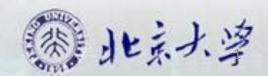
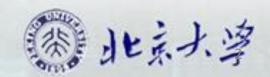
单元-2.2 二元关系

第一编集合论第2章二元关系 2.2 二元关系



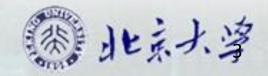
内容提要

- · n元关系
- 二元关系
- · A到B的二元关系
- · A上的二元关系
- 一些特殊关系



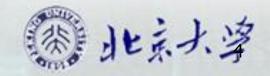
n元关系

- · n元关系: 其元素全是有序n元组的集合.
- 例1: F₁={<a,b,c,d>,<1,2,3,4>,
 <物理,化学,生物,数学>},
 F₁是4元关系. #
- 例2: F₂={<a,b,c>,<α,β,γ>,
 <大李,小李,老李>}
 F₂是3元关系. #



二元关系

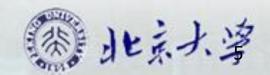
- 2元关系(关系):元素全是有序对的集合.
- 例3: R₁={<1,2>,<α,β>,<a,b>} R₁是2元关系. #
- 例4: R₂={<1,2>,<3,4>,<白菜,小猫>} R₂是2元关系. #
- 例5: A={<a,b>,<1,2,3>,a,α,1} 当a,α,1 不是有序对时, A不是关系. #



二元关系的记号

设F是二元关系,则
 <x,y>∈F ⇔ x与y具有F关系 ⇔ xFy

- 对比: xFy (中缀(infix)记号)
 F(x,y), Fxy (前缀(prefix)记号)
 <x,y>∈F, xyF (后缀(suffix)记号)
- 例如: 2<15 ⇔ <(2,15) ⇔ <2,15>∈<.



A到B的二元关系

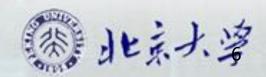
· A到B的二元关系: 是A×B的任意子集.

R是A到B的二元关系

 $\Leftrightarrow R \subseteq A \times B \Leftrightarrow R \in P(A \times B)$

• 若|A|=m,|B|=n,则|A×B|=mn,故 |P(A×B)|=2^{mn}

即A到B不同的二元关系共有2mn个



A到B的二元关系举例

• 设 A={a₁,a₂}, B={b}, 则A到B的二元关系共有4个: $R_1 = \emptyset$, $R_2 = \{ \langle a_1, b \rangle \}$, $R_3 = \{ \langle a_2, b \rangle \}$, $R_a = \{ \langle a_1, b \rangle, \langle a_2, b \rangle \}.$ B到A的二元关系也有4个: $R_5 = \emptyset$, $R_6 = \{ \langle b, a_1 \rangle \}$, $R_7 = \{ \langle b, a_2 \rangle \}$, $R_{8} = {<b,a_{1}>, <b,a_{2}>}.$

A上的二元关系

· A上的二元关系: 是A×A的任意子集 R是A上的二元关系

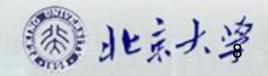
 $\Leftrightarrow R \subseteq A \times A \Leftrightarrow R \in P(A \times A)$

• 若|A|=m,则|A×A|=m²,故

$$|P(A \times A)| = 2^{m^2}$$

即A上不同的二元关系共有 2^{m²}个

m=3?



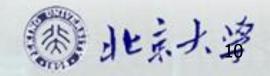
A上的二元关系(例1)

例1: 设 A={a₁,a₂},
 则A上的二元关系共有16个:

$$R_1 = \emptyset$$
,
 $R_2 = \{ < a_1, a_1 > \}$,
 $R_3 = \{ < a_1, a_2 > \}$,
 $R_4 = \{ < a_2, a_1 > \}$,
 $R_5 = \{ < a_2, a_2 > \}$,

