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Poset-free Families and Lubell-boundedness

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Abstract

Given a finite poset P , we consider the largest size $\text{La}(n, P)$ of a family \mathcal{F} of subsets of $[n] := \{1, \dots, n\}$ that contains no subposet P . This continues the study of the asymptotic growth of $\text{La}(n, P)$; it has been conjectured that for all P , $\pi(P) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{La}(n, P) / \binom{n}{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}$ exists and equals a certain integer, $e(P)$. This is known to be true for paths, and for several more general families of posets, while for the simple diamond poset \mathcal{D}_2 , even the existence of π frustratingly remains open. Here we develop theory to show that $\pi(P)$ exists and equals the conjectured value $e(P)$ for many new posets P . We introduce a hierarchy of properties for posets, each of which implies $\pi = e$, and some implying more precise information about $\text{La}(n, P)$. The properties relate to the Lubell function of a family \mathcal{F} of subsets, which is the average number of times a random full chain meets \mathcal{F} . We present an array of examples and constructions that possess the properties.

1 Introduction

Let the Boolean lattice \mathcal{B}_n denote the partially ordered set (poset, for short) $(2^{[n]}, \subseteq)$ of all subsets of the n -set $\{1, \dots, n\}$. For finite posets $P = (P, \leq)$ and $P' = (P', \le')$, we say P *contains* P' , if there exists an injection $f: P' \rightarrow P$ that preserves the partial ordering. We also say P' is a (*weak*) *subposet* of P . This means that whenever $u \le' v$ in P' , we have $f(u) \leq f(v)$ in P [16, Chapter 3].

Collections $\mathcal{F} \subseteq 2^{[n]}$ that contain no subposet P are said to be *P -free*. We are interested in determining the largest size of a P -free family of subsets of $[n]$, denoted $\text{La}(n, P)$. A foundational result of this sort from 1928, Sperner's Theorem [15], solves this problem for antichains, which are families that contain no two-element chain. More generally, let

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the path poset \mathcal{P}_k consist of k totally ordered elements $a_1 < \dots < a_k$, which is simply a chain of size k . Erdős [6] extended Sperner's Theorem by giving the largest size of a family that contains no \mathcal{P}_k . It is simply the sum of the k middle binomial coefficients in n . In recent years Katona [4, 5, 7, 11] brought the attention of researchers to the generalization of this problem, which is to investigate $\text{La}(n, P)$ for many posets P . For only a few posets does $\text{La}(n, P)$ behave as nicely as it does for chains. For most posets P , it appears to be far more challenging to determine $\text{La}(n, P)$, and in fact it remains open, even asymptotically.

Around 2007, when Griggs and Lu [10] reviewed the cases P that had been studied, they observed that while $\text{La}(n, P)$ may not be as simple as the sum of middle binomial coefficients, it is at least true that $\text{La}(n, P)$ is asymptotic to an integer multiple of $\binom{n}{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}$. This observation is also implicit in the earlier work of Katona *et al.* For a comprehensive survey of early work on the problem for various posets P , please see [9].

Next, in 2008, Saks and Winkler pointed out to Griggs a pattern of the known values of $\pi(P)$. Griggs and Lu [9] subsequently formulated it by introducing some notation, especially the parameter $e(P)$, as follows: For a set S , the collection of all k -subsets of S is conventionally denoted by $\binom{S}{k}$. In [9], $\mathcal{B}(n, k)$ is a family of subsets of $[n]$ of the k middle sizes, $\binom{[n]}{\lfloor (n-k+1)/2 \rfloor} \cup \dots \cup \binom{[n]}{\lfloor (n+k-1)/2 \rfloor}$ or $\binom{[n]}{\lceil (n-k+1)/2 \rceil} \cup \dots \cup \binom{[n]}{\lceil (n+k-1)/2 \rceil}$. So $\mathcal{B}(n, k)$ is one or two possible families, depending on the parity of $n+k$. Also, $\Sigma(n, k)$ is notation for $|\mathcal{B}(n, k)|$. For a poset P , $e(P)$ denotes the maximum k such that for any integers n and s , the family $\mathcal{F} = \binom{[n]}{s} \cup \dots \cup \binom{[n]}{s+k-1}$ is P -free. In particular, the union $\mathcal{B}(n, k)$ of k middle levels in \mathcal{B}_n does not contain P as a subposet.

For instance, the *butterfly poset* \mathcal{B} of elements $A_1, A_2, B_1,$ and B_2 with $A_i < B_j$ for $i, j = 1, 2$ is not contained in the union of two consecutive levels in the Boolean lattice, while of course the union of three middle levels does contain \mathcal{B} for $n \geq 3$. One gets that $e(\mathcal{B}) = 2$. Since the family $\mathcal{B}(n, e)$, where $e = e(P)$, contains no P , it is clear that when $\pi(P)$ exists, it must be at least $e(P)$.

The Griggs-Lu Conjecture is that $e(P)$ is the limiting value.

Conjecture 1.1 [9] *For any poset P , the limit $\pi(P) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{La}(n, P)}{\binom{n}{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}}$ exists. Moreover, its value is the integer $e(P)$.*

Griggs and Lu presented several new families of posets for which the their conjecture holds [10], and they improved the known bounds on $\pi(P)$ for some families for which the existence of $\pi(P)$ is still not settled. One noteworthy discovery is due to Bukh [2], who proves the existence of $\pi(P)$ for all tree posets. Moreover, for tree posets $\pi(P)$ is the height of P minus one, which is indeed $e(P)$.

Still it remains a daunting problem to obtain $\pi(P)$, even for certain small posets P . The most-studied case is the *diamond poset* \mathcal{D}_2 , consisting of four elements A, B, C, D with $A < B, C$ and $B, C < D$. While the conjectured value of $\pi(\mathcal{D}_2)$ is $e(\mathcal{D}_2) = 2$, a series of studies has so far only brought the upper bound down to 2.25 [12]. The existence of $\pi(\mathcal{D}_2)$ remains unproven. It appears that additional tools must be developed. While many researchers continue to look for improved upper bounds for the diamond poset, this

paper takes a different approach, which is to develop theoretical tools to greatly expand the list of posets that satisfy the Griggs-Lu Conjecture.

In their subsequent work with Lu [9], the authors learned that for a P -free family \mathcal{F} , it can be valuable to consider the average number of times a random full chain of subsets of $[n]$ intersects \mathcal{F} , which they called the Lubell function of \mathcal{F} , denoted $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F})$. The present authors [8] described a “partition method” for using the Lubell function to derive simple new proofs of several fundamental poset examples satisfying the conjecture.

In this paper, we extensively expand the approach of bounding the Lubell function. We introduce a new series of properties of posets P for which the conjecture above is satisfied. For posets P satisfying the most restrictive of these properties, named here uniform L-boundedness, it was already shown in [9, 13] that not only does $\text{La}(n, P)$ satisfy the asymptotic conjecture, but it is exactly determined for general n . Moreover, for such P one can describe all extremal families, just as in the early Erdős result for path posets \mathcal{P}_k .

The present treatment introduces a series of properties, called m -L-boundedness, for integers $m \geq 0$; When $m = 0$ it is uniform L-boundedness. As m increases, the properties get successively weaker (more easily satisfied). What happens is that families of subsets that contain some of the comparatively few sets at the top and bottom of the Boolean lattice may have large Lubell function value, even though such sets contribute little to the size of the family. For studying $\text{La}(n, P)$ asymptotically, it makes sense to focus on P -free families of subsets away from the top and bottom of the Boolean lattice. We do this with the m -L-bounded properties, obtaining many more posets that satisfy the $\pi(P)$ conjecture. Uniform L-boundedness is extended in another way, with properties called lower L-bounded and upper L-bounded, that also imply the conjecture.

Section 2 reviews the required poset terminology and concepts related to the Lubell function. The new properties and their connections to the conjectures are developed in Section 3.

Section 4 introduces a notion connected with $e(P)$, called a large interval of a poset. This plays an important role in the constructions discussed later.

A new class of posets is introduced in Section 5, called fan posets, which are simply wedges of paths. These include the fork posets \mathcal{V}_r previously investigated by Katona *et al.*, for integers $r \geq 1$, with elements $A < B_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$. We determine which fans are L-bounded, and give examples for all $m \geq 1$ of a fan that is m -L-bounded but not $(m - 1)$ -L-bounded. Since all fan posets are trees, and since trees satisfy the $\pi(P) = e(P)$ conjecture by Bukh’s Theorem [2], it follows that all fans satisfy the conjecture. We give a simpler direct proof of this for fans using the Lubell properties.

Constructive methods to generate a surprising variety of m -L-bounded and lower-L-bounded posets from old ones are described in Sections 6 and 7. All posets generated in this way satisfy the $\pi = e$ conjecture. Some of the many interesting problems for further research are discussed in the last section.

Some of the problems are based on the numerous thoughtful questions and suggestions of the anonymous referees, who also contributed greatly to improving the paper’s presentation.

2 The Lubell Function and Three Poset Parameters

Recall some standard poset notions. For elements $a \leq b$ in poset P , a (closed) *interval* $[a, b] \subset P$ is the subposet of P consisting of elements c such that $a \leq c \leq b$. Note that if P is the Boolean lattice \mathcal{B}_n , then an interval $[A, B]$ has the same structure as $\mathcal{B}_{|B|-|A|}$.

