Relacije

DISKRETNE STRUKTURE S TEORIJOM GRAFOVA

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FOI, Varaždin

Sadržaj

prvi zadatak

drugi zadatak

treći zadatak

četvrti zadatak

Parcijalni uređaj i Hasseovi dijagrami

peti zadatak

šesti zadatak

sedmi zadatak

osmi zadatak

prvi zadatak

Zadatak 1

Neka je $A = \{U, W, X, Y, Z\}$ skup od pet knjiga koje se prodaju na fakultetu. Pretpostavimo da knjige imaju sljedeća svojstva:

knjiga	cijena	debljina
U	70 kn	100 stranica
W	175 kn	125 stranica
X	140 kn	150 stranica
Y	70 kn	200 stranica
Ζ	35 <i>kn</i>	100 stranica

Na skupu A definiramo relaciju R na sljedeći način:

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

pri čemu je c(K) cijena knjige K, a d(K) debljina knjige K.

- a) Ispišite elemente relacije \mathcal{R} .
- b) Odredite matricu incidencije relacije $\mathcal R$ i nacrtajte graf relacije $\mathcal R$.
- c) Ispitajte je li relacija \mathcal{R} refleksivna, simetrična, antisimetrična i tranzitivna.

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- c) Ispitajte je li relacija $\mathcal R$ refleksivna, simetrična, antisimetrična i tranzitivna.

Rješenje

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \longleftrightarrow a \mathcal{R} b$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

ab	U	W	X	Y	Ζ
U					
W					
X					
Y					
Ζ					

cijena	debljina
70 kn	100 stranica
175 kn	125 stranica
140 kn	150 stranica
70 kn	200 stranica
35 kn	100 stranica
	70 kn 175 kn 140 kn 70 kn

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

ab	U	W	X	Y	Ζ
U	1				
W					
X					
Y					
Ζ					

knjiga	cijena	debljina
U	70 kn	100 stranica
W	175 kn	125 stranica
X	140 kn	150 stranica
Y	70 kn	200 stranica
Ζ	35 kn	100 stranica

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

ab	U	W	X	Y	Z
U	1	0			
W					
X					
Y					
Z					

knjiga	cijena	debljina
U	70 kn	100 stranica
W	175 kn	125 stranica
X	140 kn	150 stranica
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$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

ab	U	W	X	Y	Ζ	
U	1	0	0			
W						
X						
Y						
Z						

knjiga	cijena	debljina
U	70 kn	100 stranica
W	175 kn	125 stranica
X	140 kn	150 stranica
Y	70 kn	200 stranica
Z	35 kn	100 stranica
		<u> </u>

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

ab	U	W	X	Y	Ζ	
U	1	0	0	0		
W						
X						
Y						
7						

knjiga	cijena	debljina
U	70 kn	100 stranica
W	175 kn	125 stranica
X	140 kn	150 stranica
Y	70 kn	200 stranica
Ζ	35 kn	100 stranica

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff \left(c(a) \geqslant c(b)\right) \wedge \left(d(a) \geqslant d(b)\right)$$

ab	U	W	Χ	Y	Ζ	
U	1	0	0	0	1	
W						
Χ						
Y						
Ζ						

cijena	debljina
70 kn	100 stranica
175 kn	125 stranica
140 kn	150 stranica
70 kn	200 stranica
35 kn	100 stranica
	70 kn 175 kn 140 kn 70 kn

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

ab	U	W	Χ	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1				
X					
Y					
Ζ					

cijena	debljina
70 kn	100 stranica
175 kn	125 stranica
140 kn	150 stranica
70 kn	200 stranica
35 kn	100 stranica
	70 kn 175 kn 140 kn 70 kn

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

ab	U	W	X	Y	Ζ	
U	1	0	0	0	1	
U W	1	1				
X						
Y						
Ζ						

knjiga	cijena	debljina
U	70 kn	100 stranica
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ab		W		Y	Ζ	
U	1	0	0	0	1	
W	1	1	0			
X						
Y						
Ζ						

knjiga	cijena	debljina
U	70 kn	100 stranica
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ab		W		Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	
Χ					
Y					
Ζ					

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U	70 kn	100 stranica
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Y Z		

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ab	U	W		Y	Ζ	
U	1	0	0	0	1	
W	1	1	0	0	1	
Χ						
Υ						
Ζ						

knjiga	cijena	debljina
U	70 kn	100 stranica
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ab	U	W	X	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
X Y	1				
Y					
Ζ					

knjiga	cijena	debljina
U	70 kn	100 stranica
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ab	U	W	X	Y	Ζ
U	1	0 1 0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0			
Y					
Ζ					

knjiga	cijena	debljina
U	70 kn	100 stranica
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ab	U	0 1 0	X	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1		
Y					
Ζ					

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U	70 kn	100 stranica
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U W X Y	U	W	X	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	
Y					
Ζ					

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U	70 kn	100 stranica
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U W X Y	U	W	X	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y					
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knjiga	cijena	debljina
U	70 kn	100 stranica
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ab	U	W	X	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1				
Z		0 1 0			

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U	70 kn	100 stranica
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U W X Y	U	W	X	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0			
Ζ					

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U W X Y Z	U	W	X	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0		
Ζ					

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ab	U	W	Χ	Y	Z
U	1	0 1 0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	
Ζ					

knjiga	cijena	debljina
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ab U W X Y	U	W	X	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Z					

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U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Z	0				

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U	1	0	0	0	1
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Y	1	0	0	1	1
Ζ	0	0			

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U W X Y Z	U	W	Χ	Y	Z
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Ζ	0	0	0		

knjiga	cijena	debljina
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U W X Y Z	U	W	X	Y	Z
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Ζ	0	0	0	0	

knjiga	cijena	debljina
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Y	70 kn	200 stranica
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U W X Y Z	U	W	Χ	Y	Z
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Ζ	0	0	0	0	1

knjiga	cijena	debljina
U	70 kn	100 stranica
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Ζ	35 kn	100 stranica
		·

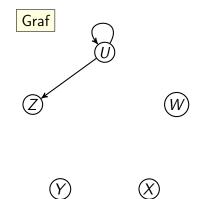
$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff \left(c(a) \geqslant c(b)\right) \wedge \left(d(a) \geqslant d(b)\right)$$

Matrica incidencije | a b | U | W | X | Y | Z | | U | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | X | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | Y | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | Y | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | W | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

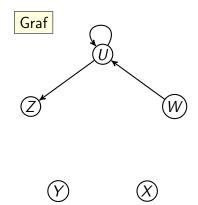
$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff ig(c(a) \geqslant c(b)ig) \land ig(d(a) \geqslant d(b)ig)$$

ab	U	W	Χ	Y	Z
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
U W X Y Z	0	0	0	0	1



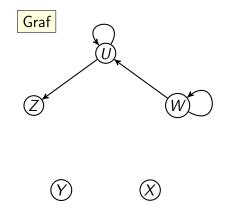
$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

ab	U	W	Χ	Υ	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
X	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Ζ	0	W010000	0	0	1



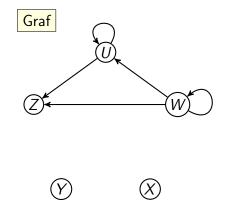
$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

ab	U	W	Χ	Υ	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Z	0	W010000	0	0	1



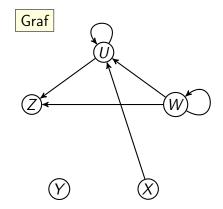
$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

ab	U	W	Χ	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Ζ	0	W010000	0	0	1



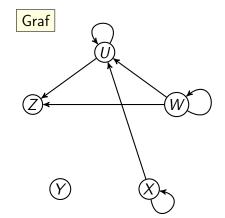
$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

ab	U	W	Χ	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Z	0	W010000	0	0	1



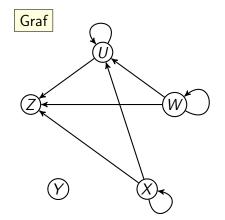
$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

ab	U	W	Χ	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Ζ	0	W010000	0	0	1



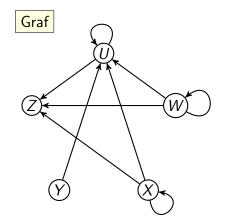
$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

ab	U	W	Χ	Υ	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Z	0	W010000	0	0	1



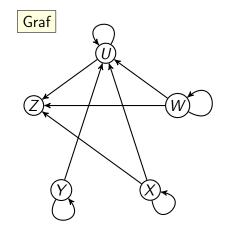
$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

ab	U	W010000	Χ	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Ζ	0	0	0	0	1



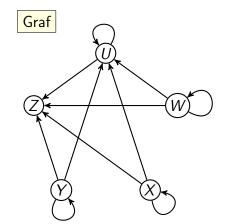
$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff \left(c(a) \geqslant c(b)\right) \wedge \left(d(a) \geqslant d(b)\right)$$

ab	U	W	Χ	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Ζ	0	W010000	0	0	1



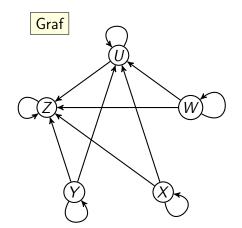
$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \wedge (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

ab	U	W010000	Χ	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Ζ	0	0	0	0	1



$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

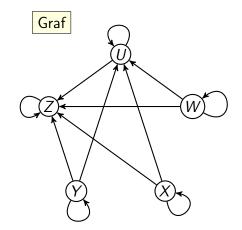
ab	U	W	Χ	Υ	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Ζ	0	W010000	0	0	1



$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} \left(c(a) \geqslant c(b) \right) \wedge \left(d(a) \geqslant d(b) \right)$$

ab	U	W	X	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
X	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Ζ	0	W010000	0	0	1

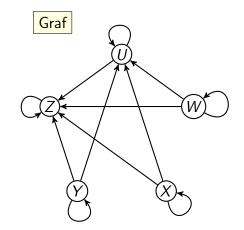
$$\mathcal{R} = \{$$



$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \wedge (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

ab	U	W	Χ	Y	Z
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Ζ	0	W010000	0	0	1

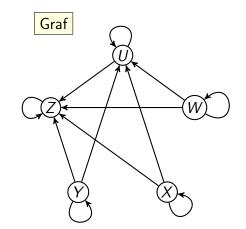
$$\mathcal{R} = \{(U, U)\}$$



$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \wedge (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

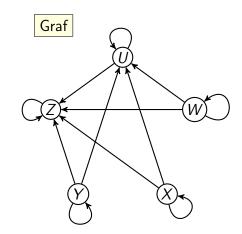
ab	U	W	Χ	Y	Z
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
U W X Y Z	0	0	0	0	1

$$\mathcal{R} = \{(U, U), (U, Z)$$



$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \wedge (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

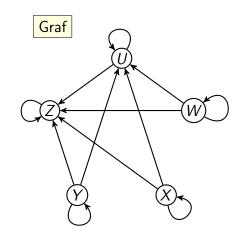
ab	U	W	X	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
W X Y Z	0	0	0	0	1



$$\mathcal{R} = \{(U, U), (U, Z), (W, U)\}$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \wedge (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

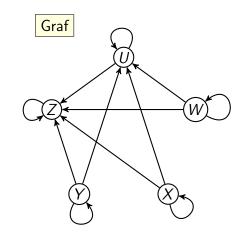
ab	U	W010000	X	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Ζ	0	0	0	0	1



$$\mathcal{R} = \{(U, U), (U, Z), (W, U), (W, W)\}$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \wedge (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

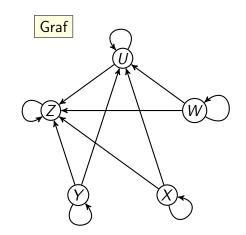
W X Y Z	U	W	X	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Ζ	0	0	0	0	1
	'				



$$\mathcal{R} = \{(U, U), (U, Z), (W, U), (W, W), (W, Z)\}$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \wedge (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

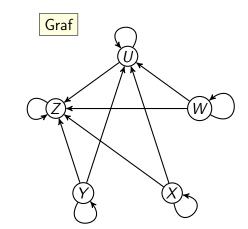
ab	U	W010000	X	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Ζ	0	0	0	0	1



$$\mathcal{R} = \{(U, U), (U, Z), (W, U), (W, W), (W, Z), (X, U)\}$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \wedge (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

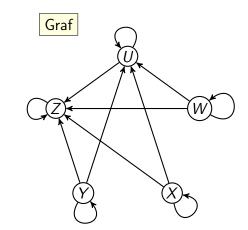
Matrica incidencije U 0 0 W



$$\mathcal{R} = \{(U, U), (U, Z), (W, U), (W, W), (W, Z), (X, U), (X, X)\}$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \wedge (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

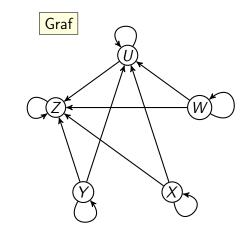
Matrica incidencije U 0 0 W



$$\mathcal{R} = \{(U, U), (U, Z), (W, U), (W, W), (W, Z), (X, U), (X, X), (X, Z)\}$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff \left(c(a) \geqslant c(b)\right) \wedge \left(d(a) \geqslant d(b)\right)$$

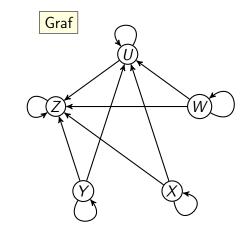
Matrica incidencije a U W X Y Z U 1 0 0 0 1 W 1 1 0 0 1 X 1 0 1 0 1



$$\mathcal{R} = \{(U, U), (U, Z), (W, U), (W, W), (W, Z), (X, U), (X, X), (X, Z), (Y, U)\}$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff \left(c(a) \geqslant c(b)\right) \wedge \left(d(a) \geqslant d(b)\right)$$

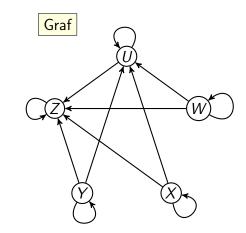
Watrica incidencije J W X Y Z U 1 0 0 0 1 W 1 1 0 0 1 X 1 0 1 0 1 Y 1 0 0 1 1



$$\mathcal{R} = \{(U, U), (U, Z), (W, U), (W, W), (W, Z), (X, U), (X, X), (X, Z), (Y, U), (Y, Y)\}$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

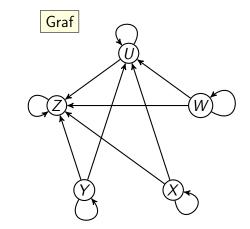
Matrica incidencije a U W X Y Z U 1 0 0 0 1 W 1 1 0 0 1 X 1 0 1 0 1



$$\mathcal{R} = \{(U, U), (U, Z), (W, U), (W, W), (W, Z), (X, U), (X, X), (X, Z), (Y, U), (Y, Y), (Y, Z)\}$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

Matrica incidencije a U W X Y Z U 1 0 0 0 1 W 1 1 0 0 1



$$\mathcal{R} = \{(U, U), (U, Z), (W, U), (W, W), (W, Z), (X, U), (X, X), (X, Z), (Y, U), (Y, Y), (Y, Z), (Z, Z)\}$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

Refleksivnost $(\forall x \in A)(x \mathcal{R} x)$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

Refleksivnost $(\forall x \in A)(x \mathcal{R} x)$

• Pomoću matrice incidencije

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x \in \mathcal{A})(x \mathcal{R} x)$$

Na glavnoj dijagonali se nalaze jedinice.

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x \in \mathcal{A})(x \mathcal{R} x)$$

- Pomoću matrice incidencije
 Na glavnoj dijagonali se nalaze jedinice.
- Pomoću grafa relacije

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x \in \mathcal{A})(x \mathcal{R} x)$$

Na glavnoj dijagonali se nalaze jedinice.

• Pomoću grafa relacije

Kod svakog vrha u grafu se nalazi petlja.

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x \in \mathcal{A})(x \mathcal{R} x)$$

- Pomoću matrice incidencije
 Na glavnoj dijagonali se nalaze jedinice.
- Pomoću grafa relacije Kod svakog vrha u grafu se nalazi petlja.
- Pomoću definicije

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff \left(c(a) \geqslant c(b)\right) \wedge \left(d(a) \geqslant d(b)\right)$$

$$(\forall x \in \mathcal{A})(x \mathcal{R} x)$$

Na glavnoj dijagonali se nalaze jedinice.

• Pomoću grafa relacije

Kod svakog vrha u grafu se nalazi petlja.

• Pomoću definicije

Za svaki $x \in \mathcal{A}$ je $c(x) \geqslant c(x)$ i $d(x) \geqslant d(x)$ pa vrijedi $x \in \mathcal{R}$ x.

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \wedge (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x \in \mathcal{A})(x \mathcal{R} x)$$

Na glavnoj dijagonali se nalaze jedinice.

• Pomoću grafa relacije

Kod svakog vrha u grafu se nalazi petlja.

• Pomoću definicije

Za svaki $x \in \mathcal{A}$ je $c(x) \geqslant c(x)$ i $d(x) \geqslant d(x)$ pa vrijedi $x \mathcal{R} x$.

Relacija $\mathcal R$ je refleksivna relacija na skupu $\mathcal A$.

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x \in \mathcal{A})(x \mathcal{R} x)$$

Na glavnoj dijagonali se nalaze jedinice.

• Pomoću grafa relacije

Kod svakog vrha u grafu se nalazi petlja.

• Pomoću definicije

Za svaki $x \in \mathcal{A}$ je $c(x) \geqslant c(x)$ i $d(x) \geqslant d(x)$ pa vrijedi $x \in \mathcal{R}$ x.

Relacija \mathcal{R} je refleksivna relacija na skupu \mathcal{A} .

Općenito je ${\mathcal R}$ refleksivna relacija na bilo kojem skupu knjiga.

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

Simetričnost $(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A})(x \mathcal{R} y \Rightarrow y \mathcal{R} x)$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A})(x \mathcal{R} y \Rightarrow y \mathcal{R} x)$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A})(x \mathcal{R} y \Rightarrow y \mathcal{R} x)$$

Matrica incidencije nije simetrična matrica.

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A})(x \mathcal{R} y \Rightarrow y \mathcal{R} x)$$

Matrica incidencije nije simetrična matrica. Na primjer,

$$W \mathcal{R} U, U \mathcal{R} W$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A})(x \mathcal{R} y \Rightarrow y \mathcal{R} x)$$

• Pomoću matrice incidencije

Matrica incidencije nije simetrična matrica. Na primjer,

Pomoću grafa relacije

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A})(x \mathcal{R} y \Rightarrow y \mathcal{R} x)$$

• Pomoću matrice incidencije

Matrica incidencije nije simetrična matrica. Na primjer,

$$W \mathcal{R} U, U \mathcal{R} W$$

Pomoću grafa relacije

Na primjer, postoji luk (W, U), ali ne postoji luk (U, W).

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A})(x \mathcal{R} y \Rightarrow y \mathcal{R} x)$$

• Pomoću matrice incidencije

Matrica incidencije nije simetrična matrica. Na primjer,

$$W \mathcal{R} U, U \mathcal{R} W$$

Pomoću grafa relacije

Na primjer, postoji luk (W, U), ali ne postoji luk (U, W).

Relacija $\mathcal R$ nije simetrična relacija na skupu $\mathcal A$.

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\iff} (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \wedge (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

Antisimetričnost

$$(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} x) \Rightarrow x = y)$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} x) \Rightarrow x = y)$$

Antisimetričnost

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} x) \Rightarrow x = y)$$

$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

Antisimetričnost
$$(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} x) \Rightarrow x = y)$$

$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies c(x) \geqslant c(y),$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

Antisimetričnost
$$(\forall x, y \in A)((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} x) \Rightarrow x = y)$$

$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies c(x) \geqslant c(y), d(x) \geqslant d(y)$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \wedge (y \mathcal{R} x) \Rightarrow x = y)$$

$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies c(x) \geqslant c(y), d(x) \geqslant d(y)$$

 $y \mathcal{R} x \implies$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \wedge (y \mathcal{R} x) \Rightarrow x = y)$$

$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies c(x) \geqslant c(y), \quad d(x) \geqslant d(y)$$

 $y \mathcal{R} x \implies c(y) \geqslant c(x),$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \wedge (y \mathcal{R} x) \Rightarrow x = y)$$

$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies c(x) \geqslant c(y), \quad d(x) \geqslant d(y)$$

 $y \mathcal{R} x \implies c(y) \geqslant c(x), \quad d(y) \geqslant d(x)$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} x) \Rightarrow x = y)$$

$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies c(x) \ge c(y), \quad d(x) \ge d(y)$$
 $y \mathcal{R} x \implies c(y) \ge c(x), \quad d(y) \ge d(x)$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \wedge (y \mathcal{R} x) \Rightarrow x = y)$$

$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies c(x) \ge c(y), \quad d(x) \ge d(y)$$
 $y \mathcal{R} x \implies c(y) \ge c(x), \quad d(y) \ge d(x)$

$$\downarrow c(x) = c(y)$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} x) \Rightarrow x = y)$$

$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies \begin{bmatrix} c(x) \geqslant c(y), \\ c(y) \geqslant c(x), \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} d(x) \geqslant d(y) \\ d(y) \geqslant d(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\downarrow c(x) = c(y)$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} x) \Rightarrow x = y)$$

$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies c(x) \ge c(y),$$
 $y \mathcal{R} x \implies c(y) \ge c(x),$
 $c(y) \ge c(x),$
 $d(y) \ge d(y)$
 $d(y) \ge d(x)$
 $c(x) = c(y)$
 $d(x) = d(y)$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} x) \Rightarrow x = y)$$

• Dakle, knjige x i y imaju jednaku cijenu i jednaki broj stranica.

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} x) \Rightarrow x = y)$$

$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies c(x) \ge c(y),$$
 $y \mathcal{R} x \implies c(y) \ge c(x),$
 $c(y) \ge c(x),$
 $d(y) \ge d(y)$
 $d(y) \ge d(y)$
 $c(x) = c(y)$
 $d(x) = d(y)$

- Dakle, knjige x i y imaju jednaku cijenu i jednaki broj stranica.
- U našem slučaju slijedi da je x=y pa je $\mathcal R$ antisimetrična relacija.

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y \in \mathcal{A}) ((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} x) \Rightarrow x = y)$$

- Dakle, knjige x i y imaju jednaku cijenu i jednaki broj stranica.
- U našem slučaju slijedi da je x=y pa je $\mathcal R$ antisimetrična relacija.
- Općenito to ne mora biti antisimetrična relacija jer dvije različite knjige mogu imati jednaku cijenu i jednaki broj stranica.

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

Tranzitivnost $(\forall x, y, z \in A)((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} z) \Rightarrow x \mathcal{R} z)$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y, z \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} z) \Rightarrow x \mathcal{R} z)$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y, z \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} z) \Rightarrow x \mathcal{R} z)$$

$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y, z \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} z) \Rightarrow x \mathcal{R} z)$$

$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies c(x) \geqslant c(y),$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y, z \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} z) \Rightarrow x \mathcal{R} z)$$

$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies c(x) \geqslant c(y), d(x) \geqslant d(y)$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y, z \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} z) \Rightarrow x \mathcal{R} z)$$

$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies c(x) \geqslant c(y), d(x) \geqslant d(y)$$

 $y \mathcal{R} z \implies$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y, z \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} z) \Rightarrow x \mathcal{R} z)$$

$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies c(x) \geqslant c(y), \quad d(x) \geqslant d(y)$$

 $y \mathcal{R} z \implies c(y) \geqslant c(z),$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y, z \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} z) \Rightarrow x \mathcal{R} z)$$

$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies c(x) \geqslant c(y), \quad d(x) \geqslant d(y)$$

 $y \mathcal{R} z \implies c(y) \geqslant c(z), \quad d(y) \geqslant d(z)$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

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$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y, z \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} z) \Rightarrow x \mathcal{R} z)$$

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 $y \mathcal{R} z \implies c(y) \geqslant c(z), \quad d(y) \geqslant d(z)$

$$\downarrow c(x) \geqslant c(z)$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y, z \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} z) \Rightarrow x \mathcal{R} z)$$

$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies \begin{bmatrix} c(x) \geqslant c(y), \\ c(y) \geqslant c(z), \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d(x) \geqslant d(y) \\ d(y) \geqslant d(z) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c(x) \geqslant c(z)$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y, z \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} z) \Rightarrow x \mathcal{R} z)$$

$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies \begin{bmatrix} c(x) \geqslant c(y), \\ c(y) \geqslant c(z), \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d(x) \geqslant d(y) \\ d(y) \geqslant d(z) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c(x) \geqslant c(z) \quad d(x) \geqslant d(z)$$

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y, z \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} z) \Rightarrow x \mathcal{R} z)$$

$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies c(x) \geqslant c(y), \quad d(x) \geqslant d(y)$$
 $y \mathcal{R} z \implies c(y) \geqslant c(z), \quad d(y) \geqslant d(z)$

$$c(x) \geqslant c(z) \quad d(x) \geqslant d(z)$$

• Iz $c(x) \geqslant c(z)$ i $d(x) \geqslant d(z)$ slijedi $x \mathcal{R} z$.