A上的二元关系(例1)

$$R_6 = \{ \langle a_1, a_1 \rangle, \langle a_1, a_2 \rangle \},$$
 $R_7 = \{ \langle a_1, a_1 \rangle, \langle a_2, a_1 \rangle \},$
 $R_8 = \{ \langle a_1, a_1 \rangle, \langle a_2, a_2 \rangle \},$
 $R_9 = \{ \langle a_1, a_2 \rangle, \langle a_2, a_1 \rangle \},$
 $R_{10} = \{ \langle a_1, a_2 \rangle, \langle a_2, a_2 \rangle \},$
 $R_{11} = \{ \langle a_2, a_1 \rangle, \langle a_2, a_2 \rangle \},$



A上的二元关系(例1)

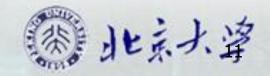
$$R_{12} = \{ \langle a_1, a_1 \rangle, \langle a_1, a_2 \rangle, \langle a_2, a_1 \rangle \}$$

$$R_{13} = \{ \langle a_1, a_1 \rangle, \langle a_1, a_2 \rangle, \langle a_2, a_2 \rangle \}$$

$$R_{14} = \{ \langle a_1, a_1 \rangle, \langle a_2, a_1 \rangle, \langle a_2, a_2 \rangle \}$$

$$R_{15} = \{ \langle a_1, a_1 \rangle, \langle a_1, a_2 \rangle, \langle a_2, a_1 \rangle, \langle a_2, a_2 \rangle \}$$

$$R_{16} = \{ \langle a_1, a_1 \rangle, \langle a_1, a_2 \rangle, \langle a_2, a_1 \rangle, \langle a_2, a_2 \rangle \}. \#$$

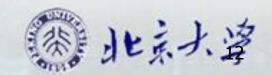


A上的二元关系(例2)

• 例2: 设 B={b},

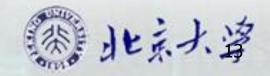
则B上的二元关系共有2个:

$$R_1 = \emptyset$$
, $R_2 = \{ \langle b, b \rangle \}$. #



一些特殊关系

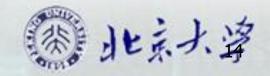
- 空关系
- 恒等关系
- 全域关系
- 整除关系
- 小于等于关系,...
- 包含关系,
- 真包含关系



设A是任意集合,则可以定义A上的:

- 空关系: Ø
- 恒等关系: I_A={<x,x>|x∈A}
- 全域关系:

$$E_A = A \times A = \{ \langle x, y \rangle \mid x \in A \land y \in A \}$$

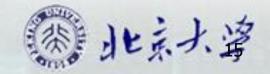


设A⊂Z,则可以定义A上的:

• 整除关系:

$$D_A = \{ \langle x, y \rangle \mid x \in A \land y \in A \land x \mid y \}$$

• 例: A={1,2,3,4,5,6}, 则



设A⊆R,则可以定义A上的:

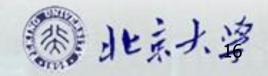
• 小于等于(less than or equal to)关系:

$$LE_A = \{ \langle x,y \rangle \mid x \in A \land y \in A \land x \leq y \}$$

· 小于(less than)关系,

$$L_A = \{ \langle x,y \rangle \mid x \in A \land y \in A \land x \langle y \}$$

- 大于等于(greater than or equal to)关系
- 大于(great than)关系,...



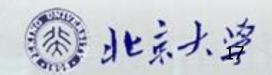
设A为任意集合,则可以定义P(A)上的:

• 包含关系:

$$\subseteq_A$$
 = { $\langle x,y \rangle \mid x \subseteq A \land y \subseteq A \land x \subseteq y \}$

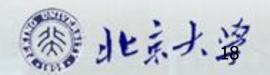
• 真包含关系:

$$\subset_A = \{ \langle x,y \rangle \mid x \subseteq A \land y \subseteq A \land x \subseteq y \}$$



与二元关系有关的概念

- 定义域,值域,域
- 逆, 合成(复合)
- 限制,象
- 单根,单值



定义域,值域,域

对任意集合R,可以定义:

· 定义域(domain):

