Chapter 2 (Part 1)

Relations

Relations

- A (binary) relation R from a set X to a set Y is a subset of the Cartesian product $X \times Y$.
- If $(x,y) \in R$, we write

$$x \; R \; y \quad (x \text{ is related to } y)$$

(Binary) relation from X to Y, where $x \in X$, $y \in Y$, $(x,y) \in X \times Y$ and $R \subseteq X \times Y$

$$x \; R \; y \;\leftrightarrow\; (x,y) \in R$$

Example

- $A = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4 \}$, $B = \{ p, q, r \}$
- $R = \{ (1, q), (2, r), (3, q), (4, p) \}$
- $R \subseteq A \times B$
- R is the relation from A to B

  $1 \; R \; q$ $\qquad$ $3 \not R \; p$

AxB

(1,p),(1,q),(1,r),
(2,p),(2,q),(2,r),
(3,p),(3,q),(3,r),
(4,p),(4,q),(4,r)

Example

$aRb \leftrightarrow a-b \in Z^{even}$

- *Finite set: A*= { 1, 2 } , *B*= { 1, 2, 3 }

  R = { (1, 1), (2, 2), (1, 3) }

- *Infinite set: A=Z* and *B=Z*

  R = { …(-3, -1), (-2, 2), (1, 3), …. }

(note: *Z* is set of integers)

Example

- A = { New Delhi, Ottawa, London, Paris, Washington }
- B = { Canada, England, India, France, United States }
- Let $x \in A$, $y \in B$. Define the relation between x and y by "x is the capital of y"
  - R = { (New Delhi, India), (Ottawa, Canada), (London, England), (Paris, France), (Washington, United States) }

Example

- "less than" relation from A={0, 1, 2} to B={1, 2, 3}

- Traditional notation:

  $0<1,\ 0<2,\ 0<3,\ 1<2,\ 1<3,\ 2<3$

- Set notation

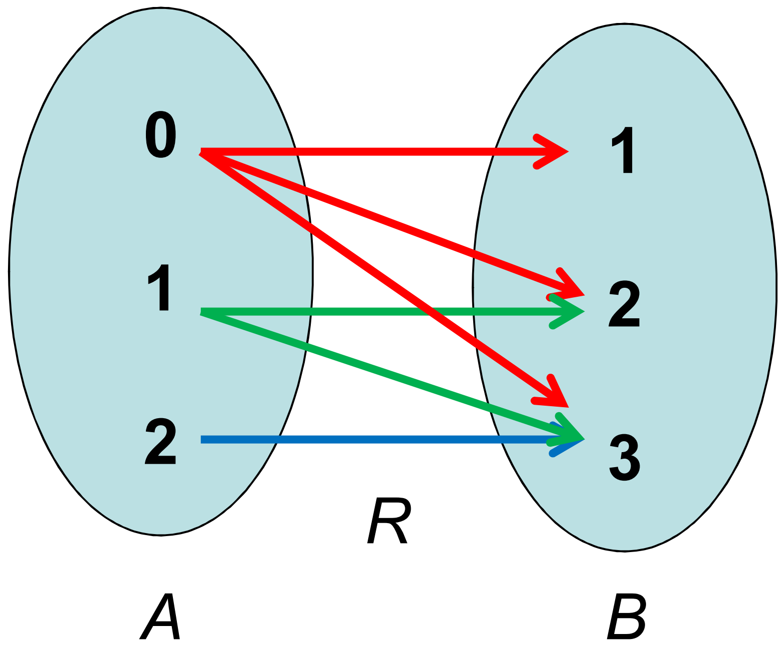
  $A \times B$ = { (0,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3) }

  R = { (0,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,2), (1,3), (2,3) }

example

R = { (0,1), (0,2), (0,3), (1,2), (1,3), (2,3) }

- Arrow diagrams



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Domain and Range

- Let *R*, a relation from *A* to *B.*
- The set, $\{ a \in A \mid (a,b) \in R \text{ for some } b \in B \}$ is called the **domain** of *R*.
- The set, $\{ b \in B \mid (a,b) \in R \text{ for some } a \in A \}$ is called the **range** of *R*.
- In case $A=B$, we call *R* a(binary) **relation on** *A*.

Example

- Let R be a relation on $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ defined by $(x,y) \in R$ if $x \leq y$, and $x, y \in X$.

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

- The domain and range of R are both equal to X.

Example

- Let X = { 2, 3, 4 } and Y= { 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 }
  If we define a relation R from X to Y by,
  $(x,y) \in R$ if x divides y (with zero remainder)

