

Задача |  $R < \{ \langle a, b \rangle \mid a, b \in R, a < b \}$

Аналогично задаче:  $R \geq, R \leq, R \neq, R >, R =$ .

a)  $R \geq \cap R \leq = R =$

b)  $R \geq \Delta R \neq = R \leq$

c)  $R \neq = R < \cup R >$

d)  $\overline{R >} = R \leq$

$\Rightarrow A \Delta B = A \setminus B \cup B \setminus A = (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$  (\*)



$\underbrace{R \geq}_{A \Delta B} \Delta \underbrace{R \neq}_{?} = \underbrace{R \leq}_{C}$

1)  $R \geq \Delta R \neq \subseteq R \leq$

2)  $R \leq \subseteq R \geq \Delta R \neq$

$$1) R \geq \Delta R_{\neq} \subseteq R_{\leq}$$

Hence  $x \in R \geq \Delta R_{\neq}$ . To show or (\*)

$x \in R \geq (R_{\neq} \cup R_{\neq}) \setminus R \geq$ . Or def. no.  $U^n$ , so:

ca. 1  $x \in R \geq \setminus R_{\neq}$

ca. 2  $x \in R_{\neq} \setminus R \geq$ .

$$\xrightarrow{x \in R \geq, \text{ so } x \notin R_{\neq}} = \{ \langle a, b \rangle \mid a, b \in R, a \neq b \} =$$

$$\xrightarrow{x = \langle a, b \rangle} \langle a, b \rangle$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{so } a, b \in R} a \neq b$$

$$= \{ x \mid \exists a \exists b (a \in R, b \in R, x = \langle a, b \rangle, a \leq b) \}$$

$$\xrightarrow{a = b} x \in R_{\leq} \subseteq R_{\leq}$$

To show  $x \in R_{\leq}$

c.n.2  $x \in R \neq \cup R_{\geq}$

$\downarrow$

$x \in R \neq \cup x \in R_{\geq}$   
 $\cup_{a, b \in R} a, b \in R$

$$x = \langle a, b \rangle \in$$

$$a \neq b$$

$\downarrow$   
 $a < b$

$x \in R < \subseteq R \leq$   
 $\downarrow$

$x \in R \leq$   
 $\downarrow$

Or c.n.1  $\cup$  c.n.2 then  $R \leq \cup R \neq \cup R \geq$

2)  $R \leq \subseteq R \geq \Delta R \neq$

$$x \in R \leq \rightarrow x = \langle a, b \rangle \quad a, a \leq b$$

$\downarrow$   
 $a < b$

$\downarrow$   
 $a \neq b$

$\downarrow$   
 $a = b$

$\downarrow$   
 $a \geq b$

# Представление по модулю

1) Т.д. представление

$$R \subseteq N \times N \rightsquigarrow R = \{ \langle a, b \rangle \mid a \equiv b \pmod{N} \}.$$

2) Для  $R$  кроинь дин.релация  $\rightarrow$  представление  
через матрицу на единичности  
состоства

$$A = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

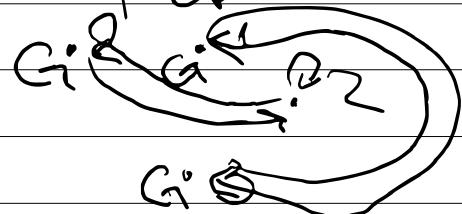
$$R = \{ \langle a, b \rangle \mid a, b \in A, a \equiv b \pmod{2} \}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} a \backslash b & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \quad 2 \mid (a - b)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} a \backslash b & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

3) через ориентированные

графы



3)  $\mathcal{R}_1$

$\mathcal{R}_2$

4) Алогично к задаче

$\mathcal{R}_3$

$\mathcal{R}_4$

$\mathcal{R}_5$

$\mathcal{R}_6$

$$N = 20, 1, 2, -3$$

$\mathcal{R}_3 / \mathcal{R} \subseteq N \times N = N^2$

$(a, b) \in \mathcal{R} \Leftrightarrow (\exists k \in N) [a + k = b]$

Какая  $\mathcal{R}$ ?