The *dual* of a poset $P = (P, \leq)$ is the poset $d(P) = (P, \leq_d)$ such that $x \leq_d y$ in $d(P)$ if and only if $y \leq x$ in P .

An element x of a poset P is $\hat{0}$ (resp., $\hat{1}$), if for every element $p \in P$, $x \leq p$ ($x \geq p$, resp.).

We introduce notation for the *filter* or *up-set* (resp., *ideal* or *down-set*) generated by an element $p \in P$: Let $\{p\}^+$ (resp., $\{p\}^-$) denote the sets $\{q \in P \mid q \geq p\}$ and $\{q \in P \mid q \leq p\}$, resp.

The *ordinal sum* $P_1 \oplus P_2$ of disjoint posets P_1, P_2 is the set $P_1 \cup P_2$, ordered by $x \leq y$ if $x \in P_1$ and $y \in P_2$, or if x, y are in the same P_i with $x \leq y$. We denote by $\mathbf{1}$ the single element poset, and $k\mathbf{1}$ denotes the k -element antichain.

Fix a family $\mathcal{F} \subseteq 2^{[n]}$. Let $\mathcal{C} := \mathcal{C}_n$ denote the collection of all $n!$ full (maximal) chains $\emptyset \subset \{i_1\} \subset \{i_1, i_2\} \subset \dots \subset [n]$ in the Boolean lattice \mathcal{B}_n . The average number of times a random chain $\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}$ meets \mathcal{F} gives an upper bound on $|\mathcal{F}|$. The *height* of \mathcal{F} is

$$h(\mathcal{F}) := \max_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}} |\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}|.$$

Following [9] we define the *Lubell function* of \mathcal{F} by

$$\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) = \bar{h}_n(\mathcal{F}) := \text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}} |\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}|.$$

The Lubell function bounds the size of a family:

Lemma 2.1 [9] *Let \mathcal{F} be a collection of subsets of $[n]$. Then $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) = \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}} 1/\binom{n}{|F|} \geq |\mathcal{F}|/\binom{n}{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}$.*

This lemma is an extension of the heart of Lubell's elegant proof of Sperner's Theorem [14]. We see that $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F})$ can be viewed as a weighted sum, where each set F has weight $1/\binom{n}{|F|}$. To maximize $|\mathcal{F}|$ over families \mathcal{F} of given weight, the sets in the family must have weights as small as possible.

By computing $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F})$ for all P -free \mathcal{F} , we obtain an upper bound on $\text{La}(n, P)$, so also on $\pi(P)$, if it exists. Let $\lambda_n(P)$ be the maximum value of $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F})$ over all P -free families $\mathcal{F} \subset 2^{[n]}$. Then, $\text{La}(n, P)/\binom{n}{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} \leq \lambda_n(P)$. We define $\lambda(P) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n(P)$, if this limit exists. Collecting what we have observed, we get that

$$e(P) \leq \pi(P) \leq \lambda(P),$$

if both limits π, λ exist.

In the following sections we will see many posets for which $\pi(P) = \lambda(P)$. On the other hand, there are posets with $\pi(P) < \lambda(P)$: The smallest example is the fork \mathcal{V}_2 , the poset

on three elements $A < B$ and $A < C$. It is known that $\pi(\mathcal{V}_2) = 1$, while easily $\lambda(\mathcal{V}_2) = 2$, since the family $\{\emptyset, [n]\}$ shows that $\lambda_n(\mathcal{V}_2) = 2$ for all n .

We continue to believe that $\pi(P) = e(P)$ for general P . While $e(P)$ exists for any poset P , we do not know how to determine it in general. The height $h(P)$ alone is not sufficient to determine $e(P)$: Consider the k -diamond poset \mathcal{D}_k , $k \geq 2$, which has elements $\{A, B_1, \dots, B_k, C\}$ ordered by $A < B_i < C$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$. It can be viewed as the ordinal sum of antichains, $\mathbf{1} \oplus k\mathbf{1} \oplus \mathbf{1}$. Jiang and Lu [9] independently observed that, although the diamonds \mathcal{D}_k have height three, $e(\mathcal{D}_k)$ becomes arbitrarily large as k grows.

3 Lubell-bounded Posets

We next introduce and investigate properties based on the Lubell function that are useful for obtaining posets P that satisfy the $\pi(P) = e(P)$ conjecture. With Lu [9], we considered posets P for which

$$\bar{h}_n(\mathcal{F}) \leq e(P)$$

for every n and P -free family \mathcal{F} of subsets of $[n]$. We say such posets are *uniformly L-bounded*, with L for Lubell, since the Lubell functions of P -free families are bounded by $e(P)$, for every n . Since $\mathcal{B}(n, e)$ is P -free for $e = e(P)$ and $n \geq e - 1$, it follows that uniformly L-bounded posets P satisfy $\lambda_n(P) = e(P)$ for all $n \geq e - 1$, and so for such P , $\lambda(P) = e(P)$.

For the diamond poset \mathcal{D}_2 the existence of the limit $\pi(\mathcal{D}_2)$ remains elusive. The diamond \mathcal{D}_2 is certainly not uniformly L-bounded, since there are \mathcal{D}_2 -free families \mathcal{F} for which $\bar{h}_n(\mathcal{F}) > 2.25$ for large n , as compared to $e(\mathcal{D}_2) = 2$. However, for “most” values $k > 2$ the diamond \mathcal{D}_k is uniformly L-bounded.

Also introduced in [9] is the *harp* poset $\mathcal{H}(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_k)$, consisting of k chains $\mathcal{P}_{\ell_1}, \dots, \mathcal{P}_{\ell_k}$ with their minimum elements identified and their maximum elements identified. Provided the chain sizes are distinct (so satisfy $\ell_1 > \dots > \ell_k \geq 3$), the harp is uniformly L-bounded.

Here is what we could show about the largest P -free families for uniformly L-bounded P . Note that beyond determining $\pi(P)$, we know $\text{La}(n, P)$ exactly, and we even know the extremal P -free families.

Theorem 3.1 [9] *Let P be a poset that is uniformly L-bounded. Let $e = e(P)$. Then for all n , $\text{La}(n, P) = \Sigma(n, e)$, and so $\pi(P) = e$. Moreover, if \mathcal{F} is a P -free family of subsets of $[n]$ of maximum size, \mathcal{F} must be $\mathcal{B}(n, e)$.*

A problem with the Lubell function is the large contribution to it (one each) from the empty set or the full set $[n]$. For example, consider the butterfly poset \mathcal{B} : For general n the family \mathcal{F} consisting of $\emptyset, [n]$, and the singletons is a (small) \mathcal{B} -free family with $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) = 3 > e(P) = 2$, so the butterfly is not uniformly L-bounded.

For the diamond poset \mathcal{D}_2 , examples show that $\bar{h}_n(\mathcal{F})$ is at least 2.25 as $n \rightarrow \infty$, which prevents this approach from proving that the $\pi(\mathcal{D}_2)$ is 2. However, the examples with large Lubell function value involve very small sets (or their complements). It may be that for families without those very small or very large sets, the Lubell function does

tend to 2. That would be good enough for us, since comparatively very few sets are small or large, not enough sets to affect $\pi(D_2)$. We then introduce properties that avoid these sets.

To investigate asymptotically the maximum size $\text{La}(n, P)$ of P -free families, it makes sense to restrict attention first to families that do not contain $\emptyset, [n]$. If the Lubell function of such families stays small, then we still get good bounds on $\text{La}(n, P)$, at least asymptotically. Let us say P is *centrally L-bounded*, if for all n , $\bar{h}_n(\mathcal{F}) \leq e(P)$, for all P -free families \mathcal{F} of proper subsets of $[n]$, that is, P -free families that exclude $\emptyset, [n]$. The butterfly \mathcal{B} is an example of a centrally L-bounded poset, as we showed in [8]. Here is the analogue of Theorem 3.1 for centrally L-bounded posets.

Theorem 3.2 *Let P be a centrally L-bounded poset, and let $e = e(P)$. For $n \geq e + 3$,*

$$\text{La}(n, P) = \Sigma(n, e).$$

Hence, $\pi(P) = e$.

Proof. Given a centrally L-bounded poset P , suppose that \mathcal{F} is a P -free family of subsets of $[n]$ of maximum size, where $n \geq e + 3$. If \mathcal{F} contains neither \emptyset nor $[n]$, then by definition, $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) \leq e$, and easily by Lemma 2.1 we get $|\mathcal{F}| \leq \Sigma(n, e)$.

Next consider if \mathcal{F} contains \emptyset , but not $[n]$. We know that $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) \leq e + 1$, since P is centrally L-bounded, and since \mathcal{F} with \emptyset removed remains P -free. Then \mathcal{F} cannot contain all singleton subsets of $[n]$; otherwise, we could form $\mathcal{F}' = \mathcal{F} \setminus (\{\emptyset\} \cup \binom{[n]}{1})$, and have $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}') \leq e - 1$. But then, $|\mathcal{F}| = 1 + n + |\mathcal{F}'| \leq 1 + n + \Sigma(n, e - 1) < \Sigma(n, e)$. This contradicts that $|\mathcal{F}| = \text{La}(n, P) \geq \Sigma(n, e)$. So some singleton subset $\{i\}$ is missing from \mathcal{F} , and we may obtain a new family \mathcal{F}'' from \mathcal{F} by replacing \emptyset by $\{i\}$.

