

Relations

Methods: Logic, Part 3a

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Topics covered

- (i) tuples
- (ii) Cartesian products
- (iii) relations
- (iv) properties of relations

Tuples

Order-sensitive collections

Sets

- order of elements is irrelevant
 $\{a, b\} = \{b, a\}$
- elements cannot reoccur
 $\{a, a\} = \{a\}$

Tuples

- order of elements is relevant
 $\langle a, b \rangle \neq \langle b, a \rangle$
- elements can reoccur
 $\langle a, a \rangle \neq \langle a \rangle$

Tuples

Terminology

An *n-tuple* is a tuple with n elements (in order).

For $n = 1$, we conventionally define: $\langle x \rangle = x$.

For small $n \geq 1$, there are special words:

$n = 2$ ordered pair

$n = 3$ triple

$n = 4$ quadruple

$n = 5$ quintuple

...

Cartesian product

The Cartesian product of two sets X and Y is a set of pairs:

$$X \times Y = \{\langle x, y \rangle \mid x \in X \text{ and } y \in Y\}$$

The Cartesian product of n sets is a set of n -tuples:

$$X_1 \times X_2, \dots, \times X_n = \{\langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rangle \mid x_i \in X_i \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \leq n\}$$

Examples

$$X = \{a, b\}$$

$$Y = \{c, d\}$$

$$X \times X = \{\langle a, a \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle, \langle b, a \rangle, \langle b, b \rangle\}$$

$$X \times Y = \{\langle a, c \rangle, \langle a, d \rangle, \langle b, c \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle\}$$

$$Y \times X = \{\langle c, a \rangle, \langle c, b \rangle, \langle d, a \rangle, \langle d, b \rangle\}$$

Relations

Definition

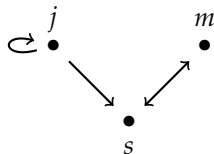
Any subset of an n -place Cartesian product is called an n -ary relation.

Example

$P = \{j, m, s\}$ — a set of people

$L \subseteq P \times P$ — binary relation encoding who loves whom:

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \{\langle x, y \rangle \in P \times P \mid x \text{ loves } y\} \\ &= \{\langle j, j \rangle, \langle j, s \rangle, \langle m, s \rangle, \langle s, m \rangle\} \end{aligned}$$



Relations

Terminology & notation

- if $\langle x, y \rangle \in R$, we can also use
 - prefix notation: Rxy
 - infix notation: Rxy
 - postfix notation: xyR
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[used in this course; except for math stuff like $1 \leq 2$]