



Why

How can we relate the elements of two sets?

Definition

A *relation* is a set of ordered pairs (see **Ordered Pairs**). So if an object z is an element of a relation, there exist two other objects x and y so that $z = (x, y)$.

Domain and range

The *domain* of a relation is the set of all elements which appear as the first coordinate of some ordered pair of the relation (the projection onto the first coordinate, see **Ordered Pair Projections**). The *range* of a relation is the set of all elements which appear as the second coordinate of some ordered pair of the relation (the projection onto the second coordinate).

When the domain of a relation R is a subset of X and the range is a subset of Y , we say R is a relation *between* X and Y or (*from* X *to* Y). If $X = Y$, then we speak of R as a relation *on* (or *in*) X .

Notation

If R is a relation, we express that $(x, y) \in R$ by writing $x R y$, which we read aloud as “ x is in relation R to y ”. We denote the domain of R by $\text{dom } R$ and the range of R by $\text{range } R$.

Examples**Empty relation**

For an uninteresting relation, consider the empty set. We call the empty set the *empty relation*. In the empty (set) relation, no object is related to any other. Both the domain and range of \emptyset are \emptyset .

Total relation

Next, consider the product of any two sets X and Y . In $X \times Y$, all objects are related. The domain is X and the range is Y .

Equality

For a more interesting example, define $R \subset X \times X$ by

$$R = \{(x, y) \in X \times X \mid x = y\}.$$

This relation is the *relation of equality* (see **Identities**) between two objects. Here $x R y \iff x = y$. $\text{dom } R = \text{range } R = X$.

Belonging

Another similar example is if we consider the set X and $\mathcal{P}(X)$, and the relation

$$R := \{(x, y) \in X \times \mathcal{P}(X) \mid x \in y\}.$$

This relation is the *relation of belonging* (see **Sets**). Here $x R y \iff x \in y$. Here $\text{dom } R = X$ and $\text{range } R = \mathcal{P}(X)$.

Properties

Often relations are defined over a single set, and there are a few useful properties to distinguish.

- A relation is *reflexive* if every element is related to itself.
- A relation is *symmetric* if two objects are related regardless of their order.
- A relation is *transitive* if a first element is related to a second element and the second element is related to the third element, then the first and third element are related.

Equality is reflexive, symmetric and transitive whereas belonging is neither. Exercise: what is inclusion?