We claim \mathcal{F}'' is P -free. Otherwise, \mathcal{F}'' contains P , and $\{i\}$ must be a minimal element of P . All other elements in P are in $\mathcal{F} \setminus \{\emptyset\}$. Then replacing $\{i\}$ by \emptyset , we see that \mathcal{F} itself contains P , a contradiction. By central L-boundedness of P , $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}'') \leq e$. We deduce the desired bound from $|\mathcal{F}| = |\mathcal{F}''| \leq \Sigma(n, e)$.

Note that when $[n] \in \mathcal{F}$ and $\emptyset \notin \mathcal{F}$ the proof is similar. Finally consider \mathcal{F} containing both \emptyset and $[n]$. Suppose $n \neq 4$ or $e \neq 1$. Then if $\binom{[n]}{1} \subset \mathcal{F}$, we obtain $|\mathcal{F}| \leq 2 + n + \Sigma(n, e - 1) < \Sigma(n, e)$, which contradicts \mathcal{F} having maximum size. Similarly, \mathcal{F} cannot contain all $(n - 1)$ -subsets of $[n]$. We can do replacements as before to obtain a new P -free family that contains neither \emptyset nor $[n]$ and has size as large as \mathcal{F} . Applying the central L-boundedness of P to this new family, $|\mathcal{F}| = \Sigma(n, e)$.

The last case is $n = 4$, $e = 1$, and \mathcal{F} contains both \emptyset and $[4]$. If \mathcal{F} contains all singleton subsets of $[4]$, then $\mathcal{F} = \{\emptyset, [4]\} \cup \binom{[4]}{1}$. Let $\mathcal{F}' = (\mathcal{F} \setminus \{[4]\}) \cup \{S\}$ for some 3-subset S . On the one hand, \mathcal{F}' is P -free since if S represents some element of P , then $[4]$ could be the same element of P . With other elements of P in $\mathcal{F} \setminus \{[4]\}$, we conclude that \mathcal{F} contains P , which contradicts our assumption. On the other hand, \mathcal{F}' must contain P since $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}' \setminus \{\emptyset\}) = 1\frac{1}{4} > e(P)$. The dilemma is caused by the assumption $\binom{[4]}{1} \subset \mathcal{F}$. Hence \mathcal{F} cannot contain all singleton subsets. By the same reasoning, \mathcal{F} cannot contain all 3-subsets of $[4]$. Therefore we can just replace \emptyset and $[4]$ by a singleton subset and a

3-subset, resp. Again, we conclude that $|\mathcal{F}| = \Sigma(n, e)$. \square

This property of a poset being centrally L-bounded generalizes how we showed in [8] that when P is the butterfly, $\text{La}(n, P) = \Sigma(n, e)$ for all sufficiently large n . Note that, unlike the more restrictive class of uniformly L-bounded posets, it need not hold that $\text{La}(n, P) = \Sigma(n, e)$ for *all* n - it can fail for small n . Indeed, we see this for the butterfly, where $e = 2$: For $n = 2$, \mathcal{B}_2 is a \mathcal{B} -free family of size 4, which is more than $\Sigma(2, 2) = 3$.

A further distinction is that extremal families for centrally L-bounded P are not restricted to the middle level families $\mathcal{B}(n, e)$, as they are when P is uniformly L-bounded. For instance, when P is the butterfly, a construction of DeBonis *et al.* [5] for \mathcal{B}_4 is

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 3, 4\}, \{2, 3, 4\}\} \cup \binom{[4]}{2},$$

which is a different butterfly-free family of maximum size ($e = 2$ and $|\mathcal{F}| = \Sigma(4, 2)$). For $n \geq 5$, they prove a largest butterfly-free family must be $\mathcal{B}(n, 2)$.

Another instructive example is the J poset \mathcal{J} studied in [13]. It has four elements $A_1 < A_2 < A_3$ and $A_1 < B$. It is one of the fan posets introduced in the next section, where we will see that it is centrally L-bounded. Again, we have $e = 2$, and in \mathcal{B}_2 the family $\mathcal{F} = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{1, 2\}\}$ is a largest \mathcal{J} -free family, of size $\Sigma(2, 2)$, that is not $\mathcal{B}(2, 2)$.

For general centrally L-bounded posets P , are such exceptions, where there are largest P -free families besides taking the middle levels, only possible for small n ? We address this in the closing section of the paper.

Next we explore further weakening the uniformly L-bounded property, by further limiting the families for which the Lubell function is required to be bounded. The idea is that while sets with very few elements—or dually very many elements—can cause the Lubell function to be large, the number of such sets is negligible compared to the size of a largest P -free family, viewed asymptotically as n grows. It means that to investigate the asymptotics of $\text{La}(n, P) / \binom{n}{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}$ as n grows, it suffices to consider P -free families that contain no small or large sets. The advantage is that by eliminating the small and large sets from a family, we may be able to lower our upper bound on the Lubell function, and, hence, on the size of the family.

We could actually exclude all sets that have size differing by more than $\sim \log n \sqrt{n}$ from the middle size, $n/2$, but no one has yet found a good way to take proper advantage of such a size restriction for the most challenging posets P , such as the diamond. However, there are posets P for which even a very mild restriction on size is sufficient to deduce that $\pi(P) = e(P)$.

We introduce a family of poset properties, indexed by integers $m \geq 0$, each of which implies $\pi(P) = e(P)$. For given m , we ignore the subsets in both the bottom m and top m levels of the Boolean lattice. We say P is *m -L-bounded*, if for all n , $\bar{h}_n(\mathcal{F}) \leq e(P)$ for all P -free families \mathcal{F} of subsets of sizes in $[m, n - m]$. Then a poset is 0-L-bounded means it is uniformly L-bounded, while 1-L-bounded means it is centrally L-bounded. As m increases, the increasing restriction on the families \mathcal{F} that must satisfy the Lubell function condition, means that more posets potentially have the property. We develop

the theory for these properties, and verify the asymptotic conjecture $\pi = e$ for posets that possess them. Interestingly, in the section on fan posets, we shall give examples for all $m \geq 1$ of posets that are m -L-bounded but not $(m - 1)$ -L-bounded.

Proposition 3.3 *Let integer $m \geq 0$. Let P be an m -L-bounded poset, and let $e = e(P)$. Then for all n ,*

$$\text{La}(n, P) \leq \Sigma(n, e) + 2 \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \binom{n}{i}.$$

Hence, $\pi(P) = e$.

Proof. For an m -L-bounded poset P , the bound on $\text{La}(n, P)$ follows by removing the tails (bottom and top m levels) of a P -free family \mathcal{F} that achieves $\text{La}(n, P)$, since the family that remains is uniformly L-bounded. Asymptotically, $\Sigma(n, e) \sim e^{\binom{n}{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}}$, while the number of sets at the tails (the m smallest and largest sizes) is only $O(n^{m-1})$. \square

To capture m -L-boundedness for general m , we say P is *L-bounded*, if it is m -L-bounded for some m . This class is then the union of the classes of m -L-bounded posets over all m , and the Proposition above applies.

Corollary 3.4 *If poset P is L-bounded, then $\pi(P) = e(P)$.*

It is not surprising that not every poset is L-bounded. Indeed, consider the three-element poset \mathcal{V}_2 . In Section 2, we proved that $\lambda_n(\mathcal{V}_2) = \max \bar{h}_n(\mathcal{F}) = 2$ over all \mathcal{V}_2 -free families \mathcal{F} of subsets of $[n]$. Since this is larger than $e(\mathcal{V}_2) = 1$, \mathcal{V}_2 is not uniformly L-bounded. Is it m -L-bounded for some positive integer m ? The answer is still no, by the following construction: Fix any $m \geq 2$, and consider the following family:

$$\mathcal{F}_n := \{F : |F| = m, \forall x, y \in F, x \equiv y \pmod{2}\} \cup \{F : |F| = m+1, \exists x, y \in F, x \not\equiv y \pmod{2}\}.$$

One can check that its conjugate (set of complements), $\bar{\mathcal{F}}_n = \{[n] - F \mid F \in \mathcal{F}_n\}$, is \mathcal{V}_2 -free, and we have

$$\bar{h}_n(\bar{\mathcal{F}}_n) = \frac{\binom{\lceil n/2 \rceil}{m} + \binom{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}{m}}{\binom{n}{m}} + \left(1 - \frac{\binom{\lceil n/2 \rceil}{m+1} + \binom{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}{m+1}}{\binom{n}{m+1}}\right) \sim 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m > 1 = e(\mathcal{V}_2).$$

This means that for fixed m , the maximum Lubell function value is bounded strictly above $e(P)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Nevertheless, we have a method to show that $\pi(\mathcal{V}_2) = e(\mathcal{V}_2)$, by discarding more elements from the Boolean lattice, as we now describe. We introduce a different weakening of uniform L-boundedness. We say a poset P is *lower-L-bounded* if, for any numbers $\beta \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $N := N(\beta, \varepsilon)$ such that for all $n \geq N$,

$$\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) \leq e(P) + \varepsilon,$$

for all P -free families of subsets of $[n]$ of sizes less than βn . We are interested as well in the dual property: Say poset P is *upper-L-bounded* if, for any numbers $\alpha \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $N := N(\alpha, \varepsilon)$ such that for all $n \geq N$,

$$\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) \leq e(P) + \varepsilon,$$

for all P -free families of subsets of $[n]$ of sizes greater than αn .

