywna generowana pret zbiory A, B, C, precinaja ce sie jak na obrazha:

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