

CSCE 222 [505] Discrete Structures for Computing  
Fall 2015 – Philip C. Ritchey

**Problem Set 7**

**Due dates:** Electronic submission of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X and PDF files of this homework is due on **30 October 2015 (Friday) before 11:30 a.m.** on eCampus (<http://ecampus.tamu.edu>).

Name	Problems
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**Resources.** <http://www.inf.ed.ac.uk/teaching/courses/dmmr/slides/13-14/Ch2.pdf>  
<http://web.ift.uib.no/Teori/KURS/WRK/TeX/symALL.html>  
<http://math.stackexchange.com/questions/1496817/relation-in-diagram-is-it-reflexive-symmetric-transitive-and-antisymmetric>  
<http://www.math.cornell.edu/levine/18.312/alg-comb-lecture-7.pdf>

**Problem 1.** (15 points) Section 9.1, Exercise 44 (a,c,d,f)

**Solution. :**

16 different relations on set  $\{0,1\}$

$A \times A = \{(0,0),(0,1),(1,0),(1,1)\}$

$R_1 = \emptyset$   
 $R_2 = \{(0,0)\}$   
 $R_3 = \{(0,1)\}$   
 $R_4 = \{(1,0)\}$   
 $R_5 = \{(1,1)\}$   
 $R_6 = \{(0,0),(0,1)\}$   
 $R_7 = \{(0,0),(1,0)\}$   
 $R_8 = \{(0,0),(1,1)\}$   
 $R_9 = \{(0,1),(1,0)\}$   
 $R_{10} = \{(0,1),(1,1)\}$   
 $R_{11} = \{(1,0),(1,1)\}$   
 $R_{12} = \{(0,0),(0,1),(1,0)\}$   
 $R_{13} = \{(0,0),(0,1),(1,1)\}$   
 $R_{14} = \{(0,0),(1,0),(1,1)\}$   
 $R_{15} = \{(0,1),(1,0),(1,1)\}$   
 $R_{16} = \{(0,0),(0,1),(1,0),(1,1)\}$

A)  $R_8, R_{13}, R_{14}, R_{16}$ , because contain all pairs in form of (a,a)

C)  $R_1, R_2, R_5, R_8, R_9, R_{12}, R_{15}, R_{16}$  symmetric

D)  $R_1$  through  $R_{14}$  anti symmetric because no pair of elements a and b with  $a \neq b$  such that both (a,b) and (b,a) belong to the relation

F)  $R_1$  through  $R_{14}$  and  $R_{16}$  are transitive by showing if (a,b) and (b,c) belong to the relation then (a,c) does.

**Problem 2.** (15 points) Section 9, Supplementary Exercise 2

**Solution.** :

A)  $R = \{(a,a),(b,b),(c,c),(d,d), (a,b)(b,a)(c,b)(b,c)\}$   
reflexive since our pairs include all ordered pairs such that  $(x,x) \in R$   
Symmetric since  $(b,a) \in R$  whenever  $(a,b) \in R$  and  $(c,d) \in R$  whenever  $(b,c) \in R$   
Not Transitive since  $(a,b) \in R$  and  $(b,c) \in R$ , but  $(a,c) \notin R$

B)  $R = \emptyset$  since nothing in this set, nothing is related.

C)  $R = \{(a,b),(b,c)\}$   
irreflexive because  $(a,a) \notin R$   
anti symmetric since  $(b,a) \notin R$  and False implying True is always True therefore antisymmetric  
Not transitive since  $(a,c) \notin R$

D)  $R = \{(a,a),(b,b),(c,c),(d,d),(a,b),(b,a),(c,a),(b,c)\}$   
reflexive since all  $x$   $(x,x) \in R$   
not symmetric since  $(b,c) \in R$  but not  $(c,b)$   
not antisymmetric since  $a \neq b$   
transitive since  $(a,b) \in R$  and  $(b,c) \in R$  then  $(a,c) \in R$  is true

E)  $R = \{(a,c),(b,a),(c,c),(a,c)\}$   
 $(a,a) \notin R$  so not reflexive and  $(c,c) \in R$  so irreflexive  
Not symmetric since  $(a,c) \in R$  but  $(c,a) \notin R$ . Not anti symmetric because  $a \neq b$   
Not transitive since  $(b,a) \in R$  and  $(a,c) \in R$  then  $(b,c) \notin R$

