

Relații simetrice

Recap:

Def Fixe A, B multimi si $S \subseteq A \times B$

Structura (A, B, S) este o rel
a simetriei.

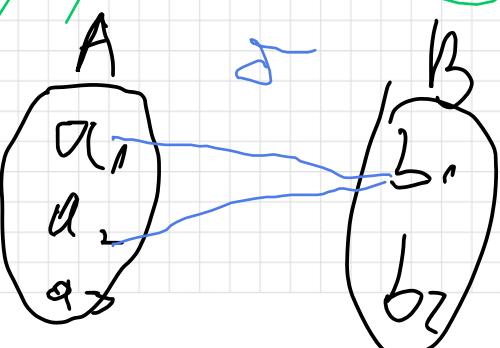
Exemplu $A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$
 $B = \{b_1, b_2\}$

$A \times B = \{(a_1, b_1), (a_1, b_2), (a_2, b_1),$
 $(a_2, b_2), (a_3, b_1), (a_3, b_2)\}$

$S = \{(a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_1)\} \subseteq A \times B$

$(A, B, S) = \sigma$

Diagrammatic
simbolizare



Naturale

$$(x, y) \in S \iff x \circ y$$

Exemplu

$$a_1 \circ b_1 \quad a_2 \circ b_1$$

$f: A \rightarrow B$ funcție

$$G_f = \{ (\underbrace{x, f(x)}_{\in A}, \underbrace{f(x)}_{\in B}) \mid x \in A \} \subseteq A \times B$$

$(A, B, G_f) = f$ relație

U relație (A, A, R) = $\{$ este \circ rel

omogenă ($R \subseteq A \times A$)

Def U rel omogenă (A, A, R) = $\{$ este

* reflexivă d.c. $a \sim a, \forall a \in A$

* transițivă d.c. $\forall a, b, c \in A$

dacă arb în bra cu atunci $a \geq c$

* simetrică de $\forall a, b \in A$

o lată arb atunci bra

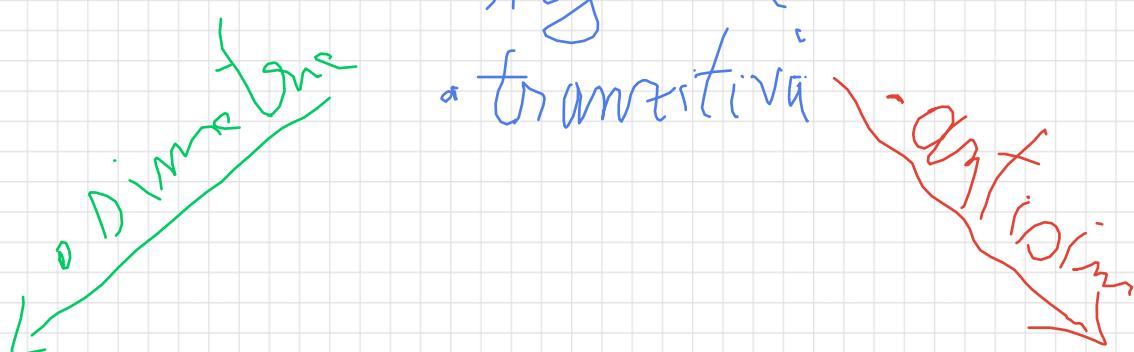
* antisimetrică de $\forall a, b \in A$

dacă arb năbra atunci $a = b$

rel de preordine

* reflexivă

* transitzivă



rel de echivalență

rel. de ordine

1.4.36 Să se arăte că relația \leq pe

\mathbb{Z} este o preordine, care NU este
nici simetrică, nici antisimetrică

$a \mid b$ (def) $\exists c \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $b = a \cdot c$

$\boxed{(\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}, \mid)}$

Enriched multiplication

(1) Reflexivitate $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a \mid a$

dovolti $a = a \cdot 1 \Rightarrow$

(2) Transitivity

Dovolti $a \mid b$ e $b \mid c$. $\forall a \mid c$

$a \mid b \Rightarrow \exists c_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $b = a \cdot c_1 \Rightarrow$

$b \mid c \Rightarrow \exists c_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $c = b \cdot c_2 \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow c &= a \cdot (c_1 \cdot c_2) \\ &= a \cdot c_3 \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow este o proprietate

Simetrie ($a \mid b \Rightarrow b \mid a$)

$$\text{Contradex: } 2 \mid 4 \text{ aber} \\ 4 \nmid 2$$

Antisymmetrie [obg $a/b \wedge b/a \Rightarrow a = b$]

$$3 \mid -3 \\ -3 \nmid 3 \\ \text{aber } 3 \neq -3$$

1.4.37 [Sä 10. obt feste rel.

ob echiv. corr se just defin
die mali. A = {a, b, c}

$\mathcal{R} = (A, A, R)$ rel ob echiv.

