



Equivalence Relations

1 Why

We want to handle at once all the objects of a set which are indistinguishable or equivalent in some aspect. We want to generalize the key properties of identity.

2 Definition

An *equivalence relation* is a reflexive, symmetric, and transitive relation.

2.1 Notation

If R is an equivalence relation on a set A , we use the symbol \sim . When alone, \sim is read aloud as "sim," but we still read $a \sim b$ aloud as "a equiv-