- рефлексивна:  $\forall x (x R x)$

- не е симетрична

- транзитивна

- антисиметрична

некомп

напротив

$a \leq b$

- Neka  $x \in \mathbb{N}$ . Toreba  $\exists k=0$ , t.č.  $x+0=x$ ,

t.č.  $\langle x, x \rangle \in R$ .

- Neka  $x, y \in \mathbb{N}$  u  $\underbrace{\langle x, y \rangle \in R}_{\text{u}} \wedge \underbrace{\langle y, x \rangle \in R}_{\text{u}}$ .

$$(\exists k \in \mathbb{N}) [x+k=y] \quad (\exists k \in \mathbb{N}) [y+k=x]$$

Neka  $k_1 \in \mathbb{N}$  je člen  $\exists k_1 \in \mathbb{N}$  u  $k_2 \in \mathbb{N}$  je člen  $\exists k_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Toreba

$$\underbrace{x+k_1}_k = y \quad \underbrace{y+k_2}_k = x$$

$$\underbrace{(x+k_1)+k_2}_k = x$$

$$k_1+k_2=0, \text{ t.č. } k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$k_1=k_2=0$$

Toreba užimmo, že  $x=y$ .

- Neka  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{N}$  u  $\underbrace{\langle x, y \rangle \in R}_{\text{u}} \wedge \underbrace{\langle y, z \rangle \in R}_{\text{u}}$ ,

$$(\exists k \in \mathbb{N}) [x+k=y] \quad (\exists k \in \mathbb{N}) [y+k=z]$$

Neka  $k_1 \in \mathbb{N}$  je člen  $\exists k_1 \in \mathbb{N}$  u  $k_2 \in \mathbb{N}$  je člen  $\exists k_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ .

$$\underbrace{x+k_1}_y = y \quad \underbrace{y+k_2}_z = z \quad \rightarrow \quad \underbrace{(x+k_1)+k_2}_z = z \quad \rightarrow$$

$$x + (k_1 + k_2) = z \rightarrow \underline{\langle x, z \rangle \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$\underbrace{k_1 + k_2}_{\in \mathbb{N}}$

$$\underline{k_3 = k_1 + k_2}$$

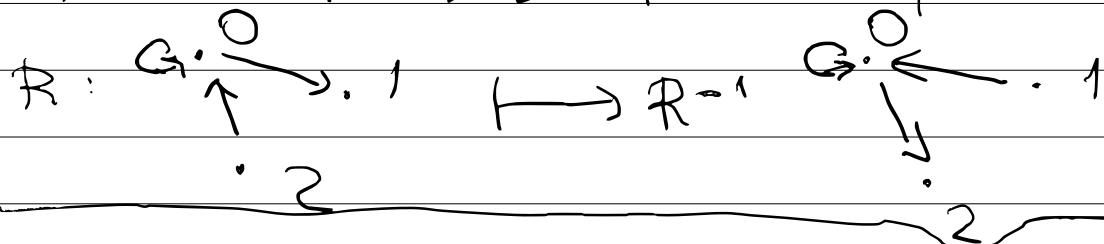
R е чн. нал N

$\hookrightarrow \langle N, R \rangle$  е чн.и.

Def/ Определение

Нека  $A$  е  $\mathbb{R}$ -със  $R$  е  $\mathbb{R}$ -чн. оп. на  $A$ .

Тогава  $R^{-1} \subseteq \{(a, b) | \langle b, a \rangle \in R\} \neq \emptyset$



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def / композиция на релации

Нека  $A$  е  $n$ -бр в  $R, S$  сим. пер. над  $A$ .

$$R \circ S \leq \{ \langle x, y \rangle | \exists z (\langle z, y \rangle \in R \wedge \langle x, z \rangle \in S) \}$$

" $R$  е  $n$ -бр в  $S"$  identity

\*  $A$   $n$ -бр, т.о.  $Id_A \leq \{ \langle x, x \rangle | x \in A \}$ .