Proposition 3.5 *Let P be a lower-L-bounded or upper-L-bounded poset. Then $\pi(P) = e(P)$.*

Proof. Since the properties are dual, it suffices to prove this for any lower-L-bounded poset P . For each n , let \mathcal{F}_n be a largest P -free family of subsets of $[n]$. Fix some $\beta \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$. Partition \mathcal{F}_n into \mathcal{F}'_n and \mathcal{F}''_n such that \mathcal{F}'_n has sets of \mathcal{F}_n of sizes at most βn and $\mathcal{F}''_n = \mathcal{F}_n \setminus \mathcal{F}'_n$. Shannon's Theorem [1, page 256] gives $\sum_{i=0}^{\alpha n} \binom{n}{i} = O(\frac{1}{n^2}) \binom{n}{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}$, for any constant $0 < \alpha < \frac{1}{2}$. For any $\varepsilon > 0$, for $n \geq N$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{|\mathcal{F}_n|}{\binom{n}{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}} &\leq \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}'_n} \frac{1}{\binom{n}{|F|}} + \frac{|\mathcal{F}''_n|}{\binom{n}{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}} \\ &\leq \bar{h}_n(\mathcal{F}'_n) + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \\ &\leq e(P) + \varepsilon + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Since ε is arbitrary, this implies $\pi(P) = e(P)$. □

We shall see a class of posets, including \mathcal{V}_2 , that are lower-L-bounded, but not L-bounded, in Section 5. Constructions of lower-L-bounded posets are presented in Section 7.

4 Large Intervals

We next introduce a poset structure that plays a role in this theory of L-boundedness by helping us to estimate the three poset quantities $\pi(P), e(P), \lambda(P)$. We say an interval $I = [a, b]$ in P is a *large interval*, if it is a maximal interval with $e(I) = e(P)$. Here are several observations, all relating to decomposing a poset P into two smaller pieces.

Lemma 4.1 *Suppose P is a poset with element p , such that $P = P_1 \cup P_2$, where $P_1 \cap P_2 = \{p\}$ and $P_2 = \{p\}^+$. Then*

- (i) $\lambda_n(P) \leq \lambda_n(P_1) + \lambda_n(P_2)$,
- (ii) $\text{La}(n, P) \leq \text{La}(n, P_1) + \text{La}(n, P_2)$, and

(iii) $\pi(P) \leq \pi(P_1) + \pi(P_2)$, if they exist.

(iv) Further, if p is the maximal element of a large interval I of P_1 , or if $P_1 = \{p\}^-$ then $e(P) = e(P_1) + e(P_2)$.

Proof. Given P, P_1, P_2 as in the statement, suppose \mathcal{F} is a P -free family. Let $\mathcal{F}_1 := \{S \in \mathcal{F} \mid \mathcal{F} \cap [S, [n]] \text{ contains } P_2\}$ and $\mathcal{F}_2 := \mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{F}_1$.

We first show that \mathcal{F}_1 is P_1 -free. For, suppose \mathcal{F}_1 contains a subposet P_1 , and let $S \in \mathcal{F}_1$ be the set that represents the element p of P_1 . Let T be a maximal set in \mathcal{F}_1 containing S . By maximality, $(\mathcal{F} \setminus \{T\}) \cap [T, [n]]$ is contained in \mathcal{F}_2 . Furthermore, by definition of \mathcal{F}_1 , $\mathcal{F} \cap [T, [n]]$ contains P_2 as a subposet. Thus, \mathcal{F} contains P , which contradicts our assumption.

Next we observe that \mathcal{F}_2 is P_2 -free. For if it did contain a subposet P_2 , the set $S \in \mathcal{F}_2$ corresponding to element p would have to be in \mathcal{F}_1 , a contradiction.

Since every family can be partitioned as above, we have $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) \leq \bar{h}(\mathcal{F}_1) + \bar{h}(\mathcal{F}_2)$. This implies (i). Furthermore, $|\mathcal{F}| = |\mathcal{F}_1| + |\mathcal{F}_2|$ implies $\text{La}(n, P) \leq \text{La}(n, P_1) + \text{La}(n, P_2)$, which is (ii). Then, (iii) is a consequence of (ii).

For (iv), let $e(P_1) = e_1$ and $e(P_2) = e_2$. First we show $e(P) \geq e_1 + e_2$. Suppose for some n, s the family $\bigcup_{i=0}^{e_1+e_2-1} \binom{[n]}{s+i}$ contains P , where $0 \leq s \leq n - e_1 - e_2 + 1$. Let S be the set in the family corresponding to element $p \in P$. Its size $|S|$ cannot be less than $s + e_1$ nor greater than $s + e_1 - 1$: Else, it would imply $e(P_1) < e_1$ or $e(P_2) < e_2$. Hence, the family is P -free, and $e(P) \geq e_1 + e_2$.

It remains to show $e(P) \leq e_1 + e_2$. By the definition of e_i , for $i = 1, 2$ we can find an integer n_i large enough so that there exists P_i in the family of $e_i + 1$ consecutive levels $\bigcup_{j=0}^{e_i} \binom{[n_i]}{s_i+j}$ of \mathcal{B}_{n_i} . Let $n_0 = n_1 + n_2 + e_1 + e_2$ and $s_0 = s_1 + s_2 + e_1 + e_2$. Consider the family $\bigcup_{i=0}^{e_1+e_2} \binom{[n_0]}{s_0+i}$. An interval $[S_1, T_1]$ in $[n_0]$, with $|S_1| = s_1 + e_1 + e_2$ and $|T_1| = s_1 + e_1 + e_2 + n_2$, is the same poset as the Boolean lattice \mathcal{B}_{n_2} . Hence, $[S_1, T_1] \cap (\bigcup_{i=0}^{e_1+e_2} \binom{[n_0]}{s_0+i})$ contains P_2 . Furthermore, the element p in P_2 could be chosen as a set of size at least $s_1 + s_2 + e_1 + e_2$. On the other hand, an interval $[S_2, T_2]$ with $|S_2| = s_2 + e_2$ and $|T_2| = s_2 + e_2 + n_1$ is the same as the Boolean lattice \mathcal{B}_{n_1} . Thus, $[S_2, T_2] \cap (\bigcup_{i=0}^{e_1+e_2} \binom{[n_0]}{s_0+i})$ contains P_1 , and all elements in P_1 are sets of size at most $s_1 + s_2 + e_1 + e_2$. By relabelling the elements, if needed, one sees that the family $\bigcup_{i=0}^{e_1+e_2} \binom{[n_0]}{s_0+i}$ contains P as a subposet. That is, for sufficiently large n , some $e_1 + e_2 + 1$ consecutive levels contain P , which implies the desired inequality on $e(P)$. This proves (iv). \square

Note that the second part of Lemma 4.1 (iv), the case that $P_1 = \{p\}^-$, has been discovered independently by Burcsi and Nagy [3].

Our purpose in studying large intervals is to find when the parameter $e(P_1 \cup P_2)$ has the ‘‘additive property’’ of Lemma 4.1 (iv). Unfortunately, not all posets contain a large interval. For example, every maximal interval of the butterfly poset \mathcal{B} is a \mathcal{P}_2 , but $e(\mathcal{B}) > e(\mathcal{P}_2) = 1$. So poset \mathcal{B} , which is centrally L-bounded (hence, L-bounded), has no large interval. Nevertheless, if an L-bounded poset contains a large interval, then it is unique.

Proposition 4.2 *Let P be an L -bounded poset. Then P contains at most one large interval. Furthermore, if an m - L -bounded P contains a large interval I , then I is itself m - L -bounded.*

Proof. Let P be an L -bounded poset, say it is m - L -bounded. Assume that P contains two large intervals $I_1 = [a_1, b_1]$ and $I_2 = [a_2, b_2]$ such that $e := e(P) = e(I_1) = e(I_2)$. Without loss of generality, we assume $b_1 \neq b_2$ (or we may instead consider the dual of P). Consider the Boolean lattice \mathcal{B}_n with $n \geq 2m + e$.

Define the family $\mathcal{G} := (\bigcup_{i=1}^e \binom{[n]}{m+i-1}) \cup \{S\}$, where S is any set of size $m + e$. We claim \mathcal{G} is P -free. For if \mathcal{G} contains P , it contains I_1 . Then S must be b_1 since the family of any e consecutive levels does not contain I_1 . Similarly, \mathcal{G} contains I_2 , and S must be b_2 , which contradicts $b_1 \neq b_2$. We conclude that \mathcal{G} does not contain P .

The P -free family \mathcal{G} satisfies $\bar{h}(\mathcal{G}) = e + 1/\binom{n}{m+e}$ and every set in \mathcal{G} has sizes in $[m, n - m]$. This violates the assumption of the m - L -boundedness for P . Therefore, P cannot contain two large intervals.

Now suppose that P contains a large interval I . Let \mathcal{F} be any I -free family such that every set in \mathcal{F} has size in $[m, n - m]$. Since \mathcal{F} is I -free, it is also P -free. By the m - L -boundedness of P , we have $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) \leq e = e(I)$. So I is m - L -bounded. \square

Remark. The proof above also implies that if P has two large intervals, then $\text{La}(n, P)$ is strictly greater than $\Sigma(n, e)$ for all large enough n : One can take $\mathcal{B}(n, e)$ and one extra set to form a P -free family.

