

## Properties of Relation

①

① Reflexive Relation  $\rightarrow A = \{1, 2, 3\}$

$$R_1 = \{ (1,1) (2,2) (3,3) (1,2) (2,3) \} \text{ for every } a \in A, (a,a) \in R_1$$

$$* R_2 = \{ (1,1) (1,2) (2,3) \} \quad \begin{array}{l} 2 \in A \text{ but } (2,2) \notin R_2 \\ 3 \in A \text{ but } (3,3) \notin R_2 \end{array}$$

② Irreflexive Relation  $\rightarrow$

$$A = \{ (1,2) \} \text{ \& } R = \{ (1,2), (2,1) \}$$

$$a \in A, (a,a) \notin R$$

③ Non-reflexive Relation :—

if  $R$  is neither reflexive nor irreflexive

$$R = \{ (1,2) (2,3) (2,2) (3,1) \} \text{ on } A = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$2R_2$  is true but  $1R_1$  &  $3R_3$  are false.

④ Symmetric Relation  $aRb \Rightarrow bRa$

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

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

Note  $\rightarrow$  It may be reflexive

⑤ Asymmetric Relation

$$R = \{ (1,2) (1,3) (2,3) (1,1) \} \rightarrow \text{Note: - It may be in a set}$$

$$aRb \Rightarrow b \not R a$$

⑥ Transitive Relation

$$aRb \text{ \& } bRc \text{ Then } aRc$$

$$\text{if } A = \{1, 3, 5\}, R = \{ (1,3) (3,5) (1,5) \}$$

## Antisymmetric Relation $\rightarrow$

$$aRb \text{ \& } bRa \Rightarrow a=b \quad \forall a, b \in A$$

$$R = \{ (1,2) (3,2) (2,2) \} \text{ on } A = \{ 1,2,3 \}$$

$$x \leq y \text{ \& } y \leq x \Rightarrow x=y$$

$$x, y \in R \text{ \& } (y, x) \in R \Rightarrow \boxed{x=y}$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex}} = A = \{ 1, 2, 3 \}$$

$$R = \{ \underline{(1,2)} \underline{(2,1)} (2,1) \} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Symmetric} \checkmark \\ \text{Antisymmetric} \times \\ \downarrow \\ \text{self loop allowed} \end{array}$$

$$R = \{ (1,1) (2,2) (2,1) (1,2) (1,3) (2,3) \} = \text{Antisymmetric}$$

Asymmetric  $\rightarrow$  A relation  $R$  on a set  $A$  is said to be Asymmetric if  $\forall a, b \in A, (a,b) \in R, (b,a) \notin R$

$$A = \{ a, b, c \}$$

|   | a  | b  | c  |
|---|----|----|----|
| a | aa | ab | ac |
| b | ba | bb | bc |
| c | ca | cb | cc |

$$\textcircled{1} \{ (a,b) (b,c) (c,a) \}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \{ (a,b) (b,c) (c,a) \}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \{ (a,a) (b,b) (c,c) \}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \{ (a,b) (b,a) (a,a) (b,b) \}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \checkmark \emptyset$$

$$\times \textcircled{6} A \times A$$

$$\checkmark \textcircled{2} \{ (a,b) (c,c) (b,c) \}$$

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Anti symmetric Relation: -

A relation  $R$  on a set  $A$  is said to be anti symmetric if  $\forall a, b \in A, (a, b) \in R, (b, a) \in R$  then  $a = b$

$$A = \{a, b, c\}$$

|   | $A \times A$ |    |    |
|---|--------------|----|----|
|   | a            | b  | c  |
| a | aa           | ab | ac |
| b | ba           | bb | bc |
| c | ca           | cb | cc |

| ab | ba | Anti-symmetric |
|----|----|----------------|
| x  | x  | ✓              |
| x  | ✓  | ✓              |
| ✓  | x  | ✓              |
| ✓  | ✓  | x              |

①  $\{(a, b) (b, c) (a, c)\}$

②  $\{(a, b) (a, a) (b, b)\}$

③  $\{(a, a) (b, b) (c, c)\}$

④  $\{(a, b) (b, a) (b, c) (c, c)\}$

⑤  $\phi$

⑥  $A \times A$

⑦  $\{(a, b) (b, c) (a, c) (c, a) (a, a) (c, c)\}$

Note: ① If  $(a, b)$  exist then  $(b, a)$  does not exist.

② diagonal elements can exist.