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y, z \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} z) \Rightarrow x \mathcal{R} z)$$

$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies c(x) \geqslant c(y), \quad d(x) \geqslant d(y)$$
 $y \mathcal{R} z \implies c(y) \geqslant c(z), \quad d(y) \geqslant d(z)$

$$c(x) \geqslant c(z) \quad d(x) \geqslant d(z)$$

• Iz $c(x) \geqslant c(z)$ i $d(x) \geqslant d(z)$ slijedi $x \mathcal{R} z$. Stoga je \mathcal{R} tranzitivna relacija.

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

$$(\forall x, y, z \in \mathcal{A})((x \mathcal{R} y) \land (y \mathcal{R} z) \Rightarrow x \mathcal{R} z)$$

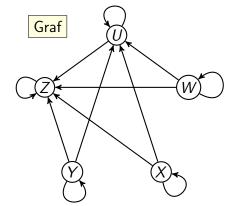
$$x \mathcal{R} y \implies c(x) \geqslant c(y),$$
 $y \mathcal{R} z \implies c(y) \geqslant c(z),$
 $d(x) \geqslant d(y)$
 $d(y) \geqslant d(z)$
 $c(x) \geqslant c(z)$
 $d(x) \geqslant d(z)$

- Iz $c(x) \geqslant c(z)$ i $d(x) \geqslant d(z)$ slijedi $x \mathcal{R} z$. Stoga je \mathcal{R} tranzitivna relacija.
- ullet Općenito, relacija ${\cal R}$ je tranzitivna relacija na proizvoljnom skupu knjiga.

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \iff (c(a) \geqslant c(b)) \land (d(a) \geqslant d(b))$$

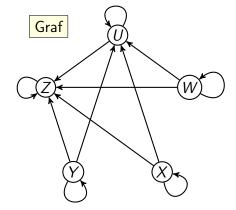
Matrica incidencije

ab	U	W01000	Χ	Υ	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Ζ	0	0	0	0	1



Matrica incidencije

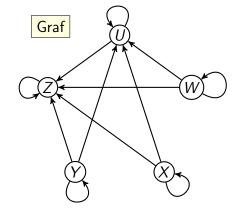
ab	U	W	Χ	Y	Z
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
ab U W X Y Z	0	0	0	0	1



Najmanji element

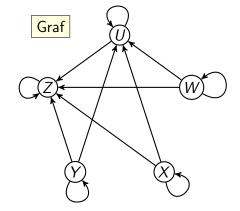
Matrica incidencije

ab	U	W	Χ	Y	Z
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
U W X Y Z	0	0	0	0	1



Najmanji element ne postoji

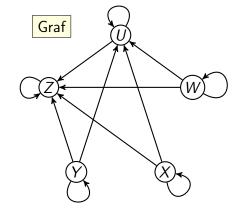
ab	U	W	Χ	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
U W X Y Z	0	0	0	0	1



Najmanji element ne postoji

Minimalni elementi

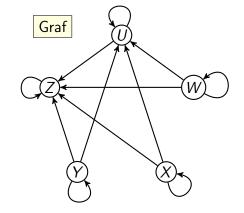
ab	U	W	Χ	Y	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
U W X Y Z	0	0	0	0	1



Najmanji element ne postoji

Minimalni elementi X, Y, W

ab	U	W	Χ	Υ	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
U W X Y Z	0	0	0	0	1



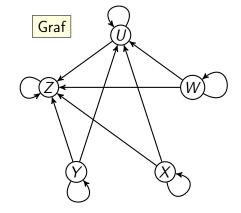
Najmanji element ne

ne postoji

Minimalni elementi X, Y, W

Najveći element

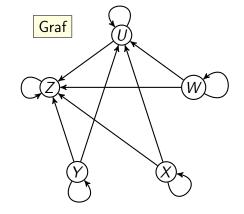
ab	U	W	Χ	Υ	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Ζ	0	0 1 0 0 0	0	0	1



Najmanji element ne postoji

Najveći element Z

ab	U	W	Χ	Υ	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
U W X Y Z	0	0	0	0	1



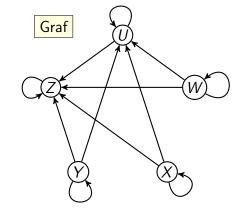
Najmanji element ne postoji

Najveći element 2

Ζ

Maksimalni elementi

ab	U	W	Χ	Υ	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
U W X Y Z	0	0	0	0	1



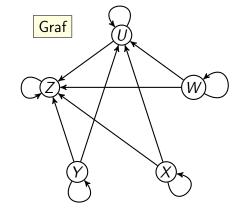
Najmanji element ne postoji

Minimalni elementi X, Y, W

Najveći element Z

Maksimalni elementi Z

U W X Y Z	U	W	Χ	Υ	Ζ
U	1	0	0	0	1
W	1	1	0	0	1
Χ	1	0	1	0	1
Y	1	0	0	1	1
Ζ	0	0	0	0	1



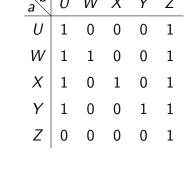
Najmanji element ne postoji

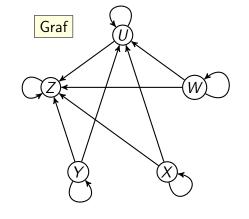
Minimalni elementi X, Y, W

Najveći element

Maksimalni elementi Z

Hasseov dijagram





Najmanji element ne postoji

Minimalni elementi X, Y, W

Najveći element

Maksimalni elementi Z

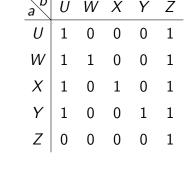


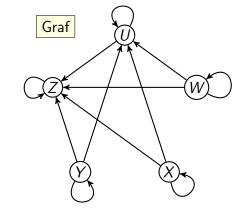
Hasseov

dijagram









Najmanji element ne postoji

 $\frac{\mathsf{Minimalni\ elementi}}{\mathsf{Minimalni\ elementi}}\ X,Y,W$

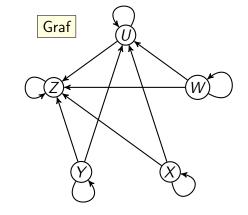
Najveći element

Maksimalni elementi Z

Hasseov

dijagram

Matrica incidencije U 0 W 0 X





 $\frac{\mathsf{Minimalni\ elementi}}{\mathsf{Minimalni\ elementi}}\ X,Y,W$

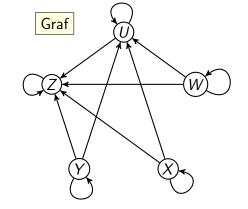
Najveći element

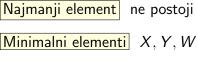
Maksimalni elementi Z

Hasseov

dijagram

Matrica incidencije U 0 W 0 X

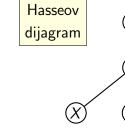




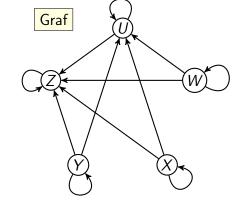


Najveći element

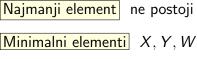
Maksimalni elementi Z



Matrica incidencije U 0 W 0 X

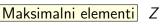


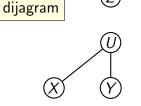
Hasseov

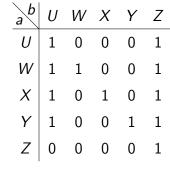


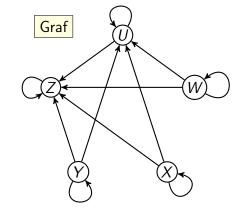


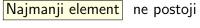
Najveći element





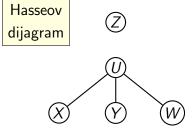


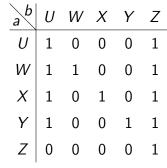


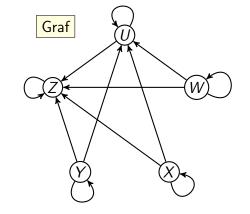


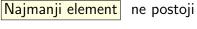
Najveći element

Maksimalni elementi Z





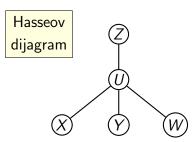




 $\frac{\mathsf{Minimalni\ elementi}}{\mathsf{Minimalni\ elementi}}\ X,Y,W$

Najveći element

Maksimalni elementi Z



drugi zadatak

Zadatak 2

Zadana je particija

$$\mathcal{P} = \big\{ \{1, 4, 5\}, \{2, 3, 8\}, \{6, 7\} \big\}$$

skupa $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$. Napišite matricu incidencije i nacrtajte graf relacije ekvivalencije ρ na skupu A koju prirodno definira zadana particija \mathcal{P} .

Zadatak 2

Zadana je particija

$$\mathcal{P} = \big\{ \{1, 4, 5\}, \{2, 3, 8\}, \{6, 7\} \big\}$$

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Rješenje

 $x
ho y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} x$ i y pripadaju istom elementu particije $\mathcal P$

```
y
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
```

$$\mathcal{P} = \{\{1, 4, 5\}, \{2, 3, 8\}, \{6, 7\}\}\$$

```
y 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0

2

3

4

5

6

7
```

$$\mathcal{P} = \big\{\{1,4,5\},\{2,3,8\},\{6,7\}\big\}$$

```
    y
    1
    2
    3
    4
    5
    6
    7
    8

    1
    1
    0
    0
    1
    1
    0
    0
    0

    2
    0
    1
    1
    0
    0
    0
    0
    1

    3
    4
    5
    6
    7

    6
    7
    2
```

$$\mathcal{P} = \big\{\{1,4,5\},\{2,3,8\},\{6,7\}\big\}$$

```
    y
    1
    2
    3
    4
    5
    6
    7
    8

    1
    1
    0
    0
    1
    1
    0
    0
    0
    0

    2
    0
    1
    1
    0
    0
    0
    0
    1

    3
    0
    1
    1
    0
    0
    0
    0
    0
    1

    4
    5
    6
    7

    8
```

$$\mathcal{P} = \big\{\{1,4,5\},\{2,3,8\},\{6,7\}\big\}$$

```
    y
    1
    2
    3
    4
    5
    6
    7
    8

    1
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    0
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    3
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    0
    0
    0
    1

    4
    1
    0
    0
    1
    1
    0
    0
    0

    5
    6
    7
    8
```

$$\mathcal{P} = \big\{\{1,4,5\},\{2,3,8\},\{6,7\}\big\}$$

```
    y
    1
    2
    3
    4
    5
    6
    7
    8

    1
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    0
    1
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    0
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    2
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    1
    1
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    0
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    0
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    3
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    4
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    5
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    1
    1
    0
    0
    0

    6
    7
    8
```

$$\mathcal{P} = \big\{\{1,4,5\},\{2,3,8\},\{6,7\}\big\}$$

```
    y
    1
    2
    3
    4
    5
    6
    7
    8

    1
    1
    0
    0
    1
    1
    0
    0
    0

    2
    0
    1
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    6
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    0
    0
    1
    1
    0

    7
    8
```

$$\mathcal{P} = \big\{ \{1,4,5\}, \{2,3,8\}, \{6,7\} \big\}$$

$$\mathcal{P} = \big\{\{1,4,5\},\{2,3,8\},\{6,7\}\big\}$$

```
    Y
    1
    2
    3
    4
    5
    6
    7
    8

    1
    1
    0
    0
    1
    1
    0
    0
    0

    2
    0
    1
    1
    0
    0
    0
    1

    3
    0
    1
    1
    0
    0
    0
    0
    1

    4
    1
    0
    0
    1
    1
    0
    0
    0

    5
    1
    0
    0
    0
    1
    1
    0
    0

    6
    0
    0
    0
    0
    0
    1
    1
    0

    8
    0
    1
    1
    0
    0
    0
    0
    0
```

$$\mathcal{P} = \big\{\{1,4,5\},\{2,3,8\},\{6,7\}\big\}$$

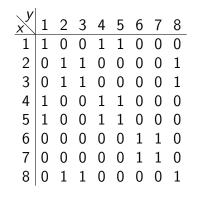
Graf

 $\mathcal{P} = \{\{1,4,5\}, \{2,3,8\}, \{6,7\}\}\$

10 / 45

Graf

3



2

 \bigcap

 $\left. \right\rangle$

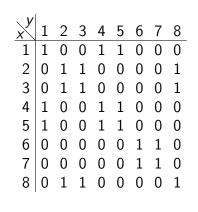
_

4

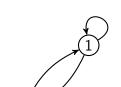
5

 $\mathcal{P} = \{\{1,4,5\},\{2,3,8\},\{6,7\}\}$

3)

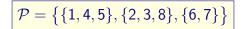






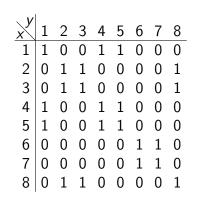






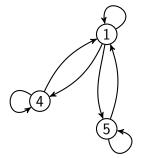
Graf

3)



2

8



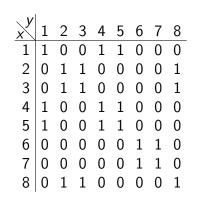
(7)

6

$$\mathcal{P} = \big\{ \{1, 4, 5\}, \{2, 3, 8\}, \{6, 7\} \big\}$$

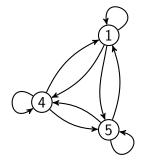
Graf

3)



(2)

8

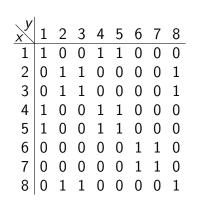


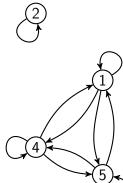
7

6

$$\mathcal{P} = \{\{1,4,5\}, \{2,3,8\}, \{6,7\}\}$$



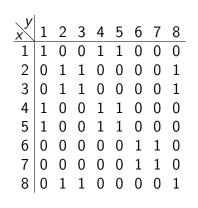


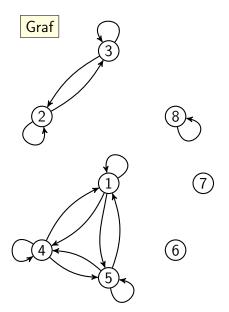


7

6

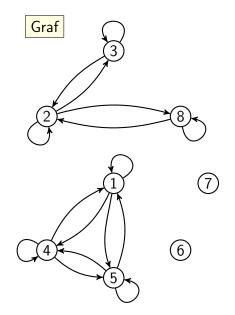
$$\mathcal{P} = \{\{1,4,5\}, \{2,3,8\}, \{6,7\}\} \, \Big| \,$$





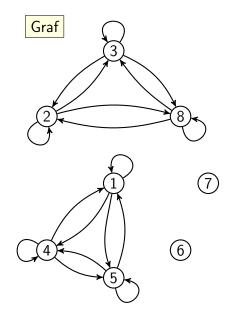
$$\mathcal{P} = \{\{1,4,5\}, \{2,3,8\}, \{6,7\}\} \, \Big| \,$$

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
5	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1



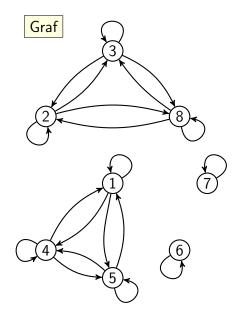
$$\mathcal{P} = \big\{\{1,4,5\},\{2,3,8\},\{6,7\}\big\}$$

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
5	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1



$$\mathcal{P} = \big\{\{1,4,5\},\{2,3,8\},\{6,7\}\big\}$$

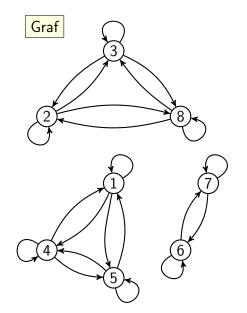
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
5	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1



$$\mathcal{P} = \{\{1,4,5\}, \{2,3,8\}, \{6,7\}\}$$

Matrica incidencije

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
5	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1



$$\mathcal{P} = \{\{1,4,5\}, \{2,3,8\}, \{6,7\}\}$$

treći zadatak

Neka su $a,b\in\mathbb{Z}$ i $n\in\mathbb{N},\ n>1.$

$$a \equiv b \pmod{n} \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} \quad \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, \ a - b = nk$$

Neka su
$$a,b\in\mathbb{Z}$$
 i $n\in\mathbb{N},\ n>1.$

$$a \equiv b \pmod{n} \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} \quad \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, \ a - b = nk$$

$$a \equiv b \pmod{n} \iff a \text{ i } b \text{ daju isti ostatak pri dijeljenju s } n$$

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$$a,b\in\mathbb{Z}$$
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$$a \equiv b \pmod{n} \iff a \text{ i } b \text{ daju isti ostatak pri dijeljenju s } n$$

•
$$10 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$$
 jer $3 \mid 10 - 1$

Neka su
$$a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$$
 i $n \in \mathbb{N}, n > 1$.

$$a \equiv b \pmod{n} \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} \quad \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, \ a - b = nk$$

$$a \equiv b \pmod{n} \iff a \text{ i } b \text{ daju isti ostatak pri dijeljenju s } n$$

- $10 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ jer $3 \mid 10 1$
- $-15 \equiv 13 \pmod{7}$ jer $7 \mid -15 13$

Neka su
$$a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$$
 i $n \in \mathbb{N}, n > 1$.

$$a \equiv b \pmod{n} \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} \quad \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, \ a - b = nk$$

$$a \equiv b \pmod{n} \iff a \text{ i } b \text{ daju isti ostatak pri dijeljenju s } n$$

- $10 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ jer $3 \mid 10 1$
- $-15 \equiv 13 \pmod{7}$ jer $7 \mid -15 13$
- $2 \not\equiv 7 \pmod{11}$ jer $11 \nmid 2 7$

Neka su
$$a,b\in\mathbb{Z}$$
 i $n\in\mathbb{N},\ n>1.$

$$a \equiv b \pmod{n} \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} \quad \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, \ a - b = nk$$

$$a \equiv b \pmod{n} \iff a \text{ i } b \text{ daju isti ostatak pri dijeljenju s } n$$

- $10 \equiv 1 \pmod{3}$ jer $3 \mid 10 1$
- $-15 \equiv 13 \pmod{7}$ jer $7 \mid -15 13$
- $2 \not\equiv 7 \pmod{11}$ jer $11 \nmid 2 7$
- $-15 \not\equiv -13 \pmod{7}$ jer $7 \nmid -15 (-13)$

Zadatak 3

Na skupu
$$B=\{-4,-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,4\}$$
 zadana je relacija $\sim s$
$$m\sim n \iff m^2\equiv n^2 \ (\text{mod 5}).$$

- a) Dokažite da je \sim relacija ekvivalencije na skupu B.
- b) Odredite sve elemente kvocijentnog skupa B/\sim .

 $m \sim n \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$

Rješenje

1. način

1. način

Refleksivnost

$$(\forall a \in B)(a \sim a)$$

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 $a \sim a$

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a)

1. način

Refleksivnost

$$(\forall a \in B)(a \sim a)$$

$$a \sim a \Leftrightarrow a^2 \equiv a^2 \pmod{5}$$

Simetričnost

$$(\forall a, b \in B)(a \sim b \Rightarrow b \sim a)$$

1. način

$$(\forall a \in B)(a \sim a)$$

$$a \sim a \Leftrightarrow a^2 \equiv a^2 \pmod{5}$$

$$(\forall a, b \in B)(a \sim b \Rightarrow b \sim a)$$

$$a \sim b$$

a) 1. način

$$(\forall a \in B)(a \sim a)$$

$$a \sim a \Leftrightarrow a^2 \equiv a^2 \pmod{5}$$

$$(\forall a, b \in B)(a \sim b \Rightarrow b \sim a)$$

$$a \sim b \implies a^2 \equiv b^2 \pmod{5}$$

a) 1. način

$$(\forall a \in B)(a \sim a)$$

$$a \sim a \Leftrightarrow a^2 \equiv a^2 \pmod{5}$$

$$a \sim b \implies a^2 \equiv b^2 \pmod{5} \implies b^2 \equiv a^2 \pmod{5}$$

Riešenje

a) 1. način

Refleksivnost
$$(\forall a \in B)(a \sim a)$$

$$a \sim a \Leftrightarrow a^2 \equiv a^2 \pmod{5}$$

$$a \sim b \ \Rightarrow \ a^2 \equiv b^2 \pmod{5} \ \Rightarrow \ b^2 \equiv a^2 \pmod{5} \ \Rightarrow \ b \sim a^2$$

$$m \sim n \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$$

$$(\forall a, b, c \in B)((a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a \sim c)$$

$$m \sim n \iff m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$$

$$(\forall a, b, c \in B)((a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a \sim c)$$

$$(a \sim b) \wedge (b \sim c)$$

$$m \sim n \iff m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$$

$$(\forall a, b, c \in B) ((a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a \sim c)$$

$$(a \sim b) \wedge (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a^2 \equiv b^2 \pmod{5}$$

$$m \sim n \iff m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$$

$$(\forall a,b,c \in B) ((a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a \sim c)$$

$$(a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a^2 \equiv b^2 \pmod{5} \land$$

$$m \sim n \iff m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$$

Tranzitivnost
$$(\forall a, b, c \in B)((a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a \sim c)$$

$$(a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a^2 \equiv b^2 \pmod{5} \land b^2 \equiv c^2 \pmod{5}$$

$$m \sim n \iff m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$$

Tranzitivnost
$$(\forall a, b, c \in B)((a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a \sim c)$$

$$(a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a^2 \equiv b^2 \pmod{5} \land b^2 \equiv c^2 \pmod{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$m \sim n \iff m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$$

Tranzitivnost
$$(\forall a, b, c \in B)((a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a \sim c)$$

$$(a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a^2 \equiv b^2 \pmod{5} \land b^2 \equiv c^2 \pmod{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}, \ a^2 - b^2 = 5u,$$

$$m \sim n \iff m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$$

Tranzitivnost
$$(\forall a, b, c \in B)((a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a \sim c)$$

$$(a \sim b) \wedge (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a^2 \equiv b^2 \pmod{5} \wedge b^2 \equiv c^2 \pmod{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}, \ a^2 - b^2 = 5u, \ b^2 - c^2 = 5v$$

$$m \sim n \iff m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$$

Tranzitivnost
$$(\forall a, b, c \in B)((a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a \sim c)$$

$$(a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a^2 \equiv b^2 \pmod{5} \land b^2 \equiv c^2 \pmod{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}, \ \underline{a^2 - b^2 = 5u}, \ \underline{b^2 - c^2 = 5v} \ \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^2 - b^2) + (b^2 - c^2) = 5u + 5v$$

$$m \sim n \iff m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$$

Tranzitivnost
$$(\forall a, b, c \in B)((a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a \sim c)$$

$$(a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a^2 \equiv b^2 \pmod{5} \land b^2 \equiv c^2 \pmod{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}, \ \underline{a^2 - b^2 = 5u}, \ \underline{b^2 - c^2 = 5v} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^2 - b^2) + (b^2 - c^2) = 5u + 5v \Rightarrow a^2 - c^2 = 5(u + v)$$

$$m \sim n \iff m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$$

Tranzitivnost
$$(\forall a, b, c \in B)((a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a \sim c)$$

$$(a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a^2 \equiv b^2 \pmod{5} \land b^2 \equiv c^2 \pmod{5} \Rightarrow$$

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$$\Rightarrow (a^2 - b^2) + (b^2 - c^2) = 5u + 5v \Rightarrow a^2 - c^2 = 5(\underline{u + v}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 \equiv c^2 \pmod{5}$$

$$m \sim n \iff m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$$

Tranzitivnost
$$(\forall a, b, c \in B)((a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a \sim c)$$

$$(a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a^2 \equiv b^2 \pmod{5} \land b^2 \equiv c^2 \pmod{5} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z}, \ \underline{a^2 - b^2 = 5u}, \ \underline{b^2 - c^2 = 5v} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^2 - b^2) + (b^2 - c^2) = 5u + 5v \Rightarrow a^2 - c^2 = 5(\underline{u + v}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 \equiv c^2 \pmod{5} \Rightarrow a \sim c$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

 $m \sim n \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$

2. način

 $[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} =$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4,$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1,$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1,$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

 $[-3]_{\sim} =$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$\boxed{[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

 $[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3,$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

 $[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2,$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

 $[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2,$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$
$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$
$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$
$$[-2]_{\sim} =$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

 $[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$
 $[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$
$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$
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$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

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 $[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

 $[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

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$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$
$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$
$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$
$$[-1]_{\sim} =$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4,$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, -1, -1\}$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3\}$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim}=\{-4,-1,1,4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim} =$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim}=\{0\}$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

 $[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim}=\{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim} =$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim}=\{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim} = \{-4,$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim}=\{-3,-2,2,3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim}=\{-3,-2,2,3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim}=\{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1,$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim}=\{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1,$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

 $[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim}=\{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim}=\{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[2]_{\sim} =$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

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$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim}=\{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim}=\{-4,-1,1,4\}$$

$$[2]_{\sim} = \{-3,$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

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$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim}=\{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2,$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

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$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim}=\{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim}=\{-4,-1,1,4\}$$

$$[2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2,$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

 $[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim}=\{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim}=\{-4,-1,1,4\}$$

$$[2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

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$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim}=\{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[3]_{\sim} =$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

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$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim}=\{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim}=\{-4,-1,1,4\}$$

$$[2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[3]_{\sim} = \{-3,$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

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$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

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$$[0]_{\sim}=\{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2,$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim}=\{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim}=\{-4,-1,1,4\}$$

$$[2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2,$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim}=\{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim}=\{-4,-1,1,4\}$$

$$[2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim}=\{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[4]_{\sim} =$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim}=\{-3,-2,2,3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim}=\{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[4]_{\sim} = \{-4,$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim} = \{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim}=\{-4,-1,1,4\}$$

$$[2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1,$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim}=\{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1,$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

 $m \sim n \iff m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$

2. način

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

Odredimo klase svih elemenata.