5 Fans

For our theory of Lubell boundedness, it turns out to be very interesting to study the natural common generalization of the fork posets \mathcal{V}_r (studied by Katona *et al.*) and the poset \mathcal{J} . For $\ell_1 \geq \dots \geq \ell_k \geq 2$, we say the poset obtained by identifying the minimum elements of k chains $\mathcal{P}_{\ell_1}, \dots, \mathcal{P}_{\ell_k}$ is called the *fan* $\mathcal{V}(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_k)$. That is, a fan is simply a wedge of paths. We then have $\mathcal{V}_r = \mathcal{V}(2, \dots, 2)$, where there are r 2's, while the \mathcal{J} poset $\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{V}(3, 2)$. Fans are similar to harps introduced in [9], except in harps the maximum elements of the chains are also identified. So a harp can be viewed as a suspension of paths (see Figure 1).

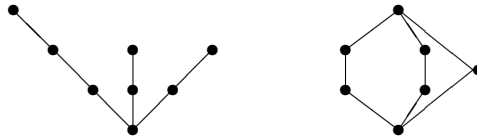


Figure 1: The fan $\mathcal{V}(4, 3, 3)$ and the harp $\mathcal{H}(4, 4, 3)$.

In our notation, Bukh's Tree Theorem [2] tells us that for posets P for which the Hasse diagram is a tree, $\pi(P) = e(P) = h(P) - 1$, where $h(P)$ is the height (cf. [9]). It follows

that for the fan $P = \mathcal{V}(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_k)$, where $\ell_1 \geq \dots \geq \ell_k \geq 2$, $\pi(P) = e(P) = \ell_1 - 1$. We now give a simple direct proof of $\pi(P) = e(P)$ for fans by showing their L-boundedness. By comparison, the proof of Bukh's Tree Theorem, which is more general, requires more elaborate probabilistic arguments.

Theorem 5.1 *Let P be the fan poset $\mathcal{V}(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_k)$, with $\ell_1 \geq \dots \geq \ell_k \geq 2$. The L-boundedness of P can be classified according to the ℓ_i 's as follows.*

(i) *If $k = 1$ or if $\ell_1 - 1 > \ell_2 > \dots > \ell_k$, then P is uniformly L-bounded.*

(ii) *If $\ell_1 > \ell_2 > \dots > \ell_k$, then P is centrally L-bounded.*

(iii) *If $\ell_1 > \ell_2$, then P is L-bounded.*

(iv) *If $\ell_1 = \ell_2$, then P is not L-bounded, but it is lower-L-bounded.*

Proof. Let P be the fan $\mathcal{V}(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_k)$ with $\ell_1 \geq \dots \geq \ell_k \geq 2$. Note that we have $e(P) = h(P) - 1 = \ell_1 - 1$.

For (i), if $k = 1$, the result follows from Erdős's result on chains of any given length [6]. If $k \geq 1$, then P is a subposet of the harp $\mathcal{H}(\ell_1, \ell_2 + 1, \dots, \ell_k + 1)$, which has distinct lengths, since $\ell_1 > \ell_2 + 1 > \dots > \ell_k + 1$. It means any family \mathcal{F} that is P -free avoids this harp. Applying the results on harp-free families [9],

$$\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) \leq e(\mathcal{H}(\ell_1, \ell_2 + 1, \dots, \ell_k + 1)) = \ell_1 - 1 = e(P),$$

proving P is uniformly L-bounded.

For (ii), consider any P -free family \mathcal{F} of subsets of $[n]$ with $\emptyset, [n] \notin \mathcal{F}$. Following [9] apply the *min partition* on the set of full chains to get blocks \mathcal{C}_A containing full chains \mathcal{C} with $\min(\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}) = A$ for distinct A 's. One block contains chains that avoid \mathcal{F} . Suppose there is a block of chains for some A having $\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}| > \ell_1 - 1$. Let $\mathcal{F}_1 := (\mathcal{F} \cap [A, [n]]) \setminus \{A\}$, and let Z_1 be a chain of size $\ell_1 - 1$ in \mathcal{F}_1 . Such a chain exists, because

$$\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |\mathcal{F}_1 \cap \mathcal{C}| = \text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}| - 1 > (\ell_1 - 1) - 1 = \ell_1 - 2.$$

For successive values of i from 2 to k , let $\mathcal{F}_i := \mathcal{F}_{i-1} \setminus Z_{i-1}$, and let Z_i be a chain of size $\ell_i - 1$ in \mathcal{F}_i : We show by induction on i that such Z_i exists. We already have Z_1 . Note that for any set S with $A \subset S \subset [n]$, the proportion of full chains in the interval $[A, [n]]$ that S meets is at least $1/(n - |A|)$. It follows that for $i > 1$,

$$\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |\mathcal{F}_i \cap \mathcal{C}| = \text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |(\mathcal{F}_{i-1} \setminus Z_{i-1}) \cap \mathcal{C}| > \ell_{i-1} - 2 - \frac{|Z_{i-1}|}{n - |A|} > \ell_i - 2.$$

This suffices to show there exists Z_i of size $\ell_i - 1$ in \mathcal{F}_i . The chains Z_i together with set A form a fan P in \mathcal{F} , which contradicts our assumption that \mathcal{F} is P -free. Hence, no block \mathcal{C}_A has $\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}| > \ell_1 - 1$. It means that the overall average $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) \leq \ell_1 - 1$. Hence, P is centrally L-bounded.

For (iii), it suffices to show P is m -L-bounded for $m = k(\ell_1 - 1)$. Let \mathcal{F} be a P -free family of subsets of $[n]$ such that each set in \mathcal{F} has size in $[m, n - m]$. Again, apply the min partition on \mathcal{F} . Suppose there is a block \mathcal{C}_A with $\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}| > \ell_1 - 1$. It follows that $\mathcal{F}_1 = (\mathcal{F} \setminus \{A\}) \cap [A, [n]]$ contains a chain Z_1 of size $\ell_1 - 1$. Reasoning as in the proof of (ii) above it can be shown that there are disjoint chains Z_2, \dots, Z_k in $\mathcal{F}_1 \setminus Z_1$, each of size $\ell_2 - 1$, because for $1 \leq j \leq k$

$$\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |(\mathcal{F}_1 \setminus (Z_1 \cup Z_2 \cdots \cup Z_j)) \cap \mathcal{C}| > \ell_1 - 2 - \frac{j(\ell_1 - 1)}{n - |A|} \geq \ell_2 - 2.$$

Thus, \mathcal{F} contains the fan $\mathcal{V}(\ell_1, \ell_2, \dots, \ell_2)$, where there are $k - 1$ ℓ_2 's, which in turn contains $P = \mathcal{V}(\ell_1, \ell_2, \dots, \ell_k)$. This contradicts that \mathcal{F} is P -free. We conclude that $\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}| \leq \ell_1 - 1$, and so $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) \leq \ell_1 - 1$. Hence P is m -L-bounded.

Lastly, for (iv), we assume $\ell_1 = \ell_2$. Since $e(P) = \ell_1 - 1$, the chains of size ℓ_1 are large intervals of P , so by Proposition 4.2, P is not L-bounded. Suppose it is not lower-L-bounded either. Then for some β and ε with $\frac{1}{2} < \beta < 1$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, for infinitely many n there is a P -free family \mathcal{F} of subsets of $[n]$ with $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) > e(P) + \varepsilon$, where every set in \mathcal{F} has size less than βn . Apply the min partition on \mathcal{F} and let \mathcal{C}_A be a block with $\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}| > e(P) + \varepsilon$. As before, we claim $\mathcal{F} \cap [A, [n]]$ contains P . By the size condition, removing a chain of size $\ell_1 - 1$ from $(\mathcal{F} \setminus \{A\}) \cap [A, [n]]$ reduces $\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}|$ by at most $\frac{\ell_1 - 1}{(1 - \beta)n}$. When $n > \frac{k(\ell_1 - 1)}{(1 - \beta)\varepsilon}$, we can find k disjoint chains of size $\ell_1 - 1$ in $(\mathcal{F} \setminus \{A\}) \cap [A, [n]]$. Thus, \mathcal{F} contains P , a contradiction. Therefore, P is lower-L-bounded. \square

We mention that all fan posets $\mathcal{V}(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_k)$ are lower-L-bounded. It is also clear that a uniformly L-bounded poset is a lower-L-bounded poset. However, there are m -L-bounded posets that are not lower-L-bounded, since the size condition for lower-L-boundedness does not exclude the small-sized subsets in the family. We will provide such examples in next section.

Since L-boundedness and lower-L-boundedness each imply $\pi = e$, we have completed the proof that $\pi = e$ for fans:

Corollary 5.2 *For any fan poset $P = \mathcal{V}(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_k)$ with $\ell_1 \geq \dots \geq \ell_k \geq 2$, we have $\pi(P) = e(P) = \ell_1 - 1$.*

Although we defined m -L-boundedness, so far we have not presented any poset that is m -L-bounded but not $(m - 1)$ -L-bounded, except when $m = 1$. In the following, we offer examples of posets to show that the m -L-boundedness property is not vacuous.

