

Ponovitev: $R, S \subseteq A \times A, x, y \in A$

$$1. x R^T y \Leftrightarrow y R x$$

$$2. x R \circ S y \Leftrightarrow \exists u \in A: (x Su \wedge u R y)$$

Izrek. $R, S, T \subseteq A \times A$ (ali: $R, S, T \in \mathcal{P}(A \times A)$).

$$1. (R^T)^T = R$$

$$2. (R \cup S)^T = R^T \cup S^T$$

$$(R \cap S)^T = R^T \cap S^T$$

$$(R \setminus S)^T = R^T \setminus S^T$$

$$(R \oplus S)^T = R^T \oplus S^T$$

$$3. R \circ \text{id}_A = \text{id}_A \circ R = R$$

id_A enota za kompozicijo
v $\mathcal{P}(A \times A)$

$$4. (R \circ S) \circ T = R \circ (S \circ T)$$

$$5. (R \circ S)^T = S^T \circ R^T$$

$$6. R \circ (S \cup T) = R \circ S \cup R \circ T \quad \text{distributivnost}$$

$$(R \cup S) \circ T = R \circ T \cup S \circ T \quad \text{glede na } \cup$$

$$7. \underbrace{R \leq S \Rightarrow R \circ T \subseteq S \circ T \wedge T \circ R \subseteq T \circ S}_{\text{monotonost}}$$

Dokaz 4. $x, y \in A$

$$\underbrace{x (R \circ S) \circ T y}_{\Leftrightarrow} \Leftrightarrow \exists u: (x Tu \wedge u R S y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists u: (x Tu \wedge \exists v: (u Sv \wedge v R y))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists u \exists v: (x Tu \wedge (u Sv \wedge v R y))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists v \exists u: ((x Tu \wedge u Sv) \wedge v R y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists v: (\exists u: (x Tu \wedge u Sv) \wedge v R y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists v: (x (S \circ T) v \wedge v R y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{x R \circ (S \circ T) y}_{\checkmark}$$

Zgled. $A = \text{mn. ljudi}$

1. Kaj je hči o mož?

$$\times (\underline{\text{hči o mož}}) \Leftrightarrow \exists u: (\times \text{mož u-ja} \wedge \\ u \text{ hči y-a})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \times \text{ je mož } y\text{-ove hčere}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \times \text{ je zet } y\text{-a}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \times \underline{\text{zet}} y$$

$$(\Leftrightarrow \times \underline{\text{je hčerin mož}})$$

2. Oče o brat = ocetov brat = stric

matio o brat = materin brat = ujec

3. tašča = moževa mati ali ženina mati

$$= \text{mož o } \underline{\text{mati}} \cup \text{žena o } \underline{\text{mati}}$$

$$= (\text{mož} \cup \text{žena}) \circ \text{mati}$$

$$= \text{zakonec o mati}$$

$$= \text{zakončeva mati}$$

Izrek. (alg. karakterizacija operacij z relacijami)

Naj b. $R \in \mathcal{P}(A \times A)$.

1. R refleksivna $\Leftrightarrow \text{id}_A \subseteq R$

2. R irefleksivna $\Leftrightarrow R \cap \text{id}_A = \emptyset$

3. R simetrična $\Leftrightarrow R = R^T$

4. R asimetrična $\Leftrightarrow R \cap R^T = \emptyset$

5. R antisimetrična $\Leftrightarrow R \cap R^T \subseteq \text{id}_A$

6. R tranzitivna $\Leftrightarrow R \circ R \subseteq R$

7. R intranzitivna $\Leftrightarrow (R \circ R) \cap R = \emptyset$

8. R strogo sovima $\Leftrightarrow R \cup R^T = A \times A$

7. R morsko $\Leftrightarrow R \cup R^T = A \times A$
8. R strogo savisna $\Leftrightarrow R \cup R^T \cup id_A = A \times A$
9. R savisna $\Leftrightarrow R \cup R^T \cup id_A = A \times A$
10. R enolichna $\Leftrightarrow R \circ R^T \subseteq id_A$

Dokaz 6.

