

$$g) R \subseteq S \rightarrow R^{\text{op}} \subseteq S^{\text{op}}$$

$$R \subseteq S \rightarrow \alpha R b \subseteq \alpha S b$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} b R^{\text{op}} \alpha = \alpha R b \\ b S^{\text{op}} \alpha = \alpha S b \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow b R^{\text{op}} \alpha \subseteq b S^{\text{op}} \alpha$$

$$\downarrow R^{\text{op}} \subseteq S^{\text{op}}$$

$$h) R^{\text{op op}} = R$$

$$((\alpha R b)^{\text{op}})^{\text{op}} = (b R^{\text{op}} \alpha)^{\text{op}} = \alpha R b \rightarrow R^{\text{op op}} = R$$

ASSUME $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. DETERMINE WHICH OF THE RELATIONS

$R: A \rightarrow A$ GIVEN ARE EQUIVALENT RELATIONS

$$(1) M(R) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

- REFLEXIVITY $\Leftrightarrow I \subseteq R \Leftrightarrow M(I) \subseteq M(R)$

IN TERMS OF MATRIX, THE DIAGONAL MUST HAVE ALL 1

\Rightarrow IT IS REFLEXIVE ✓

- SYMMETRY $\Leftrightarrow R^{\text{op}} \subseteq R \Leftrightarrow M(R)^T \subseteq M(R)$

$$M(R)^T = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \subseteq M(R)$$

\Rightarrow IT IS SYMMETRIC ✓ (IN PARTICULAR, $M(R)^T = M(R)$)

- TRANSITIVITY $\Leftrightarrow R^2 \subseteq R \Leftrightarrow M(R^2) \subseteq M(R)$

$$M(R^2) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} .$$

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

$M(R^2)_{14} > M(R)_{14}$

\Rightarrow WE CAN ALREADY STOP HERE AND CONCLUDE THAT R IS NOT TRANSITIVE AND THEREFORE IT IS NOT AN EQUIVALENCE RELATION

$$b) M(R) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

- REFLEXIVITY $\Leftrightarrow I \subseteq R \Leftrightarrow M(I) \leq M(R)$

IT IS SUFFICES TO NOT THAT THE DIAGONAL CONTAINS ONLY "1"

\Rightarrow IT IS REFLEXIVE ✓

- SYMMETRY $\Leftrightarrow R^{\text{OP}} \subseteq R \Leftrightarrow M(R)^T \leq M(R)$

$$M(R)^T = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \leq M(R)$$

\Rightarrow IT IS SYMMETRIC ✓

- TRANSITIVITY $\Leftrightarrow R^2 \subseteq R \Leftrightarrow M(R^2) \leq M(R)$

$$M(R) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} .$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \leq M(R)$$

\Rightarrow IT IS TRANSITIVE ✓

$\Rightarrow R$ IS AN EQUIVALENCE RELATION