↓

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{R} \text{ reflex} \Rightarrow x \mathcal{R} x, \forall x \in A \Rightarrow \\ \{ (a,a), (b,b), (c,c) \} \\ \mathcal{R} \text{ trans} \Rightarrow x \mathcal{R} y, y \mathcal{R} z \subseteq R \\ \mathcal{R} \text{ dim} \\ d_{\mathcal{R}}(x, y, z) \text{ - grz} \Rightarrow x \mathcal{R} z \end{array} \right.$

$\forall x, y \in A \text{ der } x \succ y \Rightarrow y \succ x$

$$R_1 = \{(a,a), (b,b), (c,c)\} \quad \checkmark \quad [a] = \{a\}$$

$$R_2 = \{(a,a), (b,b), (c,c), (a,c), (c,b)\} \quad \checkmark$$

$A = [a] \cup [b] \cup [c]$

$[a] = \{a\}, [b] = \{b\}, [c] = \{c\}$

$$R_3 = \{(a,a), (b,b), (c,c), (a,b), (b,c)\}$$

$$R_4 = \{(a,a), (b,b), (c,c), (b,c), (c,b)\}$$

$$R_5 = \{(a,a), (b,b), (c,c), (a,b), (b,a)\}$$

$(a,c), (c,a), (b,c), (c,b)$

$$b > a \wedge a > c \Rightarrow b > c$$

$\subseteq A \times A$

$$|A \times B| = |A| \cdot |B|$$

1. 4. 38) Sowjet Wm. Rel. nicht

äquivalente \Leftrightarrow DP calculated.

respektive 'mathem. fact'.

(1) $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}, \equiv)$ obține prim

$\times \equiv y \iff |x| = |y|$

Rezolv. Dacă $(A, A, R) \Rightarrow$ este o
rel de echivalență.

Pt un $a \in A$ putem lua

$$[a] = \{x \in A \mid aRx\}$$

Putem partitiona mult A în clasele
 echiv.

$$A/R = \{[a] \mid a \in A\}$$

Mult facts

$$\text{în ex } A/R_2 = \{\underline{[a]}, \underline{[b]}\}$$

Reflexivitate Vrem $x \equiv x, \forall x \in \mathbb{C}$

\checkmark

$\cancel{x} = \cancel{x}$ astăz

Transitivitate Dacă $x \equiv y \wedge y \equiv z$ Vrem $x \equiv z$

\leftarrow \downarrow

$|x| = |y|$ $|y| = |z|$

$\Rightarrow |x| = |z|$

Simetrie Dacă $x \equiv y$ Vrem $y \equiv x$

\leftarrow

$|x| = |y| \Rightarrow |y| = |x|$

$\Rightarrow \equiv$ este o relație echivocată

$x \in \mathbb{C}$.

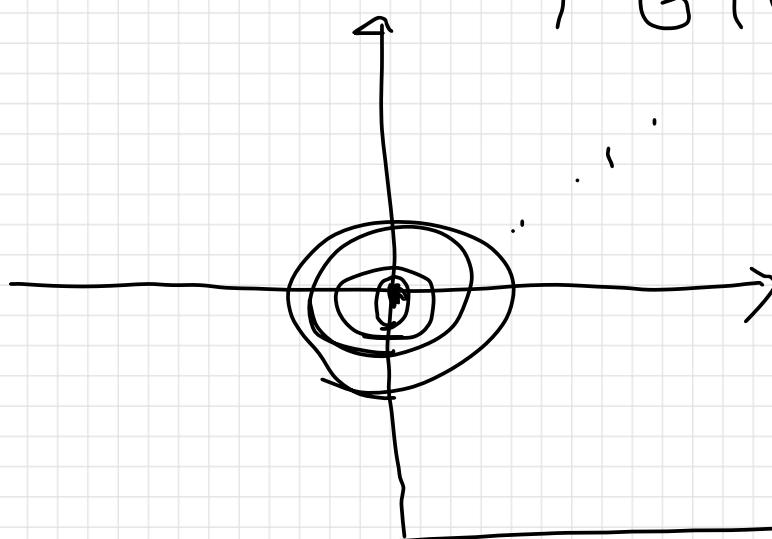
$[x]$ = { $y \in \mathbb{C} \mid x \equiv y$ }

$\leftarrow \{y \in \mathbb{C} \mid |x| = |y|\}$

$$= \mathcal{G}(0, |x|)$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \{ t \times \mathbb{Z} \mid t \in \mathbb{C} \}$$

$$= \{ \mathcal{G}(0, r) \mid r \geq 0 \}$$



Tori (\mathbb{R}^2)

Ex 1.4.39

S, α c rel slat̄

prop $\frac{a}{c} \leq \frac{b}{d}$

$$(a, b) \sim (c, d) \iff a \cdot d = c \cdot b$$

este o rel de echiv p̄ $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})^*$

Să se scrie mult factor

$$(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}^*) / \sim = \mathbb{Q}$$

Reflexivität

$$V_{\text{num}}(x, y) \sim \frac{V(x, y)}{(x, y)} \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}^*$$

$$x \cdot y = y \cdot x \text{ ordn.}$$

Transitivität

$$\forall (x, y), (m, n), (a, b)$$

$$\text{d.h. } (x, y) \sim (m, n) \text{ m.}$$

$$(m, n) \sim (a, b) \text{ a.f. univ.}$$

$$V_{\text{num}}(x, y) \sim (a, b)$$

$$x \cdot b = y \cdot a$$

$$(x, y) \sim (m, n) \Rightarrow x \cdot m = y \cdot n$$

$$(m, n) \sim (a, b) \Rightarrow m \cdot b = n \cdot a$$

$$\Rightarrow x = y \frac{m}{n}$$

$$\frac{m}{n} \cdot b = a$$

$$x \cdot b = y \cdot a \Leftrightarrow x \cdot b = y \cdot \frac{m}{n} \cdot b \Leftrightarrow$$

$$y \frac{m}{n} \cdot b = y \frac{m}{n} \text{ b.ordn.}$$