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim}=\{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[4]_{\sim}=\{-4,-1,1,4\}$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

 $m \sim n \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$ $[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$

2. način

Odredimo klase svih elemenata.

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim}=\{-3,-2,2,3\}$$

$$[-2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim} = \{0\}$$

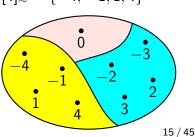
 $[1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$

$$[2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$[3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

 $[4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$



$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$m \sim n \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$

2. način

В.

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

Odredimo klase svih elemenata.

$$[-4]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim} = \{0\}$$

$$[-3]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

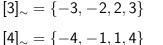
$$[1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

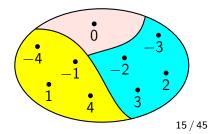
$$[-2]_{\sim}=\{-3,-2,2,3\}$$

 $[-1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$

$$[2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

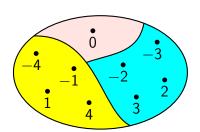
Dobili smo particiju skupa
$$B$$
 koja prirodno definira relaciju \sim . Stoga je \sim relacija ekvivalencije na skupu





$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$m \sim n \iff m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$$

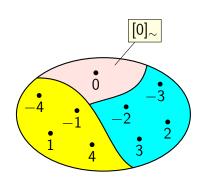




$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$m \sim n \iff m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$$

 $[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$

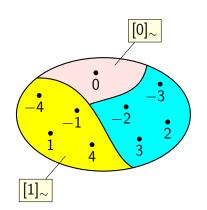


$$[0]_{\sim} = \{0\}$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

 $m \sim n \iff m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$



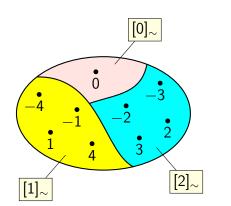
$$[0]_{\sim} = \{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim}=\{-4,-1,1,4\}$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

 $m \sim n \iff m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$

 $[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$



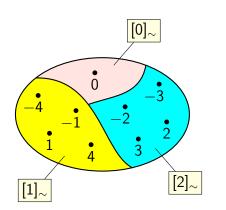
$$[0]_{\sim}=\{0\}$$

$$[1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$

$$[2]_{\sim}=\{-3,-2,2,3\}$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$m \sim n \iff m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$$



$$\boxed{[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}}$$

$$[0]_{\sim} = \{0\}$$

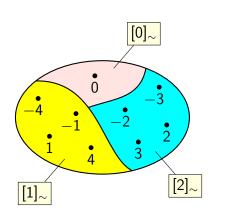
 $[1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$
 $[2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$

$$B/\sim$$
 =

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$m \sim n \iff m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$$

b)



$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$

$$[0]_{\sim} = \{0\}$$

 $[1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$

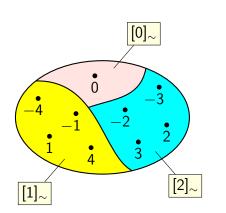
 $[2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$

$$B/\sim = \{[0]_{\sim}, [1]_{\sim}, [2]_{\sim}\}$$

$$B = \{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$m \sim n \iff m^2 \equiv n^2 \pmod{5}$$

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in B : x \sim a\}$$



$$[0]_{\sim} = \{0\}$$
$$[1]_{\sim} = \{-4, -1, 1, 4\}$$
$$[2]_{\sim} = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}$$

$$B/\sim = \{[0]_{\sim}, [1]_{\sim}, [2]_{\sim}\}$$

 $k(B/\sim) = 3$

Napomena

• U slučaju da relacija ρ nije relacija ekvivalencije na skupu A, također možemo govoriti o "klasi" pojedinog elementa.

Napomena

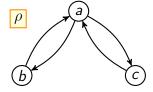
- U slučaju da relacija ρ nije relacija ekvivalencije na skupu A, također možemo govoriti o "klasi" pojedinog elementa.
- "Klase" u tom slučaju ne moraju dati particiju skupa A. Štoviše, moguće je da "klasa" nekog elementa bude prazan skup.

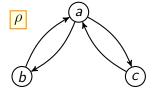
Napomena

- U slučaju da relacija ρ nije relacija ekvivalencije na skupu A, također možemo govoriti o "klasi" pojedinog elementa.
- "Klase" u tom slučaju ne moraju dati particiju skupa A. Štoviše, moguće je da "klasa" nekog elementa bude prazan skup.
- ullet Ako ho nije simetrična relacija, tada su skupovi

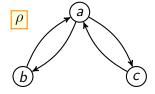
$$[a]_{\rho}^{(left)} = \{x \in A : x \rho \ a\}, \qquad [a]_{\rho}^{(right)} = \{x \in A : a \rho \ x\}$$

općenito različiti. U tom slučaju govorimo o lijevoj i desnoj klasi pojedinog elementa $a \in A$.

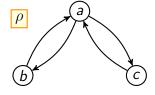




$$[a]_{\rho} =$$

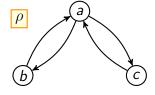


$$[a]_{\rho} = \{b,c\}$$

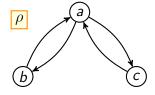


$$[a]_{
ho}=\{b,c\}$$

 $[b]_{
ho}=$

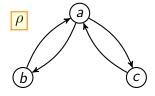


$$[a]_{\rho} = \{b, c\}$$
$$[b]_{\rho} = \{a\}$$



$$[a]_{\rho} = \{b, c\}$$

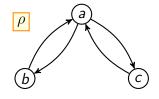
 $[b]_{\rho} = \{a\}$
 $[c]_{\rho} =$



$$[a]_{\rho} = \{b, c\}$$

 $[b]_{\rho} = \{a\}$
 $[c]_{\rho} = \{a\}$

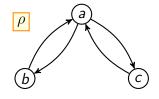
(Lijeve) klase elemenata



$$[a]_{
ho} = \{b, c\}$$

 $[b]_{
ho} = \{a\}$
 $[c]_{
ho} = \{a\}$

• Klase čine particiju $\mathcal{P} = \{\{b,c\},\{a\}\}$ skupa $A = \{a,b,c\}$.

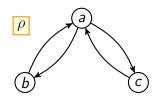


$$[a]_{
ho} = \{b, c\}$$

 $[b]_{
ho} = \{a\}$
 $[c]_{
ho} = \{a\}$

- Klase čine particiju $\mathcal{P} = \{\{b,c\},\{a\}\}$ skupa $A = \{a,b,c\}$.
- Particija \mathcal{P} ne definira relaciju ρ , nego relaciju ekvivalencije τ .

(Lijeve) klase elemenata



$$[a]_{
ho} = \{b, c\}$$

 $[b]_{
ho} = \{a\}$
 $[c]_{
ho} = \{a\}$

- Klase čine particiju $\mathcal{P} = \{\{b,c\},\{a\}\}$ skupa $A = \{a,b,c\}$.
- Particija \mathcal{P} ne definira relaciju ρ , nego relaciju ekvivalencije τ .

Relacija τ na skupu $A = \{a, b, c\}$

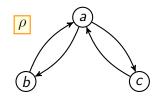
 τ

(a)

(b)

(c)

(Lijeve) klase elemenata



$$[a]_{\rho} = \{b, c\}$$

 $[b]_{\rho} = \{a\}$
 $[c]_{\rho} = \{a\}$

- Klase čine particiju $\mathcal{P} = \{\{b,c\},\{a\}\}$ skupa $A = \{a,b,c\}$.
- Particija $\mathcal P$ ne definira relaciju ho, nego relaciju ekvivalencije au.

Relacija au na skupu $A = \{a, b, c\}$

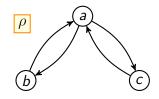
 τ







(Lijeve) klase elemenata

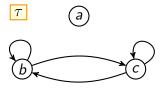


$$[a]_{
ho} = \{b, c\}$$

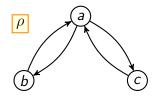
 $[b]_{
ho} = \{a\}$
 $[c]_{
ho} = \{a\}$

- Klase čine particiju $\mathcal{P} = \{\{b, c\}, \{a\}\}$ skupa $A = \{a, b, c\}$.
- Particija $\mathcal P$ ne definira relaciju ho, nego relaciju ekvivalencije au.

Relacija au na skupu $A = \{a, b, c\}$



(Lijeve) klase elemenata

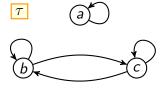


$$[a]_{
ho} = \{b, c\}$$

 $[b]_{
ho} = \{a\}$
 $[c]_{
ho} = \{a\}$

- Klase čine particiju $\mathcal{P} = \{\{b,c\},\{a\}\}$ skupa $A = \{a,b,c\}$.
- Particija $\mathcal P$ ne definira relaciju ho, nego relaciju ekvivalencije au.

Relacija au na skupu $A = \{a, b, c\}$



Pa

(Lijeve) klase elemenata

$$[a]_{
ho} = \{b, c\}$$

 $[b]_{
ho} = \{a\}$
 $[c]_{
ho} = \{a\}$

- Klase čine particiju $\mathcal{P} = \{\{b, c\}, \{a\}\}$ skupa $A = \{a, b, c\}$.
- Particija \mathcal{P} ne definira relaciju ρ , nego relaciju ekvivalencije τ .

Relacija au na skupu $A = \{a, b, c\}$

T a c

$$[a]_{\tau} =$$

P

(Lijeve) klase elemenata

$$[a]_{
ho} = \{b, c\}$$

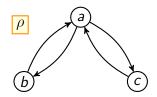
 $[b]_{
ho} = \{a\}$
 $[c]_{
ho} = \{a\}$

- Klase čine particiju $\mathcal{P} = \{\{b,c\},\{a\}\}$ skupa $A = \{a,b,c\}$.
- Particija \mathcal{P} ne definira relaciju ρ , nego relaciju ekvivalencije τ .

Relacija au na skupu $A = \{a, b, c\}$

T a c

$$[a]_{\tau} = \{a\}$$



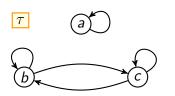
(Lijeve) klase elemenata

$$[a]_{\rho} = \{b, c\}$$

 $[b]_{\rho} = \{a\}$
 $[c]_{\rho} = \{a\}$

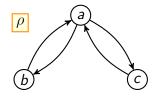
- Klase čine particiju $\mathcal{P} = \{\{b, c\}, \{a\}\}$ skupa $A = \{a, b, c\}$.
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Relacija τ na skupu $A = \{a, b, c\}$



$$[a]_{ au} = \{a\}$$

 $[b]_{ au} =$



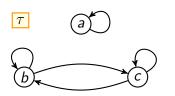
(Lijeve) klase elemenata

$$[a]_{
ho} = \{b, c\}$$

 $[b]_{
ho} = \{a\}$
 $[c]_{
ho} = \{a\}$

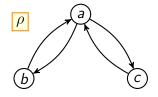
- Klase čine particiju $\mathcal{P} = \{\{b, c\}, \{a\}\}$ skupa $A = \{a, b, c\}$.
- Particija \mathcal{P} ne definira relaciju ρ , nego relaciju ekvivalencije τ .

Relacija τ na skupu $A = \{a, b, c\}$



$$[a]_{ au} = \{a\}$$

 $[b]_{ au} = \{b,c\}$



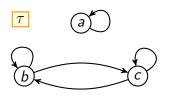
(Lijeve) klase elemenata

$$[a]_{
ho} = \{b, c\}$$

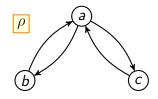
 $[b]_{
ho} = \{a\}$
 $[c]_{
ho} = \{a\}$

- Klase čine particiju $\mathcal{P} = \{\{b, c\}, \{a\}\}$ skupa $A = \{a, b, c\}$.
- Particija \mathcal{P} ne definira relaciju ρ , nego relaciju ekvivalencije τ .

Relacija τ na skupu $A = \{a, b, c\}$



$$[a]_{ au}=\{a\}$$
 $[b]_{ au}=\{b,c\}$ $[c]_{ au}=$



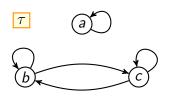
(Lijeve) klase elemenata

$$[a]_{\rho} = \{b, c\}$$

 $[b]_{\rho} = \{a\}$
 $[c]_{\rho} = \{a\}$

- Klase čine particiju $\mathcal{P} = \{\{b,c\},\{a\}\}$ skupa $A = \{a,b,c\}$.
- Particija \mathcal{P} ne definira relaciju ρ , nego relaciju ekvivalencije τ .

Relacija τ na skupu $A = \{a, b, c\}$



$$[a]_{\tau} = \{a\}$$

 $[b]_{\tau} = \{b, c\}$
 $[c]_{\tau} = \{b, c\}$

Neka je ρ refleksivna relacija na skupu A koja zadovoljava sljedeći uvjet:

(♣) Lijeve klase svaka dva elementa iz skupa A su međusobno jednake ili disjunktne.

Tada je ρ relacija ekvivalencije na skupu A.

Neka je ρ refleksivna relacija na skupu A koja zadovoljava sljedeći uvjet:

(♣) Lijeve klase svaka dva elementa iz skupa A su međusobno jednake ili disjunktne.

Tada je ρ relacija ekvivalencije na skupu A.



Domaća zadaća.

Dokažite navedenu simpatičnu tvrdnju.

četvrti zadatak

Zadatak 4

Na skupu $\mathbb Z$ definirana je relacija $\sim s$

$$a \sim b \iff a^2 - b^2 \text{ je djeljiv s 3.}$$

- a) Dokažite da je \sim relacija ekvivalencije na skupu \mathbb{Z} .
- b) Odredite klasu elementa 0 i klasu elementa 1.
- c) Odredite kvocijentni skup \mathbb{Z}/\sim .

$a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$

Rješenje

a) Treba provjeriti da je \sim refleksivna, simetrična i tranzitivna relacija.

Refleksivnost

$$(\forall a \in \mathbb{Z})(a \sim a)$$

 $a \sim a$

Refleksivnost
$$(\forall a \in \mathbb{Z})(a \sim a)$$

$$a \sim a \Leftrightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - a^2$$

Refleksivnost
$$(\forall a \in \mathbb{Z})(a \sim a)$$

$$a \sim a \Leftrightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - a^2 \Leftrightarrow 3 \mid 0$$

a) Treba provjeriti da je \sim refleksivna, simetrična i tranzitivna relacija.

Refleksivnost
$$(\forall a \in \mathbb{Z})(a \sim a)$$

$$a \sim a \Leftrightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - a^2 \Leftrightarrow 3 \mid 0$$

Simetričnost

$$(orall a,b\in\mathbb{Z})ig(a\sim b\ \Rightarrow\ b\sim aig)$$

a) Treba provjeriti da je \sim refleksivna, simetrična i tranzitivna relacija.

Refleksivnost
$$(\forall a \in \mathbb{Z})(a \sim a)$$

$$a \sim a \Leftrightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - a^2 \Leftrightarrow 3 \mid 0$$

Simetričnost

$$(\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z})(a \sim b \Rightarrow b \sim a)$$

 $a \sim b$

$$a \sim a \Leftrightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - a^2 \Leftrightarrow 3 \mid 0$$

Simetričnost
$$(\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z})(a \sim b \Rightarrow b \sim a)$$

$$a \sim b \implies 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

Refleksivnost
$$(\forall a \in \mathbb{Z})(a \sim a)$$

$$a \sim a \Leftrightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - a^2 \Leftrightarrow 3 \mid 0$$

$$a \sim b \Rightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - b^2 \Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, a^2 - b^2 = 3k$$

Refleksivnost
$$(\forall a \in \mathbb{Z})(a \sim a)$$

$$a \sim a \Leftrightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - a^2 \Leftrightarrow 3 \mid 0$$

Simetričnost
$$(\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z})(a \sim b \Rightarrow b \sim a)$$

$$a \sim b \ \Rightarrow \ 3 \mid a^2 - b^2 \ \Rightarrow \ \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, \ a^2 - b^2 = 3k \ \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 - a^2 = 3 \cdot (-k)$$

$$a \sim a \Leftrightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - a^2 \Leftrightarrow 3 \mid 0$$

$$a \sim b \Rightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - b^2 \Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, \ a^2 - b^2 = 3k \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 - a^2 = 3 \cdot \underbrace{(-k)} \Rightarrow 3 \mid b^2 - a^2$$

$$\in \mathbb{Z}$$

$a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$

Rješenje

$$a \sim a \Leftrightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - a^2 \Leftrightarrow 3 \mid 0$$

$$a \sim b \ \Rightarrow \ 3 \mid a^2 - b^2 \ \Rightarrow \ \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, \ a^2 - b^2 = 3k \ \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow b^2 - a^2 = 3 \cdot \underbrace{(-k)}_{a} \Rightarrow 3 \mid b^2 - a^2 \Rightarrow b \sim a$$

$$\in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z})((a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a \sim c)$$

$$(\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z})((a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a \sim c)$$

$$(a \sim b) \wedge (b \sim c)$$

$$a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$\big(\forall a,b,c\in\mathbb{Z}\big)\big((a\sim b)\wedge(b\sim c)\ \Rightarrow\ a\sim c\big)$$

$$(a \sim b) \wedge (b \sim c) \Rightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$\big(\forall a,b,c\in\mathbb{Z}\big)\big((a\sim b)\wedge(b\sim c)\ \Rightarrow\ a\sim c\big)$$

$$(a \sim b) \wedge (b \sim c) \Rightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - b^2 \wedge$$

Tranzitivnost
$$(\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z})((a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a \sim c)$$

$$(a \sim b) \wedge (b \sim c) \implies 3 \mid a^2 - b^2 \wedge 3 \mid b^2 - c^2$$

Tranzitivnost
$$(\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z})((a \sim b) \land (b \sim c) \Rightarrow a \sim c)$$

$$(a \sim b) \wedge (b \sim c) \Rightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - b^2 \wedge 3 \mid b^2 - c^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$(a \sim b) \wedge (b \sim c) \Rightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - b^2 \wedge 3 \mid b^2 - c^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}, \ a^2 - b^2 = 3k_1,$$

$$a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$(a \sim b) \wedge (b \sim c) \Rightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - b^2 \wedge 3 \mid b^2 - c^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}, \ a^2 - b^2 = 3k_1, \ b^2 - c^2 = 3k_2$$

$$a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$(a \sim b) \wedge (b \sim c) \Rightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - b^2 \wedge 3 \mid b^2 - c^2 \Rightarrow$$

 $\Rightarrow \exists k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}, \ \underline{a^2 - b^2 = 3k_1, \ b^2 - c^2 = 3k_2} \Rightarrow$

 $\Rightarrow (a^2 - b^2) + (b^2 - c^2) = 3k_1 + 3k_2$

$$a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$(a \sim b) \wedge (b \sim c) \Rightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - b^2 \wedge 3 \mid b^2 - c^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}, \underbrace{a^2 - b^2 = 3k_1, b^2 - c^2 = 3k_2}_{+} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^2 - b^2) + (b^2 - c^2) = 3k_1 + 3k_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 - c^2 = 3(k_1 + k_2)$$

$$a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$(a \sim b) \wedge (b \sim c) \Rightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - b^2 \wedge 3 \mid b^2 - c^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}, \underbrace{a^2 - b^2 = 3k_1, b^2 - c^2 = 3k_2}_{+} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^2 - b^2) + (b^2 - c^2) = 3k_1 + 3k_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 - c^2 = 3(\underbrace{k_1 + k_2}_{\mathbb{Z}}) \Rightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - c^2$$

$$a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$(a \sim b) \wedge (b \sim c) \Rightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - b^2 \wedge 3 \mid b^2 - c^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}, \underbrace{a^2 - b^2 = 3k_1, b^2 - c^2 = 3k_2}_{+} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^2 - b^2) + (b^2 - c^2) = 3k_1 + 3k_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a^2 - c^2 = 3(\underbrace{k_1 + k_2}_{-}) \Rightarrow 3 \mid a^2 - c^2 \Rightarrow a \sim c$$

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim a\}$$

$$a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

b)
$$[0]_{\sim} =$$

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim a\} \quad a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$[0]_{\sim} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim 0 \right\}$$

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim a\} \quad a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$[0]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2 - 0^2\}$$

$$a]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim a\}$$

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim a\}$$

$$a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

b)
$$[0]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2 - 0^2\} = 0$$

 $= \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2\}$

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim a\} \quad a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

b)
$$[0]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2 - 0^2\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2\}$$

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim a\} \quad a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

b)
$$[0]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2 - 0^2\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2\}$$

Tvrdnju smo dokazali ranije za prirodne brojeve.

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim a\} \mid a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

b)
$$[0]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2 - 0^2\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2\}$$

- Tvrdnju smo dokazali ranije za prirodne brojeve.
- Svi ponuđeni dokazi od ranije potpuno analogno prolaze i u slučaju cijelih brojeva.

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim a\}$$
 $a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$

$$a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

b)
$$[0]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2 - 0^2\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x\}$$

- Tvrdnju smo dokazali ranije za prirodne brojeve.
- Svi ponuđeni dokazi od ranije potpuno analogno prolaze i u slučaju cijelih brojeva.

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim a\}$$
 $a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$

$$a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

b)
$$[0]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2 - 0^2\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x\} = 3\mathbb{Z}$$

- Tvrdnju smo dokazali ranije za prirodne brojeve.
- Svi ponuđeni dokazi od ranije potpuno analogno prolaze i u slučaju cijelih brojeva.

$$\boxed{[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim a\}} \qquad a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$[1]_{\sim} =$$

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim a\}$$

$$a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$[1]_{\sim} = \{ x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim 1 \}$$

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim a\} \quad a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$[1]_{\sim} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim 1 \right\} =$$
$$= \left\{ x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2 - 1^2 \right\}$$

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim a\} \quad a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$[1]_{\sim} = \{ x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim 1 \} =$$

$$= \{ x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2 - 1^2 \} = \{ x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2 - 1 \}$$

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim a\} \mid a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$[1]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim 1\} =$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2 - 1^2\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2 - 1\} =$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, x^2 = 3k + 1\}$$

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim a\}$$
 $a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$

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$$[1]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim 1\} =$$

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$$= \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, x^2 = 3k + 1\}$$

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim a\}$$
 $a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$

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$$[1]_{\sim} = \{ x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim 1 \} =$$

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$$= \{ x \in \mathbb{Z} : \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, x^2 = 3k + 1 \} = \{ x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \nmid x \}$$

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim a\}$$
 $a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$

$$a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$[1]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim 1\} =$$

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$$= (3\mathbb{Z} + 1) \cup (3\mathbb{Z} + 2)$$

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim a\}$$
 $a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$

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$$[1]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim 1\} =$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2 - 1^2\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2 - 1\} =$$

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$$= (3\mathbb{Z} + 1) \cup (3\mathbb{Z} + 2) = \mathbb{Z} \setminus 3\mathbb{Z}$$

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim a\}$$

$$[a]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim a\} \qquad a \sim b \iff 3 \mid a^2 - b^2$$

$$[1]_{\sim} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \sim 1\} =$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2 - 1^2\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \mid x^2 - 1\} =$$

$$= \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, x^2 = 3k + 1\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 3 \nmid x\} =$$

$$= (3\mathbb{Z} + 1) \cup (3\mathbb{Z} + 2) = \mathbb{Z} \setminus 3\mathbb{Z}$$

Dokažimo još navedenu tvrdnju koju smo ovdje koristili.

 \implies (3 \(\psi x \Rightarrow x^2\) pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1)

 \implies (3 \(\psi x \Rightarrow x^2\) pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1)

Pretpostavimo da $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ nije djeljiv s 3.

 \implies $(3 \nmid x \Rightarrow x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1})$

 \implies $(3 \nmid x \Rightarrow x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1})$

Pretpostavimo da $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ nije djeljiv s 3. Razlikujemo dva slučaja.