Theorem 5.3 *For $m \geq 1$, the poset $P = \mathcal{V}(3, 2, \dots, 2)$, where there are $m + 1$ 2's, is m -L-bounded but not $(m - 1)$ -L-bounded.*

Proof. Consider the family $\mathcal{F} = \binom{[n]}{n - m - 1} \cup \binom{[n]}{n - m} \cup \mathcal{F}_0$, where \mathcal{F}_0 consists of a set in $\binom{[n]}{n - m + 1}$. For any set $F \in \mathcal{F}$, at most $m + 2$ sets strictly contain it, hence \mathcal{F} is P -free. We have $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) > 2 = e(P)$, and so P is not $(m - 1)$ -L-bounded.

Next consider any P -free family \mathcal{F} of subsets of $[n]$ with sizes in $[m, n - m]$. We apply the min partition on the set of full chains. Let \mathcal{C}_A be any block. If $\mathcal{F} \cap [A, [n]]$ does not contain a chain of size 3, then $\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}| \leq 2$. Suppose there is a chain of size 3 in $\mathcal{F} \cap [A, [n]]$, say $A \subset B \subset C$. There are at most m sets in $\mathcal{F} \cap [A, [n]]$, besides A , B , and C . Recall that $\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}|$ is equal to the Lubell function of the P -free family, obtained by removing the elements of A from each set in $\mathcal{F} \cap [A, [n]]$, in the smaller Boolean lattice $\mathcal{B}_{n-|A|}$. Here, $m + 2 \leq n - |A| \leq n - m$. By the size condition, $\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}|$ is at most $(1 + \frac{1}{m+2} + \frac{2}{(m+1)(m+2)}) + m(\frac{1}{m+2}) \leq 2$, as $m \geq 1$. We conclude that $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) \leq 2$, which gives the m -L-boundedness of P . \square

6 Constructing L-bounded Posets

We have seen that L-bounded posets, including those that are uniformly L-bounded or centrally L-bounded, have nice properties. This section contains methods to construct L-bounded posets, thereby producing many more examples of posets P that satisfy the $\pi(P) = e(P)$ conjecture. We begin with a construction using ordinal sums.

Theorem 6.1 *For any centrally L-bounded poset P , both $\mathbf{1} \oplus P$ and $P \oplus \mathbf{1}$ are centrally L-bounded. Furthermore, $\mathbf{1} \oplus P \oplus \mathbf{1}$ is uniformly L-bounded.*

Proof. Let P be a centrally L-bounded poset. Let \mathcal{F} be a $(\mathbf{1} \oplus P)$ -free family of subsets of $[n]$ containing neither \emptyset nor $[n]$. We again apply the min partition on the set of full chains. For any block \mathcal{C}_A , the subfamily $(\mathcal{F} \setminus \{A\}) \cap [A, [n]]$ is P -free. Hence, it contributes at most $e(P)$ to $\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}|$. Therefore, each block has $\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}| \leq e(P) + 1$. Then $\bar{h}_n(\mathcal{F}) \leq e(P) + 1$. On the other hand, it is clear that the union of any $e(P) + 1$ consecutive levels is $(\mathbf{1} \oplus P)$ -free. That $P \oplus \mathbf{1}$ is centrally L-bounded follows, since this property is preserved by taking the dual. The first part is proved.

For the second part, consider the union Q of any $e(P) + 2$ consecutive levels in \mathcal{B}_n . An interval $[A, B]$ in Q contains no more than $e(P)$ consecutive levels, strictly between A and B . Then by definition of $e(P)$, $[A, B] \setminus \{A, B\}$ is P -free. Hence, Q is $(\mathbf{1} \oplus P \oplus \mathbf{1})$ -free, and so $e(P) + 2 \leq e(\mathbf{1} \oplus P \oplus \mathbf{1})$.

On the other hand, let \mathcal{F} be a $(\mathbf{1} \oplus P \oplus \mathbf{1})$ -free family. Apply the min-max partition [9] on \mathcal{C}_n to get blocks $\mathcal{C}_{A,B}$ containing full chains \mathcal{C} with $\min(\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}) = A$ and $\max(\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}) = B$ for pairs $A \subseteq B$. One block contains chains that avoid \mathcal{F} . If $\mathcal{C}_{A,B}$ is a block in the partition, then $(\mathcal{F} \setminus \{A, B\}) \cap [A, B]$ is P -free. Now, $(\mathcal{F} \setminus \{A, B\}) \cap [A, B]$ can be viewed as a P -free family in $\mathcal{B}_{|B|-|A|}$. Hence, it contributes no more than $e(P)$ to the average, $\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_{A,B}} |\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}|$. Adding in the contributions of A and B , this average is then at most $e(P) + 2$. Thus, $\bar{h}_n(\mathcal{F}) \leq e(P) + 2 \leq e(\mathbf{1} \oplus P \oplus \mathbf{1})$, for any $(\mathbf{1} \oplus P \oplus \mathbf{1})$ -free family. So the poset $\mathbf{1} \oplus P \oplus \mathbf{1}$ is uniformly L-bounded. \square

Figure 2 illustrates how to obtain a uniformly L-bounded poset from the butterfly poset using Theorem 6.1. Recall that the butterfly poset \mathcal{B} is centrally L-bounded.

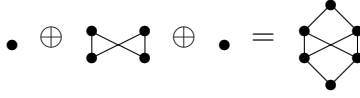


Figure 2: The poset $\mathbf{1} \oplus \mathcal{B} \oplus \mathbf{1}$ is uniformly L-bounded.

We next introduce an operation that involves large intervals of posets. For $1 \leq i \leq k$ let P_i be a poset having a large interval I_i (which may not be unique). Let $P_1 \oplus_I P_2 \oplus_I \cdots \oplus_I P_k$ denote the sum of the posets P_i , where for $1 \leq i \leq k-1$, we identify the maximal element of I_i with the minimal element of I_{i+1} . This operation depends on the choice of the large intervals. However, if all P_i 's are L-bounded, then this poset is unique, since no L-bounded poset has more than one large interval.

Theorem 6.2 *For $k, \ell \geq 0$ let P_i ($1 \leq i \leq k$) and Q_j ($1 \leq j \leq \ell$) be L-bounded posets with large intervals I_i and I'_j , resp. Further, assume each P_i has $\hat{0}$ and each Q_j has $\hat{1}$. If $k = 0$ or $\ell = 0$, it means the corresponding collection is empty. Then the poset*

$$R := Q_1 \oplus_I \cdots \oplus_I Q_\ell \oplus_I P_1 \oplus_I \cdots \oplus_I P_k$$

is L-bounded.

Proof. Suppose each P_i is m_i -L-bounded and each Q_j is m'_j -L-bounded. Let $m := \max\{m_1, \dots, m_k, m'_1, \dots, m'_\ell\}$. Hence, all P_i 's and Q_j 's are m -L-bounded. We show R is m -L-bounded.

First suppose $\ell = 0$. We use induction on the number k . For $k \leq 1$, this is trivial. Suppose the theorem holds for some $k \geq 1$. Let P_1, \dots, P_{k+1} be m -L-bounded posets such that each P_i has $\hat{0}$ and large interval I_i . By induction, $P := P_1 \oplus_I \cdots \oplus_I P_k$ is m -L-bounded. Furthermore, $e(P) = \sum_{i=1}^k e(P_i)$ and $e(P \oplus_I P_{k+1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} e(P_i)$, by Lemma 4.1. Also, note that $I_1 \oplus_I \cdots \oplus_I I_k$ is a large interval in P . Consider any $(P \oplus_I P_{k+1})$ -free family \mathcal{F} of subsets of $[n]$, where for each $F \in \mathcal{F}$, $m \leq |F| \leq n - m$. We partition \mathcal{F} into \mathcal{F}_1 and \mathcal{F}_2 , as we did in Lemma 4.1, so that \mathcal{F}_1 is P -free and \mathcal{F}_2 is P_{k+1} -free. This gives $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}_1) \leq e(P)$ and $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}_2) \leq e(P_{k+1})$, and so, $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) \leq e(P_{k+1}) + e(P) = e(P \oplus_I P_{k+1})$. Therefore, $P \oplus_I P_{k+1}$ is m -L-bounded.

If $k = 0$, then we can use the same induction argument to show $Q := Q_1 \oplus_I \cdots \oplus_I Q_\ell$ is m -L-bounded by considering the dual case.

Finally, suppose $k, \ell > 0$. Let P and Q be as above. Consider a $(Q \oplus_I P)$ -free family \mathcal{F} of subsets of sizes in $[m, n - m]$. Partition \mathcal{F} into \mathcal{F}_1 and \mathcal{F}_2 , such that \mathcal{F}_1 is Q -free, and \mathcal{F}_2 is P -free, as before. Since P and Q are both m -L-bounded, we have

$$\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) = \bar{h}(\mathcal{F}_1) + \bar{h}(\mathcal{F}_2) \leq e(P) + e(Q) = e(P \oplus_I Q).$$

This proves that $R = P \oplus_I Q$ is m -L-bounded. \square

As an example, the poset \mathcal{D}_3 is uniformly L-bounded and is itself a large interval. Now identify the maximal element in each \mathcal{D}_3 with the minimal element in another copy of \mathcal{D}_3 , for several consecutive \mathcal{D}_3 's, as shown in Figure 3. This produces a “diamond-chain” that is uniformly L-bounded .

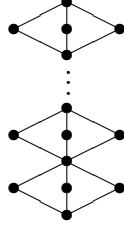


Figure 3: The poset $\mathcal{D}_3 \oplus_I \cdots \oplus_I \mathcal{D}_3$ is uniformly L-bounded.