\Rightarrow Naj b. R transzitivna.

$$\begin{aligned} x, y \in A \\ x R \circ R y \Rightarrow \exists u: xRu \wedge uRy \\ \Rightarrow \exists u: x Ry \Rightarrow x Ry \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

\Leftarrow Naj b. $R \circ R \subseteq R$.

$$\begin{aligned} x, y \in A \\ x Ry \wedge y R z \Rightarrow x R \circ R z \Rightarrow x R z \\ \text{Torej: } R \text{ transzitivna.} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

10. \Rightarrow Naj b. R enolichna.

$$\begin{aligned} x, y \in A \\ x \underbrace{R \circ R^T}_{} y \Rightarrow \exists u: (x R^T u \wedge u R y) \\ \Rightarrow \exists u: (u R x \wedge u R y) \\ \Rightarrow \exists u: x = y \Rightarrow x = y \\ \Rightarrow x \underbrace{id_A}_{} y \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

\Leftarrow Naj b. $R \circ R^T \subseteq id_A$.

$$\begin{aligned} x, y, z \in A \\ \underbrace{x R y \wedge x R z}_{} \Rightarrow y R^T x \wedge x R z \\ \Rightarrow y \underbrace{R \circ R^T}_{} z \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = z$$

Torej je R enolichna. \checkmark

4.4. Potence in ovojnice relacij

4.4. Potencije in ovojnice relacija

Def. $R \subseteq A \times A$. Kompozicijsko potenco relacije R definiramo tako:

osnova: $R^0 = \text{id}_A$

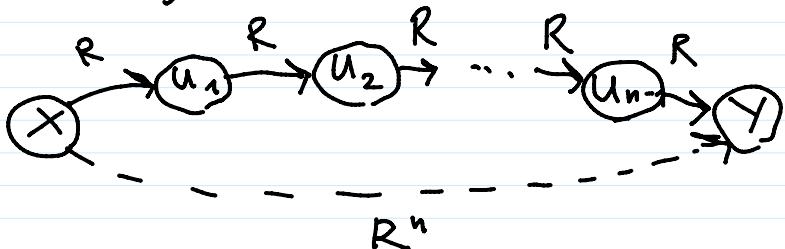
korak: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}: R^{n+1} = R^n \circ R$.

Zgleđ. a) $\underline{R^1} = R^{0+1} \stackrel{\substack{\text{kor.} \\ n=0}}{=} R^0 \circ R \stackrel{\text{osn.}}{=} \text{id}_A \circ R = \underline{R}$

b) $\underline{R^2} = R^{1+1} \stackrel{\text{kor.}}{=} R^1 \circ R \stackrel{\text{a)}}{=} \underline{R \circ R}$

c) $\underline{R^n} = \underbrace{R \circ R \circ \dots \circ R}_{n \text{ R-jev}} \quad (\text{za } n \geq 1)$

Grafično:



Izditev. Za vse $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$ velja:

1. $R^n \circ R^m = R^{n+m}$

2. $(R^n)^m = R^{nm}$

Dokaz: Z indukcijo po m.

Zgleđ. $A = mn$, ljudi, $R = \text{strok} = \text{sinuhči}$:

$R^2 = \text{vnuk} \cup \text{vnukinja}$

$R^3 = \text{pravnuk} \cup \text{pravnukinja}$

$n \geq 2: R^n = \text{prav}^{n-2} \text{vnuk} \cup \text{prav}^{n-2} \text{vnukinja}$

Definicija. $R \subseteq A \times A$.