  x / y

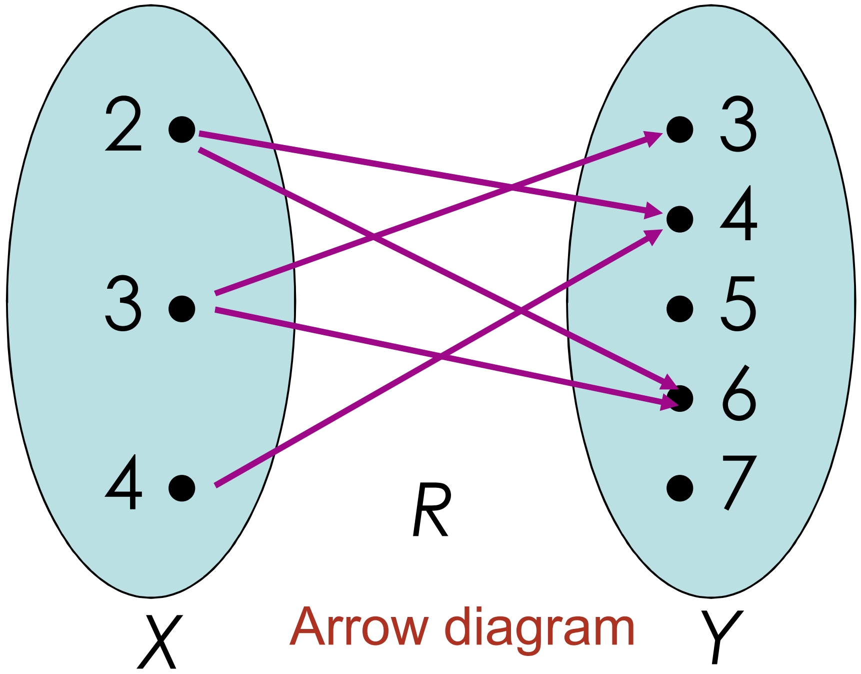
- We obtain,

  R = { (2,4), (2,6), (3,3), (3,6), (4,4) }

  The domain of R is {2,3,4}
  The range of R is {3,4,6}

example

$R = \{ (2,4), (2,6), (3,3), (3,6), (4,4) \}$



Arrow diagram

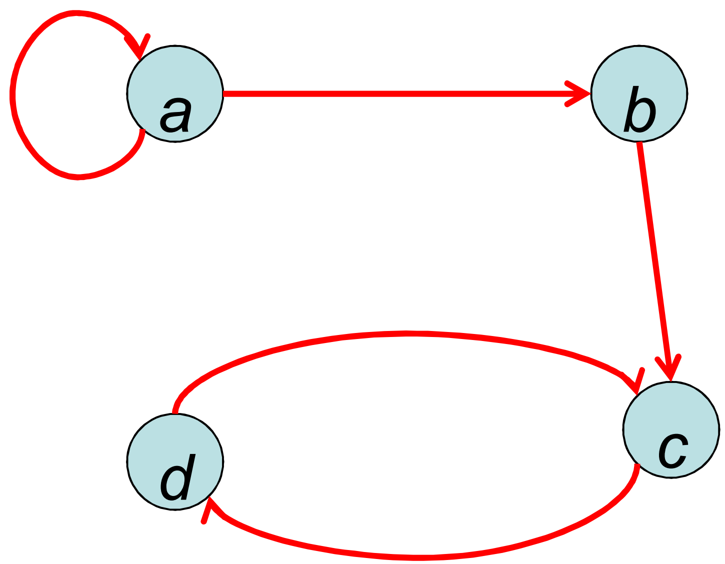
Digraph

- An informative way to picture a relation on a set is to draw its digraph.
- Let R be a relation on a finite set A.
- Draw dots (vertices) to represent the elements of A.
- If the element $(a,b) \in R$, draw an arrow (called a directed edge) from a to b .

example

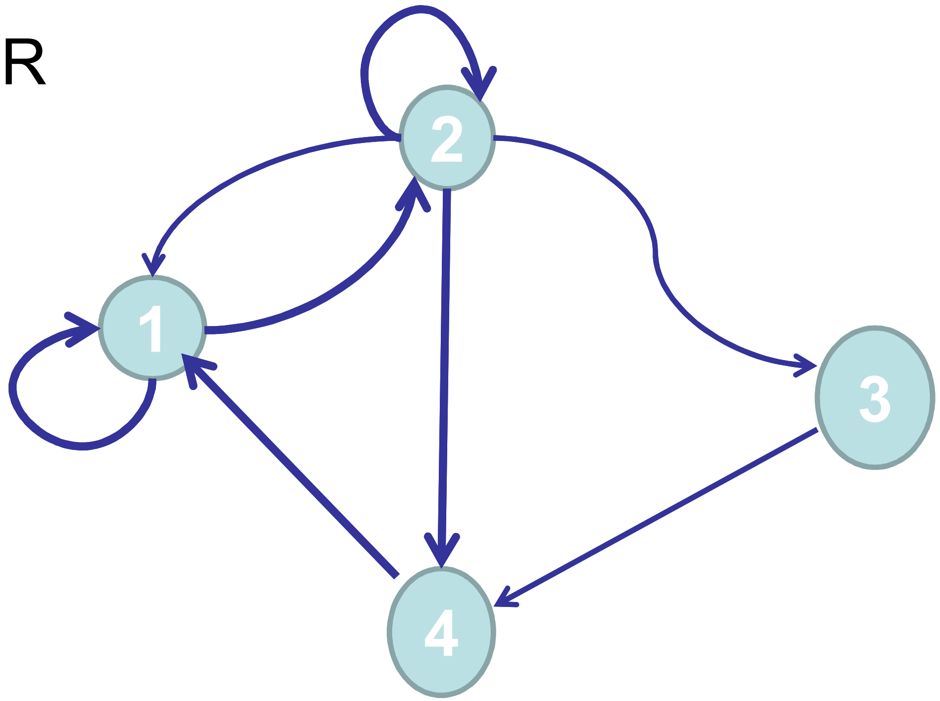
- The relation R on $A = \{a, b, c, d\}$,

  $R = \{(a, a), (a, b), (c, d), (d, c), (b,c)\}$



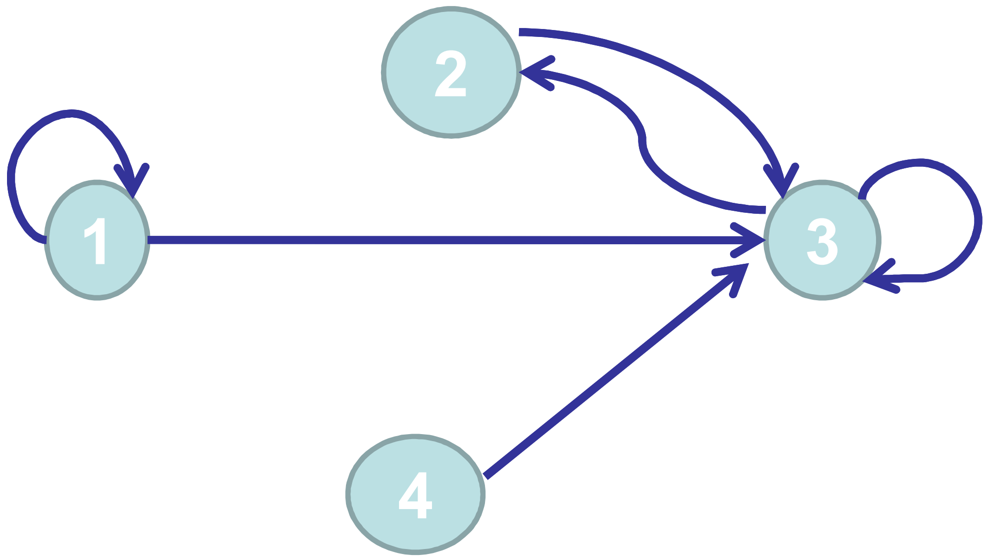
example

- Let, A = { 1,2,3,4} and R = { (1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (3,4) , (4,1)}
- Draw the digraph of R



Example

Find the relation determined by digraph below.



