

# Practical 2b

Finding whether or not, a given relation is:

- i. Reflexive
- ii. Antisymmetric
- iii. Transitive
- iv. Partial order

## 1

A relation  $R$  on a set  $A$  is called symmetric

if  $(b, a) \in R$  whenever  $(a, b) \in R$ , for all  $a, b \in A$ .

A relation  $R$  on a set  $A$  such that for all  $a, b \in A$ ,

if  $(a, b) \in R$  and  $(b, a) \in R$ , then  $a = b$

is called antisymmetric.

### 1.1

```
→ kill(all);
(%o0) done
```

ex 7 : Rosen

```
→ A:makelist(k, k, 1, 4);
(%o1) [1,2,3,4]
```

```
→ R1:[[1, 1], [1, 2], [2, 1], [2, 2], [3, 4], [4, 1], [4, 4]];
(%o2) [[1,1],[1,2],[2,1],[2,2],[3,4],[4,1],[4,4]]
```

```
→ s:0;
t:R1[1];
if(member([t[2], t[1]], R1)) then (s:s+1);
(%o3) 0
(%o4) [1,1]
(%o5) 1
```

```
→ t:R1[2];
if(member([t[2], t[1]], R1)) then (s:s+1);
(%o6) [1,2]
(%o7) 2
```

```

→ t:R1[3];
   if(member([t[2], t[1]], R1)) then (s:s+1);
(%o8) [2,1]
(%o9) 3

→ t:R1[2];
   if(member([t[2], t[1]], R1)) then (s:s+1);
(%o10) [1,2]
(%o11) 4

→ checkSymmetric(A, R):=block(
    [s:0, t],
    for i:1 thru length(R) do(
        t:R[i],
        if(member([t[2], t[1]], R)) then (s:s+1)),
    if(s=length(R)) then return("symmetric") else return("Not symmetric")
);
(%o12) checkSymmetric(A,R):=block([s:0,t],for i thru
length(R) do (t:Ri,if member([t2,t1],R) then s:s+1 ),if s=
length(R) then return(symmetric) else return(Not symmetric))

→ checkSymmetric(A, R1);
(%o13) Not symmetric

→ R2:[[1, 1], [1, 2], [2, 1]];
(%o14) [[1,1],[1,2],[2,1]]

→ checkSymmetric(A, R2);
(%o15) symmetric

→ R3:[[1, 1], [1, 2], [1, 4], [2, 1], [2, 2], [3, 3], [4, 1], [4, 4]];
(%o16) [[1,1],[1,2],[1,4],[2,1],[2,2],[3,3],[4,1],[4,4]]

→ checkSymmetric(A, R3);
(%o17) symmetric

→ R4:[[2, 1], [3, 1], [3, 2], [4, 1], [4, 2], [4, 3]];
(%o18) [[2,1],[3,1],[3,2],[4,1],[4,2],[4,3]]

→ R5:[[1, 1], [1, 2], [1, 3], [1, 4], [2, 2], [2, 3], [2, 4], [3, 3], [3, 4], [4, 4]];
(%o19) [[1,1],[1,2],[1,3],[1,4],[2,2],[2,3],[2,4],[3,3],[
3,4],[4,4]]

→ R6:[[3, 4]];
(%o20) [[3,4]]

```

→ `checkSymmetric(A, R4);`

(%o21) *Not symmetric*

→ `checkSymmetric(A, R5);`

(%o22) *Not symmetric*

→ `checkSymmetric(A, R6);`

(%o23) *Not symmetric*

## 1.2

→ `kill(all);`

(%o0) *done*

ex 7 : Rosen

→ `A:makelist(k, k, 1, 4);`

(%o1) **[1,2,3,4]**

→ `R1:[[1, 1], [1, 2], [2, 1], [2, 2], [3, 4], [4, 1], [4, 4]];`

(%o2) **[[1,1],[1,2],[2,1],[2,2],[3,4],[4,1],[4,4]]**

→ `R2:[[1, 1], [1, 2], [2, 1]];`

(%o3) **[[1,1],[1,2],[2,1]]**

→ `R3: [[1, 1], [1, 2], [1, 4], [2, 1], [2, 2], [3, 3], [4, 1], [4, 4]];`

(%o4) **[[1,1],[1,2],[1,4],[2,1],[2,2],[3,3],[4,1],[4,4]]**

→ `R4:[[2, 1], [3, 1], [3, 2], [4, 1], [4, 2], [4, 3]];`

(%o5) **[[2,1],[3,1],[3,2],[4,1],[4,2],[4,3]]**

→ `R5:[[1, 1], [1, 2], [1, 3], [1, 4], [2, 2], [2, 3], [2, 4], [3, 3], [3, 4], [4, 4]];`

(%o6) **[[1,1],[1,2],[1,3],[1,4],[2,2],[2,3],[2,4],[3,3],[3,4],[4,4]]**

→ `R6:[[3, 4]];`

(%o7) **[[3,4]]**

→ `R7:[[1, 1], [3, 4]];`

(%o8) **[[1,1],[3,4]]**

→ `R8:cartesian_product_list(A, A);`

(%o9) **[[1,1],[1,2],[1,3],[1,4],[2,1],[2,2],[2,3],[2,4],[3,1],[3,2],[3,3],[3,4],[4,1],[4,2],[4,3],[4,4]]**

```
→ checkAntiSymmetric(A, R):=block(
    [s:0, t],
    for i:1 thru length(R) do(
        t:R[i],
        if( is(t[1]#t[2])) then(if(member([t[1], t[2]], R) and member([t[2], t[1]], R)
        if(s=0) then return("Anti symmetric") else return("Not Anti symmetric")
    );
```

```
(%o10) checkAntiSymmetric(A,R):=block([s:0,t],for i thru
length(R) do (t:R[i],if is(t1≠t2) then if member([t1,t2],R) ∧
member([t2,t1],R) then s:s+1 ),if s=0 then
return(Anti symmetric) else return(Not Anti symmetric))
```

### 1.3

R1, R2, R3 are not anti symmetric :

This is done by finding a pair (a, b) with  
a ≠ b such that (a, b) and (b, a) are both in the relation.

```
→ checkAntiSymmetric(A, R1);
```

```
(%o11) Not Anti symmetric
```

```
→ checkAntiSymmetric(A, R2);
```

```
(%o12) Not Anti symmetric
```

```
→ checkAntiSymmetric(A, R3);
```

```
(%o13) Not Anti symmetric
```

### 1.4

R4, R5, R6 are anti symmetric :

For each of these relations there is no pair of elements  
a and b with a ≠ b such that both (a, b) and (b, a)  
belong to the relation.

```
→ checkAntiSymmetric(A, R4);
```

```
(%o14) Anti symmetric
```

```
→ checkAntiSymmetric(A, R5);
```

```
(%o15) Anti symmetric
```

```
→ checkAntiSymmetric(A, R6);
```

```
(%o16) Anti symmetric
```

## 1.5

→ `checkAntiSymmetric(A, R7);`

(%o17) *Anti symmetric*

→ `checkAntiSymmetric(A, R8);`

(%o18) *Not Anti symmetric*