

04 October 2021 16:58

a) $\{(2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4)\}$

✓b) $\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}$

c) $\{(2, 4), (4, 2)\}$

d) $\{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4)\}$

e) $\{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}$

f) $\{(1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 1), (3, 4)\}$

	Reflexive	Irreflexive	Sym.	Asy.	Antisym.	Transitive
(b)	✓	✗ $(1,1) \in R$	✓	✗	$(1,2), (2,1) \in R$ $1 \neq 2$ ✗	✓
(c)	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗ $(2,4), (4,2) \in R$ $(2,2) \notin R$
(d)	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗ $(1,3) \notin R$
(e)	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓
(f)	✗	✓	✗ $(4,1) \notin R$	✗ $(1,3), (3,1) \in R$	✗ $1 \neq 3$	✗ $(1,3), (3,1) \in R$ $(1,1) \notin R$

The relation R can be represented by the matrix $M_R = \{m_{ij}\}$, where

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

Molecular Dynamics

$M_R =$ matrix of 0, 1 entries

Q7.

Represent each of these relations on $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ with a matrix (with the elements of this set listed in increasing order).

a) $\{(1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 4)\}$

b) $\{(1, 1), (1, 4), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 1)\}$

(a)

$$\begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

(b)

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

Representing relation as a directed graph

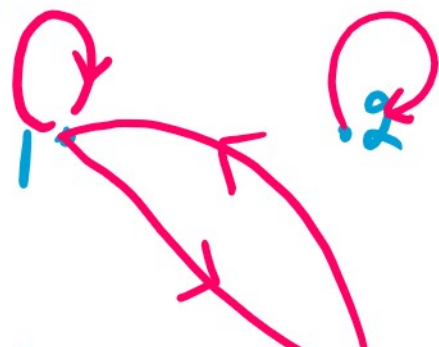
A **directed graph**, or **digraph**, consists of a set V of **vertices** (or **nodes**) together with a set E of ordered pairs of elements of V called **edges** (or **arcs**). The vertex a is called the **initial vertex** of the edge (a, b) , and the vertex b is called the **terminal vertex** of this edge.

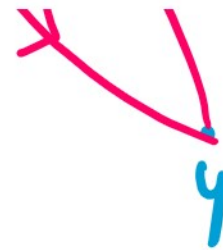
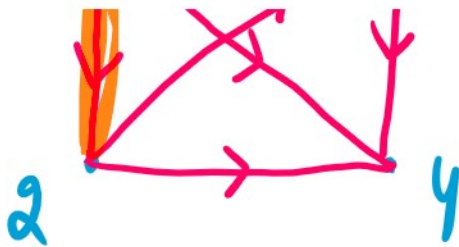


Represent each of these relations on $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ with a matrix (with the elements of this set listed in increasing order).

a) $\{(1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 4)\}$

b) $\{(1, 1), (1, 4), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 1)\}$





Q8.

Let R_1 and R_2 be relations on a set A represented by the matrices

$$M_{R_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad M_{R_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find the matrices that represent

- a) $R_1 \cup R_2$. b) $R_1 \cap R_2$. c) $R_2 \circ R_1$.
d) $R_1 \circ R_1$. e) $R_1 \oplus R_2$.

$$M_{R_1 \cup R_2} = M_{R_1} \vee M_{R_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{R_1 \cap R_2} = M_{R_1} \wedge M_{R_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{R_1 \oplus R_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(c) \quad M_{R_2 \circ R_1} = M_{R_1} \odot M_{R_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

Counting of Relations

R on set A , A has n elements.

No. of relations = 2^{n^2}

No. of reflexive = $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & & & \end{bmatrix}$ off diagonal $\Rightarrow n^2 - n$ $2^{n^2 - n}$

No. of irreflexive = $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \end{bmatrix} = 2^{n^2 - n}$

No. of symmetric = $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 2^{\frac{n^2 - n}{2} + n}$

No. of asymmetric =

No. of antisymmetric =