Relation: Part 3 - Properties of Binary Relation

Adila A. Krisnadhi

Faculty of Computer Science, Universitas Indonesia

Reference: Rosen, Discrete Mathematics and Its Applications, 8ed, 2019, Sec. 9.1



Properties of (binary) relation

Properties of binary relation:

- Function(ality)
- Reflexivity, irreflexivity
- Symmetry, asymmetry, antisymmetry
- Transitivity
- Equivalence (discussed in a separate video series)
- Partial ordering (discussed in a separate video series)

Note: property of a relation means "a condition/characteristic that can be true or false for a given relation".



Functions

- Given nonemptysets A, B, a function from A to B, written $f: A \to B$, is an assignment of **exactly one** element of B to **each** element of A.
 - f(a) = b means $b \in B$ is the unique element of B assigned to $a \in A$.
- A function $f \colon A \to B$ can be viewed as a relation by writing it as

$$R_f = \{(a, f(a)) \mid a \in A\}$$

For every $a \in A$, there exists exactly one $b \in B$ such that $(a,b) \in R_f$, namely b = f(a).

Let $A = \{0, 1, 2\}$, $B = \{a, b\}$. Are the following relations a function? Give their graph and matrix representation.

• $R_1 = \{(0, a), (1, b), (2, a)\}$

• $R_2 = \{(0, a), (1, b), (2, a), (2, b)\}$

• $R_3 = \{(0, a), (2, b)\}$ $\Box \text{ Yes } \Box \text{ No}$



Graph and matrix representation of functional relation

- Graph representation of functions/functional relation $R \subseteq A \times B$:
 - Each $a \in A$ has exactly one outgoing edge to some $b \in B$.
- Matrix representation of functions/functional relation $R \subseteq A \times B$:
 - Each row corresponding to an $a \in A$ contains exactly one value of 1, while the rest is 0.

Determine if the following relation is a function.

- **1** $R_1 = \{(a,b) \in A^2 \mid a \geqslant b\}$ with $A = \{5,6,7,8\}$
- $2 R_2 = \{(a,b) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \mid a = \log_2 b \}$
- $3 R_3 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{Z} \mid x \leqslant y \leqslant x+1 \}.$



Is the following relation a function?

$$R_1 = \{(a,b) \in A^2 \mid a \geqslant b\} \text{ with } A = \{5,6,7,8\}$$



Is the following relation a function?

$$R_2 = \{(a, b) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \mid a = \log_2 b\}$$



Is the following relation a function?

$$R_3 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{Z} \mid x \leqslant y \leqslant x + 1\}$$



Reflexivity, irreflexivity

Definition

Let $R \subseteq A^2$ be a binary relation over a set A.

- R is **reflexive** iff $(a, a) \in R$ for every $a \in A$.
- R is irreflexive iff $(a, a) \notin R$ for every $a \in A$.
- Irreflexive \neq not reflexive

Are R_1, \ldots, R_5 reflexive or irreflexive relations over $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$?

• $R_1 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (3,4), (4,1), (4,4)\}$ Reflexive (Yes / No). Irreflexive (Yes / No).

• $R_2 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,4), (2,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,1), (4,4)\}$ Reflexive (Yes / No). Irreflexive (Yes / No).

• $R_3 = \{(2,1), (3,1), (3,2), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3)\}$ Reflexive (Yes / No). Irreflexive (Yes / No).



Graph and matrix representation of (ir)reflexive relations

Reflexive relation $R \subseteq A \times A$.

- Graph: There is a **loop** on **all** elements of A.
- Matrix: **All main diagonal** elements of the matrix is **1**.

Irreflexive relation $R \subseteq A \times A$:

- Graph: There is **no loop** on **all** elements of A.
- Matrix: **All main diagonal** elements of the matrix is **0**.



Exercises

Determine if the following relations are reflexive, irreflexive, or neither.

- **1** $R_1 = \emptyset$ on any nonempty domain.
- 2 $R_2 = \{(a,b) \in A^2 \mid ab \geqslant 1\}$ with $A = \{1,2,3,4\}$
- **3** $R_3 = \{(a,b) \in A^2 \mid ab < 1\}$ with $A = \{1,2,3,4\}$
- **6** $R_5 = \{(a,b) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \mid ab < 1\}$



 $R_1 = \emptyset$ on any nonempty domain.



$$R_2 = \{(a,b) \in A^2 \mid ab \geqslant 1\} \text{ with } A = \{1,2,3,4\}$$



$$R_3 = \{(a,b) \in A^2 \mid ab < 1\} \text{ with } A = \{1,2,3,4\}$$



$$R_4 = \{(a,b) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \mid ab \geqslant 1\}$$



$$R_5 = \{(a, b) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \mid ab < 1\}$$



Symmetry, asymmetry, antisymmetry

Definition

Let $R \subseteq A^2$ be a binary relation over a set A.

- R is symmetric iff whenever $(a,b) \in R$, then $(b,a) \in R$.
- R is asymmetric iff whenever $(a,b) \in R$, then $(b,a) \notin R$.
- R is antisymmetric iff for every $(a,b) \in R$, whenever both $(a,b) \in R$ and $(b,a) \in R$, then a=b.
- Asymmetry and antisymmetry are different, and both are different from not symmetric.
- Antisymmetry vacuously holds when there are **no** elements $a,b \in A$ such that both $(a,b) \in R$ and $(b,a) \in R$.