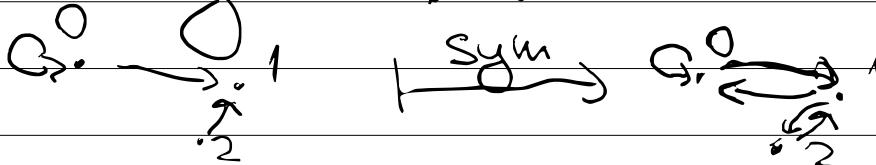
\* Редуктивното изображение на пер.  $R$ :

$$\text{refl}(R) \leq R \cup Id_A \quad R?$$



\* Симетричното изображение на пер.  $R$ :

$$\text{sym}(R) \leq R \cup R^{-1}$$



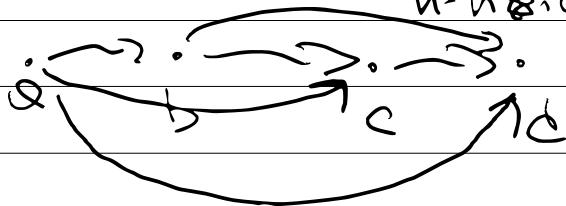
$$\forall x \forall y [x R y \rightarrow y R x]$$

\* Понятие замкнутого подмножества  $R$

$$R^+ = \text{trans}(R) \leq \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} R^i$$

$$\alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \alpha_{n-1} \rightarrow \alpha_n$$

$$\overbrace{R^n}^{\text{ненул} \rightarrow} \rightsquigarrow \begin{cases} R^1 \leq R \\ R^{n+1} \leq R^n \circ R \\ R^n = R \circ \dots \circ R \\ n-\text{раз} R \end{cases}$$



\* Редн. и транс. замкн.  $\bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} R^i$

$$R^* \leq R^+ \cup \text{Id}_A = \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} R^i$$

где  $R^0 \leq \text{Id}_A$

$$R < \cup R_i = R_{\leq}$$

$$R = \circ R_k = R_k$$

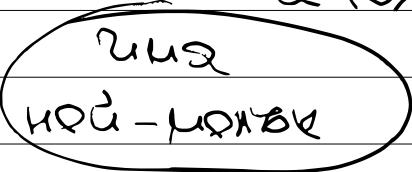
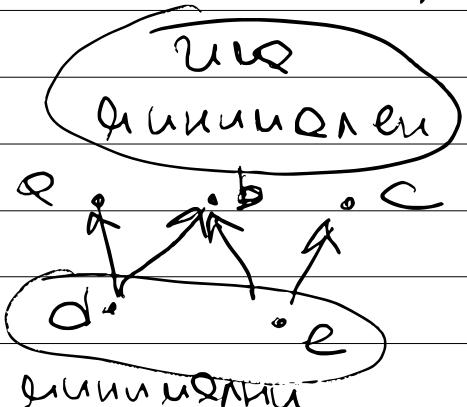
$$R^+ = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} R^i = R^* \setminus \text{Id}_A = R^* \circ R = \left( \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} R^i \right) \circ R =$$

$$= \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} (R^i \circ R) = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} R^i$$

$$R \circ \text{Id}_A = \text{Id}_A \circ R = R$$

A n-BS Rekt.H.  
HöG-Element en.  $\alpha \in A$   $\wedge (\forall x \in A) [ \underline{\alpha R x} ] \xrightarrow{\text{R-BS}} \alpha R \alpha$

Minimales en.  $\alpha \in A$   $(\forall x \in A) [ \underline{x R \alpha \rightarrow x = \alpha} ]$   
nur ein NO-GV&R of even "



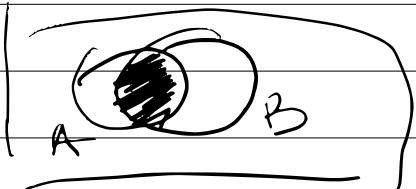
Aho T.H.R en Linnéus  
min. en. = H.H.P

$A$  - құрамынан  $|A|$  - дәрежесінде екінші қадаға атап айтады.

