

CS & IT ENGINEERING

DISCRETE MATHS
SET THEORY



Lecture No. 06



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TOPICS TO BE COVERED

01 onto Functions

02 1:1 correspondance Functions

03 Number of Functions

04 Types of Functions

05 Various Examples in Functions

Partial order relation :

(RAT) { Reflexive
Antisymmetric.
Transitive

$$R: \{ (a, b) \mid a \mid b \} \checkmark \quad \text{Set: } \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ (POR)}$$

Ref: $aRa \quad a \mid a. \checkmark$

Anti $aRb \wedge bRa \rightarrow a=b. \text{ OR } a \mid b \wedge b \mid a \rightarrow a=b.$

Transitive:

$$a \mid b \wedge b \mid c \rightarrow a \mid c.$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{3 \mid 6 \wedge 6 \mid 3}{T \wedge F} \\ \frac{F}{T} \rightarrow \end{array}$$

$$R_2: \{ (a, b) \mid a \leq b \} \quad \text{set: } \mathbb{Z}$$

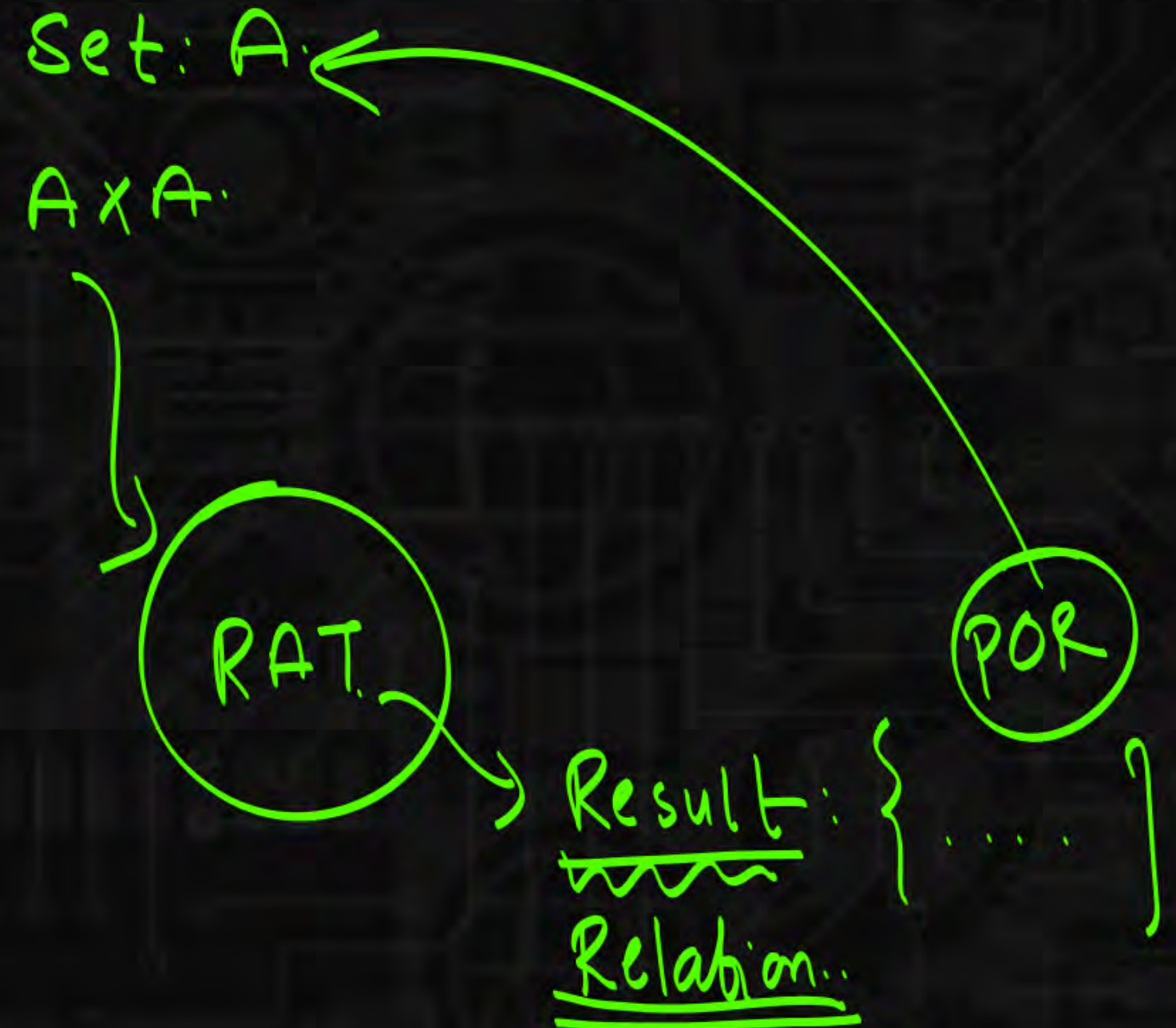
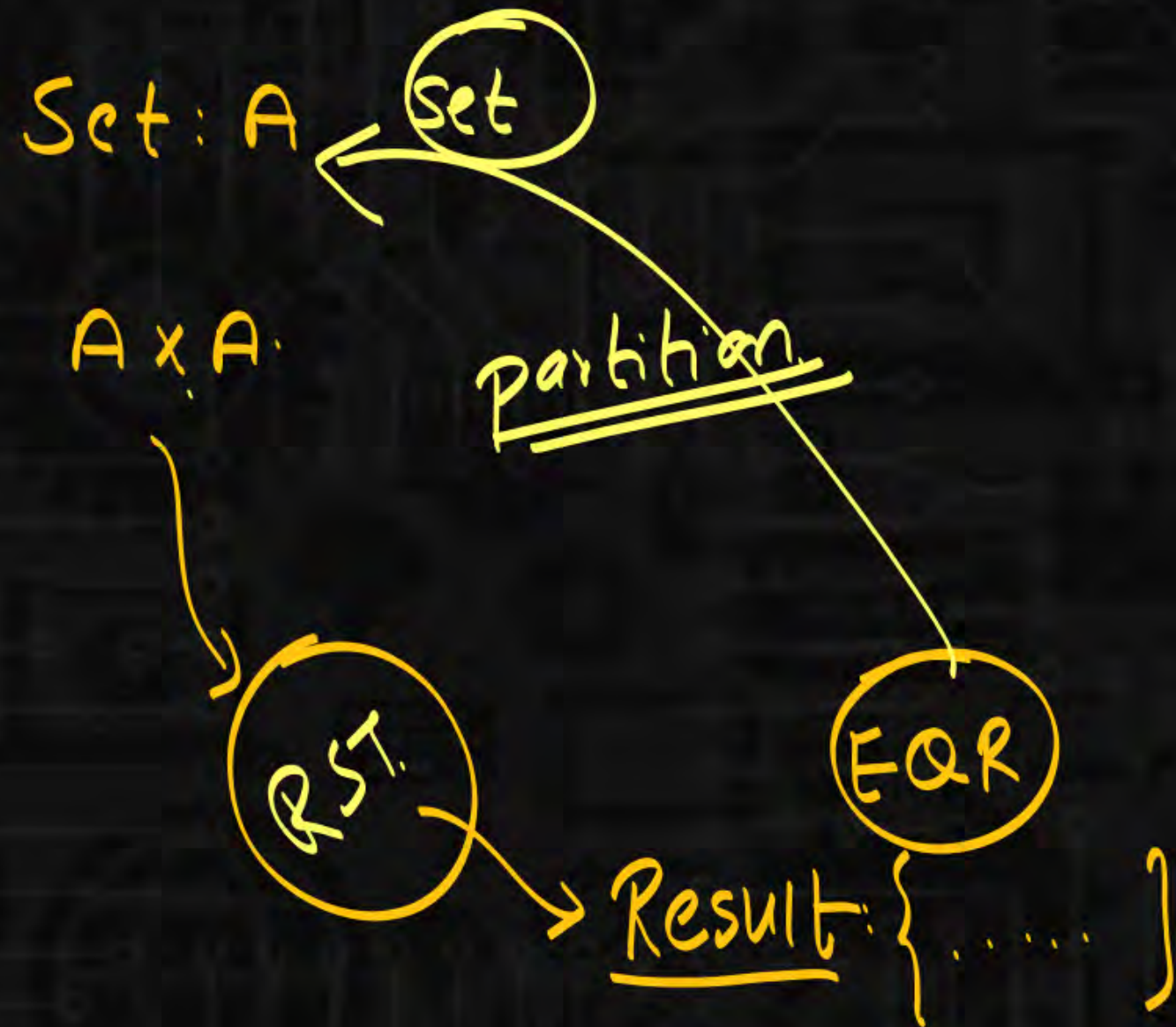
$$\checkmark \underline{R}: a R a \quad a \leq a (\tau)$$

