

## GENERALIZING SPERNER'S LEMMA TO A FREE MODULE OVER A SPECIAL PRINCIPAL IDEAL RING

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**ABSTRACT.** Sperner's lemma states that if  $\mathcal{A}$  is an anti-chain from the power set of an  $n$ -element set, then  $|\mathcal{A}| \leq \binom{n}{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}$ . Rota and Harper provide the following  $q$ -analogue to a number of classical generalizations of Sperner's lemma: *if  $\mathcal{A}$  is an  $l$ -chain-free family of subspaces of a finite vector space  $\mathbf{F}_q^n$ , then  $\sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \frac{1}{\binom{n}{\dim(A)}_q} \leq l$  and  $|\mathcal{A}|$  is bounded by the sum of the  $l$  largest Gaussian coefficients  $\binom{n}{k}_q$ .* In this work, the original Sperner's lemma as well as Rota and Harper's result are extended to multiple generalizations in the setting of a finitely-generated free module over a finite special principal ideal ring.

**1. Introduction.** As given in [10, 11], Sperner's lemma (regarding finite sets) states that the cardinality of any anti-chain (i.e., collection of incomparable subsets) from the power set  $\mathcal{P}([n])$  of an  $n$ -element set  $[n]$  does not exceed the combination  $\binom{n}{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}$ . Some well-known  $n$ -set generalizations of Sperner's lemma are stated in the next theorem. (As in [1], we use the convention that an  $l$ -chain free family is a collection of subsets that contain no chain,  $U_0 \subseteq U_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq U_l$ , of length  $l$ .)

**Theorem 1.1** ([2, 6–8, 12]). *Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be an  $l$ -chain-free family of subsets from  $\mathcal{P}([n])$ . Then: (a)  $\sum_{A \in \mathcal{A}} \frac{1}{\binom{n}{|A|}} \leq l$ .*

(b)  $|\mathcal{A}|$  is bounded by the sum of the  $l$  largest values  $\binom{n}{k}$ ,  $0 \leq k \leq n$ .

(c) Letting  $\mathcal{S}_k$  denote the set of all  $k$ -element subsets in  $\mathcal{P}([n])$ , there is equality in (a) and (b) when  $\mathcal{A}$  consists of the  $l$  largest sets  $\mathcal{S}_k$ ,  $0 \leq k \leq n$ .

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