

→ Topicos de matemática discreta - Relações binárias

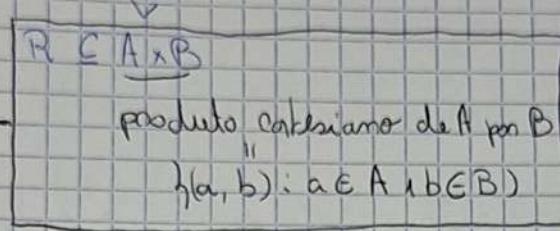
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2.1 -

A B conjuntos

$\Leftrightarrow R$ relação binária de A em B

- R é uma correspondência de A para B



$(a, b) \in R$ se

a está relacionada

com b pela relação R (também escrevemos Rb)

a) $A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

$B = \{1, 2, 3\}$

$S = \{(0, 1), (1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 2), (4, 3)\}$

$\text{Dom } S = A \cap B = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$\text{Im } S = \{1, 2, 3\} = B$

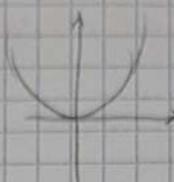
A: conjunto de partida

B: conjunto de chegada

• Domínio de S: $\text{Dom}(S)$ é o conjunto dos elementos de A que estão relacionados com algum elemento de B = conjunto dos primeiros componentes dos pares de S

• Imagem de S: $\text{Im}(S)$ é o conjunto dos elementos de B para os quais existe algum $a \in A$ tal que $(a, b) \in S$ = conjunto dos 2º componentes de S

$$b) R = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \leq x^2\}$$



$$\text{Dom}(R) = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Im}(R) = \mathbb{R}_0^+$$

c) I : relações binárias

$$A = \{2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 20\}$$

$a \mid b \rightarrow$ o resto da divisão inteira de b por a é 0

$$\text{Dom}(I) = \{a \in A \mid \exists b \in A \text{ s.t. } a \mid b\} = \{2, 3, 4, 6, \dots\}$$

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• Para todo $x \in A$, existe que $x \mid x$. Isto significa $\forall x \in A, (x, x) \in I$

$$\text{Pontos} \rightarrow \text{Dom}(I) = A = \text{Im}(I)$$

$$x \in \text{Dom}(I)$$

$$x \in \text{Im}(I)$$

4.2-

$$a) R^{-1} = \{(b, a) \in A^2 \mid (a, b) \in R\},$$

$$R = \{(2, 2), (2, 4), (2, 6), (10, 8)\}$$

$$R^{-1} = \{(2, 2), (4, 2), (6, 2), (8, 10)\}$$

$$b) R^{-1} \cup S^{-1} = \{(2, 2), (2, 4), (6, 2), (8, 10), (2, 10)\}$$

$$S^{-1} = \{(2, 10), (8, 10)\}$$

$$c) T \setminus S^{-1} = \{(6, 2), (6, 4)\}$$

$$d) T^{-1} \cap S = \{(10, 8)\}$$

$$T^{-1} = \{(2, 6), (4, 6), (10, 8)\}$$

4. 2 -

e) $S \circ T = \{(8,2), (8,8)\}$

$T = \{(6,2), (6,4), (8,10)\}$

$S = \{(\underline{10},2), (\underline{10},8)\}$

f) $R \circ T = \{(6,2), (6,4), (6,6), (8,8)\}$

$T = \{(6,2), (6,4), (8,10)\}$

$R = \{(\underline{2},2), (\underline{2},4), (\underline{2},6), (\underline{10},8)\}$

g) $S^{-1} \circ S = \{(\underline{10},10)\}$

$S = \{(\underline{10},2), (\underline{10},8)\}$

$S^{-1} = \{(\underline{2},10), (\underline{8},10)\}$

h) $(S \circ T)^{-1} = \{(2,2), (8,8)\}$

i) $S^{-1} \circ T^{-1} = \{(\underline{10},10)\}$

$T^{-1} = \{(2,6), (4,6), (\underline{10},\underline{8})\}$

$S^{-1} = \{(\underline{2},10), (\underline{8},10)\}$

j) $T^{-1} \circ S^{-1} = \{(2,3), (8,3)\}$

$S^{-1} = \{(\underline{2},10), (\underline{8},10)\}$

$T^{-1} = \{(2,6), (4,6), (\underline{10},8)\}$

k) $(R \circ S) \circ T = \{(8,2), (8,4), (8,6)\}$

$T = \{(6,2), (6,4), (8,10)\}$

$R \circ S = \{(\underline{10},2), (\underline{10},4), (\underline{10},6)\}$

$S = \{(\underline{10},2), (\underline{10},8)\}$

$R = \{(\underline{2},2), (\underline{2},4), (\underline{2},6), (\underline{10},8)\}$

l) $R \circ (S \circ T) = \{(8,2), (8,4), (8,6)\}$

$S \circ T = \{(\underline{8},2), (\underline{8},4)\}$

$R = \{(\underline{2},2), (\underline{2},4), (\underline{2},6), (\underline{10},8)\}$