1. $R^+ = \bigcup \{R^k; k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}\}$

$= R \cup R^2 \cup R^3 \cup \dots = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} R^k$

$$= R \cup R^2 \cup R^3 \cup \dots = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} R^k$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. R^* &= \bigcup \{R^k; k \in \mathbb{N}\} \\ &= \underline{id_A} \cup R \cup R^2 \cup \dots = \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} R^k \end{aligned}$$

Trikitev:

$$1. R^* = R^+ \cup id_A$$

$$2. \forall x, y \in A: (x R^+ y \iff \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}: x R^k y)$$

$$3. \# (x R^* y \iff \exists k \in \mathbb{N}: x R^k y)$$

Grafično:

$x R^+ y \iff$ v grafu relacije R obrtaja usmerjena pot dolzine $k \geq 1$ od x do y

$x R^* y \iff$ $\# \quad \# \quad \# \quad \#$
 $\quad \quad \quad \quad \quad k \geq 0$
od x do y

Zajed. $A = \text{mn. ljudi}, R = \text{otrok}$

$$R^+ = R \cup R^2 \cup R^3 \cup \dots$$

= potomec ali potomka

Definicija. Naj bo $R \subseteq A \times A$ (ozi. $R \in \mathcal{P}(A \times A)$)

in L neka lastnost relacij $\vee A$ ($L \in \mathcal{P}(A \times A)$).

Relacija R^L je L -ovojnica relacije R , če velja:

$$1. R \subseteq R^L$$

$$2. R^L \in L \quad (R^L \text{ ima lastnost } L),$$

$$3. \forall S \subseteq A \times A: \underbrace{(S \text{ ima lastnost } L)}_{S \subseteq R^L} \rightarrow R^L \subseteq S$$

3. $\forall S \subseteq A \times A: (\underbrace{S \text{ ima lastnost } L}_{(R \in S \wedge S \in L)} \Rightarrow R^L \subseteq S).$

Priponba. 1. Če R ima lastnost L , je $R^L = R$.
 2. R^L ne obstaja v vedno.

Izrek. Za vsako rel. $R \subseteq A \times A$ obstajajo
 avojnice $R^{\text{refl.}}$, $R^{\text{sim.}}$, $R^{\text{trans.}}$, $R^{\text{refl. intranz.}}$,
 $R^{\text{ekvival.}}$ in velja:

$$1. R^{\text{refl.}} = R \cup \text{id}_A$$

$$2. R^{\text{sim.}} = R \cup R^T$$

$$3. R^{\text{trans.}} = R \cup R^2 \cup R^3 \cup \dots = R^+ \quad (R^+ = \text{transitivna avojnica } R)$$

$$4. R^{\text{refl. intranz.}} = R^*$$

$$5. R^{\text{ekvival.}} = (R \cup R^T)^*$$

Dokaz 3.

$$a) R^+ = \underline{R \cup R^2 \cup R^3 \cup \dots}, \text{ torej } R \subseteq R^+. \checkmark$$

$$b) \underline{x R^+ y \wedge y R^+ z} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists k \geq 1: \underline{x R^k y} \wedge \exists m \geq 1: \underline{y R^m z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists k, m \geq 1: (\underline{x R^k y} \wedge \underline{y R^m z})$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists k, m \geq 1: x R^m \circ R^k z$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists k, m \geq 1: x R^{m+k} z$$

$$\stackrel{n=m+k}{\Rightarrow} \exists n \geq 2: x R^n z \Rightarrow \exists n \geq 1: x R^n z$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{x R^+ z}, \text{ torej je } R^+ \text{ trans.} \checkmark$$

$$c) \underline{R \subseteq S \wedge S \text{ trans.}} \Rightarrow \underline{R^+ \subseteq S}$$

Najprej z indukcijo po k do kažešo:

$$\underline{\forall k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}: R^k \subseteq S. \quad \checkmark}$$

Osnova ($k=1$): $R \subseteq S \quad \checkmark$

Korak ($k \geq 1$): Po ind. predp. je $R^k \subseteq S$.

$$\begin{aligned} & R^k \subseteq S \quad | \circ R \\ \Rightarrow & R^{k+1} \subseteq \underline{S \circ R} \\ & \Rightarrow \underline{S \circ R} \subseteq S \circ S \stackrel{\text{trans.}}{\subseteq} S \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \underline{R^{k+1} \subseteq S \circ R \subseteq S \circ S \subseteq S} \quad \checkmark$

$$\overline{\text{Torej je } R^+ = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} R^k \subseteq S. \quad \checkmark}$$