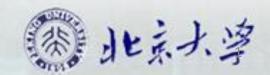
## 单元2.4-关系的幂运算和闭包

第一编集合论 第2章 二元关系

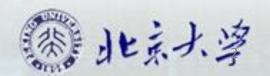
2.5 二元关系的幂运算

2.6 二元关系的闭包



### 内容提要

- ·关系的n次幂
- 关系的自反闭包
- 关系的对称闭包
- 关系的传递闭包
- 闭包的性质和反例
- 闭包的求法



### 关系的n次幂

• R<u></u>A×A, n∈N

$$\begin{cases} R^0 = I_A \\ R^{n+1} = R^n \circ R \quad (n \ge 0) \end{cases}$$

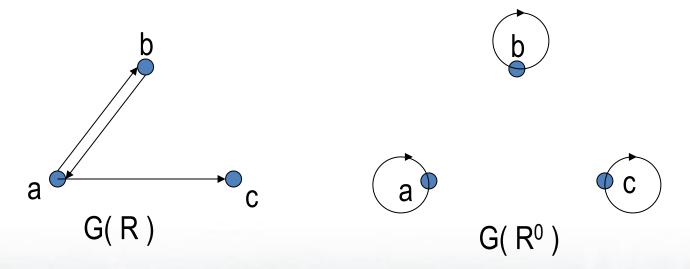
• 显然R<sup>n</sup>⊆A×A, n∈N

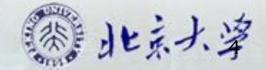
$$R^n = R \circ R \circ \cdots \circ R$$

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### 关系幂运算举例

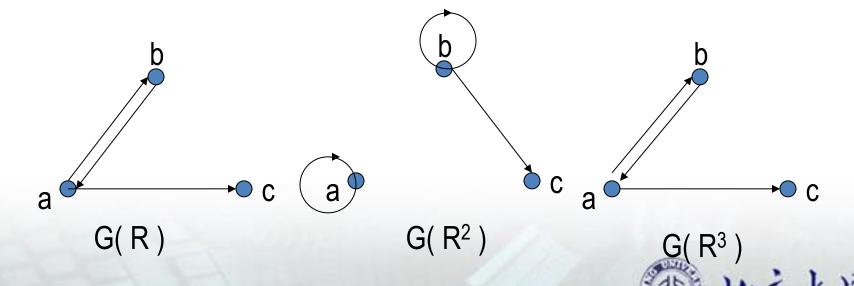
- 设 A={a,b,c}, R⊆A×A R={<a,b>,<b,a>,<a,c>},
   求R的各次幂.
- $M: R^0 = I_A, R^1 = R$



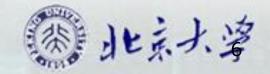


### 关系幂运算举例

```
R^2 = RoR = \{ <a,a>, <b,b>, <b,c> \}, R^3 = R^2oR = \{ <a,b>, <b,a>, <a,c> \} = R^1, 所以, R^{2k+1} = R, k = 0,1,2,\ldots, R^{2k} = R^2, k = 1,2,\ldots, R^0 = I_A. #
```

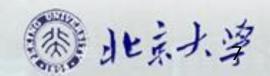


```
定理2. 17 设 R⊆A×A, m,n∈N,则
        (1) R^m o R^n = R^{m+n}; (2) (R^m)^n = R^{mn}.
证明 (1) 给定m, 对n归纳.
   n=0时,R^m \circ R^n = R^m \circ R^0 = R^m \circ I_{\Delta} = R^m = R^{m+0}.
   假设 R^m \circ R^n = R^{m+n},则 R^m \circ R^{n+1} = R^m \circ (R^n \circ R^1)
     = (R^m o R^n) o R^1 = R^{m+n} o R = R^{(m+n)+1} = R^{m+(n+1)}.
       (2) 可类似证明. #
```