- Since *a R b* if and only if there is an edge from *a* to *b*, so $R = \{ (1,1), (1,3), (2,3), (3,2), (3,3), (4,3) \}$

Matrices of Relations

- A matrix is a convenient way to represent a relation *R* from *A* to *B*.
- Label the rows with the elements of *A* (in some arbitrary order)
- Label the columns with the elements of *B* (in some arbitrary order)

Matrices of Relations

- Let $A=\{a_1, a_2,\ldots, a_n\}$ and $B=\{b_1, b_2,\ldots, b_p\}$ be finite nonempty sets.
- Let R be a relation from A into B.
- Let $M_R = [m_{ij}]_{nxp}$ be the Boolean nxp matrix, where

$$m_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (a_i, b_j) \in R \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Matrices of Relations

$$M_R = \begin{bmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} & .. & .. & m_{1p} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} & .. & .. & m_{2p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & .. & .. & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & .. & .. & \vdots \\ m_{n1} & m_{n2} & .. & .. & m_{np} \end{bmatrix}$$

example

- Let $A = \{1, 3, 5\}$ and $B = \{1, 2\}$
- Let R be a relation from A to B and $R = \{(1,1), (3,2), (5,1)\}$
- Then the matrix represent R is

$$\begin{array}{cc} & \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

example

- The relation,
  $R = \{ (1,b),(1,d),(2,c),(3,c),(3,b),(4,a) \}$
  from, $X = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4 \}$ to $Y = \{ a, b, c, d \}$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & \begin{matrix} a & b & c & d \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

or

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & \begin{matrix} d & b & a & c \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

example

- The matrix of the relation R from { 2, 3, 4 } to { 5, 6, 7, 8 } defined by

$$x \, R \, y \quad \text{if } x \text{ divides } y$$

$$\begin{array}{c c} & \begin{array}{cccc} 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

example

- Let A={ *a, b, c, d* }
- Let *R* be a relation on *A*.
- *R* = { (*a,a*),(*b,b*),(*c,c*),(*d,d*),(*b,c*),(*c,b*) }

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
 & \begin{array}{cccc} a & b & c & d \end{array} \\
\begin{array}{c} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{array} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
\end{array}
$$

In Degree and Out Degree

- If R is a relation on a set A and $a \in A$, then the in-degree of a (relative to relation R) is the number of $b \in A$ such that $(b, a) \in R$.

- The out degree of a is the number of $b \in A$ such that $(a, b) \in R$

In Degree and Out Degree

- Meaning that, in terms of the digraph of R, is that the in-degree of a vertex is

  "the number of edges terminating at the vertex"

- The out-degree of a vertex is

  " the number of edges leaving the vertex"

Example

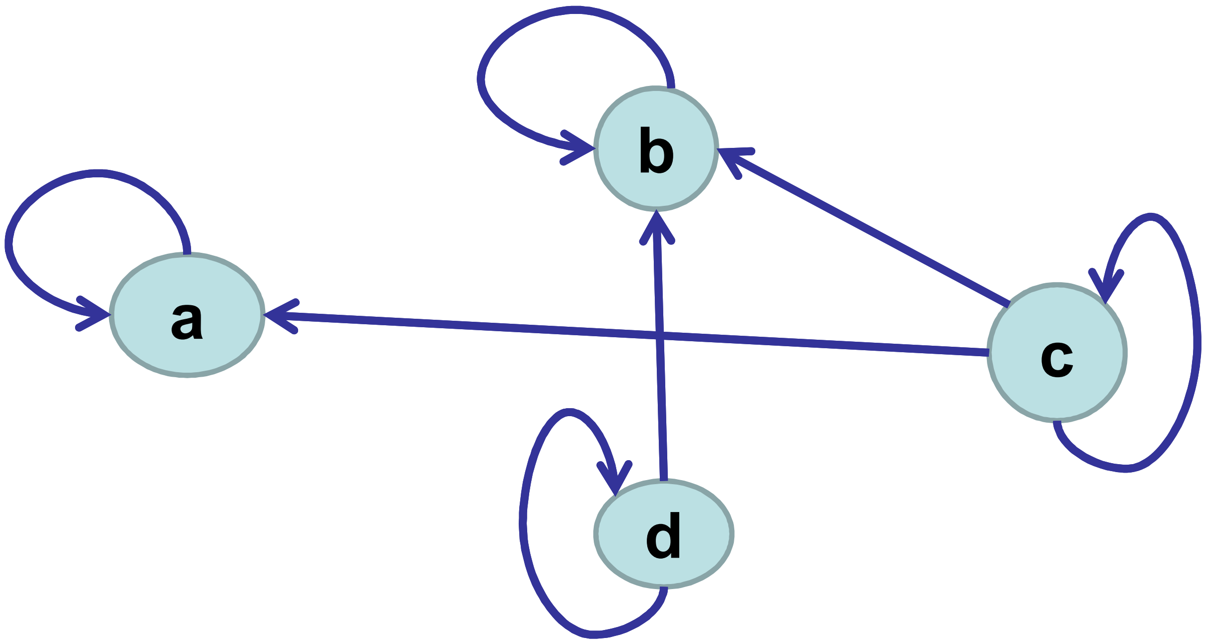
- Let $A = \{a, b, c, d\}$, and let R be the relation on A that has the matrix (given below)

$$M_R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Construct the digraph of R, and list in-degrees and out-degrees of all vertices.