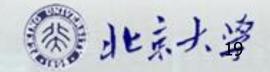
$$dom R = \{ x \mid \exists y(xRy) \}$$

• 值域(range):

$$ran R = \{ y \mid \exists x(xRy) \}$$

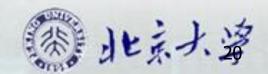
• 域(field):

fld $R = dom R \cup ran R$



例

• $R_1=\{a,b\}, R_2=\{a,b,<c,d>,<e,f>\},$ $R_3 = \{<1,2>,<3,4>,<5,6>\}.$ 当a,b不是有序对时,R₁和R,不是关系. dom $R_1 = \emptyset$, ran $R_1 = \emptyset$, fld $R_1 = \emptyset$ dom $R_2 = \{c,e\}$, ran $R_2 = \{d,f\}$, fld $R_2 = \{c,d,e,f\}$ dom $R_3 = \{1,3,5\}$, ran $R_3 = \{2,4,6\}$, fld $R_3 = \{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$.



逆,合成(复合)

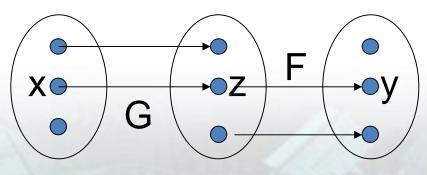
对任意集合F,G, 可以定义:

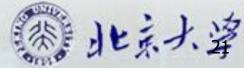
• 逆(inverse):

$$F^{-1} = \{ \langle x, y \rangle \mid yFx \}$$

• 合成(复合)(composite):

FoG =
$$\{ \langle x,y \rangle \mid \exists z (xGz \land zFy) \}$$





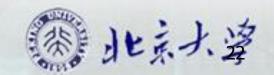
关于合成

• 顺序合成(右合成):

FoG =
$$\{ \langle x,y \rangle \mid \exists z (xFz \land zGy) \}$$

• 逆序合成(左合成):

FoG =
$$\{ \langle x,y \rangle \mid \exists z (xGz \land zFy) \}$$



限制、象

对任意集合F,A,可以定义:

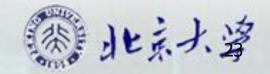
• 限制(restriction):

$$F \uparrow A = \{ \langle x,y \rangle \mid xFy \land x \in A \}$$

• 象(image):

$$F[A] = ran(F^{\uparrow}A)$$

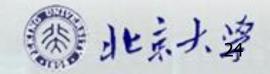
$$F[A] = \{ y \mid \exists x(x \in A \land xFy) \}$$



单根

对任意集合F,可以定义:

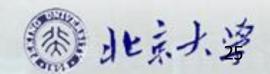
- 单根(single rooted): F是单根的⇔
 ∀y(y∈ran F → ∃!x(x∈dom F ∧ xFy))
 ⇔(∀y∈ran F)(∃!x∈dom F)(xFy)
- 3!表示"存在唯一的"
- ∀x(x∈A→B(x))缩写为(∀x∈A)B(x)
- ∃x(x∈A∧B(x))缩写为(∃x∈A)B(x)



单值

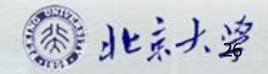
对任意集合F,可以定义:

单值(single valued): F是单值的⇔
 ∀x(x∈dom F → ∃!y(y∈ran F ∧ xFy))
 ⇔(∀x∈dom F)(∃!y∈ran F)(xFy)

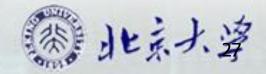


例2.2

• 设 A={a,b,c,d}, B={a,b,<c,d>}, R={ <a,b>, <c,d> }, F={ <a,b>, <a,{a}>, <{a},{a,{a}}> }, G={ <b,e>,<d,c> }. 求: (1) A⁻¹, B⁻¹,R⁻¹. (2) BoR⁻¹, GoB, GoR, RoG. (3) F^{a} , $F^{\{a\}}$, $F^{\{a\}}$, $F^{\{a\}}$. (4) $F[{a}], F[{a,{a}}], F^{-1}[{a}], F^{-1}[{a}].$

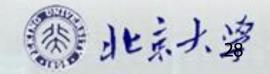


例2.2(1)

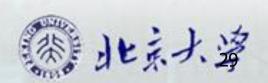


例2.2(2)

B={a,b,<c,d>}, R={<a,b>,<c,d>}, G={<b,e>,<d,c>}.
 菜: (2) BoR⁻¹, GoB, GoR, RoG.
 解: (2) BoR⁻¹={<d,d>},
 GoB={<c,c>},
 GoR={<a,e>,<c,c>},
 RoG={<d,d>}.



