lec # 20i
Computer

Computer

- Sets
- Matricus
- Graph
- Trees.

Relation: A binary relation on Set A & B
Color is a Subset of AKB.

Backgrand Knowledge:

Set

Syntax Semantres.

\$3. Repeatition X.

Az { a, b}.

Bz { 1,2}.

AzB= { (a, L), (a, 2), (b, L), (b, 2)}.

tuple (2a) + (a, 2).

Cardinality IAI = 2 | AXBI = 1AI X 1BI = 2x2 = 4.

Subset A & B if H(a EA - a & B.).

Subset A & B if H(a EA - a EB.).



All Subsets of a Set.

Power Set z All Subsets of a Set.

Az { a, b}. pow (A) 2 { p, {a3, hb}, hab}?

order does not mattertu Sets.

[Pow (A)] = 21A1 = 22.

AxB= + (a12), (a12), (b12), (b12)}.

Pow CAKB) = } P, {(a,2)}, {(a,2)}, h(b,2)}, h(b,2)}, {(a, 1), (a, 2)?, {(a, 1), (b, 2)?, h(a, 1), (b, 2)4, Remaiure 8 at home ?

2 | A KB | 2 2 | A | K | B | 2 2 2 2 2 2 16. | Pow (ANB)] =

How many belations on AXA if 1/25.

[PON (AXA) | 2 21AXAI 2 2 XIXIAI 2 25X5 225

1EKS R2 \((G16) \) EAKA \ \ a \le b \ \\ \}. \ \ A2 \(\le 1, 2, 3, 4\forall \). ARAZ & (2,2),(42), (2,3), (44), P461

P462

AxA= \(\begin{align*} (2,1), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4), \\
\text{P=\(\lambda\)} (2,2), (3,2), (3,3), (2,4), \\
(2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (3,3), (3,4) \\
(4,4)\(\chi\)\(\

R22 9 (a16) | a >6].

R1 2 8 4 1 a 2 b 3.

Ru 2 8 4 1 a 2 b + 12 .

Rs 2 8 4 1 a 2 b + 12 }

R6 2 8 4 1 a + b \(\) 6 3 }.

Properties of belotons.

New Section 2 Page 3

D) lytorive: Ha EA (aia) ER.

-> (2,2) ER N (2,2) ER N (3,3) ER N (4,4) ER.

Re & &X Re & (2,2)?.X Re 2 & (2,2) ((2,2) ((3,3), (4,4), (1,2)? ~.

Ex: Az daib?. HW.
All possible lightne.
Steplia Pas (AxA) z & 16 elements. ?

Symmetrici Hais Et if (aib) ER -> (bia) ER.

(MINEWIC.

vais -1

Azd 1,2,3,44.

R293 V

Rz & (1,2)} .X

Rz h (22), (22) f. X.

Rz & (42), (210), (313), (414)}

Rz & C2(2)(12,11) ((3,2)((11))3. X.

Az & ?.
pas (A) X A) z { e?.

R2PV reflexive. Symmetere.

i) lyterive: Ha EA (aia) ER.

2) Symmetriz :