Example

	a	b	c	d
In-degree	2	3	1	1
Out-degree	1	1	3	2



Reflexive Relations

- A relation R on a set X is called reflexive if $(x,x) \in R$ for every $x \in X$.

- That is, if xRx for all $x \in X$.

  (R is reflexive if every element $x \in X$ is related to itself)

Example

- The relation R on $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ defined by $(x,y) \in R$ if $x \leq y$, $x,y \in X$ is reflexive because for each element $x \in X$, $(x,x) \in R$

- $(1,1)$, $(2,2)$, $(3,3)$, $(4,4)$ are each in R.

example

- The relation,

  $R = \{ (a,a), (b,c), (c,b), (d,d) \}$

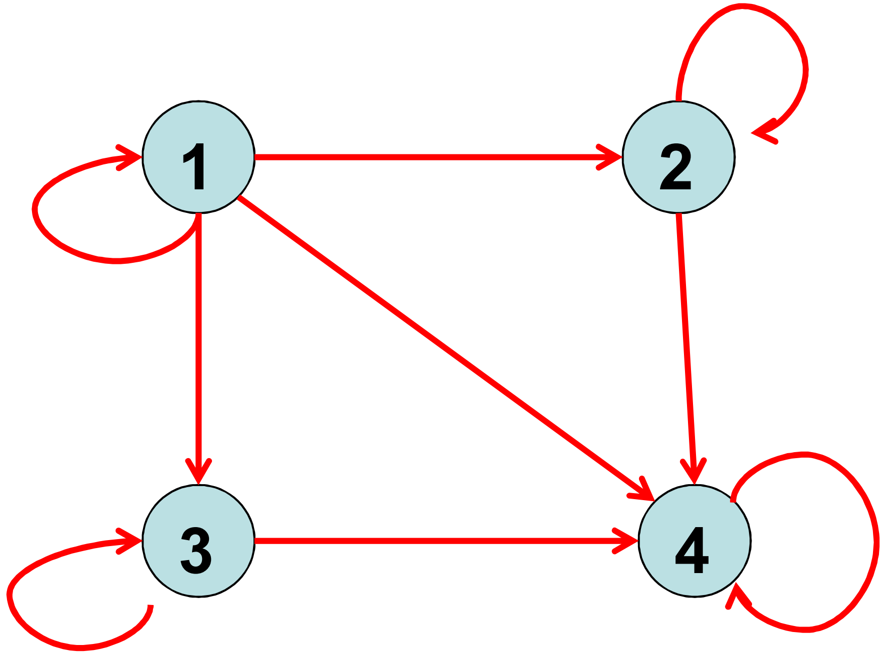
  on $X=\{a, b, c, d\}$ is not reflexive.

- For example, $b \in X$, but $(b,b) \notin R$

Reflexive Relations

- The digraph of a reflexive relation has a loop at every vertex.

- example



Reflexive Relations

Irreflexive

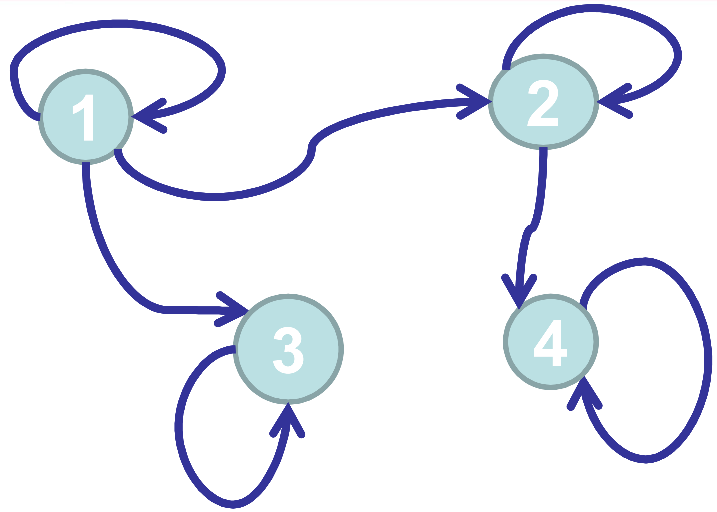
- A relation *R* on a set *A* is **irreflexive** if $x \not R x$ or (x,x) R; $\forall x : x \in X$

Not Reflexive

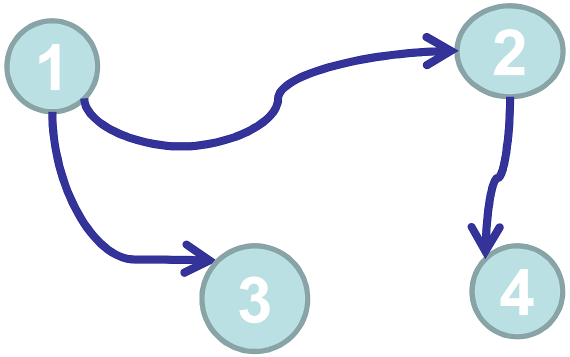
- A relation *R* is **not reflexive** if at least one pair of (x,x) R, $\forall x : x \in X$

example

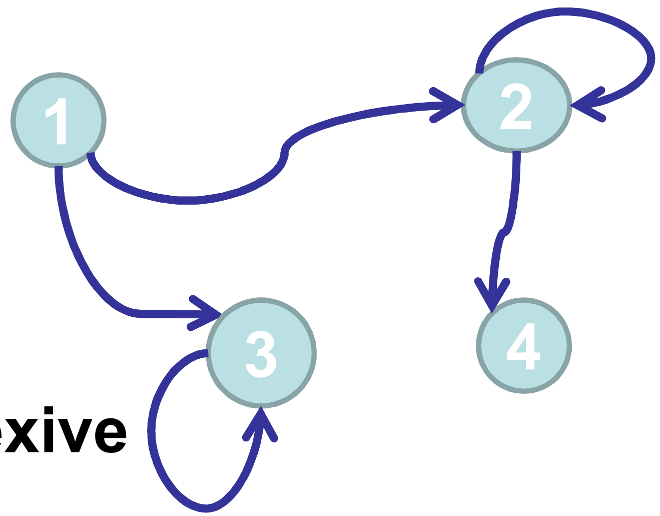
Reflexive



Irreflexive



Not reflexive



Example

- Consider the following relations on the set {1, 2, 3}

R_1 = { (1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (3,1), (3,3) } reflexsive
R_2 = { (1,1), (1,3), (2,2), (3,1) } not reflexsive
R_3 = { (2,3) } irreflexsive
R_4 = { (1,1) } not reflexsive

Which of them are reflexive?