**Problem 3.** (15 points) Section 9, Supplementary Exercise 8

**Solution.** :

Yes, by proof by contradiction,

let  $A = \{(a,b)\}$

Constructing a symmetric relation:  $R = \{(b,a),(a,b)\}$

Let  $(c,d) \in \tilde{R}$  then  $(c,d) \notin R$

if  $(d,c) \in R$  it would be contradiction and not symmetric

so  $(d,c) \in \tilde{R}$

therefore,  $(d,c) \in \tilde{R}$

finally:  $\tilde{R} = \{(c,d),(d,c)\}$  which is symmetric

**Problem 4.** (15 points) Section 9.3, Exercise 34

**Solution.** :

Relation  $R$  on a set  $A$  can be a graph that has values of  $A$  as the vertices and ordered pairs  $(a,b)$  as edges

Since  $(a,b) \in R$  iff  $(a,b) \notin \tilde{R}$  when there is an edge from  $a$  to  $b$  in graph of  $R$ , then the edge isn't drawn in  $\tilde{R}$

So: digraph of  $\tilde{R}$  is made by edges that aren't in digraph of  $R$

**Problem 5.** (15 points) Section 9, Supplementary Exercise 20

**Solution.** :

A)  $x$  can have same zodiac sign with  $x$  so  $(x,x) \in R$  - reflexive

$x$  and  $y$  can have same zodiac sign and therefore  $y$  and  $x$  would have same sign so  $(x,y) \in R \implies (y,x) \in R$  is true. So it is symmetric.

$(x,y) \in R$ , and  $(y,x) \in R$ ,  $x$  and  $y$  have same sign so  $y$  and  $z$  have same sign. therefore  $(x,z) \in R$  so it is transitive. So it is a equivalence relation.

B)  $x$  can have same birth year as  $x$  so  $(x,x) \in R$  - reflexive

$x$  and  $y$  can have same birth year and therefore  $y$  and  $x$  would have same birth year so  $(x,y) \in R \implies (y,x) \in R$  is true. So it is symmetric.

$(x,y) \in R$ , and  $(y,x) \in R$ ,  $x$  and  $y$  have same birth year, then  $y$  and  $z$  have same birth year, therefore  $(x,z) \in R$  so it is transitive. So it is a equivalence relation.

C)  $x$  and  $x$  have been in same city so  $(x,x) \in R$  is reflexive

$x$  and  $y$  have been in same city so  $y$  and  $x$  have been in same city therefore  $(x,y) \in R \implies (y,x) \in R$  is true so symmetric.

$(x,y) \in R$ , and  $(y,x) \in R$ ,  $x$  and  $y$  have been in same city, but it is not valid that  $x$  and  $z$  have been in same city, therefore  $(x,z) \notin R$  so it is NOT transitive. So it is NOT a equivalence relation.

**Problem 6.** (15 points) Section 9.6, Exercise 6

**Solution.** :

A)  $a = a$  for every real number, so it is reflexive  
 $(a=a \wedge b=a) \implies (a=b)$  is true so anti symmetric  
 $(a=b \wedge b=c) \implies (a=c)$  is true so transitive  
therefore it  $(\mathbb{R}, =)$  is poset.

B)  $a < a$  - NO this is not true, so it is not reflexive so just by checking this case we can conclude  $(\mathbb{R}, <)$  not a poset.

C)  $a \leq a$  - yes for every  $a$  it will be  $=$  so true so reflexive  
 $(a \leq b \wedge b \leq a) \implies (a=b)$  is true so anti-symmetric  
 $(a \leq b \wedge b \leq c) \implies (a \leq c)$  is true so transitive,  
therefore  $(\mathbb{R}, \leq)$  is poset.

D)  $a = a$  for all real number so it is not reflexive  
therefore  $(\mathbb{R}, \neq)$  is not a poset because  $a=a$  for all  $a$ .

**Problem 7.** (10 points) Section 9.2, Exercise 6

**Solution.** :

Professor and course number.

Professor and time.

This is because since no two professors with same name have same course number or time assessment.

**Wildcard Quiz Problems** (the quiz on Friday could also be one of these)

Section 9.1, Exercise 2

Section 9.2, Exercise 2

Section 9.3, Exercise 18/20/22

Section 9.5, Exercise 2

Section 9.6, Exercise 6

**Aggie Honor Statement:** On my honor, as an Aggie, I have neither given nor received any unauthorized aid on any portion of the academic work included in this assignment. Furthermore, I have disclosed all resources (people, books, web sites, etc.) that have been used to prepare this homework.

**Checklist:**

1. Did you type your full name and that of all collaborators?
2. Did you abide by the Aggie Honor Code?
3. Did you solve all problems and start a new page for each?
4. Did you submit
  - (a) your  $\text{\LaTeX}$  source file?
  - (b) your PDF file?