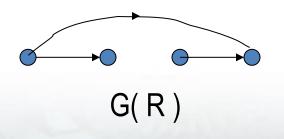


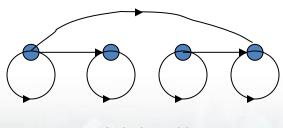
- 自反闭包r(R)
- 对称闭包s(R)
- · 传递闭包t(R)



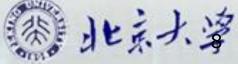
### 自反闭包

- 自反闭包r(R)
  - (1)  $R \subseteq r(R)$
  - (2) r(R)是自反的
  - (3) ∀S((R⊆S∧S自反)→r(R)⊆S)



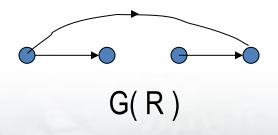


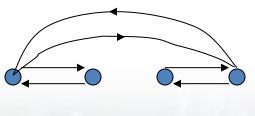
G(r(R))



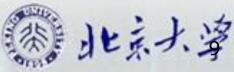
### 对称闭包

- 对称闭包s(R)
  - (1)  $R\subseteq s(R)$
  - (2) s(R)是对称的
  - (3) ∀S((R⊆S∧S对称)→s(R)⊆S)



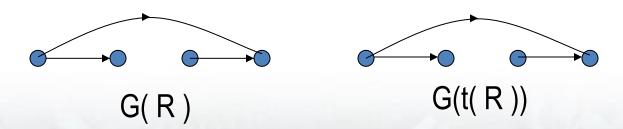


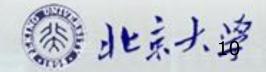
G(s(R))



### 传递闭包

- 传递闭包t(R)
  - (1)  $R\subseteq t(R)$
  - (2) t(R)是传递的
  - (3) ∀S((R⊆S∧S传递)→t(R)⊆S)





#### 定理2.19-2.20

定理2.19 设R⊆A×A且A≠Ø,则

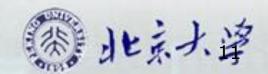
(1) R自反⇔r(R)=R; (2) R对称⇔s(R)=R;

(3) R传递 ⇔ t(R)=R. #

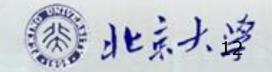
定理2. 20 设  $R_1 \subseteq R_2 \subseteq A \times A$  且  $A \neq \emptyset$ ,则

(1)  $r(R_1) \subseteq r(R_2)$ ; (2)  $s(R_1) \subseteq s(R_2)$ ;

(3)  $t(R_1)\subseteq t(R_2)$ . #



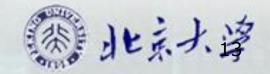
定理2. 21 设 R<sub>1</sub>,R<sub>2</sub>⊆A×A 且 A≠Ø,则 (1)  $r(R_1 \cup R_2) = r(R_1) \cup r(R_2)$ ; (2)  $s(R_1 \cup R_2) = s(R_1) \cup s(R_2)$ ; (3)  $t(R_1 \cup R_2) \supseteq t(R_1) \cup t(R_2)$ . 证明(1) R₁∪R₂⊆ r(R₁)∪r(R₂) ⊆ r(R₁∪R₂) (定理2.20). 再由r(R₁)∪r(R₂)自反, 所以 r(R₁∪R₂)⊆r(R₁)∪r(R₂). (2)可类似证明. (3) t(R₁)∪t(R₂)⊆t(R₁∪R₂) (定理2.20). 注意: t(R₁)∪t(R₂)不一定传递, 所以没有 t(R₁∪R₂)⊆t(R₁)∪t(R₂).