$$\checkmark \underline{\text{Anti}}: a R b \wedge b R a \rightarrow a = b.$$

$$a \leq b \wedge b \leq a \rightarrow a = b.$$

$$\checkmark \underline{I}: a \leq b \wedge b \leq c \rightarrow a \leq c.$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 2 \leq 3 \wedge 3 \leq 2 \\ \hline \tau \quad \quad \quad \tau \\ \hline \tau \quad \quad \quad \tau \quad \rightarrow \\ \hline \tau \end{array}$$



Set: $\{ \dots a, b, \dots \}$

Relation: R.

* aRb OR bRa

a, b are comparable

Set: $\mathbb{Z}^+ = \{ 1, 2, 3, \dots, \infty \}$
(partial order set)

Relation: 1. (Division)
(POR)

choose any a, b :

$a = 3 \quad b = 6$

$a \nmid b$ OR $b \nmid a$

a/b OR b/a

$3/6$ OR $6/3$

T

F

3, 6 are comparable

write this Relation
only partial
elements are
comparable

$a = 3 \quad b = 5$

aRb OR bRa

a/b OR b/a

$3/5$ OR $5/3$

F

OR

F

3, 5 are not
comparable

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Set: } Z: \{ \dots 0, \dots \} \text{ (Total order set)} \\ \text{Relation: } \leq \text{ (Total order Relation)} \end{array} \right.$

Choose any 2 elements..