Reflexive Relations

- The relation *R* is reflexive if and only if the matrix of relation has 1's on the main diagonal.

- example

$$
\begin{array}{c c}
 & \begin{array}{cccc} a & b & c & d \end{array} \\
\begin{array}{c} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{array} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
\end{array}
$$

it is reflexive if and only if the matrix of relation has 1's on the main diagonal

Reflexive Relations

The relation R is *irreflexive* if and only if the matrix relation have all 0's on its main diagonal

- example

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

it is irreflexive if and only if the matrix of relation have all 0's on the main diagonal

example

- The relation R is **not reflexive**.

$b \in X$
but, $(b,b) \notin R$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & a & b & c & d \\ \hline a & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ c & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ d & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$b \in X$
$(b,b) \notin R$

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Symmetric Relations

- A relation *R* on a set *X* is called symmetric if for all *x, y* $\in X$, if $(x,y) \in R$, then $(y,x) \in R$.

$$\forall x,y \in X,\ (x,y) \in R \rightarrow (y,x) \in R$$

The relation R is called symmetric if for all x, y ∈ X, if (x,y) ∈ R, then (y,x) ∈ R

- Let *M* be the matrix of relation *R*.
  The relation *R* is symmetric if and only if for all *i* and *j*, the *ij*th entry of *M* is equal to the *ji*th entry of *M.*

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Symmetric Relations

The matrix of relation is symmetric if $M_R = M_R^T$

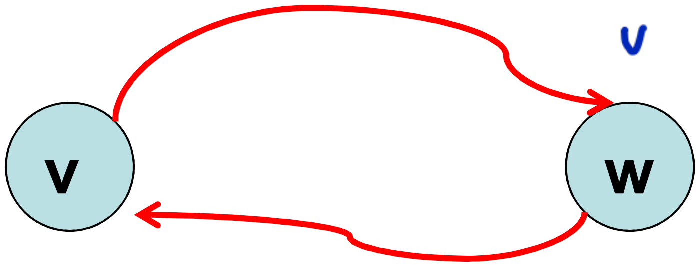
- The matrix of relation M_R is symmetric if $M_R = M_R^T$

- Example

$$M_R = \begin{array}{c} \\ a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cccc} a & b & c & d \end{array} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} = M_R^T$$

Symmetric Relations

- The digraph of a symmetric relation has the property that whenever there is a directed edge from v to w, there is also a directed edge from w to v.



whenever there is a directed edge from v to w, there is also a directed edge from w to v

example

- The relation $R = \{ (a,a), (b,c), (c,b), (d,d) \}$ on $X = \{ a, b, c, d \}$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & a & b & c & d \\ \hline a & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ c & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ d & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$(b,c) \in R$
$(c,b) \in R$

symmetric

example

- The relation R on $X = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4 \}$, defined by

  $(x,y) \in R$ if $x \leq y,\ x,y \in X$

$$M_R^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$(2,3) \in R$
$(3,2) \notin R$

not symmetric

Antisymmetric Relations

- A relation, R on a set X is called antisymmetric, if for all $x,y \in X$, if $(x,y) \in R$ and $x \neq y$, then $(y,x) \notin R$.

- A relation R on set X is antisymmetric if $x \neq y$, whenever xRy, then $y \not R x$. In other word if whenever xRy, then yRx then it implies that $x=y$

$$\forall x,y \in A,\ (x,y) \in R \wedge x \neq y \rightarrow (y, x) \quad R$$

Or

$$\forall x,y \in A,\ (x,y) \in R \wedge (y, x) \in R \rightarrow x = y$$

Antisymmetric Relations

- Matrix $M_R = [M_{ij}]$ of an antisymmetric relation R satisfies the property that if $i \neq j$, then $m_{ij}=0$ or $m_{ji}=0$.

- If R is antisymmetric relation, then for different vertices i and j there cannot be an edge from vertex i to vertex j and an edge from vertex j to vertex I

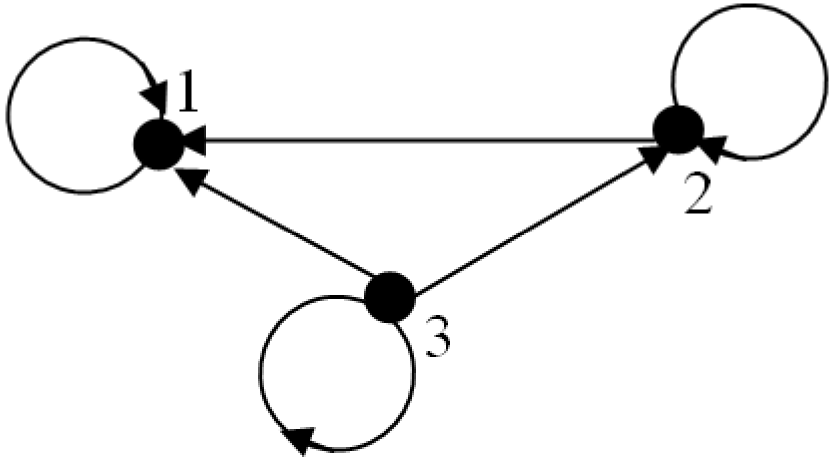
- At least one directed relation and one way

Example

- Let R be a relation on $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ defined as $(a, b) \in R$ if $a \geq b$, $a, b \in A$ is an antisymmetric relation because for all $a, b \in A$, $(a, b) \in R$ and $a \neq b$, then $(b, a) \notin R$, for example

$$(3, 2) \in R \text{ but } (2, 3) \notin R$$

$$(3, 3) \in R \text{ and } (3, 3) \in R \text{ implies } a = b$$



example

- The relation R on $X = \{ 1, 2, 3 ,4 \}$ defined by,

  $(x,y) \in R$ if $x \le y$, $x,y \in X$

(1, 2) can
(2, 1) can't

$$
\begin{array}{c c}
 & \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{array} \\
\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
\end{array}
$$

