## 第11次作业

Log Creative

May 23, 2020

- **17**. 对A上的关系R, 证明:
  - (1) R是自反的 $\Leftrightarrow I_A \subseteq R$

证明. R是自反的 $\Rightarrow \forall \langle x,y \rangle \in I_A \Leftrightarrow x=y \Rightarrow \langle x,y \rangle \in R \Rightarrow I_A \subseteq R$   $I_A \subseteq R \Rightarrow \forall x \in A, \langle x,x \rangle \in R \Rightarrow R$ 是自反的。 综上所述,R是自反的 $\Leftrightarrow I_A \subseteq R$ 。

(2) R是非自反的 $\Leftrightarrow I_A \cap R = \emptyset$ 

证明. R是非自反的 $\Rightarrow \forall \langle x, y \rangle \in I_A \Leftrightarrow x = y \Rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle \notin R \Rightarrow I_A \cap R = \emptyset$   $I_A \cap R = \emptyset \Rightarrow \forall \langle x, x \rangle \in I_A, \langle x, x \rangle \notin R \Rightarrow R$ 是非自反的。 综上所述,R是非自反的 $\Leftrightarrow I_A \cap R = \emptyset$ 。

(3) R是传递的 $\Leftrightarrow R \circ R \subset R$ 

证明. R是传递的⇒  $\forall \langle x,z \rangle \in R \circ R, \exists y \in A: \langle x,y \rangle \in R \land \langle y,z \rangle \in R \Rightarrow \langle x,z \rangle \in R \Rightarrow R \circ R \subseteq R$ 

 $R\circ R\subseteq R\Rightarrow \forall \langle x,z\rangle\in R\circ R\subseteq R, \exists y\in A:\langle x,y\rangle\in R\wedge \langle y,z\rangle\in R\Rightarrow R$ 是传递的。

**22**. 对集合 $A = \{a, b, c, d\}$ 上的两个关系

$$R_1 = \{ \langle a, a \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle \}$$
  

$$R_2 = \{ \langle a, d \rangle, \langle b, c \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle, \langle c, b \rangle \}$$

 $R_1 \circ R_2, R_2 \circ R_1, R_1^2, R_2^2 \circ R_1$ 

解.

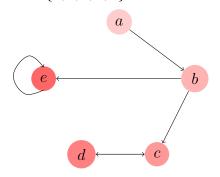
$$R_1 \circ R_2 = \{\langle c, d \rangle\}$$

$$R_2 \circ R_1 = \{\langle a, d \rangle, \langle a, c \rangle, \langle a, d \rangle\}$$

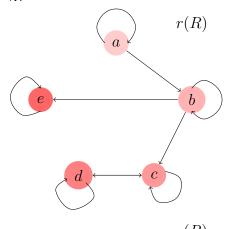
$$R_1^2 = \{\langle a, a \rangle, \langle a, d \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle\}$$

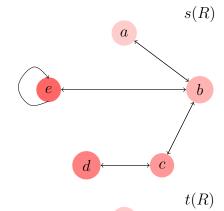
$$R_2^2 = \{\langle b, b \rangle, \langle c, c \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle\}$$

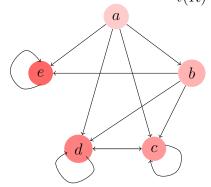
**24**.  $A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$ 上的关系R的关系如图,给出r(R), s(R), t(R)的关系图。



解.







**27**. 对 $A = \{a, b, c, d\}$ 上的关系

$$R = \{ \langle a, b \rangle, \langle b, a \rangle, \langle b, c \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle \}$$

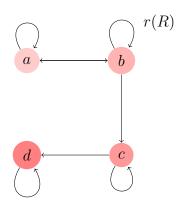
- (1) 分别用矩阵运算和作图法计算求r(R), s(R)和t(R)。
- (2) 用 Warshall 算法求 t(R)。

解.

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

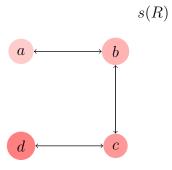
$$M(r(R)) = M(R \cup R^{0}) = M(R) + M(R^{0}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

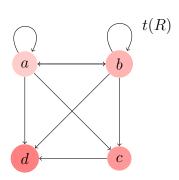
$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$



$$M(R) + M(R^{-1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M(s(R)) = M(R \cup R^{-1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$





(2)

$$W_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = M(R^+) = M(t(R))$$