1)  $\underline{A \cap B = \emptyset}$  - 2-жылдың күндерінде сабакта

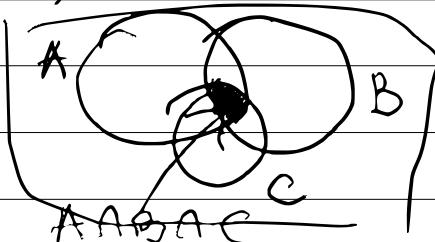
$$|A \cup B| = |A| + |B|$$

2)  $|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| -$   
 $\underbrace{|A \cap B|}$

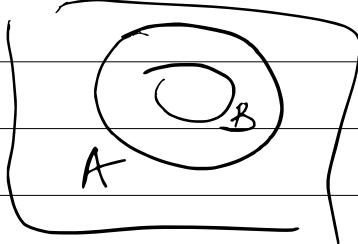


3)  $A_1, \dots, A_n$  - 2-жылдың күндері  
 $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset \quad \forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$   
 $|A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_n| = \sum_{i=1}^n |A_i|$

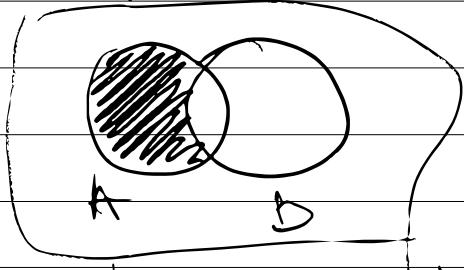
4)  $|A \cup B \cup C| = |A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cap B| - |A \cap C|$   
 $- |B \cap C| + |A \cap B \cap C|$



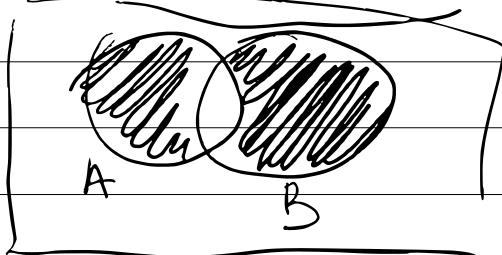
\*  $B \subseteq A : |A \setminus B| = |A| - |B|$



\*  $|A \setminus B| = |A| - |A \cap B|$



\*  $|A \Delta B| = |(A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)| = |A| - |A \cap B| + |B| - |B \cap A| = |A| + |B| - 2 \cdot |A \cap B|$



\*  $|A \times B| = |A| \cdot |B|$

\*  $|A_1 \times \dots \times A_n| = \left( \bigtimes_{i=1}^n |A_i| \right) = \prod_{i=1}^n |A_i|$

$$|A^n| = |\underbrace{A \times \dots \times A}_{n-1 \text{ x}}| = |A| \dots |A| = |A|^n$$

$$|\Phi(A)| = 2^{|A|}$$

$\Phi(A) \subseteq \{B \mid B \subseteq A\}$

$A \in \mathbb{K}\text{-pows} \iff A = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$

$\exists B \subseteq A \rightsquigarrow \langle b_1, \dots, b_n \rangle \in \text{xop } B - P$

$b_i \in \{0, 1\} : b_i = 1 \iff a_i \in B$

$1 \leq i \leq n$

$$\underbrace{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot 2}_{n \text{ mal } 2 \text{ x}} = 2^n$$

$$\{ \langle b_1, \dots, b_n \rangle \mid b_i \in \{0, 1\}, 1 \leq i \leq n \} = \{0, 1\}^n$$

HW1 Нека  $\exists$  е р.н. нзг  $A$ ,  $A = \emptyset$   
 $\langle A, R \rangle$  е р.н.и..

