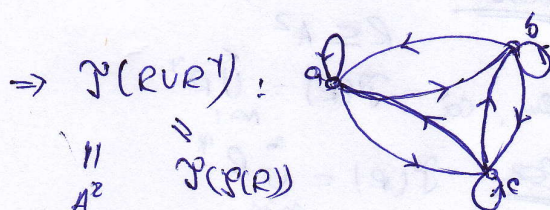
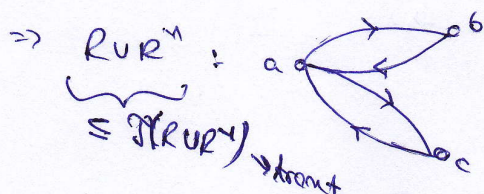
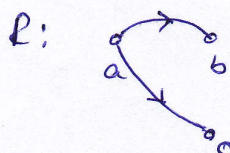


Annahme:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (R \circ R^1)^{n+1} &= (R \circ R^1)^n \circ (R \circ R^1) = (R \circ R^1 \circ \dots \circ R^1) \circ (R \circ R^1) = \\
 &= (R \circ R^0) \cup (R^1 \circ R^0) \cup \dots \cup (R^n \circ R^0) \cup (R^0 \circ R^1) \cup (R^1 \circ R^1) \cup \dots \cup (R^n \circ R^1) \\
 &= R \circ R^1 \cup \dots \cup R^n \circ R^1 \cup R^2 \cup \dots \cup R^{n+1} = \\
 &= R \circ R^1 \cup \dots \cup R^{n+1} \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(R) = \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} (R \circ R^1 \cup \dots \cup R^n) = \\
 &= \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} R^n = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(R))
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) Beispiel 1:

Sei $A = \{a, b, c\}$ ($|A| = 3$) $R \subseteq A^2$



$$\begin{aligned}
 R \text{ transitiv} &\Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(R) = R \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(R)) = \mathcal{P}(R) = R \cup R^1 \subseteq A^2 \Rightarrow \\
 &\Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(R)) = A^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Beispiel 2: $A = \mathbb{N}$, $R = | = \{(m, an) \mid m, a \in \mathbb{N}\} \subseteq \mathbb{N}^2$

$$\Rightarrow R^1 = |^1 = | = \{(am, a) \mid m, a \in \mathbb{N}\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(R) = R \cup R^1 = | \cup |^1 \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(R)) = \mathcal{P}(| \cup |^1) \neq \mathbb{N}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Für } x, y \in \mathbb{N} &\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (x, x \cdot y) \in | \\ (x \cdot y, y) \in |^1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (x, x \cdot y), (x \cdot y, y) \in | \cup |^1 \subseteq \\
 &\subseteq \mathcal{P}(| \cup |^1) \rightarrow \text{transit} \rightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x, y) \in \mathcal{P}(| \cup |^1) \Rightarrow \mathbb{N}^2 \subseteq \mathcal{P}(| \cup |^1) \subseteq \mathbb{N}^2 \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(| \cup |^1) = \mathbb{N}^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(R)) = \mathbb{N}^2$$