$(1,2) \in R$
$(2,1) \notin R$

antisymmetric

example

- The relation $R = \{ (a,a), (b,c), (c,b), (d,d) \}$ on $X = \{ a, b, c, d \}$

$$(b,c) \in R$$
$$(c,b) \in R$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} & a & b & c & d \\ \hline a & & & & \\ b & & & & \\ c & & & & \\ d & & & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} & \begin{array}{cccc} a & b & c & d \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{array} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

not antisymmetric

example

- The relation
  $R = \{ (a,a), (b,b), (c,c) \}$
  on $X = \{ a, b, c \}$

- R has no members of the form (x,y) *with* $x \neq y$, then R is antisymmetric

$$
\begin{array}{c c}
 & \begin{array}{ccc} a & b & c \end{array} \\
\begin{array}{c} a \\ b \\ c \end{array} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
\end{array}
$$

example

kalau transpose dpt sama, so symmetric jugak

$$
\begin{array}{c|ccc}
 & a & b & c \\
\hline
a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
b & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
c & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{array}
$$

- Antisymmetric
- Reflexive
- Symmetric

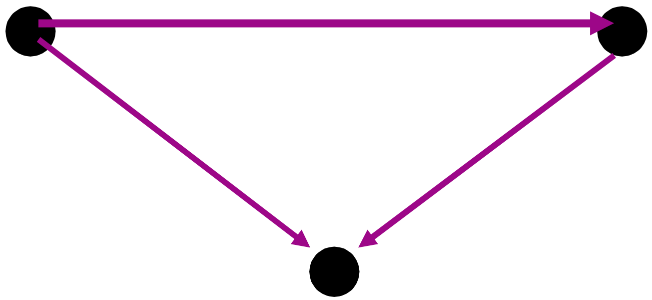
- "Antisymmetric" is not the same as "not symmetric"

Antisymmetric Relations

- The digraph of an antisymmetric relation has at most one directed edge between each pair of vertices.

- Example

the digraph of antisymmetric has at most one directed edge between each pair of vertices



Asymmetric

A relation *R* on set *A* is asymmetric if whenever *aRb*, then $b \not R a$.

$$\forall x,y \in X, (x,y) \in R \rightarrow (y,x) \quad R$$

In this sense, a relation is asymmetric if and only if it is both antisymmetric and irreflexive. cannot (x,x)
don't have loop

Asymmetric

- The matrix $M_R = [m_{ij}]$ of an asymmetric relation R satisfies the property that

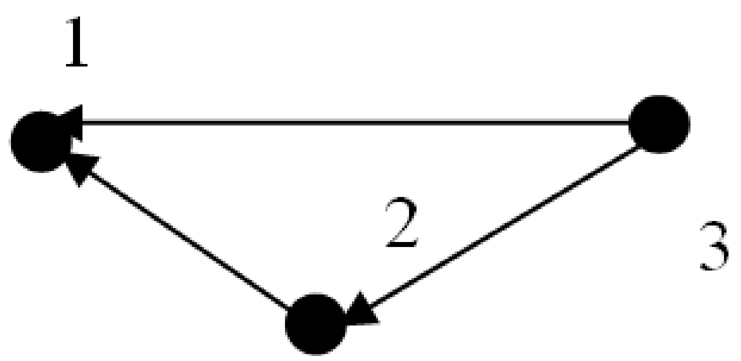
  If $m_{ij} = 1$ then $m_{ji} = 0$

  $m_{ii} = 0$ for all i (the main diagonal of matrix M_R consists entirely of 0's or otherwise)
- If R is asymmetric relation, then the digraph of R cannot simultaneously have an edge from vertex i to vertex j and an edge from vertex j to vertex i
- All edges are "one way street"

Example

- Let R be the relation on A = {1, 2, 3} defined by $(a, b) \in R$ if $a > b$, $a,b \in A$ is an asymmetric relation because,

$$(2, 1) \in R \text{ but } (1, 2) \notin R$$
$$(3, 1) \in R \text{ but } (1, 3) \notin R$$
$$(3, 2) \in R \text{ but } (2, 3) \notin R$$



Not Symmetric

- Let *R* be a relation on a set *A*.
- Then *R* is called ***not symmetric***, if for all *a*, $b \in A$, if $(a, b) \in R$, there exist (b, a) *R.*

$$\exists a,b \in A,\ (a, b) \in R \rightarrow (b, a) \quad R$$

Not Symmetric and Not Antisymmetric

- Let R be a relation on a set A. Then R is called ***not symmetric*** and ***not antisymmetric***, if for all a, $b \in A$, if $(a, b) \in R$, there exist (b, a) R and if $(a, b) \in R$, there exist $(b, a) \in R$.

$$\exists a,b \in A, (a, b) \in R \rightarrow (b, a) \in R$$

AND

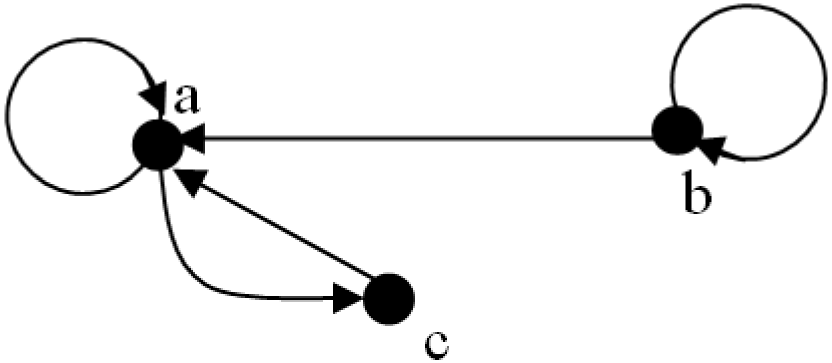
$$\exists a,b \in A, (a, b) \in R \rightarrow (b, a) \quad R$$

Example

- Relation $R = \{(a, c), (b, b), (c, a), (b, a), (a, a)\}$ on $A = \{a, b, c\}$ is not symmetric and not antisymmetric relation because there is,

$(a,c), (c,a) \in R$ and also $(b,a) \in R$ but (a,b) R

kalau xde langsung (a,b),(b,a) antisymmetric



kalau ada satu je tak (a,b),(b,a) auto not symmetric

Example

1. Let $A=Z$, the set of integers and let $R=\{(a,b)\in A\times A \mid a<b\}$. So that R is the relation "less than".

   Is R symmetric, asymmetric or antisymmetric?

