

## 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  $K_n$ .

### REFERENCES

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