Ejercicios de Grimaldi

October 2018

1 Capitulo 7

Relaciones: La segunda vuelta.

1.- Si A = 1, 2, 3, 4 sea R = (1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 3), (3, 4), (4, 4) una relación sobre A. Encuentre dos relaciones F, f sobre A tales que F f pero R * F = (1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 4)

Respuesta:

- a) $(x,z) \to R1$ ó $(R2 \cup R3)$ j-¿ para y $\to R1$, $(x,y) \to R1$, $(y,z) \to R2 \cup R3$ j-¿ para y $\to R1$, $(x,y) \to R1$, $(y,z) \to R2$ o $(x,y) \to R1$, $(x,y) \to R3$ o $(x,z) \to R3$ j-¿ $(x,z) \to R3$ j-¿
- 2.- Cuantas matrices (0, 1) de 6 x 6 cumplen que A=a? Respuesta: Aquí las palomas son los enteros 2+1 entre 0 y 2, inclusivo, y los casilleros son las 2 relaciones en A

3.- Si E =
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

¿Cuantas matrices (0,1) F satisfacen E := F?

Respuesta: Dejando a S = (1,1),(1,2),(1,4) y T (2,1),(2,2),(1,4) 4.- Sea A un conjunto tal que |A| = n y sea \Re una relacion de equivalencia sobre A tal que $|\Re|$ = r ¿Por qué r-n siempre es par?

Respuesta:

Cuenta los elementos en \Re de la forma (a,b), a \neq b. Como \Re es simétrica, r-n es par

- 5.- Una relacion \Re sobre un conjunto A es irreflexiva si para todo $a \in A$, (a,a) no pertenece a \Re .
- a) De un ejemplo de una relacion \Re sobre Z tal que \Re sea irreflexiva y transitiva pero no simétrica.

Respuesta: a) x \Re y si y solo si x \prec y

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6.- Para A= [1, 2, 3, 4], sean R y F las relaciones sobre A definidas como R=
(1,2), (1,3), (2,4), (4,4) y f= (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,3), (2,4). Determine R*F,
F*R, \mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R}^3, \mathbb{R}^2 y \mathbb{R}^3
Respuesta:
{\bf R} \circ {\bf S} = (1,6), (1,4); \\ {\bf S} \circ {\bf R} = (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (2,4); \\ R^2 = R^3 = [(1,4), (2,4), (4,4)]; \\ S^2 = (1,4), (2,4), (2,4), (2,4); \\ S^3 = (1,4), (2,4), (2,4), (2,4); \\ S^3 = (1,4), (2,4), (2,4); \\ S
S^3 = [(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4)]
                7.- Si R es una relación reflexiva sobre un conjunto A, demuestre que R2
también es reflexiva sobre A.
Respuesta: xEAreflexiva. - > (x, x)ER.(x, x)ER, (x, x)ER - > (x, x)ERoR =
R^2
                8.- Proporcione la demostración de la inclusión del teorema 7.1
Respuesta: (a,b)E(R10R2)oR3->(a,c)ER1oR2,(c,d)ER3dealqúncEC->
(a,b)ER1,(b,c)ER2,(c,d)ER3dealqunbEB,cEC->(a,b)ER1,(b,d)ER2oR3->
(a,d)ER1o(R2oR3), y(R1oR2)oR3R1o(R2oR3)
9.- Para los conjuntos A, B y C, consideremos las relaciones R1 A x B, R2
B x C y R3 B x C. Demuestre que:
(a) R1 * (R2 U R3) = (R1 * R2) U (R1 * R3)
(b) R1 * (R2 R3) (R1 * R2) (R1 * R3).
                 Respuesta: a) R1 o (R2 U R3) = R1 o (w, 4), (w, 5), (x, 6), (y, 4), (y, 5), (y, 4), (y, 5), (y, 5), (y, 6), (y, 1), (y, 1), (y, 1), (y, 1), (y, 1), (y, 2), (y, 1), (y, 2), (y, 2), (y, 3), (y, 4), (y, 5), (
6 = (1,4), (1,5), (3,4), (3,5), (2,6), (1,6)
(R1 \circ R2) \cup (R1 \circ R3) = (1,5), (3,5), (2,6), (1,4), (1,6) \cup (1,6), (1,5), (3,4), (3,5) = (1,4), (1,5), (1,6), (2,6), (3,4), (3,5) = (1,4), (1,5), (1,6), (2,6), (3,4), (3,5) = (1,4), (1,5), (1,6), (2,6), (3,4), (3,5) = (1,4), (1,5), (1,6), (2,6), (3,4), (3,5) = (1,4), (1,5), (1,6), (2,6), (3,4), (3,5) = (1,4), (1,5), (1,6), (2,6), (3,4), (3,5) = (1,4), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,6), (1,
b) R1 o (R2 n R3)= R1 o (w,5)= (1,5)m(3,5)
(R1 \circ R2) \cap (R1 \circ R3) = (1,5), (3,5), (2,6), (1,4), (1,6) \cap (1,4), (1,5), (3,4), (3,5) = (1,4), (1,5), (3,5)
                 10.- Para una relación R sobre un conjunto A, defina R0 = a, a)—a A. Si
-A-=n, demuestre que existen s, t N, con 0 s t 2, tales que R=R.
R1 \circ (R2 \cap R3) = R2 \circ m, 3), (m,4) = (1,3), (1,4) (R1 \circ R2) \cap (R1 \circ R3) = (1,3), (1,4)
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n (1,3),(1,4) n (1,3),(1,4) = (1,3),(1,4)