### 反例



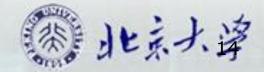
**G(t(R<sub>1</sub>)∪t(R<sub>2</sub>))** 非传递



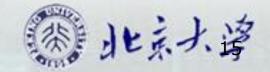
### 闭包的求法

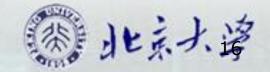
• 设 R⊆A×A 且 A≠Ø,则

对比: R自反⇔ I<sub>Δ</sub>⊆R

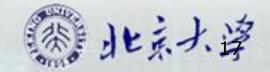


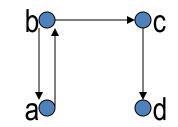
定理2. 22 
$$r(R)=R\cup I_A$$
 证明 (1)  $R\subseteq R\cup I_A$  (2)  $I_A\subseteq R\cup I_A \Leftrightarrow R\cup I_A$  自反 $\Rightarrow r(R)\subseteq R\cup I_A$  (3)  $R\subseteq r(R)\land r(R)$  自反 
$$\Rightarrow R\subseteq r(R)\land I_A\subseteq r(R)\Rightarrow R\cup I_A\subseteq r(R)$$
 ∴  $r(R)=R\cup I_A$  #



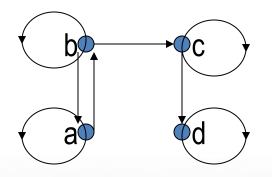


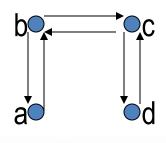
```
定理2. 24 t(R) = R∪R<sup>2</sup>∪R<sup>3</sup>∪...
证明 (1) R⊂R∪R²∪R³∪...
(2) (R \cup R^2 \cup R^3 \cup ...)^2 = R^2 \cup R^3 \cup ... \subset R \cup R^2 \cup R^3 \cup ...
    ⇔ R∪R²∪R³∪…传递 ⇒ t(R)⊂R∪R²∪R³∪…
(3) R⊂t(R)∧t(R)传递
  \Rightarrow R \subseteq t(R) \land R^2 \subseteq t(R) \land R^3 \subseteq t(R) \land \dots
  \Rightarrow R \cup R^2 \cup R^3 \cup ... \subseteq t(R) \quad \therefore t(R) = R \cup R^2 \cup R^3 \cup ... \quad \#
推论 设 R⊂A×A 且 0<|A|<∞, 则∃[∈N, 使得
         t(R)=R\cup R^2\cup R^3\cup ...\cup R^{\ell}.
```

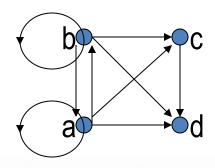


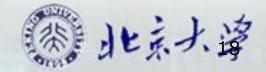


A={a,b,c,d},R={<a,b>,<b,a>,<b,c>,<c,d>}.求 r(R), s(R), t(R).







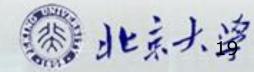


#### R={<a,b>,<b,a>,<b,c>,<c,d>}

$$M(R) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M(R) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \qquad M(r(R)) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

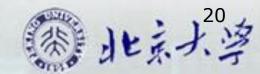
$$M(s(R)) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$



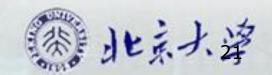
$$M(R) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M(R) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad M(R^2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \bullet \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad M(R^3) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \bullet \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad M(R^4) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \bullet \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = M(R^2).$$

$$M(R^4) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \bullet \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



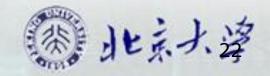
$$M(t(R)) = M(R) \lor M(R^{2}) \lor M(R^{3}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \#$$



## 闭包运算与关系性质

・定理2.25

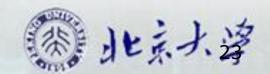
	自反性	对称性	传递性
r(R)	√ (定义)	√ <sub>(2)</sub>	√ <sub>(3)</sub>
s(R)	√ <sub>(1)</sub>	√(定义)	×(反例)
t(R)	√ <sub>(1)</sub>	√ <sub>(2)</sub>	√(定义)



### 定理2.25(1)

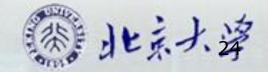
定理2. 25 (1)R自反 $\Rightarrow$  s(R)和t(R)自反证明  $I_A \subseteq R \cup R^{-1} = s(R)$   $\therefore$  s(R)自反.

$$I_A \subseteq R \cup R^2 \cup R^3 \cup ... = t(R)$$
  $\therefore$   $t(R)$  自反.