2. Let $A=\{1,2,3,4\}$ and let $R = \{(1,2), (2,2), (3,4), (4,1)\}$

   Determine whether R symmetric, asymmetric or antisymmetric.

Example

Question 1

•Symmetric : If *a*<*b*, then it is not true that *b*<*a*, so *R* is not symmetric
•Assymetric : If *a*<*b* then *b*>*a* (*b* is greater than *a*), so *R* is assymetric
•Antisymmetric : If *a*‡*b*, then either *a*>*b* or *b*>*a*, so *R* is antisymmetric

Question 2

•*R* is not symmetric since (1,2)∈*R*, but (2,1) R
•*R* is not asymmetric , since (2,2)∈*R*
•*R* is antisymmetric, since *a*‡*b*, either (*a,b*) R or (*b,a*) *R*

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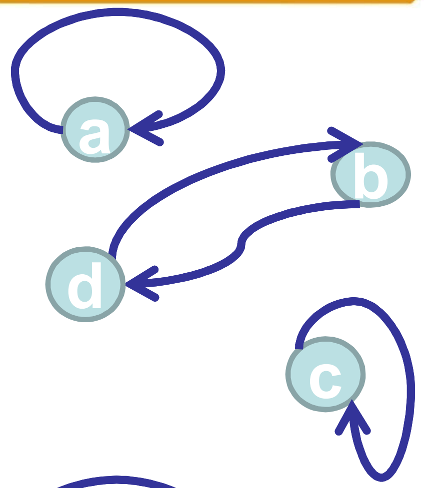
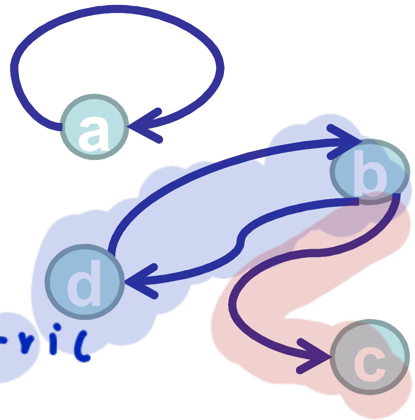
Summary on Symmetric

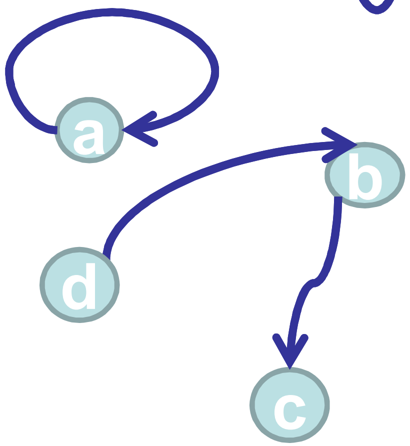


Symmetric

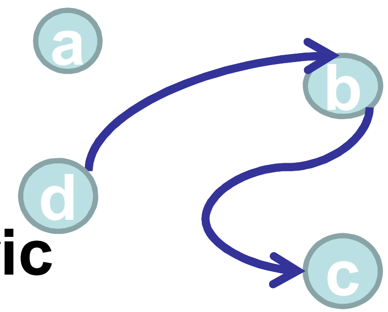
Not Symmetric
and
not antisymmetric



takyg symmetri. keny ada (c, b)



Antisymmetric



Asymmetric

Transitive Relations

- A relation R on a set X is called transitive if for all $x,y,z \in X$,

  if (x,y) and $(y,z) \in R$ then $(x,z) \in R$

  (1, 2) (2, 3) (1, 3)

- It is often convenient to say what it means for a relation to be not transitive.

- A relation R on X is **not transitive** if there exists x, y, and z in X so that xRy and yRz, but $x \not R z$. If such x,y, and z do not exist, then R is transitive.

Example

patutnya kena ada (b,b)

- The relation $R = \{ (a,a), (b,c), (c,b), (d,d) \}$ on $X = \{ a, b, c, d \}$ is not transitive.

so, not transitive

- (b,c) and $(c,b) \in R$, but $(b,b) \notin R$.

Transitive Relations

- Let M_R be the matrix of relation R. Let,

$M_R \otimes M_R = N.$ (⊗ Boolean product)

$M_R = [m_{ij}]$ and $N = [n_{ij}]$

The relation *R* is **transitive** if and only if the following is true:

$\forall i \forall j$, if $(n_{ij} = 1)$ then $(m_{ij} = 1)$

The relation *R* is **not transitive** if and only if:

$\exists i \exists j \ (n_{ij} = 1) \wedge (m_{ij} = 0)$

Boolean Algebra

or

+	1	0
1	1	1
0	1	0

and

.	1	0
1	1	0
0	0	0

Example

Let R be a relation on $A=\{1,2,3\}$ is defined by $(a,b) \in R$ if $a \leq b$, $a,b \in A$. Find R. Is R a transitive relation?