4.3-

a) $\circ R^{-1} = \{(z, 1), (2, 1), (y, 2), (2, 2)\}$

$\circ S^{-1} = \{(1, z), (3, x), (2, y), (2, w), (3, z)\}$

$\circ T = S \circ R = \{(1, 1), (1, 3), (2, 2), (2, 3)\}$

$R = \{(1, z), (1, \underline{z}), (2, \underline{y}), (\underline{z}, \underline{z})\}$

$S = \{(z, 1), (\underline{z}, 3), (\underline{y}, 2), (w, 2), (\underline{z}, 3)\}$

$\circ T \circ T = \{(1, 1), (1, 3), (2, 2), (2, 3)\}$

$T = \{(1, 1), (1, 3), (2, 2), (2, 3)\}$

$T = \{(\underline{1}, 1), (\underline{1}, 3), (\underline{2}, 2), (\underline{2}, 3)\}$

$\circ U = R \circ S = \{(x, z), (\underline{x}, \underline{z}), (\underline{y}, y), (w, z), (\underline{y}, \underline{z})\}$

$S = \{(z, 1), (\underline{z}, 3), (\underline{y}, 2), (w, 2), (z, 3)\}$

$R = \{(\underline{1}, z), (\underline{1}, \underline{z}), (\underline{2}, y), (\underline{2}, \underline{z})\}$

b) $T^{-1} = R^{-1} \circ S^{-1} \cdot ? \vee$

$T = \{(1, 1), (1, 3), (2, 2), (2, 3)\}; T^{-1} = \{(1, 1), (3, 1), (2, 2), (3, 2)\}$

$R^{-1} \circ S^{-1} = \{(1, 1), (3, 1), (2, 2), (3, 2)\}$

$S^{-1} = \{(1, z), (3, x), (\underline{2}, y), (2, w), (\underline{3}, \underline{z})\}$

$R^{-1} = \{(\underline{z}, 1), (\underline{z}, 1), (\underline{y}, 2), (\underline{2}, 2)\}$

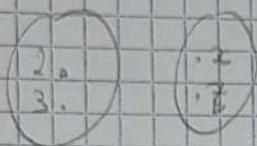
4.3-

c) $\text{Dom}(R) = \{1, 2\}$

$\text{Im}(R) = \{x, y, z\}$

d) $R^+(A, B) = 2^{3 \times 4} = 2^{12}$

e)



$$R_1 = \{(1, x), (1, y), (1, z)\}$$

$$R_2 = \{(2, x), (3, x)\}$$

$$R_3 = \{(2, x), (2, y), (3, x)\}$$

$$R_4 = \{(2, x), (2, y), (3, y)\}$$

$$R_5 = \{(2, x), (3, x), (3, y)\}$$

$$R_6 = \{(2, x), (3, x), (3, z)\}$$

$$R_7 = \{(2, x), (2, y), (3, z), (3, x)\}$$

4.4-

a) $R = R^{-1}$

ex:

$$R = \{(3, 3)\}$$

$$R = \{(3, 3), (4, 3), (4, 4)\}$$

b) $R \circ S = S \circ R$

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

$$R \circ S = \emptyset = S \circ R$$

$$S = \{(3, 4)\}$$

c) $\forall a \in A \text{ e } \forall b \in B^{-1} \text{ : mds } \rightarrow \text{the Mds conditions}$

$$\text{mds}((a, a); a \in A, b \in B^{-1}) = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}$$

$$\forall a \in A \Rightarrow (1, 1) \in R, (2, 2) \in R, (3, 3) \in R, (4, 4) \in R$$

$$\Rightarrow (1, 1) \in R^{-1}, (2, 2) \in R^{-1}, (3, 3) \in R^{-1}, (4, 4) \in R^{-1}$$