### 定理25(2)

```
定理2.25 R对称 ⇒ r(R)和t(R)对称;
证明 r(R)^{-1}=(I\cup R)^{-1}=I_{\Delta}^{-1}\cup R^{-1}=I_{\Delta}\cup R^{-1}=I_{\Delta}\cup R=r(R)
            :: r(R)对称.
  t(R)^{-1}=(R\cup R^2\cup R^3\cup ...)^{-1}
=R^{-1}\cup (R^2)^{-1}\cup (R^3)^{-1}\cup ...
=R^{-1}\cup (R^{-1})^2\cup (R^{-1})^3\cup \dots ((FoG)<sup>-1</sup>=G<sup>-1</sup>oF<sup>-1</sup>)
= \mathbb{R} \cup \mathbb{R}^2 \cup \mathbb{R}^3 \cup \dots
           ∴ t( R )对称.
=t(R)
```



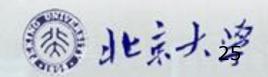
### 定理25(3)

定理2. 25(3)R传递 $\Rightarrow$ r(R)传递 证明: r(R)or(R)=( $I_A \cup R$ )o( $I_A \cup R$ ) = ( $I_A \circ I_A$ ) $\cup$ ( $I_A \circ R$ ) $\cup$ (Ro $I_A$ ) $\cup$ (RoR)  $\subseteq I_A \cup R \cup R \cup R = I_A \cup R = r(R)$ ∴ r(R)传递. #

反例 R传递,但是s(R)非传递







# 定理2.26 可交换 可交换

(1) 
$$rs(R) = sr(R)$$
 (2)  $rt(R) = tr(R)$  (3)  $st(R) \subseteq ts(R)$ 

证明 (1) 
$$rs(R) = r(s(R)) = r(R \cup R^{-1}) = I_{\Delta} \cup (R \cup R^{-1})$$

$$= (I_A \cup R) \cup (I_A^{-1} \cup R^{-1}) = (I_A \cup R) \cup (I_A \cup R)^{-1}$$

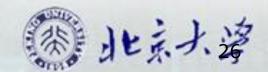
$$= r(R) \cup r(R)^{-1} = s(r(R)) = sr(R).$$

(2) 
$$rt(R)=r(t(R)) = r(R \cup R^2 \cup R^3 \cup ...) = I_A \cup (R \cup R^2 \cup R^3 \cup ...)$$

$$= (I_A \cup R) \cup (I_A \cup R \cup R^2) \cup (I_A \cup R \cup R^2 \cup R^3) \cup \dots$$

$$= (I_{\Delta} \cup R) \cup (I_{\Delta} \cup R)^2 \cup (I_{\Delta} \cup R)^3 \cup \dots$$

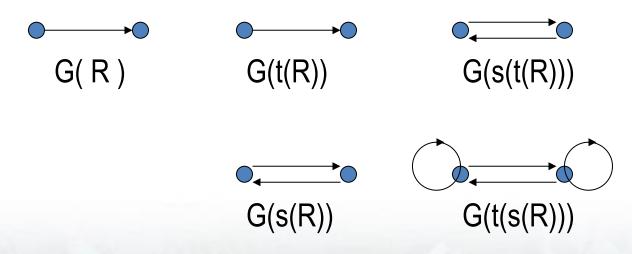
$$= r(R) \cup r(R)^2 \cup r(R)^3 \cup ... = t(r(R))$$

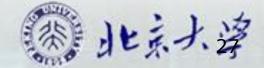


### 定理26(3)

证明 (3) st(R) ⊆ st(s(R)) = sts(R) = s(ts(R)) = ts(R) (ts(R)) 対称,定理2.25(2)). #

#### 反例 st(R) ⊂ ts(R)







- **R**<sup>n</sup>
- r(R), s(R), t(R)
- 反例