• x = 3k + 1 za neki $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\implies$$
 $(3 \nmid x \Rightarrow x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1})$

•
$$x = 3k + 1$$
 za neki $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$x = 3k + 1$$

$$\implies$$
 (3 \(\psi x \Rightarrow x^2\) pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1)

•
$$x = 3k + 1$$
 za neki $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$x = 3k + 1 \implies x^2 = 9k^2 + 6k + 1$$

$$x \in \mathbb{Z}, 3 \nmid x \Leftrightarrow x^2$$
 pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1

$$\implies$$
 $(3 \nmid x \Rightarrow x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1})$

•
$$x = 3k + 1$$
 za neki $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$x = 3k + 1 \implies x^2 = 9k^2 + 6k + 1 = 3 \cdot (3k^2 + 2k) + 1$$

$$\implies$$
 $(3 \nmid x \Rightarrow x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1})$

•
$$x = 3k + 1$$
 za neki $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$x = 3k + 1 \implies x^2 = 9k^2 + 6k + 1 = 3 \cdot (3k^2 + 2k) + 1 \implies$$

 $\Rightarrow x^2$ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1

$$\implies$$
 $(3 \nmid x \Rightarrow x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1})$

•
$$x=3k+1$$
 za neki $k\in\mathbb{Z}$
$$x=3k+1 \ \Rightarrow \ x^2=9k^2+6k+1=3\cdot (3k^2+2k)+1 \ \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1}$$

•
$$x = 3k + 2$$
 za neki $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\implies$$
 $(3 \nmid x \Rightarrow x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1})$

•
$$x=3k+1$$
 za neki $k\in\mathbb{Z}$
$$x=3k+1 \ \Rightarrow \ x^2=9k^2+6k+1=3\cdot (3k^2+2k)+1 \ \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1}$$

•
$$x = 3k + 2$$
 za neki $k \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $x = 3k + 2$

$$x \in \mathbb{Z}, 3 \nmid x \Leftrightarrow x^2$$
 pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1

$$\implies$$
 (3 \(\psi x \Rightarrow x^2\) pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1)

•
$$x=3k+1$$
 za neki $k\in\mathbb{Z}$
$$x=3k+1 \ \Rightarrow \ x^2=9k^2+6k+1=3\cdot (3k^2+2k)+1 \ \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1}$$

•
$$x = 3k + 2$$
 za neki $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$x = 3k + 2 \implies x^2 = 9k^2 + 12k + 4$$

$$\implies$$
 (3 \(\psi x \Rightarrow x^2\) pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1)

•
$$x=3k+1$$
 za neki $k\in\mathbb{Z}$
$$x=3k+1 \ \Rightarrow \ x^2=9k^2+6k+1=3\cdot (3k^2+2k)+1 \ \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1}$$

•
$$x = 3k + 2$$
 za neki $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $3 + 1$ $x = 3k + 2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 9k^2 + 12k + 4 = 3 \cdot (3k^2 + 4k + 1) + 1$

$$\implies$$
 (3 \(\psi x \Rightarrow x^2\) pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1)

•
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$$\Rightarrow \ x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1}$$

•
$$x = 3k + 2$$
 za neki $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ $3 + 1$ $x = 3k + 2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 9k^2 + 12k + (4) = 3 \cdot (3k^2 + 4k + 1) + 1 \Rightarrow 3k + 2 \Rightarrow x^2$ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1

 $(x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak } 1 \Rightarrow 3 \nmid x)$

 $x \in \mathbb{Z}, 3 \nmid x \iff x^2$ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1

 $(x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak } 1 \Rightarrow 3 \nmid x)$

Dokazujemo kontrapoziciju:

 $(x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak } 1 \Rightarrow 3 \nmid x)$

Dokazujemo kontrapoziciju:

 $3 \mid x \Rightarrow x^2$ pri dijeljenju s 3 ne daje ostatak 1

$$(x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak } 1 \Rightarrow 3 \nmid x)$$

Dokazujemo kontrapoziciju:

$$3 \mid x \Rightarrow x^2$$
 pri dijeljenju s 3 ne daje ostatak 1

Pretpostavimo da je $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ djeljiv s 3.

$$(x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak } 1 \Rightarrow 3 \nmid x)$$

Dokazujemo kontrapoziciju:

$$3 \mid x \Rightarrow x^2$$
 pri dijeljenju s 3 ne daje ostatak 1

$$x \in \mathbb{Z}, 3 \nmid x \Leftrightarrow x^2$$
 pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1

$$(x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak } 1 \Rightarrow 3 \nmid x)$$

$$3 \mid x \Rightarrow x^2$$
 pri dijeljenju s 3 ne daje ostatak 1

$$x = 3k$$

$$x \in \mathbb{Z}, 3 \nmid x \Leftrightarrow x^2$$
 pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1

$$(x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak } 1 \Rightarrow 3 \nmid x)$$

$$3 \mid x \Rightarrow x^2$$
 pri dijeljenju s 3 ne daje ostatak 1

$$x = 3k \Rightarrow x^2 = 9k^2$$

$$x \in \mathbb{Z}, 3 \nmid x \Leftrightarrow x^2$$
 pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1

$$\leftarrow$$
 $(x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak } 1 \Rightarrow 3 \nmid x)$

$$3 \mid x \Rightarrow x^2$$
 pri dijeljenju s 3 ne daje ostatak 1

$$x = 3k \implies x^2 = 9k^2 \implies x^2 = 3 \cdot (3k^2)$$

$$x \in \mathbb{Z}, 3 \nmid x \Leftrightarrow x^2$$
 pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1

$$(x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak } 1 \Rightarrow 3 \nmid x)$$

$$3 \mid x \Rightarrow x^2$$
 pri dijeljenju s 3 ne daje ostatak 1

Pretpostavimo da je $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ djeljiv s 3. Tada je x = 3k za neki $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$x = 3k \Rightarrow x^2 = 9k^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 3 \cdot \underbrace{(3k^2)}_{\in \mathbb{Z}}$$

Dakle, x^2 je djeljiv s 3.

$$x \in \mathbb{Z}, 3 \nmid x \Leftrightarrow x^2$$
 pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak 1

$$(x^2 \text{ pri dijeljenju s 3 daje ostatak } 1 \Rightarrow 3 \nmid x)$$

$$3 \mid x \Rightarrow x^2$$
 pri dijeljenju s 3 ne daje ostatak 1

Pretpostavimo da je $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ djeljiv s 3. Tada je x = 3k za neki $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$x = 3k \Rightarrow x^2 = 9k^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 3 \cdot \underbrace{(3k^2)}_{\in \mathbb{Z}}$$

Dakle, x^2 je djeljiv s 3. Stoga x^2 pri dijeljenju s 3 ne daje ostatak 1.

$$[0]_{\sim}=3\mathbb{Z}$$

$$[1]_\sim=\mathbb{Z}\setminus 3\mathbb{Z}$$

$$[0]_{\sim} = 3\mathbb{Z}$$

$$[1]_{\sim} = \mathbb{Z} \setminus 3\mathbb{Z}$$

Kako je \sim relacija ekvivalencije na skupu $\mathbb Z$ i

$$[0]_{\sim} \cup [1]_{\sim} = \mathbb{Z},$$

$$[0]_{\sim} = 3\mathbb{Z}$$
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zaključujemo da se kvocijentni skup sastoji od samo dvije klase, tj.

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Kako je \sim relacija ekvivalencije na skupu $\mathbb Z$ i

$$[0]_{\sim} \cup [1]_{\sim} = \mathbb{Z},$$

zaključujemo da se kvocijentni skup sastoji od samo dvije klase, tj.

$$\mathbb{Z}/\sim = \{3\mathbb{Z}, \, \mathbb{Z} \setminus 3\mathbb{Z}\}.$$

Parcijalni uređaj i Hasseovi dijagrami

Algoritam za ručno crtanje Hasseovih dijagrama

- 1) Pronađi matricu incidencije zadanog parcijalnog uređaja.
- 2) Dvostruko zaokruži sve jedinice na glavnoj dijagonali.
- 3) Ponavljaj redom sljedeće korake tako dugo dok sve jedinice u matrici incidencije ne budu dvostruko zaokružene.
 - 3.1 Traži stupce u matrici incidencije čije su sve jedinice jednostruko ili dvostruko zaokružene i ubaci pripadne elemente na sljedeći nivo u Hasseovom dijagramu.
 - 3.2 Jednostruko zaokruži sve nezaokružene jedinice u svim retcima od elemenata koji su upravo ubačeni u Hasseov dijagram.
 - 3.3 Provjeri sve jednostruko zaokružene jedinice koje se nalaze u retcima i stupcima do sada ubačenih elemenata u Hasseov dijagram i po potrebi dodaj odgovarajuće bridove u Hasseov dijagram, a nakon provjere sve takve jedinice dvostruko zaokruži.

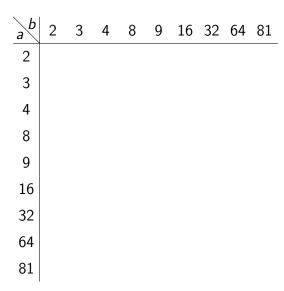
peti zadatak

Zadatak 5

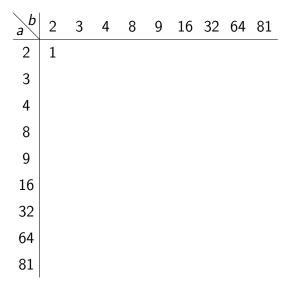
Na skupu $T = \{2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 16, 32, 64, 81\}$ definirana je relacija parcijalnog uređaja \preccurlyeq na sljedeći način:

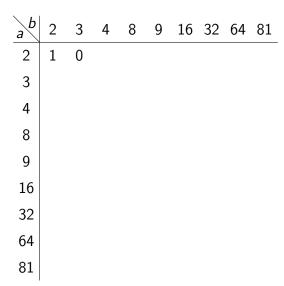
$$a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r \text{ za neki } r \in \mathbb{N}.$$

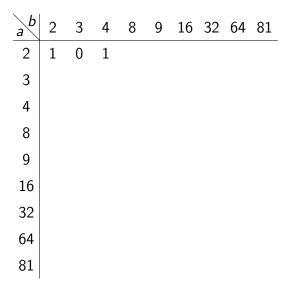
- a) Odredite matricu incidencije zadanog parcijalnog uređaja.
- b) Odredite najveći, najmanji, minimalne i maksimalne elemente u parcijalno uređenom skupu T.
- c) Nacrtajte Hasseov dijagram parcijalno uređenog skupa T.
- d) Odredite supremum i infimum podskupova $\{4,8\}$ i $\{4,8,32\}$.
- e) Je li parcijalno uređen skup T mreža? Objasnite.



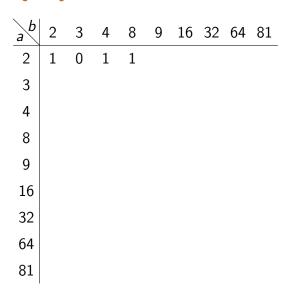
$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$



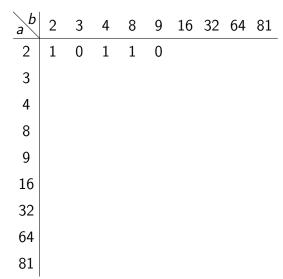


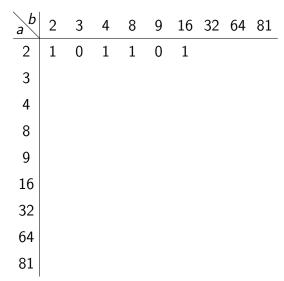


$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$

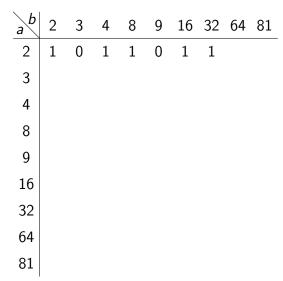


$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$

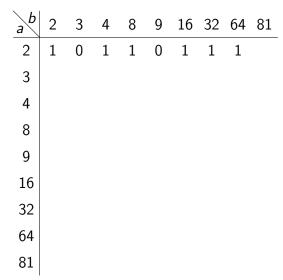




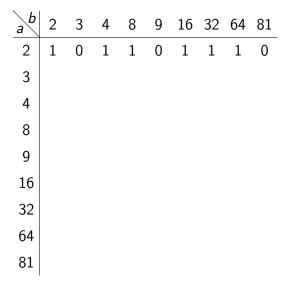
$$a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$



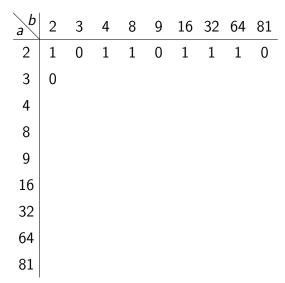
$$a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$



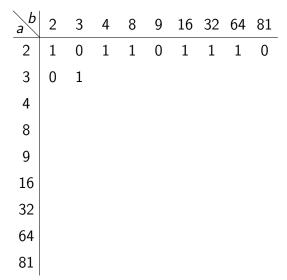
$$a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$



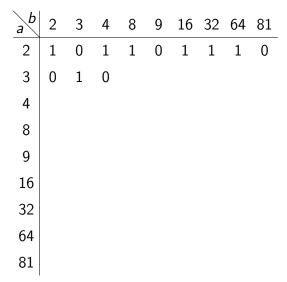
$$a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$

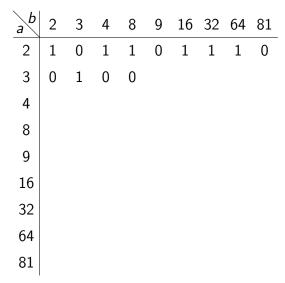


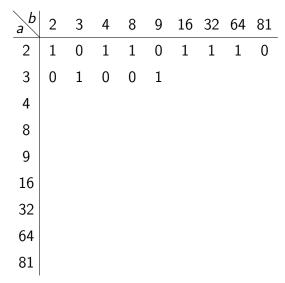
$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$

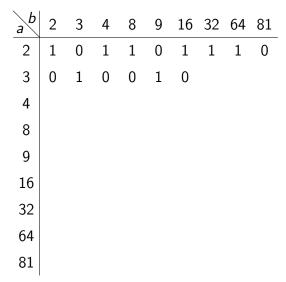


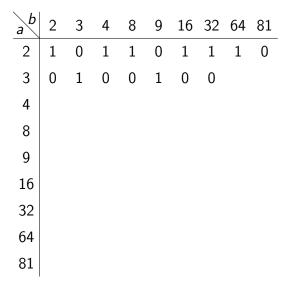
$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$

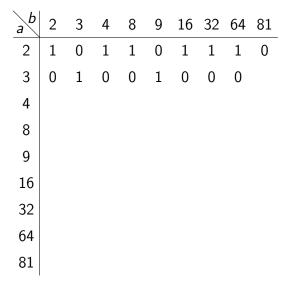


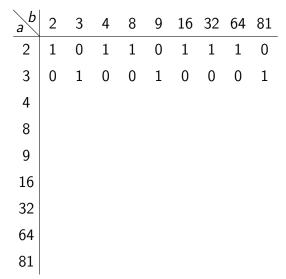


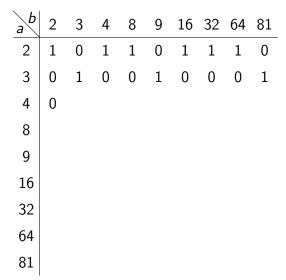




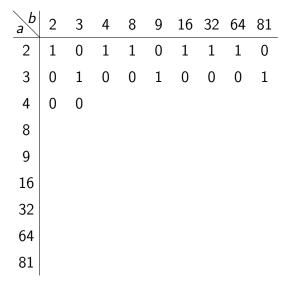


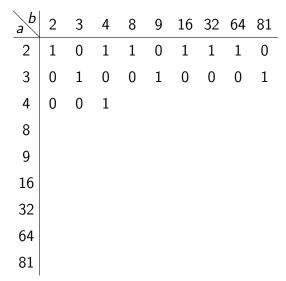




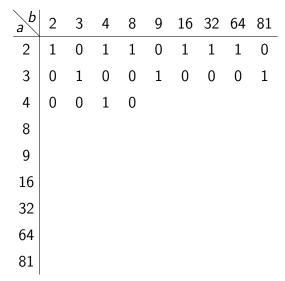


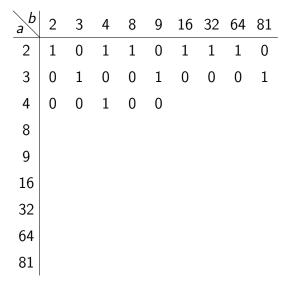
$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$

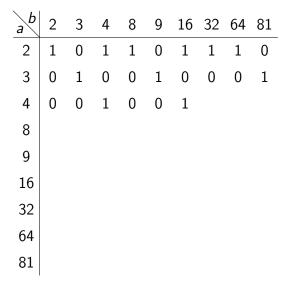


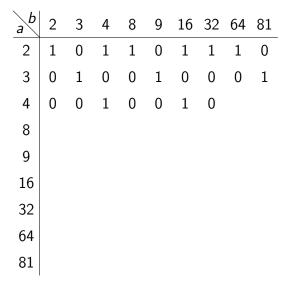


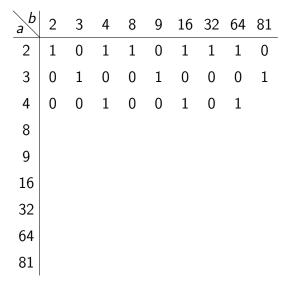
$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$



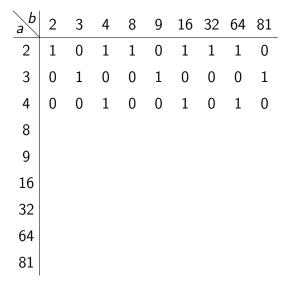




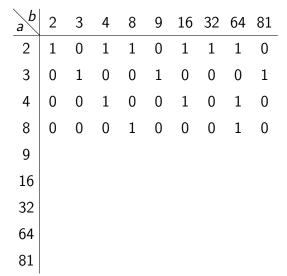




$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$



$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$



ab	2	3	4	8	9	16	32	64	81
2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
16									
32									
64									
81									

ab	2	3	4	8	9	16	32	64	81	
2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	
3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	
8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
32										
64										
81										

ab	2	3	4	8	9	16	32	64	81
2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
16						1			0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
64									
21									

$$a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r \text{ za neki } r \in \mathbb{N}$$

ab	2	3	4	8	9	16	32	64	81
2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
4	0		1	0	0	1	0	1	0
	0	0	0	1	0	0		1	
			0					0	1
16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
81									

$$a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r \text{ za neki } r \in \mathbb{N}$$

ab	2	3	4	8	9	16	32	64	81
2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

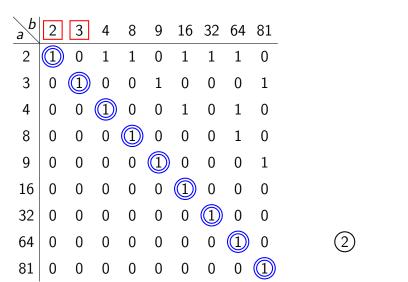
$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$

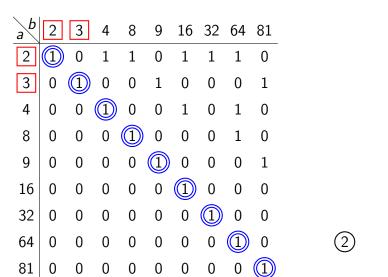
$\setminus b$		2	4	0	^	1.0	20	<i>C</i> 4	01
a	2	3							
2				1					
3	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
9	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1
16	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

$$a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r \operatorname{\mathsf{za}} \operatorname{\mathsf{neki}} r \in \mathbb{N}$$

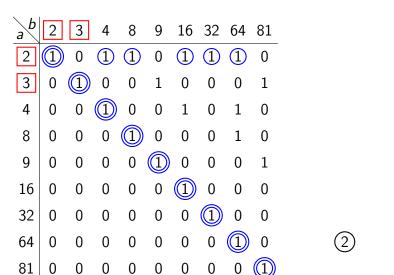
ab	2	3	4	8	9	16	32	64	81
2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
3	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4	0	0		0	0	1	0	1	0
8	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	0
9	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1
16	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

$$a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r \text{ za neki } r \in \mathbb{N}$$

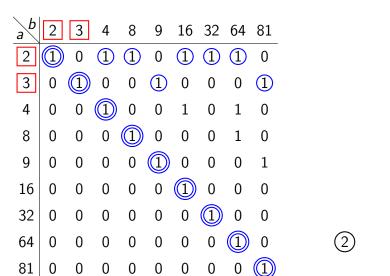




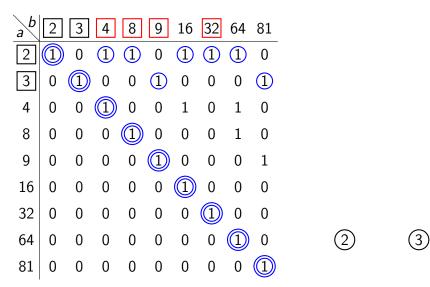
$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$



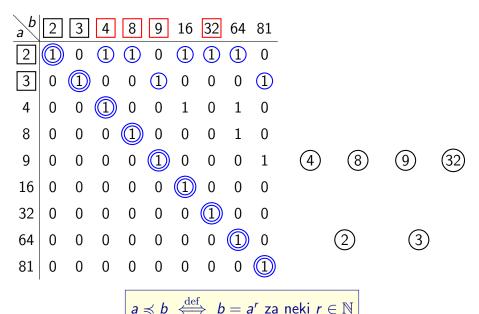
$$a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r \operatorname{\mathsf{za}} \operatorname{\mathsf{neki}} r \in \mathbb{N}$$

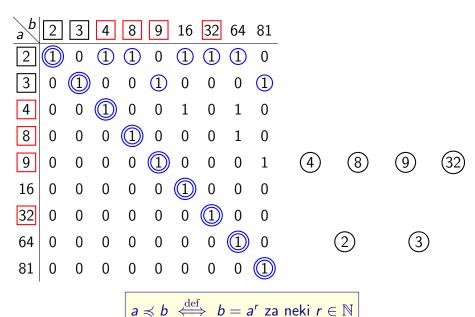


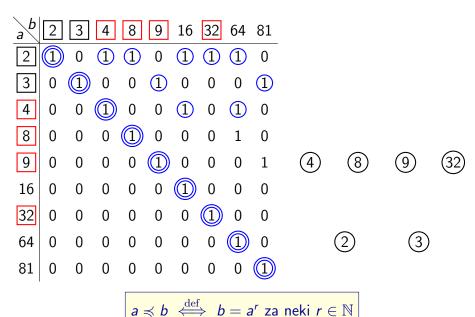
 $a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$ za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$

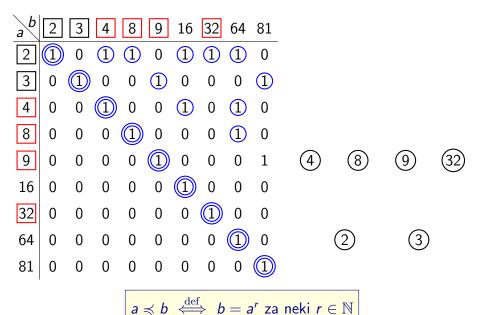


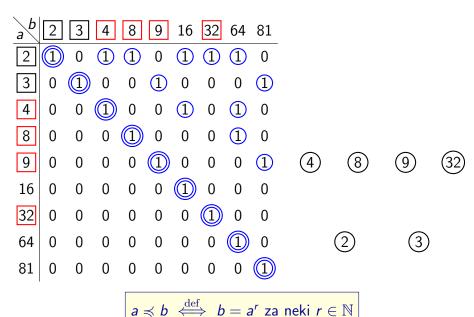
 $a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$ za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$

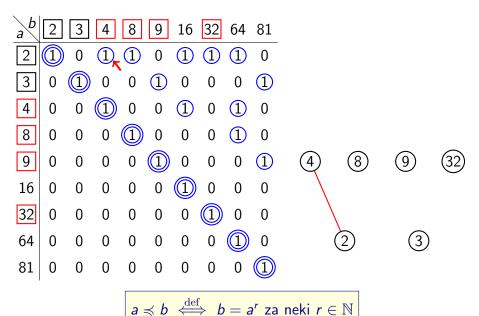


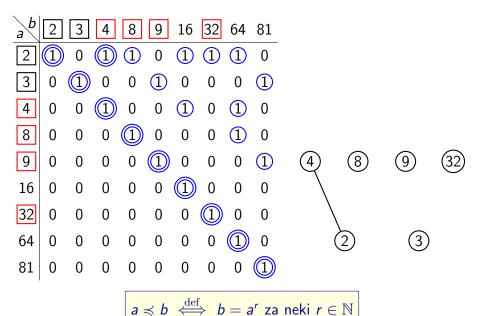


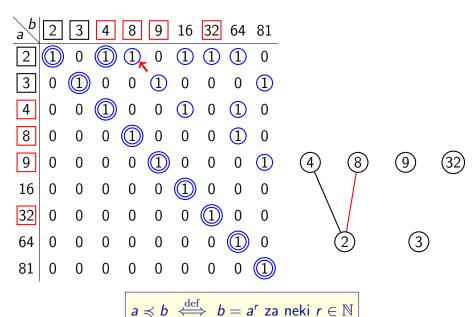


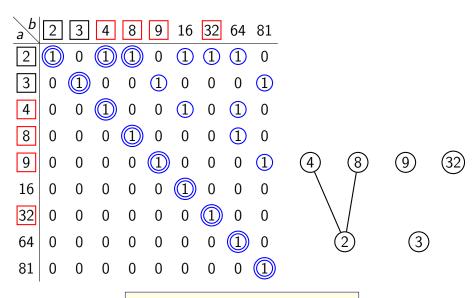




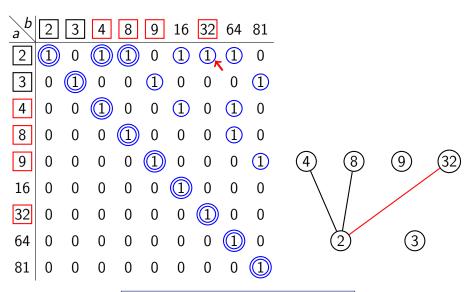


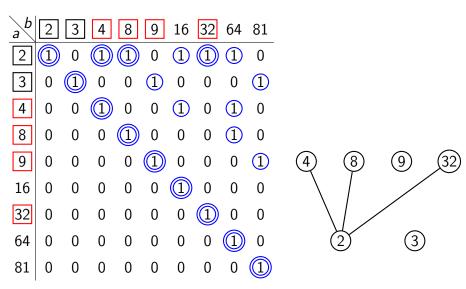


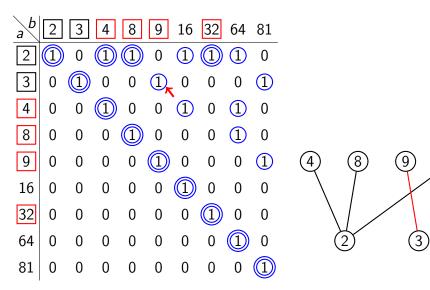




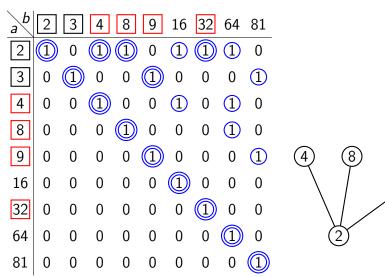
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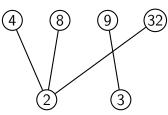