In Section 5, we mentioned that there are L-bounded posets that are not lower-L-bounded. For any $m \geq 1$, consider $P_1 = \mathcal{V}(3, 2, \dots, 2)$, where there are $m + 1$ 2's. Let P_2 be the dual of P_1 . By Theorem 6.2, the “crab poset”, $P = P_2 \oplus_I P_1$, illustrated in Figure 4, is m -L-bounded. The family $\mathcal{F} = \bigcup_{i=0}^4 \binom{[n]}{i}$ is P -free, and $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) = 5 > e(P)$ for any $n \geq 4$. Thus, P is not lower-L-bounded.

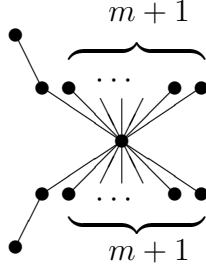


Figure 4: An L-bounded poset that is not lower-L-bounded.

We can construct new L-bounded posets not only “vertically” as above but also “horizontally”: Let P_1, \dots, P_k be posets with $\hat{0}$. Then define the *wedge* $\mathcal{V}(P_1, \dots, P_k)$ to be the poset obtained by identifying the $\hat{0}$'s of the posets. The fan poset we introduced earlier is the special case where the posets P_i are paths.

Lemma 6.3 *Let P_1, \dots, P_k be posets with $\hat{0}$, ordered so that $e_1 \geq \dots \geq e_k$, where $e_i = e(P_i)$. Let P be the wedge $\mathcal{V}(P_1, \dots, P_k)$. Then, $e(P) = e_1$.*

Proof. We have $e(P) \geq e_1$, since P contains P_1 . Let n be large enough so that for all i , there exists integer s_i such that the family $\mathcal{F}_i = \bigcup_{j=0}^{e_i} \binom{[n]}{s_i+j}$ contains P_i as a subposet. We claim that the family $\mathcal{F} = \bigcup_{j=0}^{e_1} \binom{[kn]}{s+j}$ contains P , where $s = s_1 + \dots + s_k$.

For each \mathcal{F}_i we relabel the elements in the underlying set by $1 + (i - 1)n, 2 + (i - 1)n, \dots, in$. Let $A_i \in \mathcal{F}_i$ be the $\hat{0} \in P_i$. For any i , if $S \in \mathcal{F}_i$ is an element $p \in P_i$, then the

set $(S \cup A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_k) \in \mathcal{F}$ will be the element $p \in P_i \subset P$. This shows that \mathcal{F} contains P . Hence, $e(P) \leq e_1$. \square

Theorem 6.4 *Let $k \geq 2$. Let P_1, \dots, P_k be uniformly L -bounded posets with $\hat{0}$, such that $e_1 \geq \dots \geq e_k$, where $e_i = e(P_i)$. Then the wedge $P = \mathcal{V}(P_1, \dots, P_k)$ is lower- L -bounded. In addition, if $e_1 > e_2$, then P is L -bounded.*

Proof. This is a generalization of Theorem 5.1 (iii) and (iv), and the proof is similar. Here we present the case $e_1 > e_2$, but omit the details of the proof of lower- L -boundedness. We have $e(P) = e_1$ by Lemma 6.3. Let $p_i = |P_i|$, and put $m = \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (p_i - 1)$.

Consider any P -free family \mathcal{F} of subsets of $[n]$ with sizes in $[m, n - m]$. Suppose $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) \leq e_1$ does not hold. Apply the min partition on \mathcal{C}_n , and let \mathcal{C}_A be a block with $\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}| > e_1$. Because P_1 is uniformly L -bounded, we conclude that $\mathcal{F} \cap [A, [n]]$ contains P_1 as a subposet. Define $\mathcal{F}_1 = (\mathcal{F} \setminus \{A\}) \cap [A, [n]]$. Now let \mathcal{G}_1 be a subfamily of \mathcal{F}_1 with size $p_1 - 1$, such that $\mathcal{G}_1 \cup \{A\}$ contains P_1 as a subposet, and such that A is the $\hat{0}$. It is straightforward to find disjoint subfamilies $\mathcal{G}_i \subseteq \mathcal{F}_i$, where $\mathcal{F}_{i+1} = \mathcal{F}_i \setminus \mathcal{G}_i$, such that each \mathcal{G}_i together with A contains P_i as a subposet. This is because, for $2 \leq i \leq k$,

$$\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |(\mathcal{F}_i \cup \{A\}) \cap \mathcal{C}| > e_1 - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (p_j - 1) / (n - |A|) > e_2 \geq e_i,$$

and because P_i is uniformly L -bounded. Then $(\bigcup_{i=1}^k \mathcal{G}_i) \cup \{A\}$ contains $P = \mathcal{V}(P_1, \dots, P_k)$, which is impossible. Thus, we must have $\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}| \leq e_1$ for every block \mathcal{C}_A , and so $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) \leq e_1$. It means that P is m - L -bounded. \square

Remark. Burcsi and Nagy [3] define a similar construction method to produce a class of posets that satisfies $\pi(P) = e(P) = \frac{|P| + h(P)}{2}$. This class includes some of our L -bounded posets.

7 Constructions with lower- L -bounded posets

The operations above on L -bounded posets are also useful for constructing lower L -bounded posets, which then gives us additional new posets satisfying the $\pi = e$ conjecture. Note that by duality we can obtain similar results for upper- L -bounded posets. The first two results are analogous to those in the last section.

Theorem 7.1 *For $1 \leq i \leq k$, let P_i be a lower- L -bounded poset with $\hat{0}$ and with a large interval I_i . Then*

$$P_1 \oplus_I \dots \oplus_I P_k$$

is lower- L -bounded.

Proof. By iterating the argument it suffices to prove this for $k = 2$. Let $P = P_1 \oplus_I P_2$. By Lemma 4.1, we have $e(P) = e(P_1) + e(P_2)$. Let $\beta \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. For $i = 1, 2$, since P_i is lower-L-bounded, there exists $N_i = N_i(\beta, \frac{\varepsilon}{2})$ such that for all $n \geq N_i$, every P_i -free family \mathcal{F} , containing subsets of size at most βn , satisfies $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) < e(P_i) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. Set $N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$, and suppose $n \geq N$. Consider a P -free family \mathcal{F} of subsets of $[n]$, each of size at most βn . As in the proof of Lemma 4.1, one can split \mathcal{F} into a P_1 -free \mathcal{F}_1 and a P_2 -free \mathcal{F}_2 . We have $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}_i) < e(P_i) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ for $i = 1, 2$. Then $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) = \bar{h}(\mathcal{F}_1) + \bar{h}(\mathcal{F}_2) < e(P_1) + e(P_2) + \varepsilon = e(P) + \varepsilon$. This means that P is lower L-bounded. \square

Theorem 7.2 For $1 \leq i \leq k$, let P_i be a lower-L-bounded poset with $\hat{0}$. Then the wedge $P = \mathcal{V}(P_1, \dots, P_k)$ is lower-L-bounded.

Proof. Again we only need to show the case $k = 2$. Let $e_i = e(P_i)$. We may assume $e_1 \geq e_2$. By Lemma 6.3, $e(P) = e_1$. Given $\beta \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, for $i = 1, 2$, there exists N_i such that if $n \geq N_i$ then any P_i -free family \mathcal{F} containing subsets of sizes at most βn will satisfy $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) < e_i + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. Let $N = \max\{\frac{N_1}{1-\beta}, \frac{N_2}{1-\beta}, \frac{2(|P_1|-1)}{\varepsilon(1-\beta)}\}$. For $n \geq N$, consider a P -free family \mathcal{F} of subsets of $[n]$ containing subsets of sizes at most βn . Apply the min partition on \mathcal{C}_n . We claim $\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}| < e_1 + \varepsilon$.

If $\mathcal{F} \cap [A, [n]]$ is P_1 -free, then $\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}| = \bar{h}_{n'}(\mathcal{F}')$, where $n' = n - |A|$ and $\emptyset \in \mathcal{F}' := \{F \setminus A \mid F \in \mathcal{F}, A \subseteq F\}$. The new family \mathcal{F}' is P -free. Note that $n' \geq (1 - \beta)n \geq N_1$, and \mathcal{F}' contains subsets of sizes at most $\beta n - |A| < \beta(n - |A|) = \beta n'$. So, $\bar{h}_{n'}(\mathcal{F}') < e_1 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$.

Else, suppose $\mathcal{F} \cap [A, [n]]$ contains P_1 . One can find a subfamily $\mathcal{G} \cup \{A\} \subseteq \mathcal{F} \cap [A, [n]]$ containing P_1 such that $|\mathcal{G}| = |P_1| - 1$. Then $(\mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{G}) \cap [A, [n]]$ must be P_2 -free, since $\mathcal{F} \cap [A, [n]]$ cannot contain P . By the same reasoning as above, we have $\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |(\mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{G}) \cap \mathcal{C}| < e_2 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. The contribution of \mathcal{G} to $\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}|$ is at most $\frac{|P_1|-1}{n'} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. Hence, $\text{ave}_{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{C}_A} |\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}| < e_2 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \leq e_1 + \varepsilon$.