Следнице условие са еквивалентни:

- $(\forall B \subseteq A) [B \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \text{"Всички ели."}]$
- не е върно, че също също недоволен  
 R-редица (действаща)  $(x_i)_{i=1}^{\infty}$ :  $x_{i+1} R x_i$   
 $i = 1, \dots, n, \dots$

def / общирана редица  $R$  на  $A$

$$R \subseteq A \times A$$

$$(\forall B \subseteq A) [\exists x (x \in B) \Rightarrow (\exists m \in B) (\forall x \in B) [x R m \rightarrow x = m]]$$

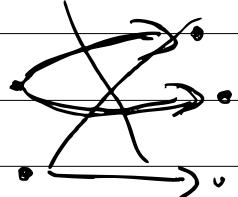
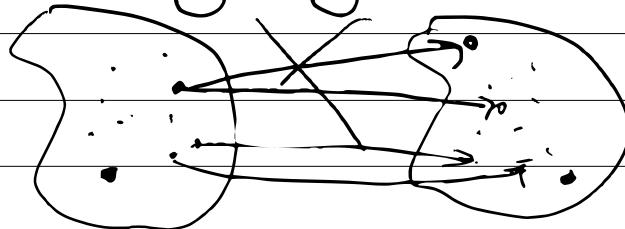
def /  $\langle A, R \rangle$  р.н.и. нзг  $A$

Re ~~недоволен~~ <sup>V</sup> ~~недоволен~~

$$(\forall B \subseteq A) [\exists x (x \in B) \Rightarrow (\exists m \in B) (\forall x \in B) [m R x]]$$

def /  $R \subseteq A \times B$

Re функция от  $A$  в  $B$ , ако



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

~~функциональна.~~

$\langle x, y \in R \mapsto R(x) = y \rangle$

~~f~~  $f \subseteq A \times B$  и ~~f~~ ф-я

$\text{Dom}(f) \subseteq \{x \mid (\exists y \in B) [f(x) = y]\}$  и  $\text{Dom}(f)$

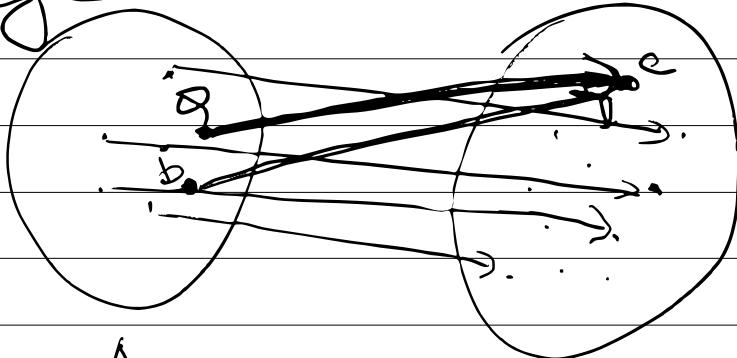
$\text{Range}(f) \subseteq \{y \mid (\exists x \in A) [f(x) = y]\}$

Свойство 1:  $\text{Dom}(f) \subseteq A$ .

Свойство 2:  $\text{Dom}(f) = A$ .

$f: A \rightarrow B$

## Инекции



A

" $f(x) = f(x')$ , когда не определены точки"

$\exists \forall x \forall x' \forall y [ \langle x, y \rangle \in f \wedge \langle x', y \rangle \in f \rightarrow x = x' ]$

Т.Б.т  $f$  е инекция  $\Leftrightarrow f^{-1}$  е функция  
 $(\Rightarrow)$  Пусть  $f$  е инекция.

$$f^{-1} = \{ \langle y, x \rangle \mid \langle x, y \rangle \in f \}$$

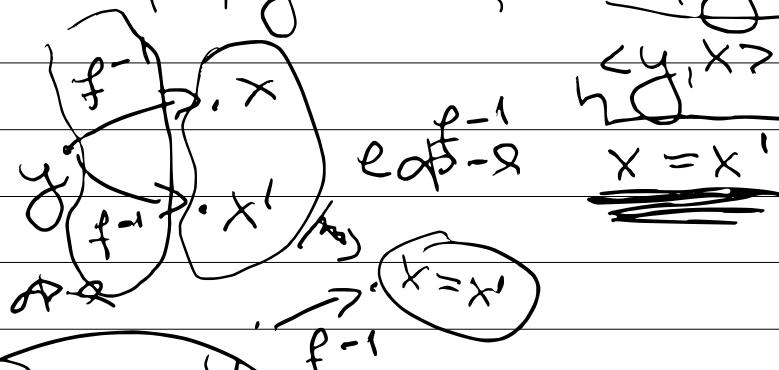
Нека  $x, y, y'$  са т.р.  $\langle x, y \rangle \in f^{-1}$  и  
 $\langle x, y' \rangle \in f^{-1}$ . Отведем  $f(x)$ , то  $\langle y, x \rangle \in f$   
и  $\langle y', x \rangle \in f$ .  $f$  е инекция, то  $y = y'$ .