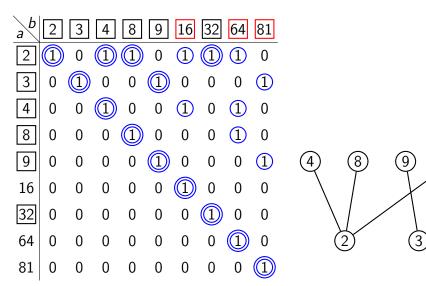


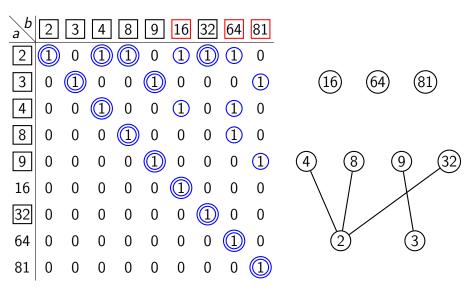
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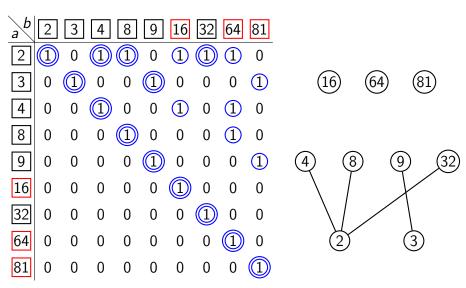


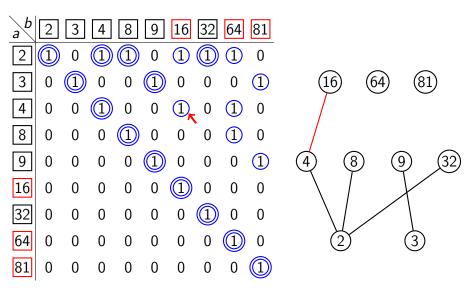


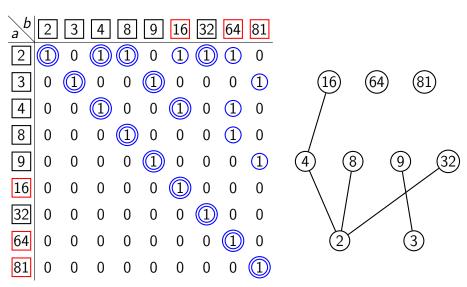
 $a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r \text{ za neki } r \in \mathbb{N}$

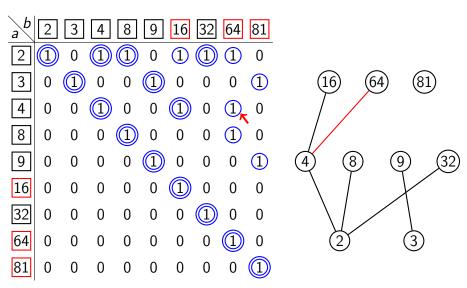


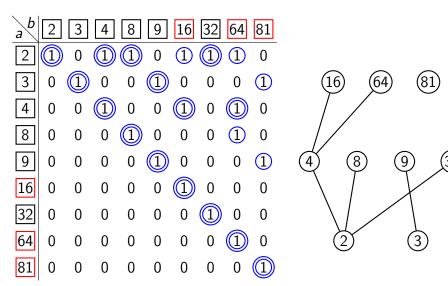


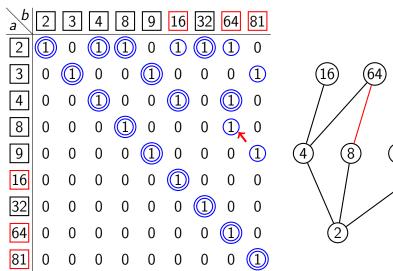


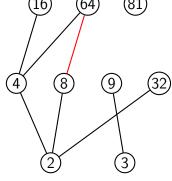




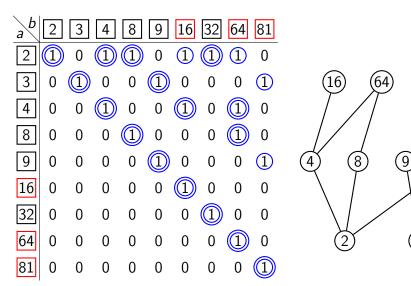




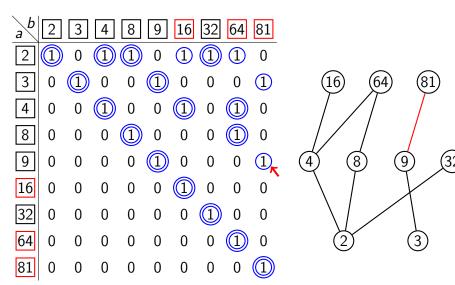


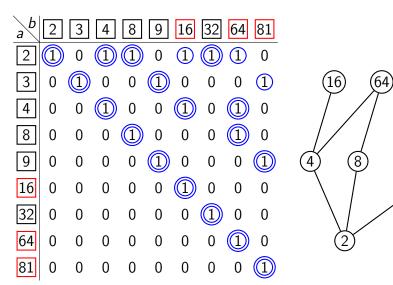


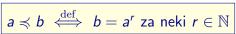
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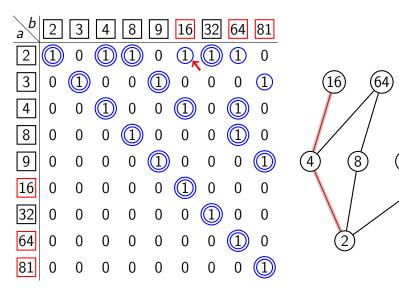


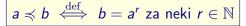
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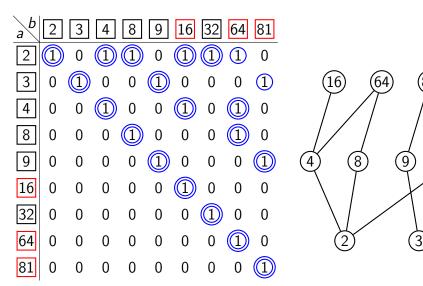


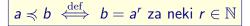


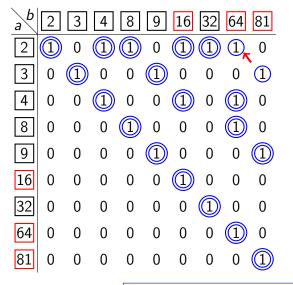


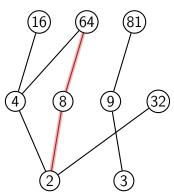




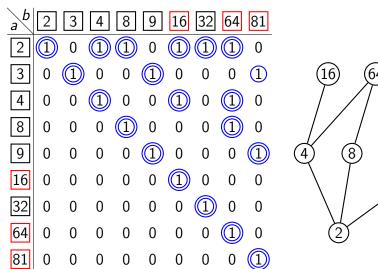


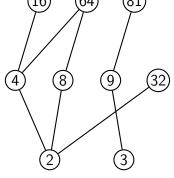




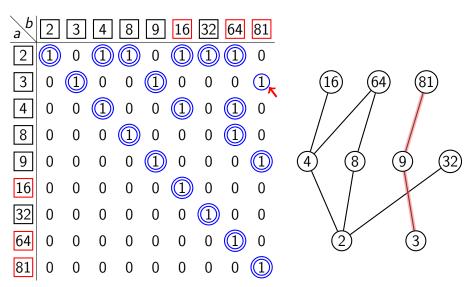


 $a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$ za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$

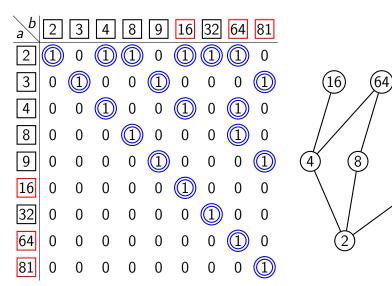


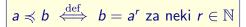


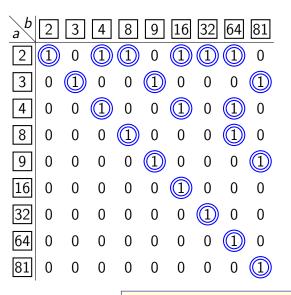
 $a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r \text{ za neki } r \in \mathbb{N}$



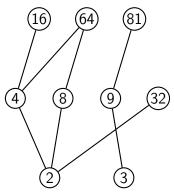
 $a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$ za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$



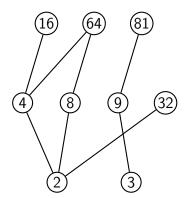


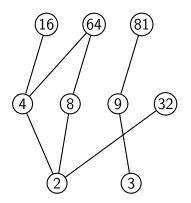


Hasseov dijagram

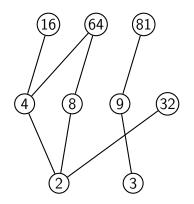


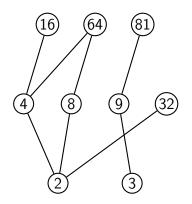
 $a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r \operatorname{\mathsf{za}} \operatorname{\mathsf{neki}} r \in \mathbb{N}$



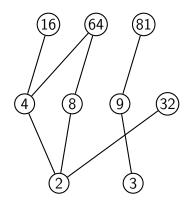


Najmanji element

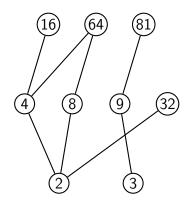




Minimalni elementi

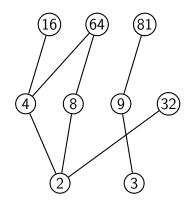


Minimalni elementi 2,3



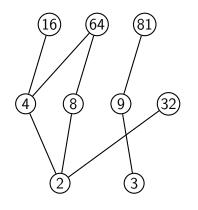
Minimalni elementi 2

Najveći element



Minimalni elementi 2,3

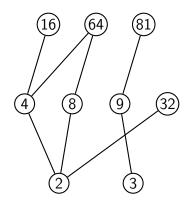
Najveći element ne postoji



Minimalni elementi 2,3

Najveći element ne postoji

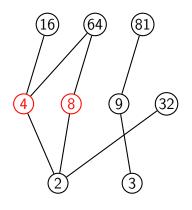
Maksimalni elementi



Minimalni elementi 2,3

Najveći element ne postoji

Maksimalni elementi 16, 64, 81, 32



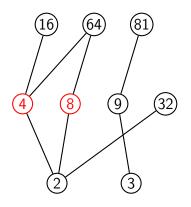
• Podskup {4,8}

Najmanji element ne postoji

Minimalni elementi 2,3

Najveći element ne postoji

Maksimalni elementi 16, 64, 81, 32



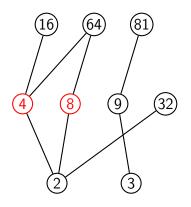
Minimalni elementi 2,3

Najveći element ne postoji

Maksimalni elementi 16, 64, 81, 32

• Podskup {4,8}

Donje međe



Minimalni elementi 2,3

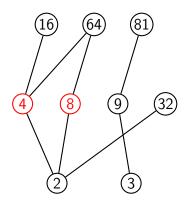
Najveći element ne postoji

Maksimalni elementi 16, 64, 81, 32

• Podskup {4,8}

Donje međe 2

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Minimalni elementi 2,3

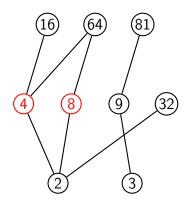
Najveći element ne postoji

Maksimalni elementi 16, 64, 81, 32

• Podskup {4,8}

Donje međe 2

Gornje međe



Minimalni elementi 2,3

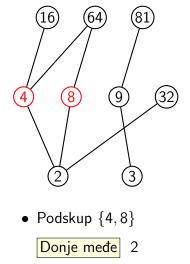
Najveći element ne postoji

Maksimalni elementi 16, 64, 81, 32

• Podskup {4,8}

Donje međe 2

Gornje međe



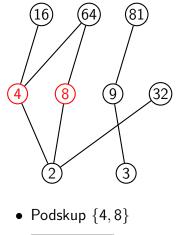
Minimalni elementi 2,3

Najveći element ne postoji

Maksimalni elementi 16,64,81,32

Gornje međe 64

 $\inf \{4,8\} = 2$



Minimalni elementi 2,3

Najveći element ne postoji

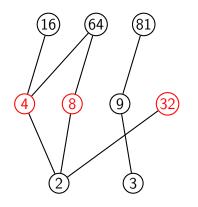
Maksimalni elementi 16, 64, 81, 32

Donje međe 2

Gornje međe 64

 $inf \left\{ 4,8 \right\} = 2$

 $\sup \{4,8\} = 64$



Minimalni elementi 2,3

Najveći element ne postoji

Maksimalni elementi 16, 64, 81, 32

• Podskup {4,8}

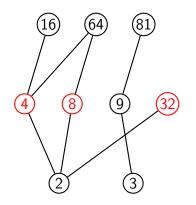
Donje međe 2

Gornje međe 64

 $inf\left\{ 4,8\right\} =2$

 $\sup \{4, 8\} = 64$

• Podskup {4, 8, 32}



Minimalni elementi 2,3

Najveći element ne postoji

Maksimalni elementi 16, 64, 81, 32

• Podskup {4,8}

Donje međe 2

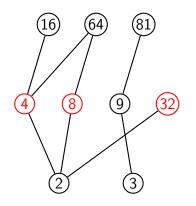
Gornje međe 6

 $inf\left\{ 4,8\right\} =2$

 $\sup \{4,8\} = 64$

• Podskup {4, 8, 32}

Donje međe



Minimalni elementi 2,3

Najveći element ne postoji

Maksimalni elementi 16, 64, 81, 32

• Podskup {4,8}

Donje međe 2

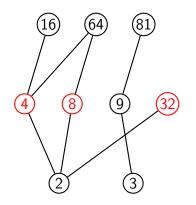
Gornje međe 64

 $inf \left\{ 4,8 \right\} = 2$

 $\sup \{4, 8\} = 64$

• Podskup {4, 8, 32}

Donje međe 2



Minimalni elementi 2,3

Najveći element ne postoji

Maksimalni elementi 16, 64, 81, 32

• Podskup {4,8}

Donje međe 2

Gornje međe 64

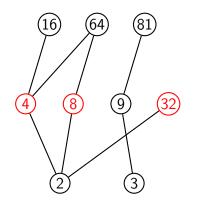
 $inf\left\{ 4,8\right\} =2$

 $\sup \{4, 8\} = 64$

• Podskup {4, 8, 32}

Donje međe 2

Gornje međe



Minimalni elementi 2,3

Najveći element ne postoji

Maksimalni elementi 16, 64, 81, 32

• Podskup {4,8}

Donje međe 2

Gornje međe 64

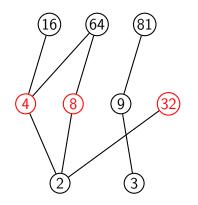
 $\inf \{4,8\} = 2$

 $\sup \{4, 8\} = 64$

• Podskup {4, 8, 32}

Donje međe 2

Gornje međe ne postoje



Minimalni elementi 2,3

Najveći element ne postoji

Maksimalni elementi 16, 64, 81, 32

• Podskup {4,8}

Donje međe 2

Gornje međe 64

 $inf \left\{ 4,8 \right\} = 2$

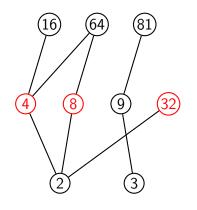
 $\sup \{4, 8\} = 64$

• Podskup {4, 8, 32}

Donje međe 2

Gornje međe ne postoje

 $\inf \{4, 8, 32\} = 2$



Minimalni elementi 2,3

Najveći element ne postoji

Maksimalni elementi 16, 64, 81, 32

• Podskup {4,8}

Donje međe 2

Gornje međe 64

 $inf \left\{ 4,8 \right\} = 2$

 $\sup \{4, 8\} = 64$

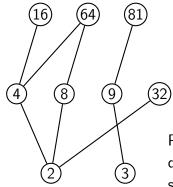
• Podskup {4, 8, 32}

Donje međe 2

Gornje međe ne postoje

 $\inf \{4, 8, 32\} = 2$

 $\sup \{4, 8, 32\}$ ne postoji



• Podskup {4,8}

Donje međe 2

Gornje međe 64

$$\inf \{4,8\} = 2$$

 $\sup \{4,8\} = 64$

Najmanji element ne postoji

Minimalni elementi 2,3

Najveći element ne postoji

Maksimalni elementi 16, 64, 81, 32

Parcijalno uređen skup T nije mreža jer npr. dvočlani podskup $\{2,3\}$ nema infimum (niti supremum).

• Podskup {4, 8, 32}

Donje međe 2

Gornje međe ne postoje

 $\inf \{4, 8, 32\} = 2$

 $sup \{4, 8, 32\}$ ne postoji



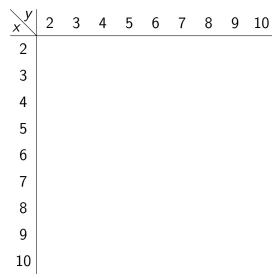
šesti zadatak

Zadatak 6

Na skupu $B = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ definirana je relacija parcijalnog uređaja \preccurlyeq na sljedeći način:

$$x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$

- a) Odredite matricu incidencije zadanog parcijalnog uređaja.
- b) Odredite najveći, najmanji, minimalne i maksimalne elemente u parcijalno uređenom skupu B.
- c) Nacrtajte Hasseov dijagram parcijalno uređenog skupa B.
- d) Odredite supremum, infimum, maksimum i minimum podskupa {4,5,6}.
- e) Napišite nekoliko lanaca u parcijalno uređenom skupu B.



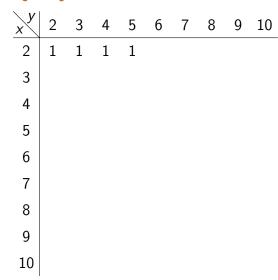
$$x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$

Rješenje $(2 \mid 2) \lor (2 \text{ je prost } \land (2 < 2)) \longrightarrow 1 \lor (1 \land 0) = 1 \lor 0 = 1$

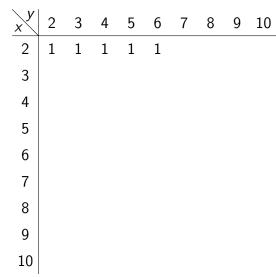
$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$

$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$

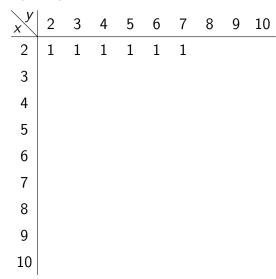
$$x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\iff} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



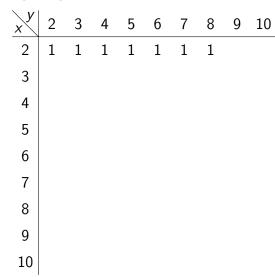
$$x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



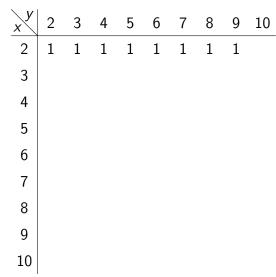
$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



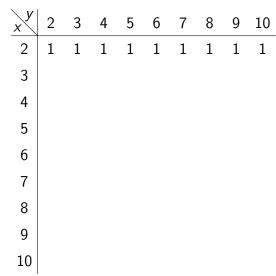
$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$

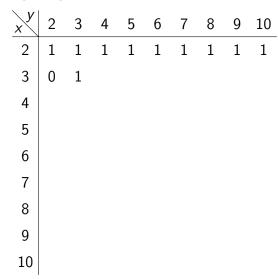


$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$

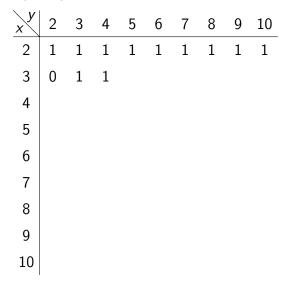


$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$

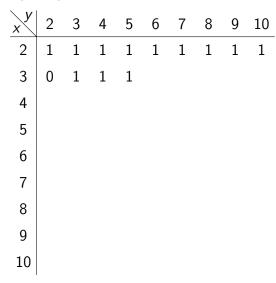
$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



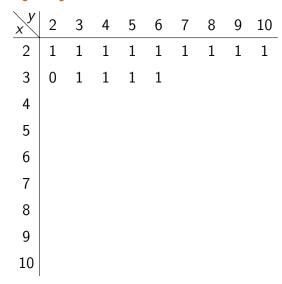
$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



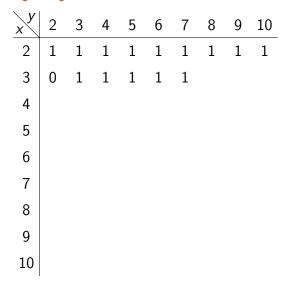
$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



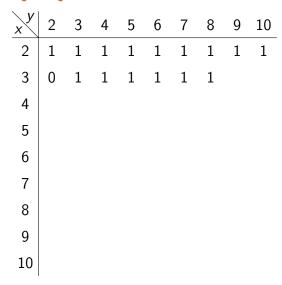
$$x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



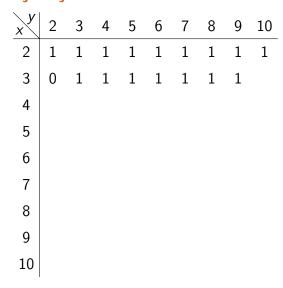
$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



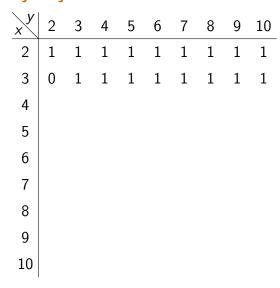
$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



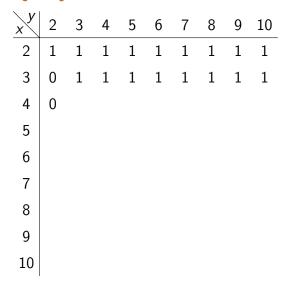
$$x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



$$x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$

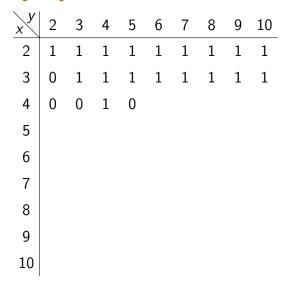


$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$

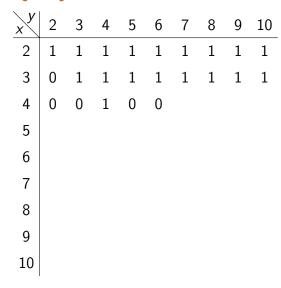
$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$

$(4 \mid 4) \lor (4 \text{ je prost } \land (4 < 4)) \longrightarrow 1 \lor (0 \land 0) = 1 \lor 0 = 1$ 1 1 1 1 1

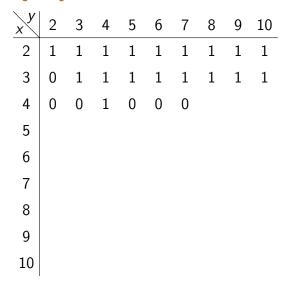
$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



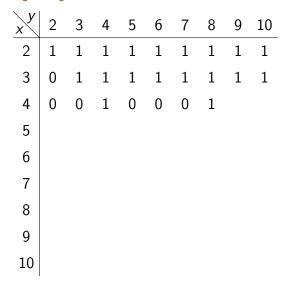
$$x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



