Practica 1

Juan Carlos Cotilla García

30 de octubre de 2022

$R = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,3), (3,4)\}$
$R^2 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,4)\}$
$R^3 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4)\}$

```
Ventana de comandos
GNU Octave, version 4.2.2
Copyright (C) 2018 John W. Eaton and others.
This is free software; see the source code for copying conditions.
There is ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; not even for MERCHANTABILITY or
FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.  For details, type 'warranty'.

Octave was configured for "x86_64-pc-linux-gnu".

Additional information about Octave is available at http://www.octave.org.

Please contribute if you find this software useful.
For more information, visit http://www.octave.org/get-involved.html

Read http://www.octave.org/bugs.html to learn how to submit bug reports.
For information about changes from previous versions, type 'news'.

>> powerrelation({['1', '1'], ['1', '2'], ['2', '3'], ['3', '4']}, 2)
ans =
{
  [1,1] = 11
  [1,2] = 12
  [1,3] = 13
  [1,4] = 24
}
>> powerrelation({['1', '1'], ['1', '2'], ['2', '3'], ['3', '4']}, 3)
ans =
{
  [1,1] = 11
  [1,2] = 12
  [1,3] = 13
  [1,4] = 14
}
>>
```