d) relação binária de Numb tal que $\text{dom}(R) = \emptyset$
 $R = \emptyset$ (relação vazia) $\emptyset \subseteq A \times B$

e) $R: \text{dom} R \subseteq B$

S. de B em A

$$R \circ S = \text{dom}_B = \{(3,3), (4,4), (5,5), (6,6)\}$$

$$\text{so } R = \text{dom}_A = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4)\}$$

$$R = \{(1,3), (2,4), (3,5), (4,6)\}$$

$$S = \{(3,1), (4,2), (5,3), (6,4)\}$$

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A conjuntos

R: relação binária em A

R é uma relação de equivalência em A

Se:

- R é reflexiva para qualquer $a \in A$, $aRa \quad \forall a \in A$
- R é simétrica para qualquer $a, b \in A$, $aRb \Rightarrow bRa \quad R = R^{-1}$
- R é transitiva para qualquer $a, b, c \in A$,
 $(aRb \wedge bRc) \Rightarrow aRc \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} R \circ R \subseteq R \\ R \circ R \subseteq R \end{array} \right\} R \circ R \subseteq R$

a) R_1

b) R_1, R_2

c) R_3, R_2

d) $R_3 ?$

4.6 -

4.7 -

$$A = \{-3, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\bullet xRy \Leftrightarrow x^2 = y^2$$

$$x \in A \quad xRx \Leftrightarrow x^2 = x^2 \quad \checkmark \quad R \text{ es reflexiv}$$

$$x, y \in A \quad xRy \Leftrightarrow x^2 = y^2 \Leftrightarrow y^2 = x^2 \Leftrightarrow y = \pm x \quad \checkmark \quad R \text{ es simétrico}$$

$$x, y, z \in A \quad xRy \wedge yRz \Rightarrow x^2 = y^2 \wedge y^2 = z^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = z^2 \quad R \text{ es transitiva}$$

$$[-3]_R = \{a \in A : aR -3\}$$

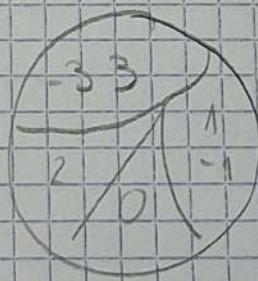
$$= \{a \in A : a^2 = (-3)^2\}$$

$$= \{a \in A : a^2 = 9\} = [3]_R$$

$$[-1]_R = \{-1, 1\} = [1]_R$$

$$[0]_R = \{0\}$$

$$[2]_R = \{2\}$$



$$A/R = \{[-3]_R, [-1]_R, [0]_R, [1]_R, [2]_R, [3]_R\}$$

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

↳ es eine Partition deft

4.8 -

$$A = \{1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9\}$$

$x \sim y \Leftrightarrow x+y = 2m$ para algum $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$\Leftrightarrow x+y \in p\mathbb{Z}$

$\Leftrightarrow x, y$ têm a mesma periodicidade

$$[2]_v = \{x \in A : x \sim 2\}$$

$= \{x \in A : x+2 \text{ têm a mesma periodicidade}\}$

$$= \{2, 4, 6\} = [2]_m = [6]_m$$

$$[1]_v = \{x \in A : x \sim 1\}$$

$= \{x \in A : x+1 \text{ têm a mesma periodicidade}\}$

$$= \{1, 7, 9\} = [1]_v = [9]_v$$

$$A/_v = \{[1]_v, [2]_v, [4]_v, [6]_v, [7]_v, [9]_v\}$$

$$= \{\{1, 7, 9\}, \{2, 4, 6\}\} \rightarrow \text{partição de } A$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 7 \cdot 9 \\ \hline 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \end{array}$$

4.9 -

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

4. 11 -

Π é uma partição de A se todos os elementos de Π são não vazios, são subconjuntos de A , são diferentes dois a dois e $\bigcup \Pi = A$

- Π_1 não é partição de A porque $\{2, 4\} \cap \{4, 6\} = \emptyset$
- Π_3 não é $\Pi_3 = \{\Pi_1, \Pi_2, \Pi_3\}$ $\bigcup \Pi_3 = A$
- Π_5 não é partição de A porque $\emptyset \in \Pi_5$

b)

$$[\exists]_{R\Pi_2} = \{B, C\} = R\Pi_6$$

$$[\exists]_{R\Pi_1} = \{B\}$$