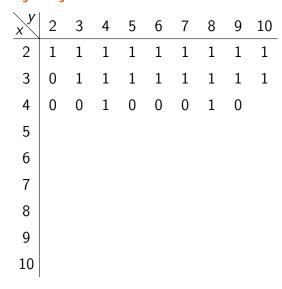
$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



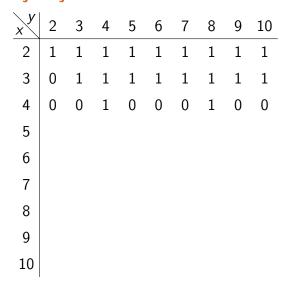
$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



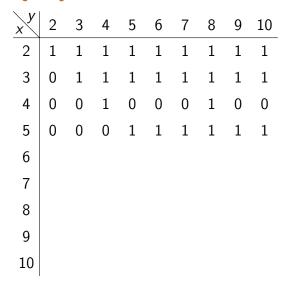
$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



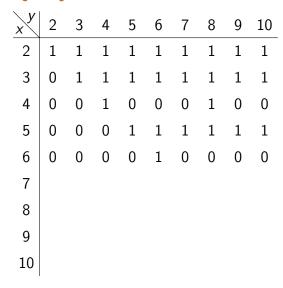
$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



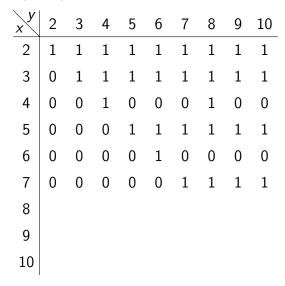
$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



$$x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$

χ	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
	0		1						1
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0				1	1	1
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
9									
10									

χ	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	0	1 1 0 0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
8	0	0					1	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
10									

$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$

x^y	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
10	Λ	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	Ω	1

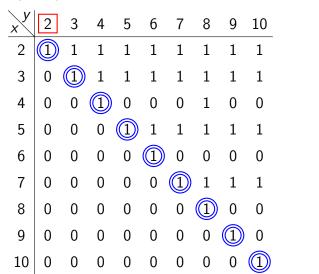
$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$

x y	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2							1		1
3	0		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	0	0		0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	1
8	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
10	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	Λ	

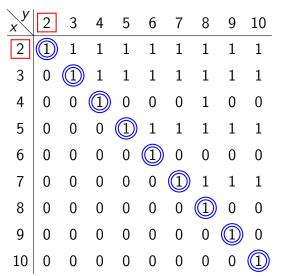
$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$

χ	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3	0		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0		1	1	1	1	1
6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	1
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\bigcirc

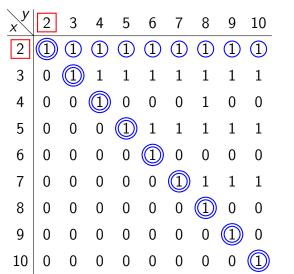
$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



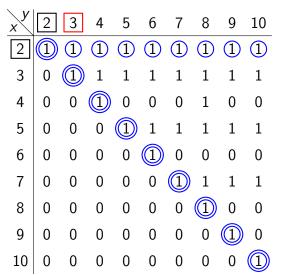
 $x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$



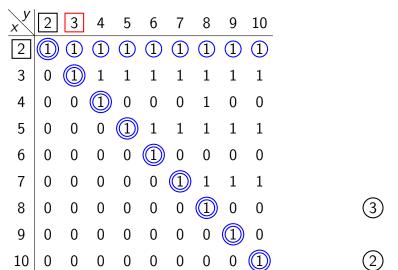
 $x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$



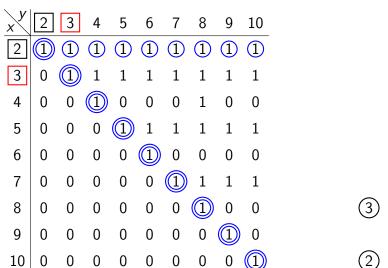
 $x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$



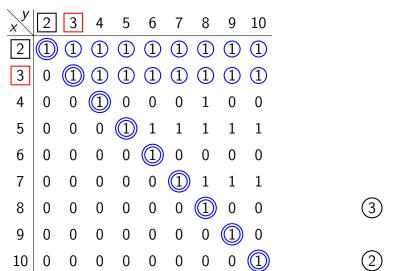
 $x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$



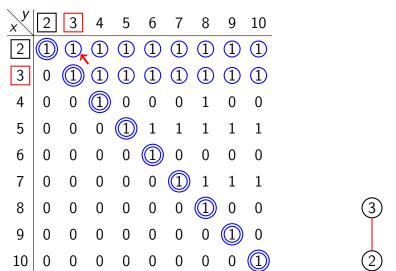
$$x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



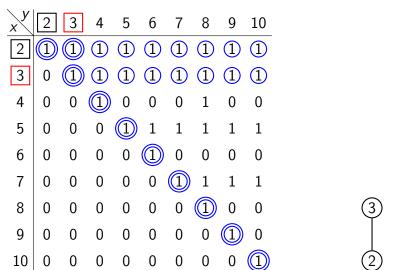
$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



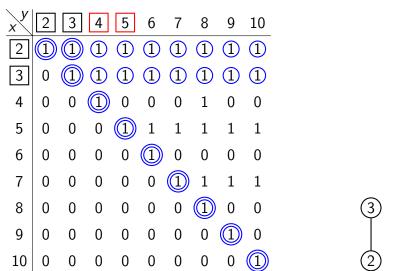
$$x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



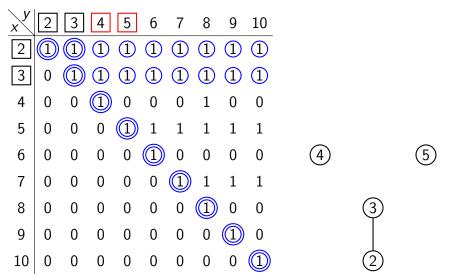
$$x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



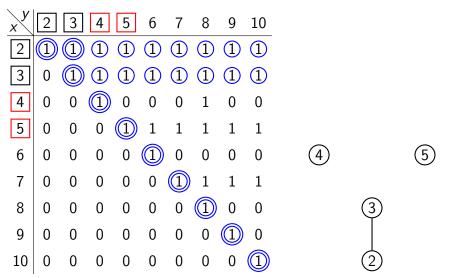
$$x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



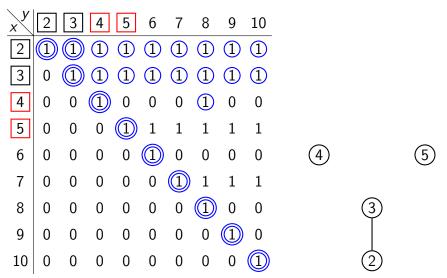
$$x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



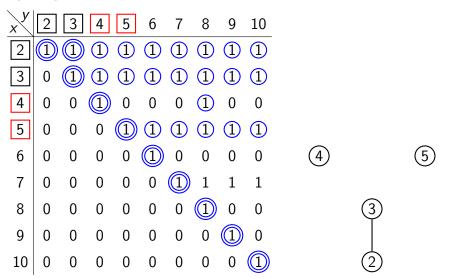
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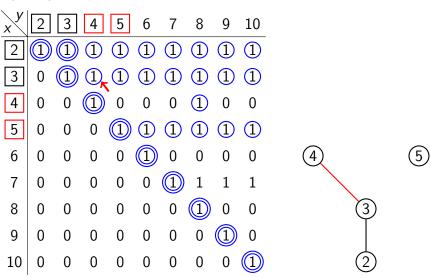
$$x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



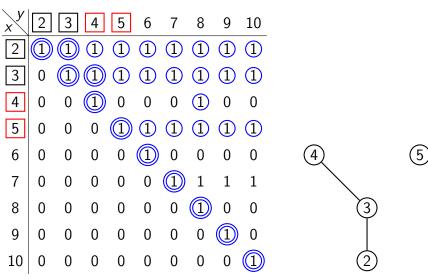
$$x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



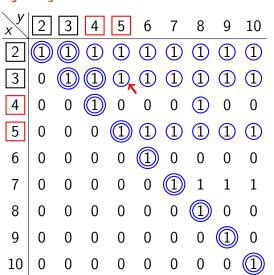
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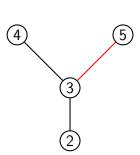


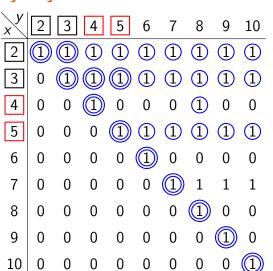
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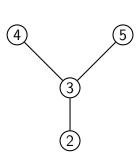


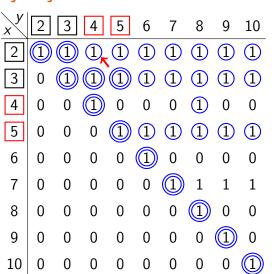
$$x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$

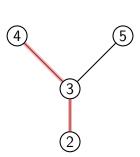


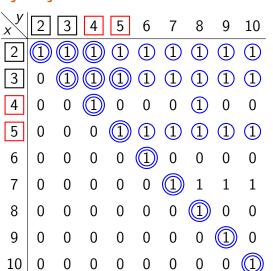


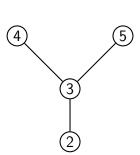


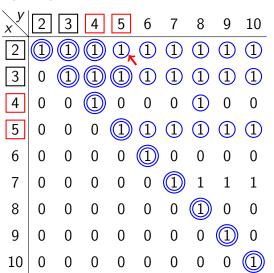


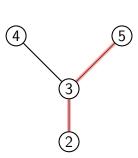


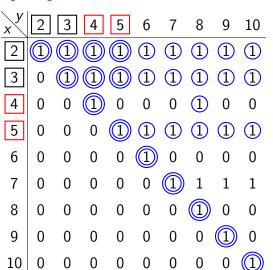


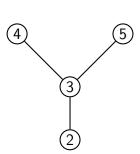


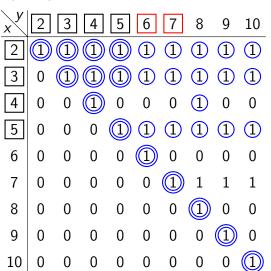


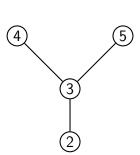


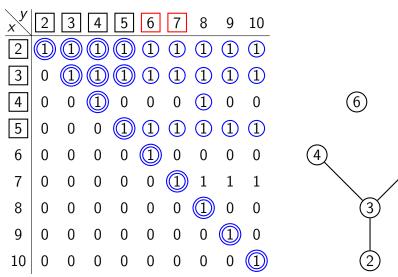




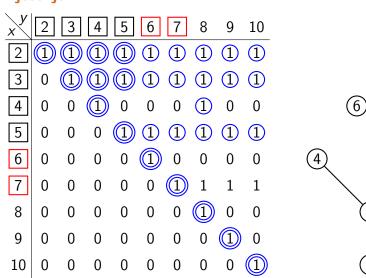


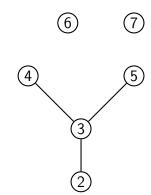


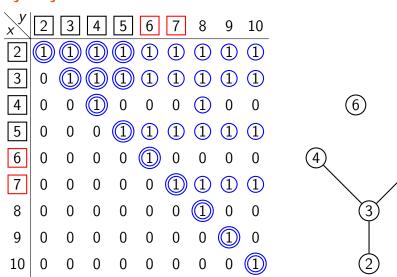




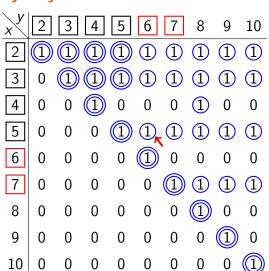
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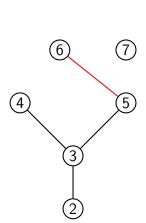


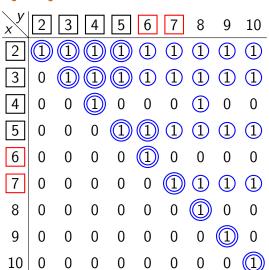


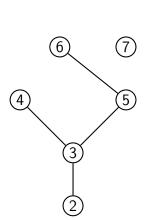


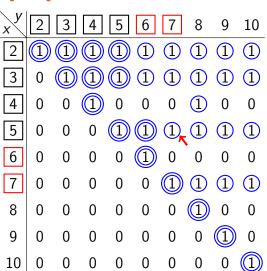
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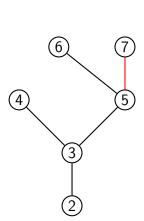


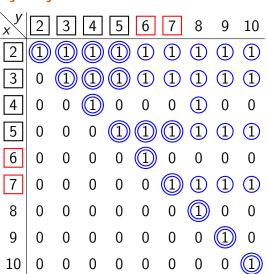


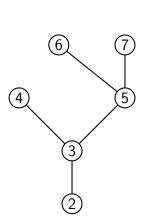




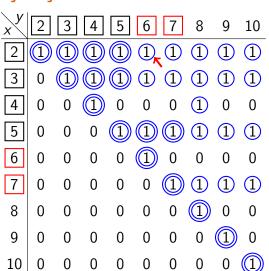


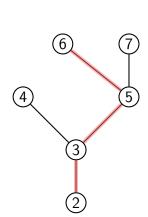


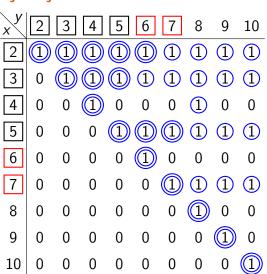


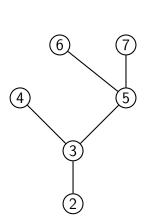


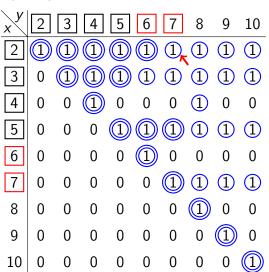
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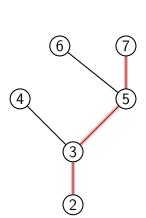


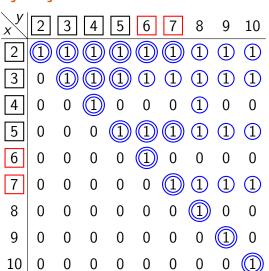


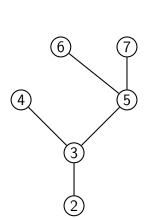


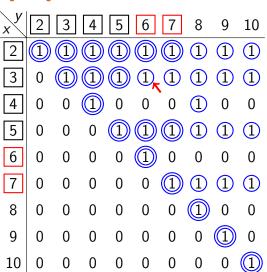


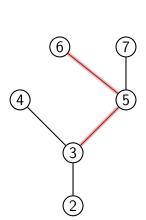


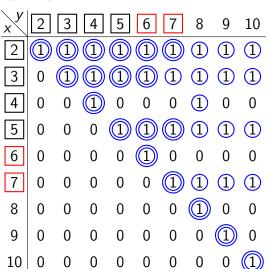


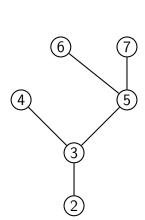


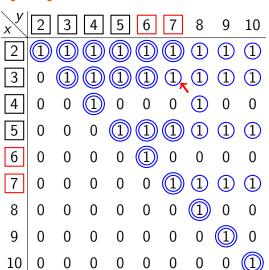


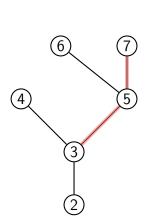


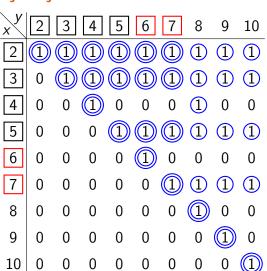


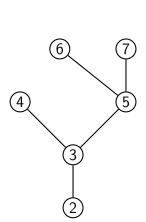


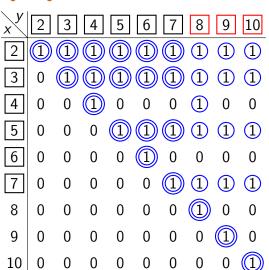


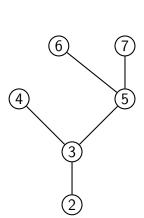




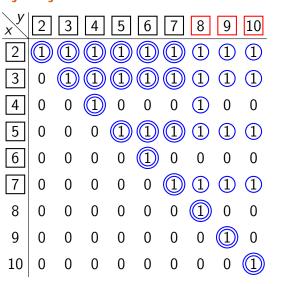




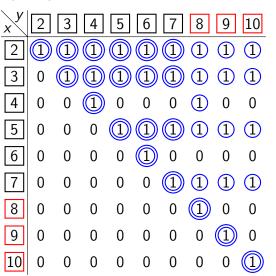


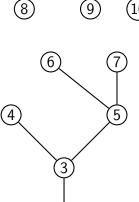


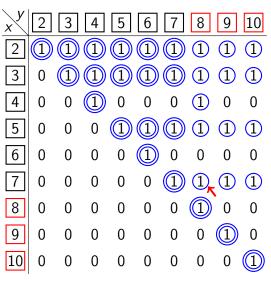
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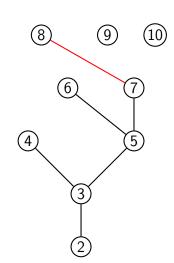


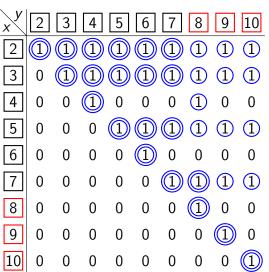
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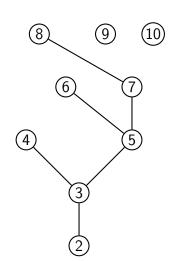


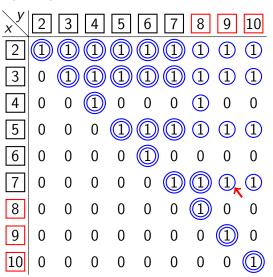


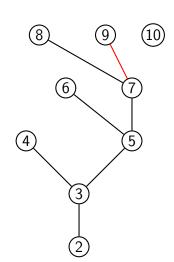


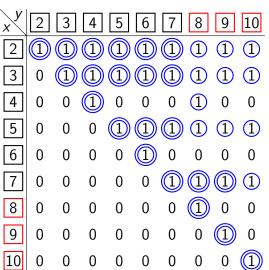


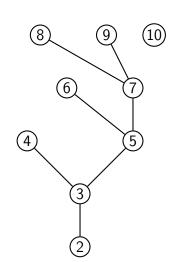


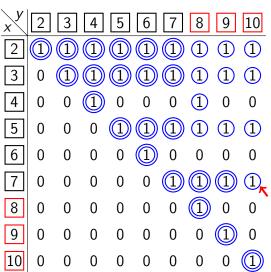


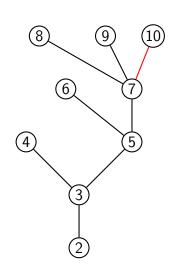


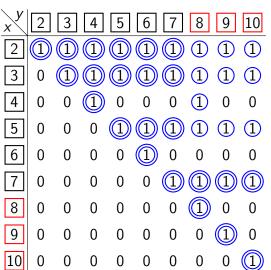


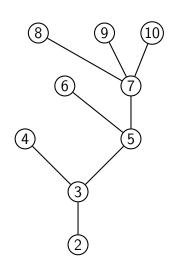


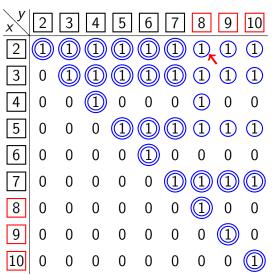


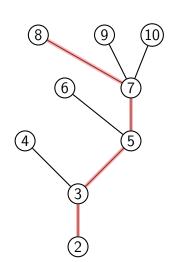


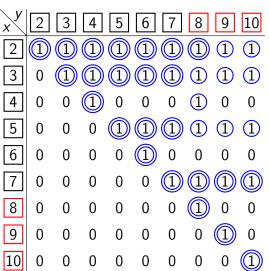


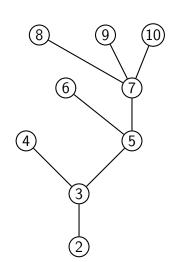


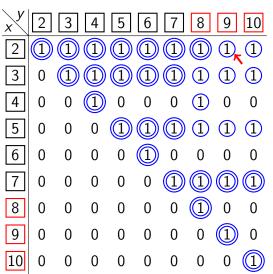


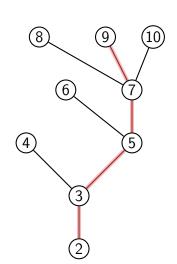




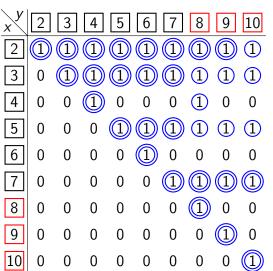


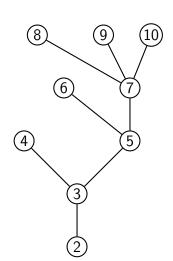


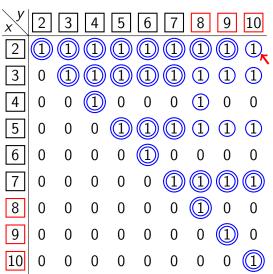


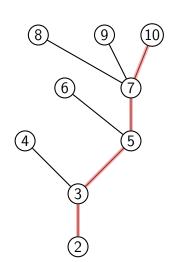


 $x \preccurlyeq y \iff (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$

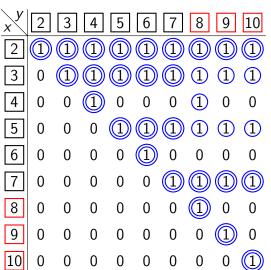


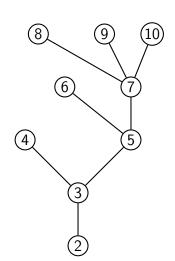


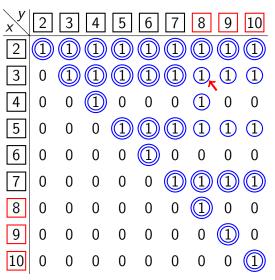


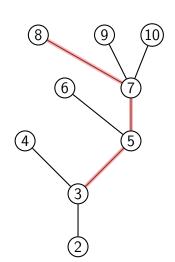


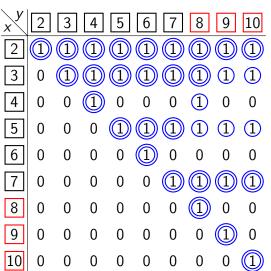
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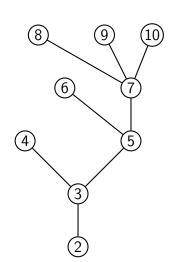


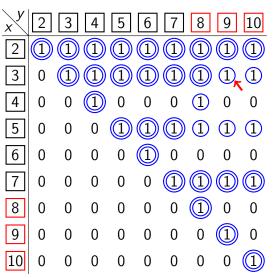


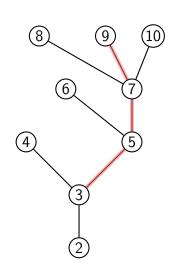


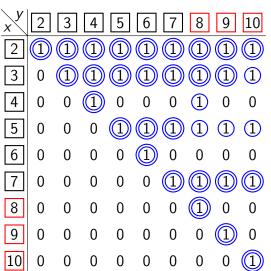


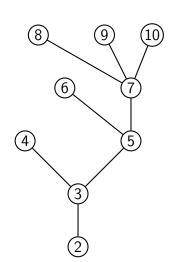


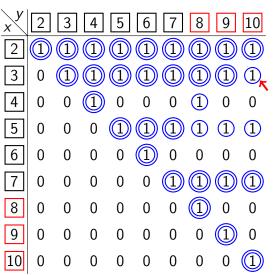


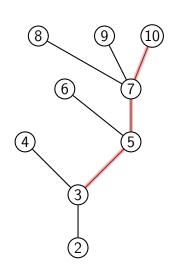


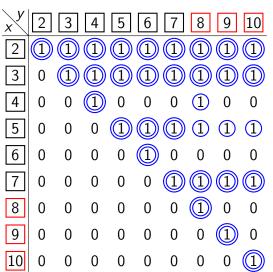


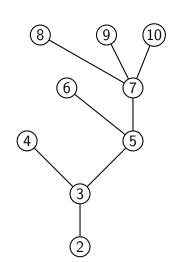


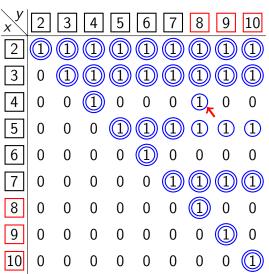


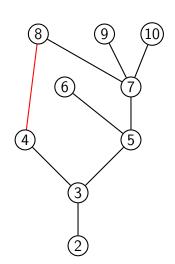




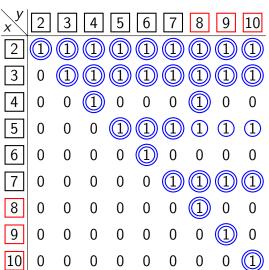


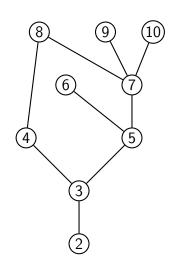




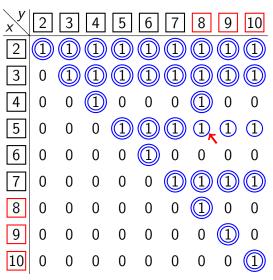


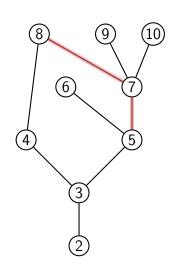
$$x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$



