

8. Set Theory - Relations

Relation Between Sets

Recall the Cartesian Product

4. Set Theory - Products and Sums of Sets > Cartesian Product

A **binary** relation from A to B is **some** set of ordered pairs with $a \in A$ and $b \in B$

- In other words, a subset of the Cartesian Product
- i.e.

We will use R to denote relations

Given finite sets A and B , there are $|A| \times |B|$ relations

Examples of Relations

When R , instead of saying that R is a relation from A to B , we usually say that R is a relation **on** $A \cup B$

Examples:

- The full relation $A \times B$, the empty relation \emptyset
- There is a relation on any set A called the *identity* relation $I_A = \{ (a, a) \mid a \in A \}$

Digraphs

A *directed graph* (**digraph**) with at most one edge from one vertex to another can be formalised as a binary relation on its set of vertices

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Composition of Relations

if R is a relation from A to B and S is a relation from B to C then $S \circ R$ is a relation from A to C defined:

- if there exists $b \in B$ such that $a R b$ and $b S c$
 - is sometimes written as $a (S \circ R) c$
 - composition is associative
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Functions are Special Relations

Any function f is a special kind of relation from A to B that satisfies:

- for all $a \in A$ there **exists a unique** $b \in B$ such that
 - i.e. for all $b' \in B$ there exists b' such that
 - if aRb' and aRb then $b=b'$

Given a function f , then we want to emphasise that we are talking about the relation, we call it the **graph of**

Composition of function is a *special case* of composition of relations