```
- MODULE Relation Utils
  1
           Relation related operators.
  5 LOCAL INSTANCE Naturals
         LOCAL INSTANCE FiniteSets
          LOCAL INSTANCE Sequences
           LOCAL INSTANCE SequencesExt
           LOCAL INSTANCE Functions
10 F
           Basic definitions.
         \begin{array}{ccc} Dom(R) & \stackrel{\triangle}{=} & \{a: \langle a, \ b \rangle \in R\} & \text{Domain of } R \\ Ran(R) & \stackrel{\triangle}{=} & \{b: \langle a, \ b \rangle \in R\} & \text{Range of } R \end{array}
           Support(R) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} Dom(R) \cup Ran(R) Support of R
17 ⊢
           Basic operations.
          Image(R, a) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \{b \in Ran(R) : \langle a, b \rangle \in R\}
           LeftRestriction(R, a) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \{\langle a, b \rangle : b \in Image(R, a)\}
           InverseRelation(R) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \{\langle b, a \rangle : \langle a, b \rangle \in R\}
           InverseImage(R, b) \triangleq \{a \in Dom(R) : \langle a, b \rangle \in R\}
           R \mid S \stackrel{\Delta}{=} R \cap (S \times S) Restriction of R on S
            R ** T \stackrel{\triangle}{=} Composition of R and T
                       LET SR \triangleq Support(R)
30
                                         ST \triangleq Support(T)
31
                                        \{\langle r, t \rangle \in SR \times ST : \exists s \in SR \cap ST : (\langle r, s \rangle \in R) \land (\langle s, t \rangle \in T)\}
32
          GT(R, a) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \{b \in Ran(R) : \langle a, b \rangle \in R\} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} Image(R, a)
          LT(R, b) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \{a \in Dom(R) : \langle a, b \rangle \in R\} \stackrel{\triangle}{=} InverseImage(R, b)
           The following definition is from https://github.com/jameshfisher/tlaplus/blob/master/examples/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/TransitiveClosure/Transi
           It also contains several other methods for computing TC.
            TC(R) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} Transitive closure of R
41
                                LET S \stackrel{\triangle}{=} Support(R)
42
                                               RECURSIVE \overrightarrow{TCR}(\_)

TCR(T) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \text{ if } T = \{\}
43
44
45
                                                                                               ELSE LET r \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \text{CHOOSE } s \in T : \text{TRUE}
 46
                                                                                                                                      RR \triangleq TCR(T \setminus \{r\})
47
                                                                                                                                      RR \cup \{\langle s, t \rangle \in S \times S :
                                                                                                                    IN
48
                                                                                                                                                                \langle s, r \rangle \in RR \land \langle r, t \rangle \in RR
49
                                                  TCR(S)
50
```

Example: $SeqToRel(\langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle) = \{\langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle\}$

 $Seq2Rel(s) \stackrel{\triangle}{=}$ Transform a sequence s into a strict total order relation

RECURSIVE Seg2Rel(_)