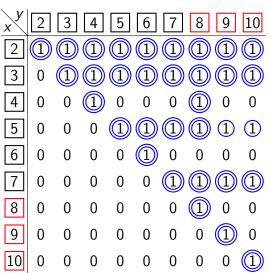


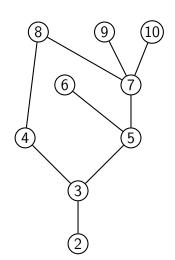
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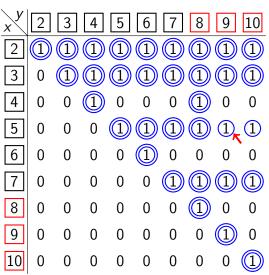


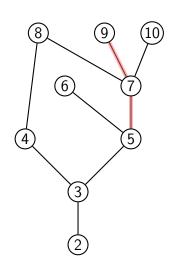


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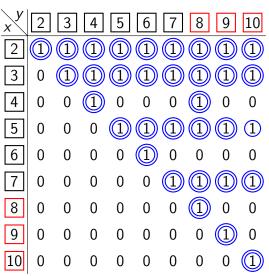


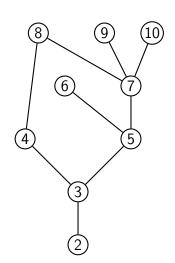


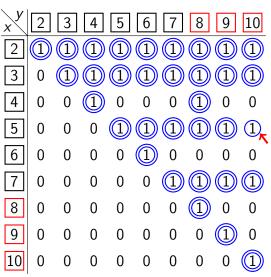


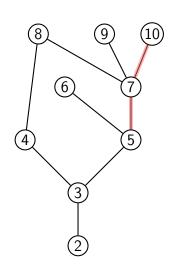


$$x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$

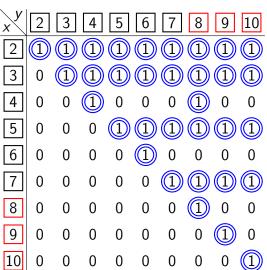


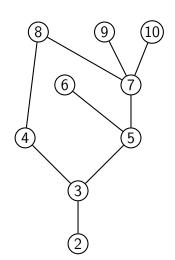




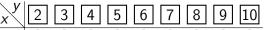


$$x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$

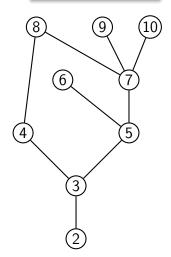




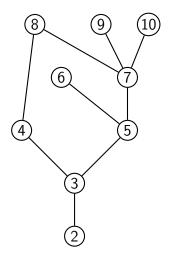
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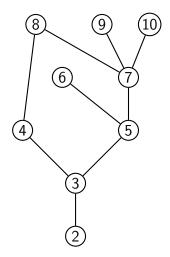


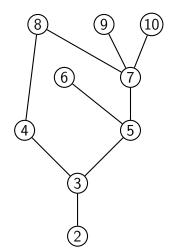
Hasseov dijagram

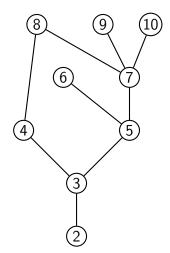


$$x \preccurlyeq y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (x \mid y) \lor (x \text{ je prost } \land (x < y))$$

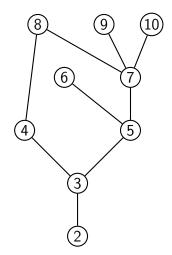




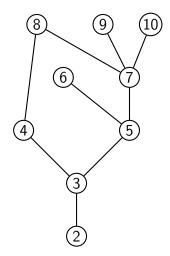




Minimalni elementi

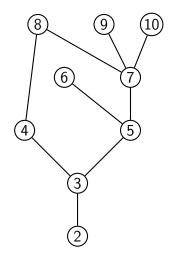


Minimalni elementi 2



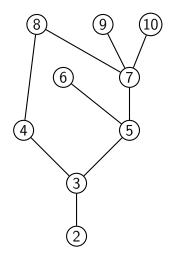
Minimalni elementi 2

Najveći element



Minimalni elementi 2

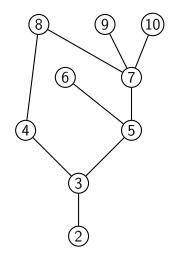
Najveći element ne postoji



Minimalni elementi 2

Najveći element ne postoji

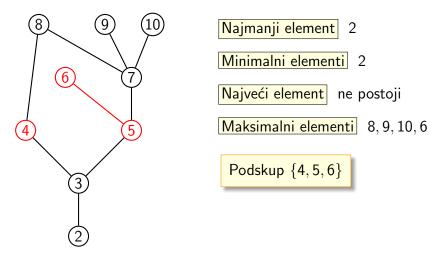
Maksimalni elementi

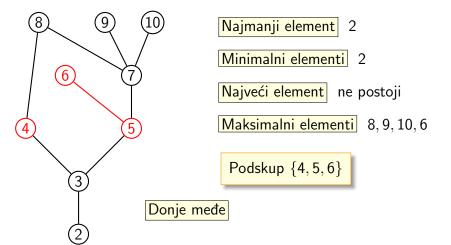


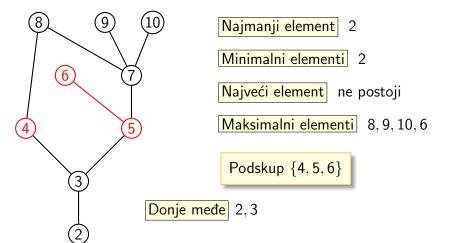
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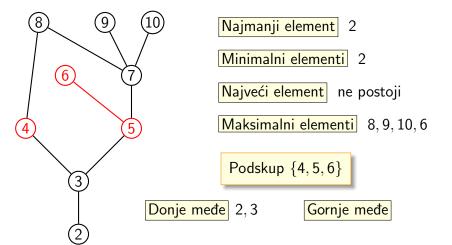
Najveći element ne postoji

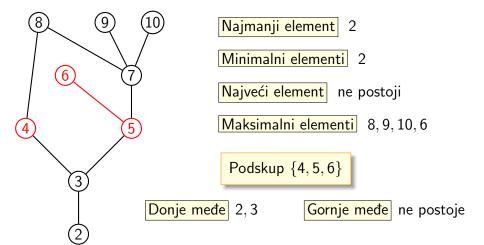
Maksimalni elementi 8, 9, 10, 6

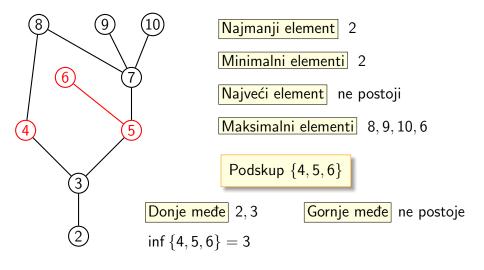


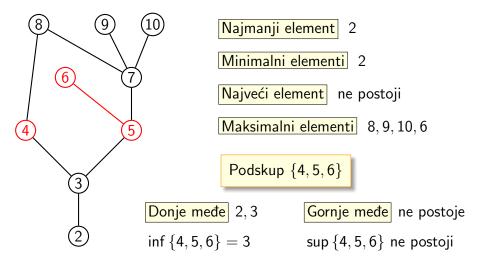


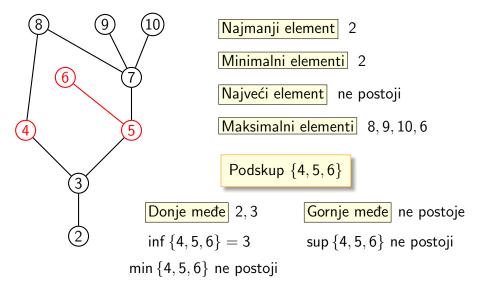


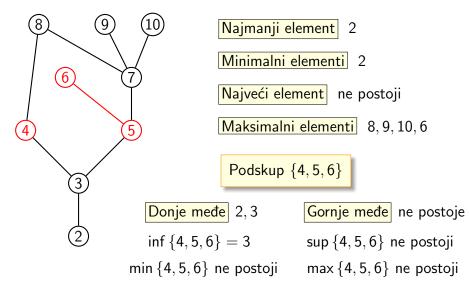


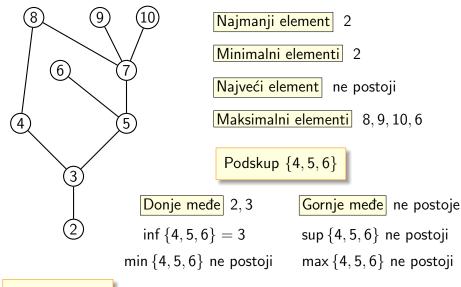




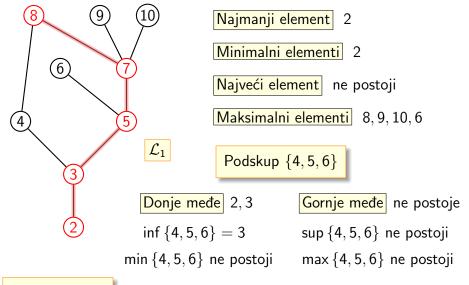






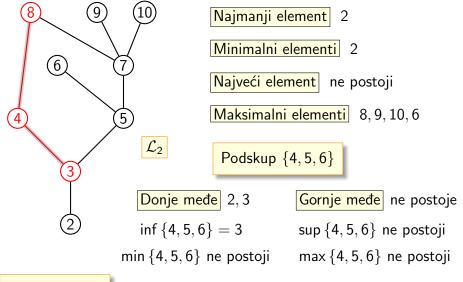


Neki lanci u B



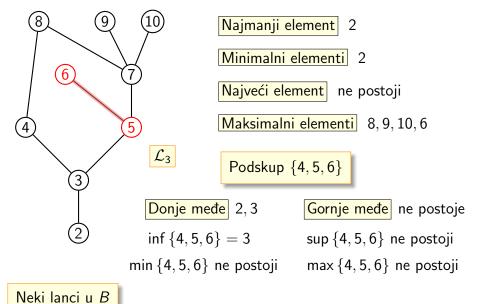
Neki lanci u ${\cal B}$

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 8\}$$



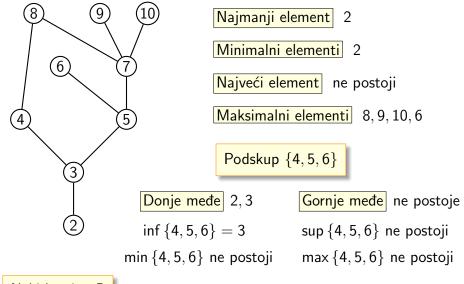
Neki lanci u B

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 8\}, \quad \mathcal{L}_2 = \{3, 4, 8\}$$



(0.2.5.7.0) (2.4.0) (...(5.6.

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = \{2,3,5,7,8\}, \quad \mathcal{L}_2 = \{3,4,8\}, \quad \mathcal{L}_3 = \{5,6\}$$



Neki lanci u B

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = \{2,3,5,7,8\}, \quad \mathcal{L}_2 = \{3,4,8\}, \quad \mathcal{L}_3 = \{5,6\}$$



Zadatak 7

Neka je $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$. Na skupu $\mathcal{P}(A)$ definirana je relacija parcijalnog uređaja \preccurlyeq na sljedeći način:

$$X \preccurlyeq Y \iff (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

pri čemu su k(X) i k(Y) kardinalni brojevi skupova X i Y.

- a) Odredite matricu incidencije zadanog parcijalnog uređaja.
- b) Odredite najveći, najmanji, minimalne i maksimalne elemente u parcijalno uređenom skupu $\mathcal{P}(A)$.
- c) Nacrtajte Hasseov dijagram parcijalno uređenog skupa $\mathcal{P}(A)$.
- d) Odredite supremum, infimum, maksimum i minimum podskupa $C = \{\{1,2\},\{1,3\}\}.$
- e) Je li $\mathcal{P}(A)$ linearno uređen skup? Je li $\mathcal{P}(A)$ mreža? Obrazložite svoje odgovore.

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$$X \preccurlyeq Y \iff (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

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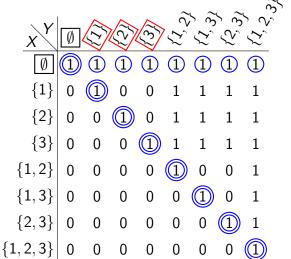
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

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$$X \preccurlyeq Y \iff (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

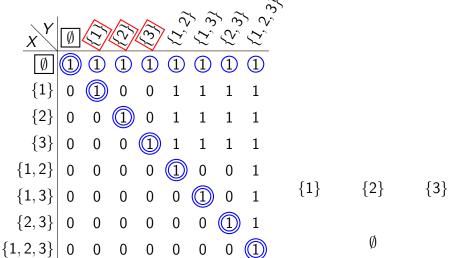
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

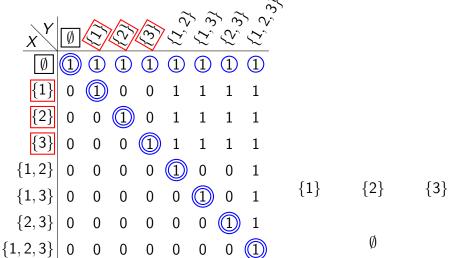


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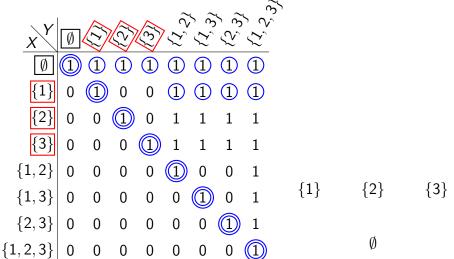
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



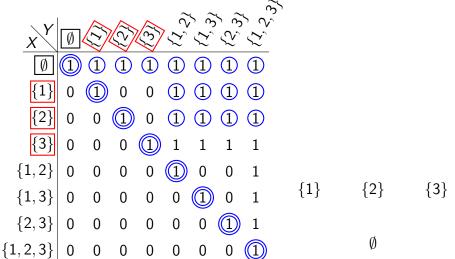
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



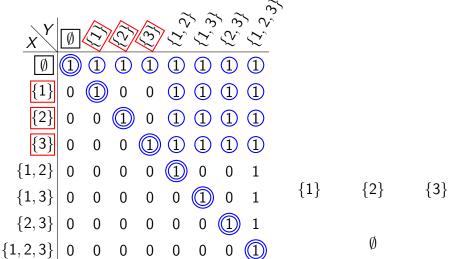
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



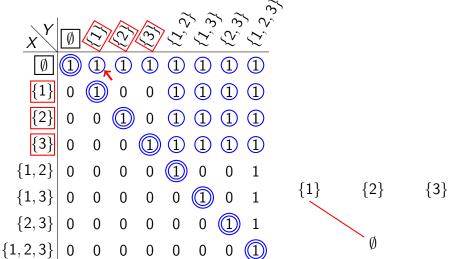
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



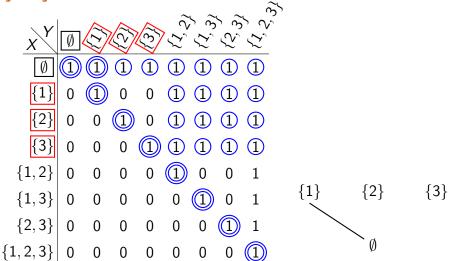
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



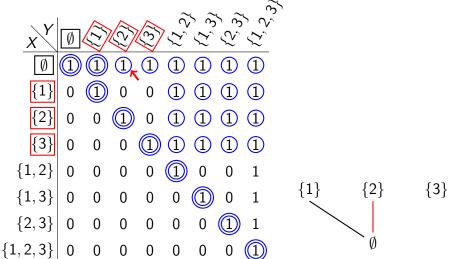
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



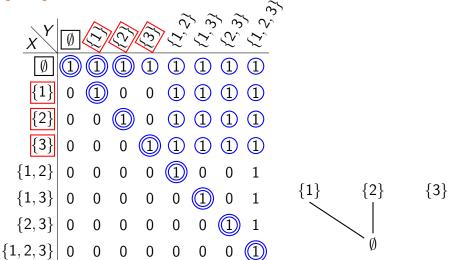
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



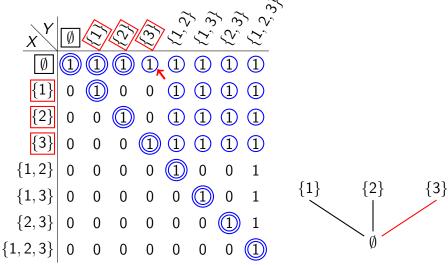
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \iff (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



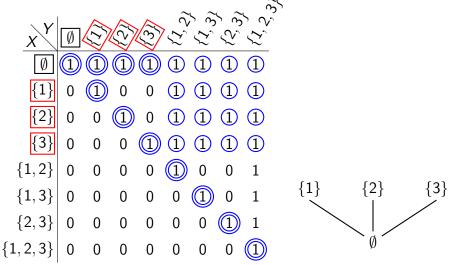
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \iff (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



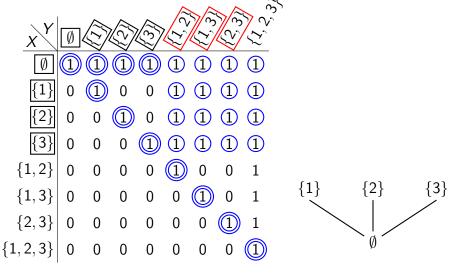
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



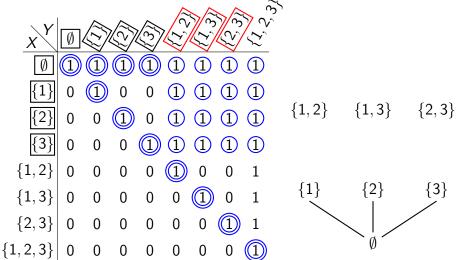
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



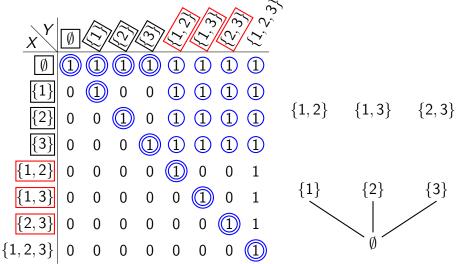
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



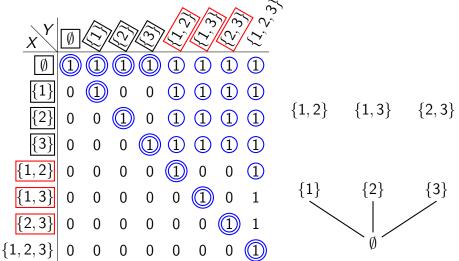
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



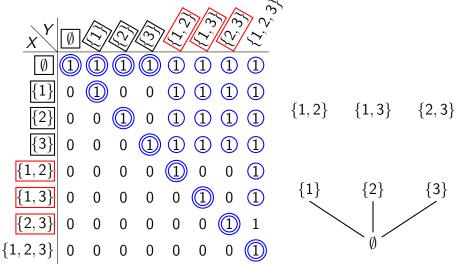
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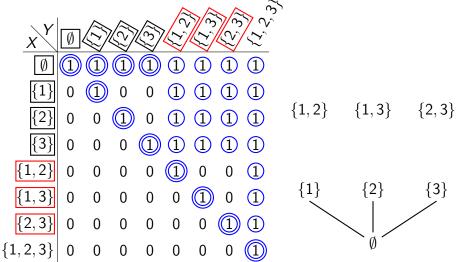
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



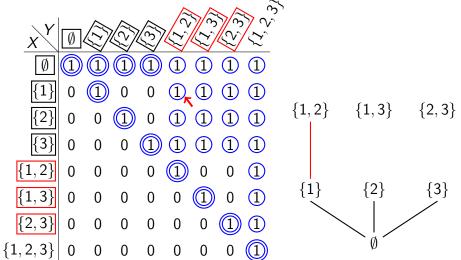
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



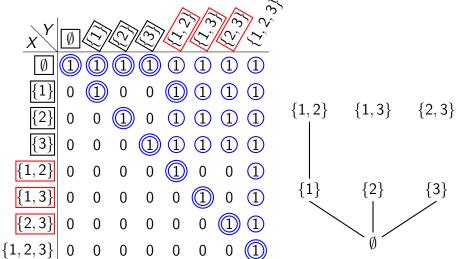
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



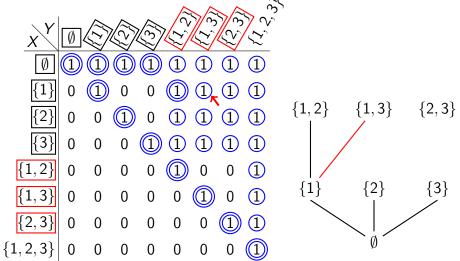
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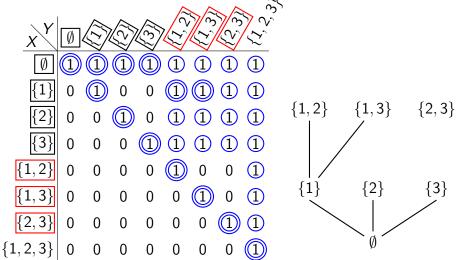
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



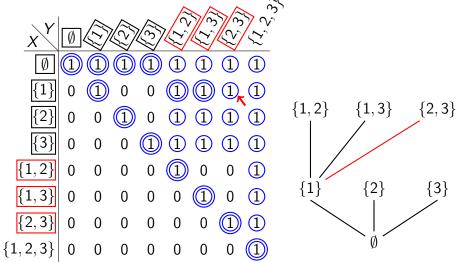
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



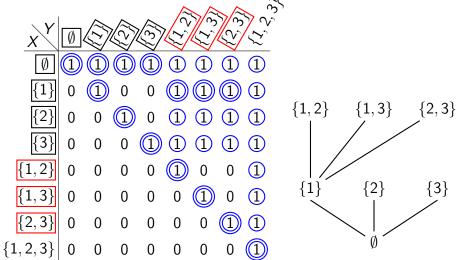
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



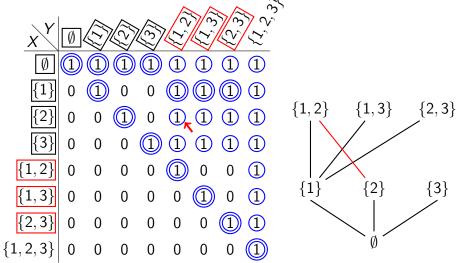
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



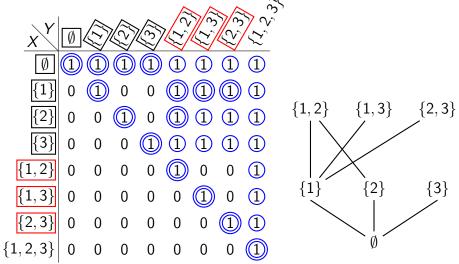
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



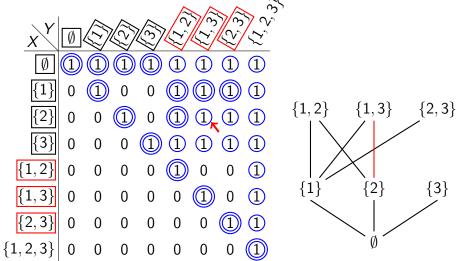
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



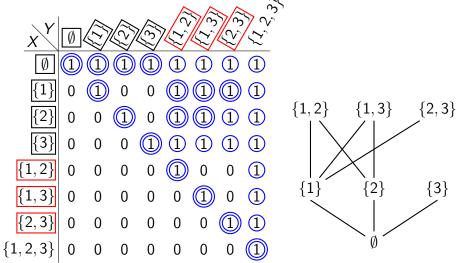
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



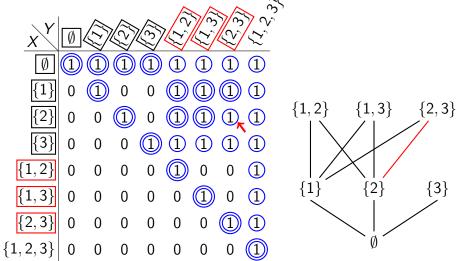
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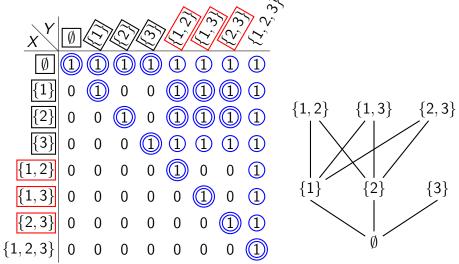
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