$(\Leftarrow)$  Нека  $f^{-1} \in \text{ob-}\mathcal{S}$ .

Украйне єє зовсім  $f$  є інверсною.

$$\forall x \forall x' \forall y [ \langle x, y \rangle \in f \wedge \langle x', y \rangle \in f \rightarrow x = x']$$

Нека  $x, x', y$  є Q T.e.  $\langle x, y \rangle \in f \vee \langle x', y \rangle \in f$ .

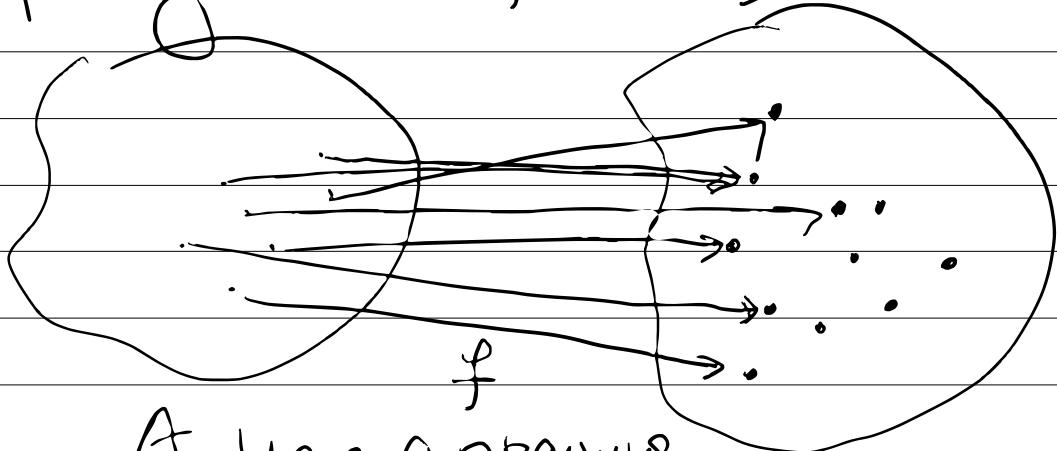


$$\langle y, x \rangle \in f^{-1} \quad \langle y, x' \rangle \in f^{-1}$$

$$\forall x \forall x' \forall y [ \langle x, y \rangle \in f^{-1} \wedge \langle x', y \rangle \in f^{-1} \rightarrow x = x'] \Rightarrow f^{-1} \text{ є інверсною!}$$

Свойства

$f: A \rightarrow B$



$A$  и  $B$  сопряжены

$\exists x (\langle x, y \rangle \in f)$

$\forall y \exists x (\exists x \in A) [\langle x, y \rangle \in f]$

$\Rightarrow \text{Range}(f) = B$

Биекция:  $f$  е одн-к нактвнн в сопрвнбд  
 $f: A \rightarrow B$   $|A| = |B|$

$f: A \rightarrow B$

TB 1)  $f \in \text{Дискр}$   $\Leftrightarrow f^{-1} \in \text{Дискр}$

2)  $f \in \text{Дискр} \Leftrightarrow \exists g \text{ s.t. } g: B \xrightarrow{\sim} A \text{ i.r.}$

$$f \circ g = \text{Id}_B \text{ and } g \circ f = \text{Id}_A.$$

3)  $f \circ g \in \text{Дискр}, \text{тогда } f \circ g \in \text{Дискр}$

$f: A \xrightarrow{\sim} C \text{ and } g: B \xrightarrow{\sim} A$

$f \in \text{Дискр} \Rightarrow f^{-1} \in \text{Дискр}$

Or  $f$  unique, so  $f^{-1}$  <sup>unique</sup> exists.

$f^{-1}$  unique?  
сторонне?