

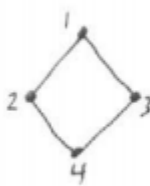
Tutorial 2

RELATIONS

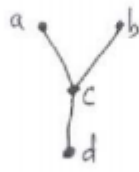
Question 1 Let $A = \{a, b, c\}$ and $B = \{p, q\}$. Find

- (i) $A \times B$
- (ii) $B \times A$
- (iii) $A \times A$
- (iv) $B \times B$

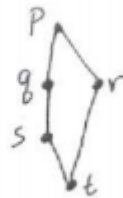
Question 2 Which of the following Hasse diagrams represent lattices?



(I)



(II)



(III)

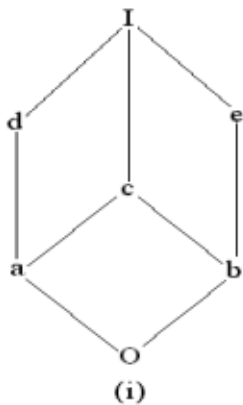


(IV)

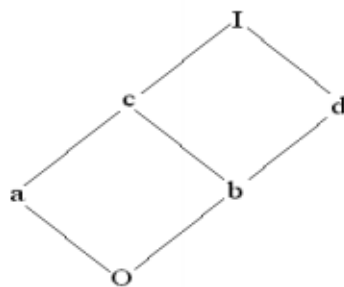
Question 3 Determine the domain and range of the following relations

- (i) $\{(1, 2), (1, 4), (1, 6), (1, 8)\}$
- (ii) $\{(x, y) : x \in \mathbb{N}, y \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } x + y = 10\}$
- (iii) $\{(x, y) : x \in \mathbb{N}, x < 5, y = 3\}$
- (iv) $\{(x, y) : y = |x - 1|, x \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } |x| \leq 3\}$

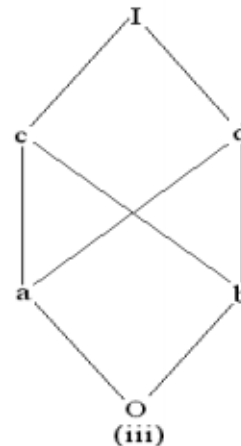
Question 4 Which of the partially ordered sets in figures (i), (ii) and (iii) are lattices? Justify your answer.



(i)



(ii)



(iii)

Question 5 Let R be the relation on \mathbb{Z} defined by $a R b$ if and only if $a - b$ is an even integer. Find (i) R , (ii) domain R , (iii) range of R .

Question 6 Consider the relation on $A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$.

$$R = \{(a, a), (a, c), (b, c), (c, d), (e, a), (d, b)\}.$$

Draw the corresponding digraph.

Question 7 Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $B = \{2, 3, 4\}$ and $C = \{4, 5\}$. Verify that

$$(i) A \times (B \cap C) = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$$

$$(ii) A \times (B \cup C) = (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$$

Question 8 If R is the relation "less than" from $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ to $B = \{1, 4, 5\}$, write down the set of ordered pairs corresponding to R . Find the inverse relation to R .

Question 9 For $W_2 = \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$. Define LEX_2 to be the relation such that, for $a = (a_1, a_2) \in W_2$ and $b = (b_1, b_2) \in W_2$, we say that $a W_2 b$ if either

(a) $a_1 < b_1$, or

(b) $a_1 = b_1$ and $a_2 \leq b_2$.

Is (W_2, LEX_2) a partial order?

Question 10 Let T be the set of all triangles in a plane with R a relation in T given by $R = \{(T_1, T_2) : T_1 \text{ is congruent to } T_2\}$. Show that R is an equivalence relation.

Question 11 If R is the relation in $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ defined by $(a, b) R (c, d)$ if and only if $a + d = b + c$, show that R is an equivalence relation.

Question 12 Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and $B = \{x, y, z\}$. Let R be a relation from A to B defined by $R = \{(1, x), (1, z), (3, x), (4, y)\}$. Find the domain and range of R .

Question 13 For $k \in \mathbb{N}$, let $D_k = \{a \in \mathbb{N} : a \mid k\}$ be the set of divisors of k . Define L_k to be the relation such that, for $a, b \in D_k$, we say that aL_kb if $a \mid b$. Is (D_{12}, L_{12}) a partial order? If so draw the Hasse diagram.

Question 14 For any positive integer n , let $I_n = \{x \mid 1 \leq x \leq n\}$. Let the relation “divides” be written as $a \mid b$ iff **a divides b** or $b = ac$ for some integer c . Draw the Hasse diagram and determine whether $[I_{12}; \mid]$ is a lattice.

Question 15 Define R to be the relation such that, for $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, we say that aRb if $|a - 1| \leq |b - 1|$. Is (\mathbb{Z}, R) a partial order? If so draw the Hasse diagram.

Question 16 Let m be a positive integer with $m > 1$. Determine whether or not the following relation is an equivalent relation.

$$R = \{(a, b) \mid a \equiv b \pmod{m}\}$$

Question 17 Draw the Hasse diagram for the lattice D_{18} consisting of the divisors of 18 with the partial order of divisibility.