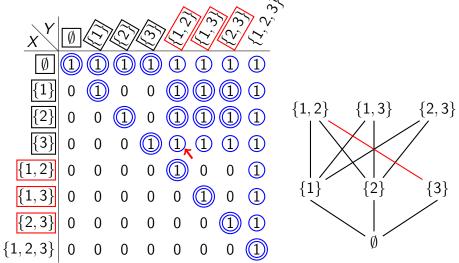
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



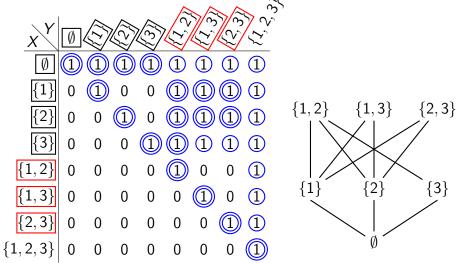
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



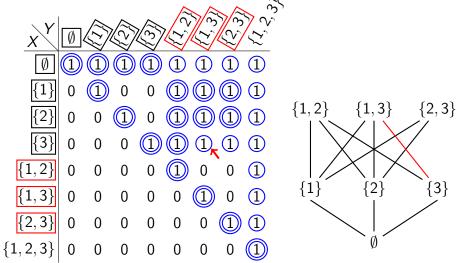
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



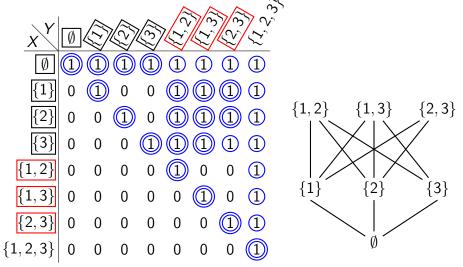
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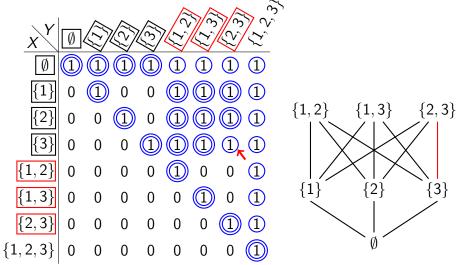
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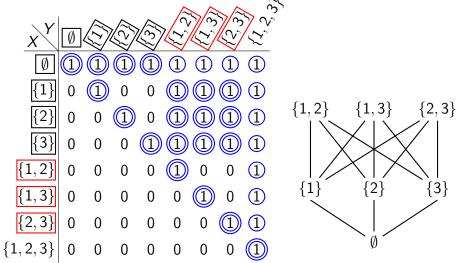
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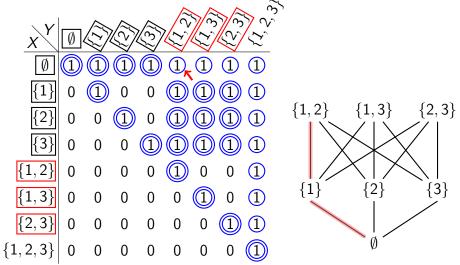
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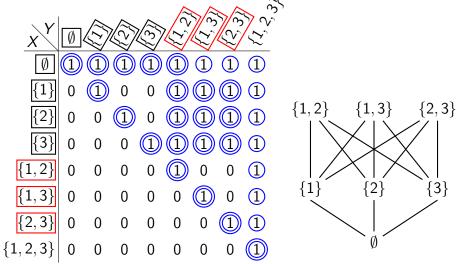
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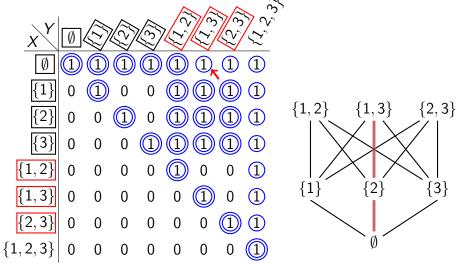
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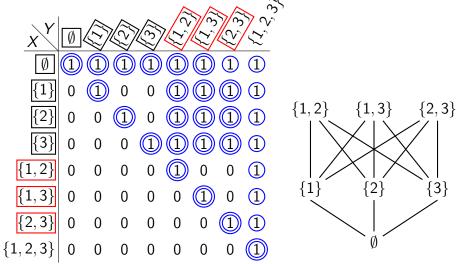
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



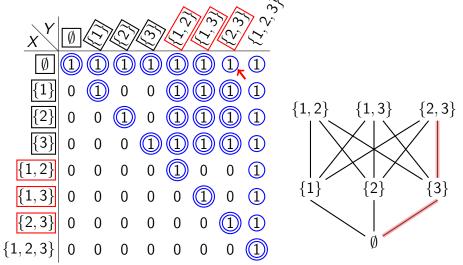
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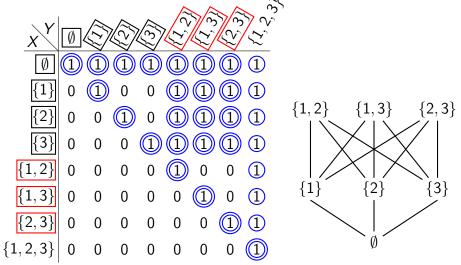
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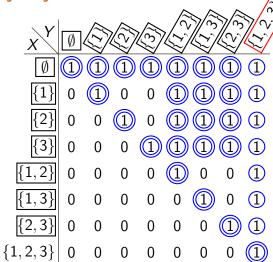
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

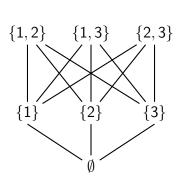


$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$



$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$





$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

Rješenje $\{1, 2, 3\}$ $\{1, 2\}$ $\{1,3\}$ $\{2,3\}$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 {3} {2} 0 0 0

$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

0

0 0

0

0

 $\{1,2,3\}$

Rješenje $\{1, 2, 3\}$ $\{1, 2\}$ $\{1,3\}$ $\{2,3\}$ {3}

$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

Rješenje $\{1, 2, 3\}$ $\{1, 2\}$ $\{1,3\}$ $\{2,3\}$ {3}

$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

Rješenje $\{1, 2, 3\}$ $\{1, 2\}$ $\{1,3\}$ $\{2,3\}$ {3} {2}

$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

Rješenje $\{1, 2, 3\}$ $\{1, 2\}$ $\{1,3\}$ $\{2,3\}$ {3}

$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

Rješenje $\{1, 2, 3\}$ $\{1, 2\}$ $\{1,3\}$ $\{2,3\}$ 0 0 0 0 0 {3} 0 0 0

$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

0 0

0

Rješenje $\{1, 2, 3\}$ $\{1, 2\}$ $\{1,3\}$ $\{2,3\}$ 0 0 0 {3} 0 0 0 0 0 0

$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

Rješenje $\{1, 2, 3\}$ $\{1, 2\}$ $\{1,3\}$ $\{2,3\}$ 0 0 0 0 {3} 0 0 0

$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

0 0

Rješenje $\{1, 2, 3\}$ $\{1, 2\}$ $\{1,3\}$ $\{2,3\}$ {3}

$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

Rješenje $\{1, 2, 3\}$ $\{1, 2\}$ $\{1,3\}$ $\{2,3\}$ 0 0 0 0 {3} 0 0 0

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0 0

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Rješenje $\{1, 2, 3\}$ $\{1, 2\}$ $\{1,3\}$ $\{2,3\}$ 0 0 0 0 {3} 0 0 0

$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

0 0

Rješenje $\{1, 2, 3\}$ $\{1, 2\}$ $\{1,3\}$ $\{2,3\}$ {3}

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Rješenje $\{1, 2, 3\}$ $\{1, 2\}$ $\{1,3\}$ $\{2,3\}$ {3}

$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

Rješenje $\{1, 2, 3\}$ $\{1, 2\}$ $\{1,3\}$ $\{2,3\}$ {3}

$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

Rješenje $\{1, 2, 3\}$ $\{1, 2\}$ $\{1,3\}$ $\{2,3\}$ {3}

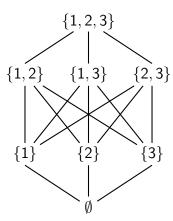
$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\iff} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

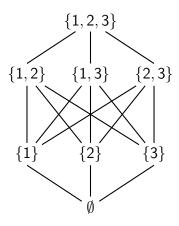
Rješenje Hasseov dijagram $\{1, 2, 3\}$ $\{1, 2\}$ $\{1,3\}$ $\{2,3\}$ 0 0 0 0 0 {3} 0 0 0

$$X \preccurlyeq Y \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} (X = Y) \lor (k(X) < k(Y))$$

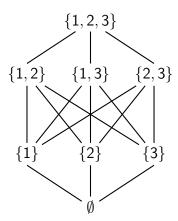
0 0

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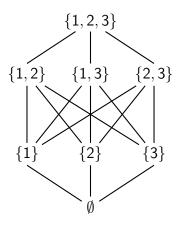




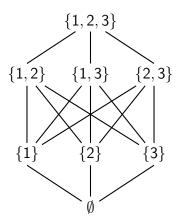
Najmanji element

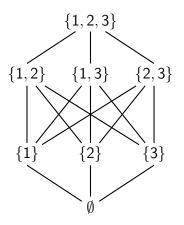


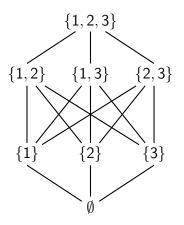
Najmanji element Ø

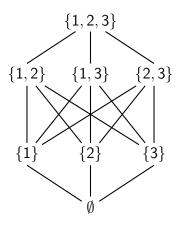


Najmanji elementi
Minimalni elementi

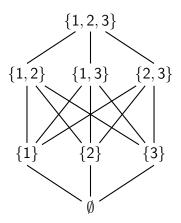






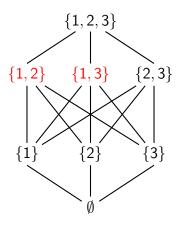


Maksimalni elementi



Najmanji element \emptyset Minimalni elementi \emptyset Najveći element $\{1,2,3\}$

Maksimalni elementi {1, 2, 3}



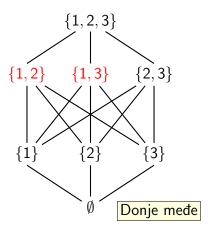
Najmanji element Ø

Minimalni elementi

Najveći element $\{1, 2, 3\}$

Maksimalni elementi {1, 2, 3}

$$\textit{C} = \big\{\{1,2\},\{1,3\}\big\}$$



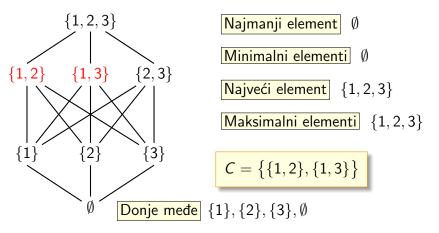
Najmanji element

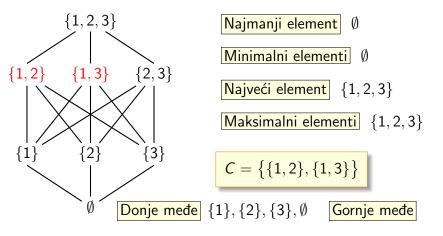
Minimalni elementi

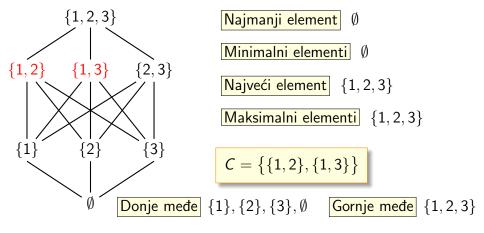
Najveći element $\{1, 2, 3\}$

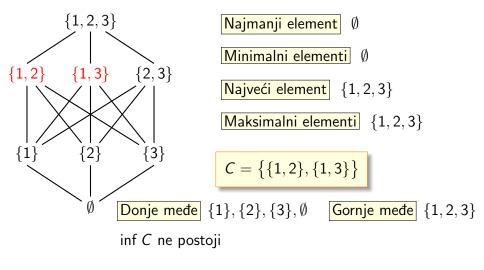
Maksimalni elementi {1, 2, 3}

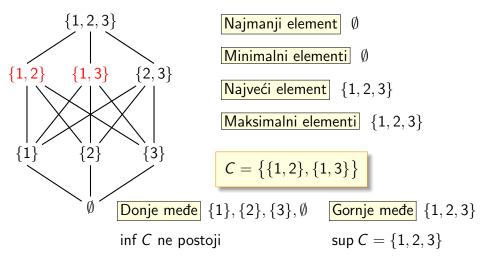
$$C = \big\{\{1,2\},\{1,3\}\big\}$$

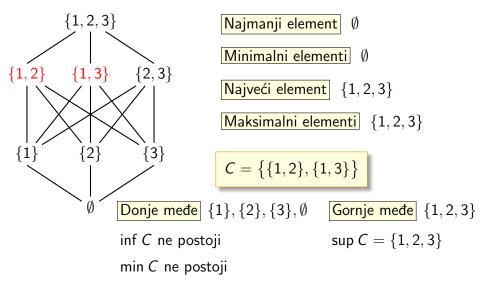


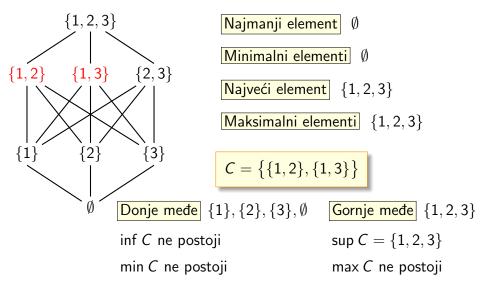


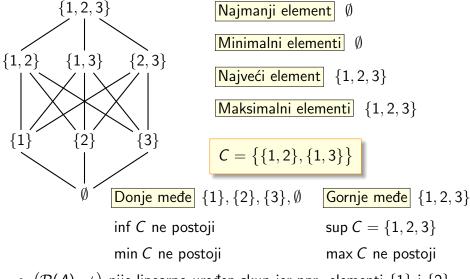




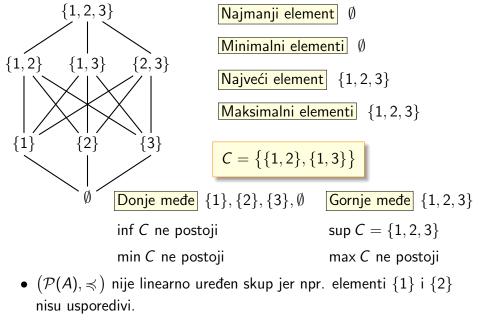








• $(\mathcal{P}(A), \preccurlyeq)$ nije linearno uređen skup jer npr. elementi $\{1\}$ i $\{2\}$ nisu usporedivi.



• $(\mathcal{P}(A), \preceq)$ nije mreža jer podskup C nema infimum.

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osmi zadatak

Zadatak 8

Na skupu $\mathbb N$ definirana je relacija $\preccurlyeq s$

$$a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r \text{ za neki } r \in \mathbb{N}.$$

- a) Dokažite da je (\mathbb{N}, \preceq) parcijalno uređen skup.
- b) Odredite najveći, najmanji, minimalne i maksimalne elemente u parcijalno uređenom skupu \mathbb{N} .
- c) Odredite maksimalne elemente u $(\mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\}, \preceq)$.

$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$ za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$ Rješenje

Refleksivnost

 $(\forall a \in \mathbb{N})(a \preccurlyeq a)$

$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$

a) Refleksivnost

$$(\forall a \in \mathbb{N})(a \preccurlyeq a)$$

$$a=a^1$$

$$a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r \text{ za neki } r \in \mathbb{N}$$

Refleksivnost
$$(\forall a \in \mathbb{N})(a \preccurlyeq a)$$

$$a = a^1 \Rightarrow a \preccurlyeq a$$

$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$

Refleksivnost
$$(\forall a \in \mathbb{N})(a \preccurlyeq a)$$

$$a = a^{1}_{r} \Rightarrow a \preccurlyeq a$$

$$r = 1$$

$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$

Refleksivnost
$$(\forall a \in \mathbb{N})(a \leq a)$$

$$a = a^{1}_{r} \Rightarrow a \preccurlyeq a$$

$$r = 1$$

$$(\forall a, b \in \mathbb{N})((a \leqslant b) \land (b \leqslant a) \Rightarrow a = b)$$

$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$

Refleksivnost
$$(\forall a \in \mathbb{N})(a \leq a)$$

$$a = a^{1}_{r} \Rightarrow a \leq a$$

$$r = 1$$

$$(\forall a,b \in \mathbb{N}) \big((a \preccurlyeq b) \land (b \preccurlyeq a) \ \Rightarrow \ a = b \big)$$

$$(a \leq b) \wedge (b \leq a)$$

$$a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r \operatorname{\mathsf{za}} \operatorname{\mathsf{neki}} r \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$a = a^{1}r \Rightarrow a \preccurlyeq a$$

$$r = 1$$

$$(a \leq b) \wedge (b \leq a) \Rightarrow \exists r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{N},$$

$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r \operatorname{\mathsf{za}} \operatorname{\mathsf{neki}} r \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$a = a^{1}r \Rightarrow a \preccurlyeq a$$

$$r = 1$$

$$(a \leq b) \wedge (b \leq a) \Rightarrow \exists r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{N}, b = a^{r_1},$$

$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$

$$a = a^{1} \Rightarrow a \leq a$$

$$r = 1$$

$$(a \leq b) \wedge (b \leq a) \Rightarrow \exists r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{N}, b = a^{r_1}, a = b^{r_2}$$

$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$$
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$$a = a^{1} \Rightarrow a \leq a$$

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$$(a \preccurlyeq b) \land (b \preccurlyeq a) \Rightarrow \exists r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{N}, \ b = \mathbf{r}_1^{r_1}, \ a = \mathbf{b}^{r_2}$$

$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$

$$ig(\mathsf{Refleksivnost} ig) \quad ig(orall a \in \mathbb{N} ig) ig(a \preccurlyeq a ig)$$

$$a = a^1 \Rightarrow a \preccurlyeq a$$
 $r = 1$

$$(a \preccurlyeq b) \land (b \preccurlyeq a) \Rightarrow \exists r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{N}, \ b = \mathbf{r}_1^{r_1}, \ a = \mathbf{b}_1^{r_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (b^{r_2})^{r_1} = b$$

$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r \operatorname{\mathsf{za}} \operatorname{\mathsf{neki}} r \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$ig(egin{array}{c} \mathsf{Refleksivnost} ig) & (orall a \in \mathbb{N}) (a \preccurlyeq a) \end{array}$$

$$a = a^{1} \Rightarrow a \preccurlyeq a$$
 $r = 1$

$$(a \preccurlyeq b) \land (b \preccurlyeq a) \Rightarrow \exists r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{N}, \ b = \mathbf{r}_1^{r_1}, \ a = \mathbf{b}_1^{r_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (b^{r_2})^{r_1} = b \Rightarrow b^{r_1 r_2} = b$$

$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r \operatorname{\mathsf{za}} \operatorname{\mathsf{neki}} r \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$(\forall a \in \mathbb{N}) (a \preccurlyeq a)$$

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a) Refleksivnost
$$(\forall a \in \mathbb{N})(a \preccurlyeq a)$$

$$(\forall a \in \mathbb{N})(a \preccurlyeq a)$$

$$a = a^{1} \Rightarrow a \leq a$$

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Antisimetričnost
$$(\forall a, b \in \mathbb{N})((a \preccurlyeq b) \land (b \preccurlyeq a) \Rightarrow a = b)$$

$$(a \preccurlyeq b) \land (b \preccurlyeq a) \Rightarrow \exists r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{N}, \ b = a^{r_1}, \ a = b^{r_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (b^{r_2})^{r_1} = b \Rightarrow b^{r_1 r_2} = b \Rightarrow r_1 r_2 = 1 \Rightarrow r_1 = 1, r_2 = 1$$

Rješenje

$$a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r \text{ za neki } r \in \mathbb{N}$$

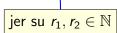
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Rješenje

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 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$

$$a = a^{1} \Rightarrow a \leq a$$

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$$(a \preccurlyeq b) \land (b \preccurlyeq a) \Rightarrow \exists r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{N}, \ b = \underline{a}^{r_1}, \ a = \underline{b}^{r_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (b^{r_2})^{r_1} = b \Rightarrow b^{r_1r_2} = b \Rightarrow r_1r_2 = 1 \Rightarrow r_1 = 1, r_2 = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow a = b$$

$$\text{jer su } r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\operatorname{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r \operatorname{\mathsf{za}} \operatorname{\mathsf{neki}} r \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$(\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{N})((a \preccurlyeq b) \land (b \preccurlyeq c) \Rightarrow a \preccurlyeq c)$$

$$a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r \text{ za neki } r \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$(\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{N})((a \leq b) \land (b \leq c) \Rightarrow a \leq c)$$

$$(a \leq b) \wedge (b \leq c)$$

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$$(\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{N})((a \leq b) \land (b \leq c) \Rightarrow a \leq c)$$

$$(a \preccurlyeq b) \land (b \preccurlyeq c) \Rightarrow \exists r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{N},$$

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Tranzitivnost
$$(\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{N})((a \leq b) \land (b \leq c) \Rightarrow a \leq c)$$

$$(a \preccurlyeq b) \land (b \preccurlyeq c) \Rightarrow \exists r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{N}, b = a^{r_1},$$

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$$(a \preccurlyeq b) \land (b \preccurlyeq c) \Rightarrow \exists r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{N}, b = \boxed{a^{r_1}}, c = \boxed{b}^{r_2}$$

$$a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r \text{ za neki } r \in \mathbb{N}$$

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$$\Rightarrow c = (a^{r_1})^{r_2}$$

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$$\downarrow \text{jer je } r_1 r_2 \in \mathbb{N}$$

 $a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r \text{ za neki } r \in \mathbb{N}$

b) Najmanji element

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Pretpostavimo da je m najmanji element u parcijalno uređenom skupu $(\mathbb{N}, \preccurlyeq).$

$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r \operatorname{\mathsf{za}} \operatorname{\mathsf{neki}} r \in \mathbb{N}$$

Pretpostavimo da je m najmanji element u parcijalno uređenom skupu $(\mathbb{N}, \preccurlyeq).$

$$(\exists m \in \mathbb{N})(\forall a \in \mathbb{N})(m \preccurlyeq a)$$

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Dakle, svaki prirodni broj se može napisati kao prirodna potencija broja m.

$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$$
 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$

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Dakle, svaki prirodni broj se može napisati kao prirodna potencija broja m. To je kontradikcija pa najmanji element u $(\mathbb{N}, \preccurlyeq)$ ne postoji.

 $a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r \text{ za neki } r \in \mathbb{N}$

Najveći element

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$$(\exists M \in \mathbb{N})(\forall a \in \mathbb{N})(a \leq M)$$
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$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r \mathrm{\ za\ neki\ } r \in \mathbb{N}$$

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Dakle, M se može napisati kao prirodna potencija svakog prirodnog broja.

$$a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r \operatorname{\mathsf{za}} \operatorname{\mathsf{neki}} r \in \mathbb{N}$$

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Maksimalni elementi

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Ako je $M \neq 1$, tada je $M \neq M^2$ i $M \preccurlyeq M^2$.

$$a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r \operatorname{\mathsf{za}} \operatorname{\mathsf{neki}} r \in \mathbb{N}$$

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Ako je $M \neq 1$, tada je $M \neq M^2$ i $M \leq M^2$. Stoga je broj 1 jedini maksimalni element u parcijalno uređenom skupu (\mathbb{N}, \leq) .

Minimalni elementi

 $a \preccurlyeq b \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{\Longleftrightarrow} b = a^r$ za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$

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Pretpostavimo da je m minimalni element u parcijalno uređenom skupu $(\mathbb{N}, \preccurlyeq)$.

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Dakle, m se ne može napisati kao prirodna potencija prirodnog broja $(r \neq 1)$.

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Specijalno, prosti brojevi su minimalni elementi.

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Specijalno, prosti brojevi su minimalni elementi.

Broj 1 je jedini element koji je minimalni i maksimalni.

c) Broj 1 je jedini maksimalni element u parcijalno uređenom skupu $(\mathbb{N}, \preccurlyeq).$

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Stoga parcijalno uređeni skup $\left(\mathbb{N}\setminus\{1\},\preccurlyeq\right)$ nema niti jedan maksimalni element.

$$a \preccurlyeq b \iff b = a^r \text{ za neki } r \in \mathbb{N}$$

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Zornova lema

Svaki neprazni parcijalno uređeni skup u kojemu svaki lanac ima gornju među, sadrži barem jedan maksimalni element.

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 za neki $r \in \mathbb{N}$

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- Na konačnim skupovima Zornova lema je trivijalna činjenica.