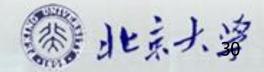
例2.2(3)



F⁻¹↑ {{a}}.

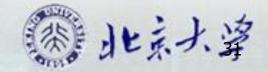
例2.2(4)

```
F={<a,b>,<a,{a}>,<{a},{a,{a}}> },
求: (4) F[{a}], F[{a,{a}}], F<sup>-1[</sup>{a}],
          F<sup>-1[</sup>{{a}}}].
解: (4) F[{a}] = { b, {a} },
         F[{a,{a}}] = {b,{a},{a,{a}}},
         \mathsf{F}^{-1}[\{\mathsf{a}\}] = \emptyset,
         F^{-1}[\{\{a\}\}] = \{a\}.
```



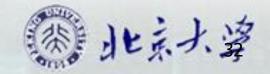
例2.3

```
• 设 R={<x,y>|x,y∈Z∧y=|x|},
    A={0,1,2}, B={0,-1,-2}
求: (1) R[A∩B] 和 R[A]∩R[B];
   (2) R[A]-R[B] 和 R[A-B].
解: (1) R[A∩B]=R[{0}]={0},
  R[A] \cap R[B] = \{0,1,2\} \cap \{0,1,2\} = \{0,1,2\};
   (2) R[A]-R[B]=\{0,1,2\}-\{0,1,2\}=\emptyset,
       R[A-B]=R[\{1,2\}]=\{1,2\}.
```



定理2.5(合成运算结合律)

• 设R₁,R₂,R₃为集合,则 $(R_1 \circ R_2) \circ R_3 = R_1 \circ (R_2 \circ R_3)$ 证明: ∀<x,y>, <x,y>∈(R₁oR₂)oR₃ $\Leftrightarrow \exists z (xR_3z \wedge z(R_1oR_2)y)$ $\Leftrightarrow \exists z (xR_3z \land \exists t (zR_2t \land tR_1y))$ $\Leftrightarrow \exists z \exists t (xR_3 z \land (zR_2 t \land tR_1 y))$ $\Leftrightarrow \exists t \exists z (xR_3z \land zR_2t \land tR_1y)$



定理2.5证明

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists t \exists z (xR_3z \land zR_2t \land tR_1y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists t (\exists z (xR_3z \land zR_2t) \land tR_1y)$$

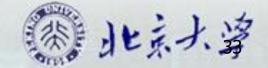
$$\Leftrightarrow \exists t (x(R_2oR_3)t \land tR_1y)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow xR_1o(R_2oR_3)y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \langle x,y \rangle \in R_1o(R_2oR_3)$$

$$\therefore (R_1oR_2)oR_3 = R_1o(R_2oR_3). \#$$

$$X R_3 Z R_2 t R_1 Y$$



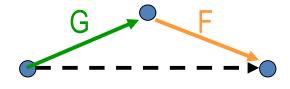
定理2.7

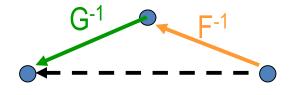
定理2. 7 设F,G为二集合,则 (FoG)⁻¹ = G⁻¹oF⁻¹ 证明 ∀<x,y>,

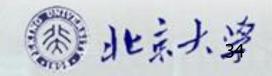
$$\Leftrightarrow \exists z(yGz \land zFx)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists z(zG^{-1}y \land xF^{-1}z)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists z(xF^{-1}z \land zG^{-1}y) \Leftrightarrow \langle x,y \rangle \in G^{-1}oF^{-1}. \#$$







小结

- R⊆A×B, R⊆A×A; xRy
- Ø, I_A, E_A;
- dom(R), ran(R), fld(R);
 R[↑]A, R[A];
 R⁻¹, RoS