IF $s = \langle \rangle$ THEN $\{\}$

54

56

```
ELSE LET h \stackrel{\triangle}{=} Head(s)
 57
                                 t \stackrel{\triangle}{=} Tail(s)
 58
                                 \{\langle h, r \rangle : r \in Range(t)\} \cup Seq2Rel(t)
 59
 60
       Basic properties.
      IsReflexive(R, S) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \forall a \in S : \langle a, a \rangle \in R
 64
       IsIrreflexive(R, S) \triangleq \forall a \in S : \langle a, a \rangle \notin R
       IsSymmetric(R, S) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \forall a, b \in S : \langle a, b \rangle \in R \equiv \langle b, a \rangle \in R
       Is Antisymmetric (R, S) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \forall a, b \in S : \langle a, b \rangle \in R \land \langle b, a \rangle \in R \Rightarrow a = b
       IsTransitive(R, S) \triangleq
 70
            \forall a, b, c \in S : (\langle a, b \rangle \in R \land \langle b, c \rangle \in R) \Rightarrow \langle a, c \rangle \in R
 71
       IsTotal(R, S) \triangleq
 73
            \forall a, b \in S : \langle a, b \rangle \in R \vee \langle b, a \rangle \in R
 74
       IsSemiconnex(R, S) \triangleq
 76
            \forall a, b \in S : a \neq b \Rightarrow (\langle a, b \rangle \in R \vee \langle b, a \rangle \in R)
 77
       IsPartialOrder(R, S) \triangleq
             \land IsReflexive(R, S)
 80
             \wedge IsAntisymmetric(R, S)
 81
             \wedge IsTransitive(R, S)
 82
       IsTotalOrder(R, S) \triangleq
 84
              \wedge IsPartialOrder(R, S)
 85
             \wedge IsTotal(R, S)
 86
       IsStrictPartialOrder(R, S) \triangleq
 88
              \wedge IsIrreflexive(R, S)
 89
             \wedge IsTransitive(R, S)
 90
       IsStrictTotalOrder(R, S) \triangleq
 92
              \land IsStrictPartialOrder(R, S)
 93
             \wedge IsSemiconnex(R, S)
 94
       Respect(R, T) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} T \subseteq R Does R respect T?
 97
       Special elements in a relation
       Minimal(R, S) \triangleq
                                       the set of minimal elements in relation R on the set S
101
             \{m \in S : \neg \exists \ a \in \overline{Dom(R)} : \langle a, m \rangle \in R\}
102
       Maximal(R, S) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} the set of maximal elements in relation R on the set S
103
             \{m \in S : \neg \exists b \in Ran(R) : \langle m, b \rangle \in R\}
104
105 |
         A variant of Kahn's algorithm for topological sorting
```

See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Topological_sorting \neq Kahn's_algorithm

```
Cyclic(R) \stackrel{\Delta}{=}  Is R cyclic?
111
          LET RECURSIVE Cyclic Util(_, _)
112
                  CyclicUtil(rel, set) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} remaining relation; set: remaining set
113
                      If set = \{\} Then false
114
                       ELSE LET mins \triangleq Minimal(rel, set)
115
                               IN IF mins = \{\} THEN TRUE
116
                                      ELSE LET m \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \text{CHOOSE } x \in mins : \text{TRUE}
117
                                                    CyclicUtil(rel \setminus LeftRestriction(R, m), set \setminus \{m\})
118
                  CyclicUtil(R, Support(R))
119
          IN
120 |
       Kahn's algorithm for topological sorting.
       See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Topological_sorting \neq Kahn's_algorithm
      AnyLinearExtension(R, S) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} return an arbitrary linear extension of R on the set S
126
          LET RECURSIVE LinearExtensionUtil(_, _)
127
                 LinearExtensionUtil(rel, set) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} rel: remaining relation; set: remaining set
128
                      IF set = \{\} THEN \langle \rangle
129
                       ELSE LET m \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \text{CHOOSE } x \in Minimal(rel, set) : TRUE
130
                               IN \langle m \rangle \circ LinearExtensionUtil(rel \setminus LeftRestriction(R, m), set \setminus \{m\})
131
                 LinearExtensionUtil(R, S)
132
       A variant of Kahn's algorithm for topological sorting
       See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Topological_sorting \neq Kahn's_algorithm
       For some TLA+ issue, see https://groups.google.com/g/tlaplus/c/mtyEmqhlRVg
      AllLinearExtensions(R, S) \triangleq \text{return all possible linear extensions of } R \text{ on the set } S
140
          LET RECURSIVE LinearExtensionsUtil(_, _)
141
                 LinearExtensionsUtil(rel, set) \triangleq
142
                      If set = \{\} then \{\langle\rangle\}
143
                       ELSE LET Extend(m) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \{\langle m \rangle \circ l : \text{ extend recursively by the minimal element } m
144
                                        l \in LinearExtensionsUtil(rel \setminus LeftRestriction(R, m), set \setminus \{m\})\}
145
                               IN UNION \{Extend(m): m \in Minimal(rel, set)\}\ for each minimal element
146
                 LinearExtensionsUtil(R, S)
147
          IN
      LinearExtensions(R, S) \stackrel{\Delta}{=} return the set of all possible linear extensions of R on the set S
149
          \{l \in TupleOf(S, Cardinality(S)) : Respect(Seq2Rel(l), R)\}
150
151
      \ * Modification History
      \ Last modified Thu Apr 22 14:56:42 CST 2021 by hengxin
      \* Created Tue Sep 18 19:16:04 CST 2018 by hengxin
```