Solution:

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

R is a transitive relation because

$(1,2)$ and $(2,2) \in R$, $(1,2) \in R$

$(1,2)$ and $(2,3) \in R$, $(1,3) \in R$

$(1,3)$ and $(3,3) \in R$, $(1,3) \in R$

$(2,2)$ and $(2,3) \in R$, $(2,3) \in R$

$(2,3)$ and $(3,3) \in R$, $(2,3) \in R$

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example

tgk je mana ada pair 1.1, akan jadi 1

The matrix of relation M_R,

$$M_R = \begin{array}{c|ccc} & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$\forall i \forall j$, if (n_{ij}= 1) then (m_{ij} =1)

The product of boolean,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Note that,(1,2) and (2,3)$\in R$, (1,3)$\in R$

Example

- Consider the following relations on the set {1, 2, 3}

R1 = { (1,1), (1,2), (2,3) }   not transitive

R2 = { (1,2), (2,3), (1,3) }   transitive

- Which of them is transitive?

Example

R1 = { (1,1), (1,2), (2,3) }

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\forall i \forall j$, if (n_{ij}= 1) then (m_{ij} =1)

(n_{13}= 1) $\wedge$ (m_{13} = 0)

(1,2) and (2,3)$\in$*R*, (1,3)   *R*

Not transitive

Example

R2 = { (1,2), (2,3), (1,3) }

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\forall i \forall j$, if (n_{ij}= 1) then (m_{ij} =1)

(n_{13}= 1) then (m_{13} =1)

(1,2) and (2,3)$\in R$, (1,3)$\in R$

***R* is a transitive relation**

Example

The relation R on A={a,b,c,d} is R={(a,a), (b,b), (c,c), (d,d), (a,c), (c,b)} is not transitive. The matrix of relation $M_{R,}$

$$M_R = \begin{array}{c} \\ a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cccc} a & b & c & d \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

$(n_{12} = 1) \wedge (m_{12} = 0)$

The product of boolean,

$$\begin{array}{c} \\ a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cccc} a & b & c & d \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \otimes \begin{array}{c} \\ a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cccc} a & b & c & d \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \\ a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cccc} a & b & c & d \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

Note that,(a,c) and (c,b)$\in R$, (a,b) R

Transitive Relations

In the digraph of *R*, *R* is a transitive relation if and only if there is a directed edge from one vertex *a* to another vertex *b*, an if there exits a directed edge from vertex *b* to vertex *c*, then there must exists a directed edge from *a* to *c*

(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (4 . 5)

(2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3)

(3, 1), (3, 2)

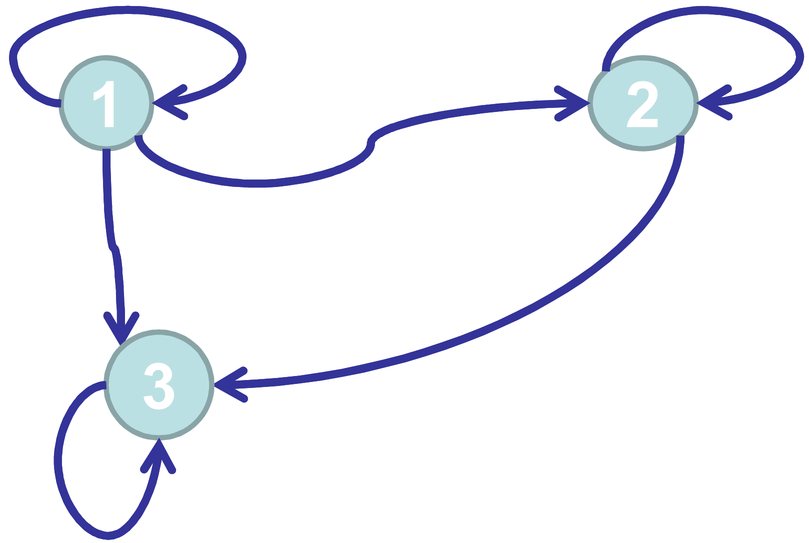
(4, 1), (4, 2)

(5, 1)

example

R={(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,2), (2,3), (3,3)}

The diagraph:



Equivalence Relations

- A relation *R* that is reflexive, symmetric and transitive on a set *X* is called an equivalence relation on *X*.

Example

Let R={(1,1), (1,3), (2,2), (3,1), (3,3)} on {1,2,3}, the matrix of the relation M_R,

$$M_R = \begin{array}{c c} & \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

All the main diagonal matrix elements are 1 and the matrix is reflexive

Example

Let R={(1,1), (1,3), (2,2), (3,1), (3,3)} on {1,2,3}, the matrix of the relation M_R,

$$M_R = \begin{array}{c} \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

All the main diagonal matrix elements are 1 and the matrix is reflexive

example

The transpose matrix M_R, M_R^T is equal to M_R, so R is symmetric

$$M_R = \begin{array}{c} \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array}\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \qquad M_R^T = \begin{array}{c} \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array}\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

The product of Boolean show that the matrix is transitive.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Example

- The relation, R={ (1,1), (1,3), (1,5), (2,2), (2,4), (3,1), (3,3), (3,5), (4,2), (4,4), (5,1), (5,3), (5,5) } on { 1,2,3,4,5 }

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

- Reflexive? ✓
- Symmetric? ✓
- Transitive?

example

- Reflexive?

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

Reflexive $\surd$

example

- Symmetric?

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

Symmetric √

example

- Transitive?

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

example

- Reflexive
- Symmetric
- Transitive

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{Reflexive}\\ \text{Symmetric}\\ \text{Transitive}\end{array}\right\}\ \text{Equivalence relation}$$

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

example

- The relation R on X={ 1, 2, 3, 4 }, defined by
  $(x,y) \in R$ if $x \leq y$, $x,y \in X$

- Not symmetric
  - $(2,3) \in R$ but $(3,2) \notin R$

- R is not equivalence relation on X.

Partial Orders

- A relation, *R* on a set *X* is called a partial order if *R* is reflexive, antisymmetric, and transitive.

Example

Let R be a relation on a set A={1,2,3} defined by $(a,b) \in R$ if $a \leq b$, $a,b \in R$.

R = {(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,2), (2,3), (3,3)}

R is reflexive, antisymmetric and transitive.

So R is a partial order relation.

Example

- The relation *R* defined on the positive integers by

  $(x,y) \in R$ if x divides y (evenly)

  is reflexive, antisymmetric and transitive

- R is a partial order.