

ON A PROBLEM OF ROTA

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Let $S(n, k)$ denote the Stirling numbers of the second kind, and let K_n be such that $S(n, K_n) \geq S(n, k)$ for all k . Rota's problem [3] is to prove or disprove the following:

For all n , the largest possible incomparable collection of partitions of an n -set contains $S(n, K_n)$ partitions.

An "incomparable collection" of partitions is one in which no partition in the collection is a refinement of some other partition in the collection.

DEFINITION. Let $S(n, k)$ denote the collection of all partitions of an n -set into k nonempty blocks. If $C \subseteq S(n, k)$, define $\text{Span}(C)$ by

$$\text{Span}(C) = \{\pi \in S(n, k+1) : \pi \text{ is a refinement of some } \pi' \in C\}.$$

THEOREM. For all sufficiently large n , there is a collection $C \subseteq S(n, j)$ such that

- (i) $j + 1 = K_n$,
- (ii) $|\text{Span}(C)| < |C|$, where $||$ denotes cardinality.

Consequently, $(S(n, j+1) - \text{Span}(C)) \cup C$ is an incomparable collection with more than $S(n, K_n)$ partitions.

REMARKS. C consists of all $\pi \in S(n, j)$ having exactly l blocks of size $\leq M$ and exactly $j-l$ blocks of size $> M$ and $\leq 2M$, where l and M are appropriately defined.

The proof of the Theorem requires [2] to estimate $|C|$ and $|\text{Span}(C)|$; and also requires [1] to know the approximate value of K_n .

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