Examples

Determine if the following relations over $\{1,2,3,4\}$ symmetric, asymmetric, and/or antisymmetric.

- $R_1 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (3,4), (4,1), (4,4)\}$
- $R_2 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1)\}$
- $R_3 = \{(2,1), (3,1), (3,2), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3)\}$
- $R_4 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (3,3), (3,4), (4,4)\}$



$$R_1 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (3,4), (4,1), (4,4)\}$$



$$R_2 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1)\}$$



$$R_3 = \{(2,1), (3,1), (3,2), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3)\}$$



$$R_4 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (3,3), (3,4), (4,4)\}$$



Graph and matrix representation of (a/anti)symmetric relations (1)

Symmetric relations

- Graph: each edge always has a counterpart edge going to the opposite direction; loops are considered going in both directions.
- Matrix: matrix is symmetric with respect to the main diagonal, i.e., if the matrix of the relation is $\mathbf{M}_R = [m_{ij}]$, then $m_{ij} = m_{ji}$

Asymmetric relations

- Graph: each edge never has a counterpart edge going to the opposite direction; loops are disallowed.
- Matrix: each entry at non-diagonal position can never be both 1, and the main diagonal entries can never be 1. That is, if the matrix of the relation is $\mathbf{M}_R = [m_{ij}]$, then $m_{ii} = 0$ and when $i \neq j$, either $m_{ij} = 0$ or $m_{ji} = 0$.



Graph and matrix representation of (a/anti)symmetric relations (2)

Antisymmetric relations

- Graph: similar to graph for asymmetric relation, except that loops are allowed.
- Matrix: similar to matrix for asymmetric relation, except that the **main diagonal may** contain 1 as entry, i.e., if the matrix of the relation is $\mathbf{M}_R = [m_{ij}]$, then either $m_{ij} = 0$ or $m_{ji} = 0$ when $i \neq j$, while m_{ii} can either be 0 or 1.



Exercises

Determine if the following relations symmetric, asymmetric or antisymmetric.

- **1** $R_1 = \emptyset$ over any nonempty domain.
- 2 $R_2 = \{(a,b) \in A^2 \mid a=2b\}$ with $A = \{0,1,2,3,4\}$
- **3** R_3 is a binary relation defined on the set of all Youtube videos where $(a,b) \in R_3$ iff everyone who has watched the video a has also watched the video b.
- **6** $R_5 = \{(x,y) \in A^2 \mid x \geqslant y^2\}$ with $A = \{z \in \mathbb{Z} \mid z > 1\}$



 $R_1=\emptyset$ over any nonempty domain.



$$R_2 = \{(a,b) \in A^2 \mid a = 2b\} \text{ with } A = \{0,1,2,3,4\}$$



 R_3 is a binary relation defined on the set of all Youtube videos where $(a,b) \in R$ iff everyone who has watched the video a has also watched the video b.



$$R_4 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid |x-y| = 1\}$$
 with $|z|$ the absolute value of z .



$$R_5 = \{(x, y) \in A^2 \mid x \geqslant y^2\} \text{ with } A = \{z \in \mathbb{Z} \mid z > 1\}$$



Transitivity

Definition

Let $R \subseteq A^2$ be a binary relation over a set A. We say that R is **transitive** iff whenever $(a,b) \in R$ and $(b,c) \in R$, then $(a,c) \in R$ also holds.

When checking transitivity, we must check the condition on every two pairs in R that are of the form (a,b),(b,c).

• If no such two pairs are found, the transitivity condition vacuously holds.



Example

- $R_1 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (3,4), (4,1), (4,4)\}$
- $R_2 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1)\}$
- $R_3 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,4), (2,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,1), (4,4)\}$
- $R_4 = \{(2,1), (3,1), (3,2), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3)\}$



$$R_1 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (3,4), (4,1), (4,4)\}$$



$$R_2 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1)\}$$



$$R_3 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,4), (2,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,1), (4,4)\}$$



$$R_4 = \{(2,1), (3,1), (3,2), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3)\}$$



Graph representation of transitive relations

Graph representation for transitive relations satisfies:

• Every pair of vertices connected through two hops of edges have a shortcut edge between them.

There is no simple characteristic for matrix representation of transitive relations.



Exercises

Determine if the following relations are transitive.

- **1** $R_1 = \emptyset$ on any nonempty domain.
- 2 $R_2 = \{(x,y) \in A^2 \mid xy = 0\}$ with $A = \{0,1,2,3\}$.
- **3** R_3 is a binary relation defined over a set of Youtube videos where $(a,b) \in R_3$ iff everyone who has watched video a has also watched video b.
- 4 $A_4 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid |x-y|=1\}$ with |z| the absolute value of z.
- **6** $R_5 = \{(x,y) \in A^2 \mid x \geqslant y^2\}$ with $A = \{z \in \mathbb{Z} \mid z > 1\}$



 $R_1 = \emptyset$ on any nonempty domain.



$$R_2 = \{(x,y) \in A^2 \mid xy = 0\} \text{ with } A = \{0,1,2,3\}.$$



 R_3 is a binary relation defined over a set of Youtube videos where $(a,b) \in R_3$ iff everyone who has watched video a has also watched video b.



$$R_4 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid |x-y| = 1\}$$
 with $|z|$ the absolute value of z .



$$R_5 = \{(x, y) \in A^2 \mid x \geqslant y^2\} \text{ with } A = \{z \in \mathbb{Z} \mid z > 1\}$$