Therefore, $\bar{h}(F) < e_1 + \varepsilon$, and P is lower-L-bounded. \square

Examples. We have seen that the fan posets $\mathcal{V}(2, 2)$ and $\mathcal{V}(2, 2, 2)$ are lower-L-bounded. The left poset in Figure 5 is obtained by identifying the $\hat{0}$ of $\mathcal{V}(2, 2)$ with the maximal element of a large interval of another $\mathcal{V}(2, 2)$. The middle poset is similar, but each $\mathcal{V}(2, 2)$ is replaced by $\mathcal{V}(2, 2, 2)$. The right poset is obtained by wedging the other two posets. Each poset is lower-L-bounded by the theorems above.

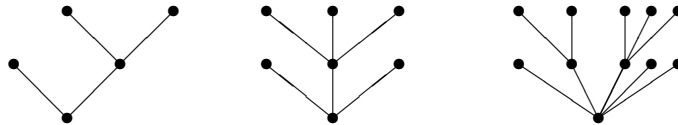


Figure 5: Three lower-L-bounded trees.

Each tree in the figure is obtained by repeatedly applying Theorems 7.1 and 7.2 to poset \mathcal{P}_2 . We can build more elaborate examples by expanding each \mathcal{P}_2 in the tree posets by L-bounded posets. For instance, the poset in Figure 6 is the wedge $\mathcal{V}(P_1, P_2, P_3)$, where $P_1 = \mathcal{P}_2$, $P_2 = \mathcal{D}_3 \oplus_I \mathcal{V}(\mathcal{H}(4, 3), \mathcal{P}_2)$, and $P_3 = \mathcal{P}_2 \oplus_I \mathcal{V}(2, 2, 2)$. This poset is lower-L-bounded.

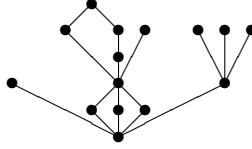


Figure 6: The poset $\mathcal{V}(\mathcal{P}_2, \mathcal{D}_3 \oplus_I \mathcal{V}(\mathcal{H}(4, 3), \mathcal{P}_2), \mathcal{P}_2 \oplus_I \mathcal{V}(2, 2, 2))$.

The posets in the figures have a tree-structure rooted at the bottom. We may combine such a poset with its dual, joining them at the roots. The *baton* poset [10] $\mathcal{P}_k(s, t) = d(\mathcal{V}_s) \oplus_I \mathcal{P}_k \oplus_I \mathcal{V}_t$ is special case of this result.

Theorem 7.3 *Let P_1 and P_2 be lower-L-bounded posets with $\hat{0}$. Let $d(P_2)$ be the dual of P_2 . Then poset obtained by identifying the $\hat{0}$ of P_1 to the $\hat{1}$ of $d(P_2)$ satisfies $\pi = e$.*

Proof. Since a family \mathcal{F} of subsets of $[n]$ is P_2 -free if and only if the family $\mathcal{F}' = \{F \mid ([n] \setminus F) \in \mathcal{F}\}$ is $d(P_2)$ -free, and since P_2 is lower-L-bounded, we have

$$\pi(d(P_2)) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{La}(n, d(P_2))}{\binom{n}{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{La}(n, P_2)}{\binom{n}{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor}} = e(P_2) = e(d(P_2)).$$

By Lemma 4.1, we have

$$e(P_1) + e(d(P_2)) = e(P) \leq \pi(P) \leq \pi(P_1) + \pi(d(P_2)) = e(P_1) + e(d(P_2)).$$

Hence $\pi(P) = e(P)$. □

8 Concluding Remarks

While our methods verify Conjecture 1.1 for many new posets, it is still far from proven. Beyond the conjecture, there are problems on Lubell bounded posets that are interesting in their own right.

Question 8.1 *Is it true for every poset P that the Lubell function limit $\lambda(P)$ exists?*

We believe it does exist.

Recall that uniformly L-bounded posets P have the property

$$e(P) = \pi(P) = \lambda(P).$$

We suspect that only uniformly L-bounded posets satisfy this. For the (larger) class of centrally L-bounded posets P , even if $\lambda(P)$ exists, it may be larger than $\pi(P)$. A good example is the butterfly poset \mathcal{B} . We have seen a \mathcal{B} -free family \mathcal{F} with $\bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) = 3$. On the other hand, the butterfly \mathcal{B} is a subposet of \mathcal{P}_4 . Thus, $|\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{C}| \leq 3$ for any \mathcal{B} -free family \mathcal{F} . We conclude that $\lambda_n(\mathcal{B}) = 3$ for all $n \geq 2$, and hence, $\lambda(\mathcal{B}) = 3$, while $\pi(\mathcal{B}) = 2$.

Another centrally L-bounded example is the fan $\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{V}(3, 2)$ and the family

$$\mathcal{F} = \{[n]\} \cup \{[n] \setminus \{i\} \mid i \text{ is odd.}\} \cup \{[n] \setminus \{i, j\} \mid \text{At least one of } i, j \text{ is odd.}\}$$

Then \mathcal{F} is $\mathcal{V}(3, 2)$ -free, since every set in \mathcal{F} has at most two supersets. For all n we have $\lambda_n(\mathcal{V}(3, 2)) \geq \bar{h}(\mathcal{F}) \geq \frac{9}{4} > \pi(\mathcal{V}(3, 2)) = 2$.

Posets P with more than one large interval also fail to satisfy $e(P) = \pi(P) = \lambda(P)$: If P contains two large intervals, they cannot share both their maximal and minimal elements, and then either $\bigcup_{i=0}^e \binom{[n]}{i}$ or $\bigcup_{i=0}^e \binom{[n]}{n-i}$ is P -free. It means that $\lambda(P) > e(P)$, if $\lambda(P)$ exists.

Our general question is this:

Question 8.2 *Do there exist posets P that are not uniformly L-bounded, but satisfy $\lambda(P) = e(P)$?*

The idea of m -L-boundedness is to bound the Lubell function for P -free families \mathcal{F} of subsets, where the sizes of the sets in \mathcal{F} are restricted to be in the range $[m, n - m]$, that is, we toss away the comparatively few subsets that are very small or very large. In fact, we could tighten this size restriction even further, while still giving up on comparatively few subsets.

We generalize the Lubell measure $\lambda_n(P)$ in the following way: For a function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, we consider all P -free families \mathcal{F} of sets, all with sizes in the range $[f(n), n - f(n)]$, and define $\lambda_n^{(f(n))}(P)$ to be the maximum value of $\bar{h}_n(\mathcal{F})$ over all these families. To prove the Griggs-Lu Conjecture 1.1, it suffices to find for each poset P a function f that satisfies both

$$(1) \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n^{(f(n))}(P) \leq e(P) \text{ and } (2) \sum_{i=0}^{f(n)} \binom{n}{i} = o(2^n).$$

In this paper, our goal is achieved for L-bounded posets P , for which the constant function $f(n) \equiv m$ works, for constant m depending on P .

Let $f(n) = \lfloor \alpha n \rfloor$ for some constant $\alpha \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$. Then f satisfies condition (2) by Shannon's Theorem [1, page 256]. For lower-L-bounded and upper-L-bounded posets P , $f(n) = \lfloor \alpha n \rfloor$ also satisfies condition (1), hence $\pi(P) = e(P)$. Incidentally, it would be interesting if one could find examples of posets P with $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n^{(\lfloor \alpha n \rfloor)}(P) > e(P)$. Note that this would not disprove Conjecture 1.1.

Remarkably, there are posets P , such as \mathcal{V}_2 , with $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n^{(f(n))}(P) > e(P)$, for any constant function f . In Section 3, we constructed \mathcal{V}_2 -free families \mathcal{F}_n showing $\lambda_n^{(m)}(\mathcal{V}_2) \geq \bar{h}_n(\overline{\mathcal{F}_n}) > 1$. In fact, $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n^{(m)}(\mathcal{V}_2) \geq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \bar{h}_n(\overline{\mathcal{F}_n}) = 1 + (\frac{1}{2})^m$. On the other hand, one can use the min partition method to show that $\lambda_n^{(m)}(\mathcal{V}_2) \leq 1 + \frac{1}{m+1}$. So $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n^{(m)}(\mathcal{V}_2)) = 1$, which is $e(\mathcal{V}_2)$.

More generally, for any poset P , $\lambda_n^{(m)}(P) \geq \lambda_n^{(m+1)}(P)$ holds for all m , since in the latter term we consider fewer P -free families. Therefore, $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n^{(m)}(P))$ exists. We are interested in this limit.

Question 8.3 *Does there exist a poset P such that*

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n^{(m)}(P)) > e(P)?$$

For L-bounded posets, our strong suspicion is that for large enough n , the largest P -free families of subsets of $[n]$ cluster near the middle ranks, where most subsets are located. Specifically, we ask

Question 8.4 *For any m -L-bounded poset P , does there exist $N = N(m, e, P)$ such that for all $n \geq N$, $\text{La}(n, P) = \Sigma(n, e(P))$? If true, does there exist such N , so that for all $n \geq N$, a largest P -free family of subsets of $[n]$ must be $\mathcal{B}(n, e(P))$?*

For $m = 0$, both parts hold for all n . For $m = 1$, we proved in Theorem 3.2 that if P is centrally L-bounded, the first answer is yes with $N = e(P) + 3$. The second answer is open for $m = 1$, though it is yes for the particular example of the butterfly poset. For general m , when P is m -L-bounded, we cannot yet establish this value of $\text{La}(n, P)$. Proposition 3.3 gives the weaker general bound $\text{La}(n, P) \leq \Sigma(n, e(P)) + 2 \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \binom{n}{i}$.

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