$$a = 10^2 \quad b = 10^4$$

$$a R b \text{ OR } b R a.$$

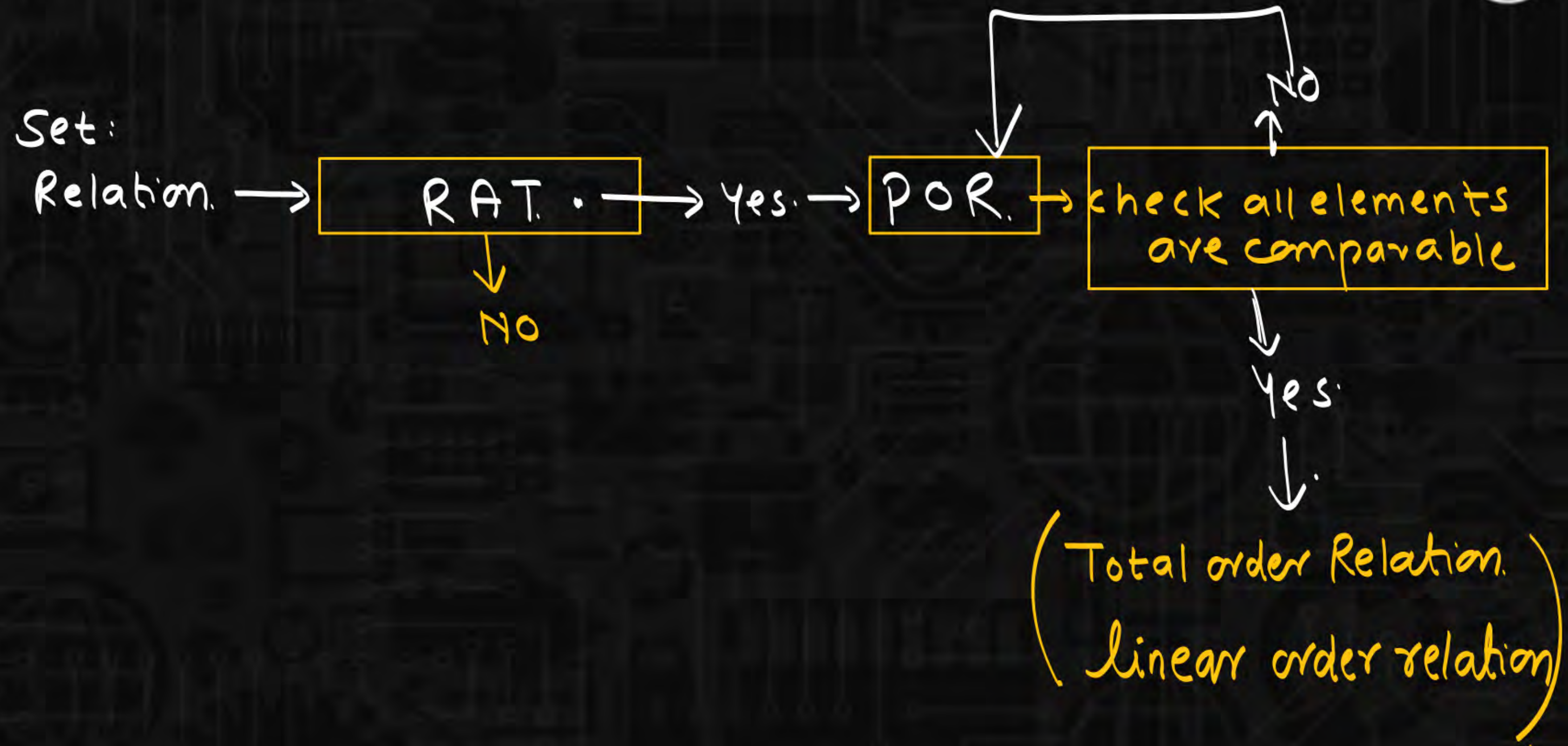
$$a \leq b \text{ OR } b \leq a.$$

$$\underline{10^2 \leq 10^4 \text{ OR } 10^4 \leq 10^2.}$$

T

any 2 elements
are always
comparable.

→ all elements are comparable.
Total elements are comparable.



Set: $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12\}$.

$R = \{$
 $(1,1) (1,2) (1,3) (1,4) (1,6) (1,12)$
 $(2,2) (2,4) (2,6) (2,12)$
 $(3,3) (3,6) (3,12)$
 $(4,4) (4,12)$
 $(6,6) (6,12)$
 $(12,12) \}$

POR

→

$(\{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12\}, |)$
 poset.

$(D_{12}, |)$

(poset)
 Partial ordered set.
 (POR)
 (Set, Relation) (poset)

$(\text{set}, \text{relation})$

$(Z^+, |) - \text{poset}$

OR.

(Z, \leq)
totset

lower ← $(a, b) \in R$
 OR
 $a R b$

OR



same level:

$a \rightarrow b \times$



Set: $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12\}$.

$R = \{ (1,1) (1,2) (1,3) (1,4) (1,6) (1,12)$

$(2,2) (2,4) (2,6) (2,12)$

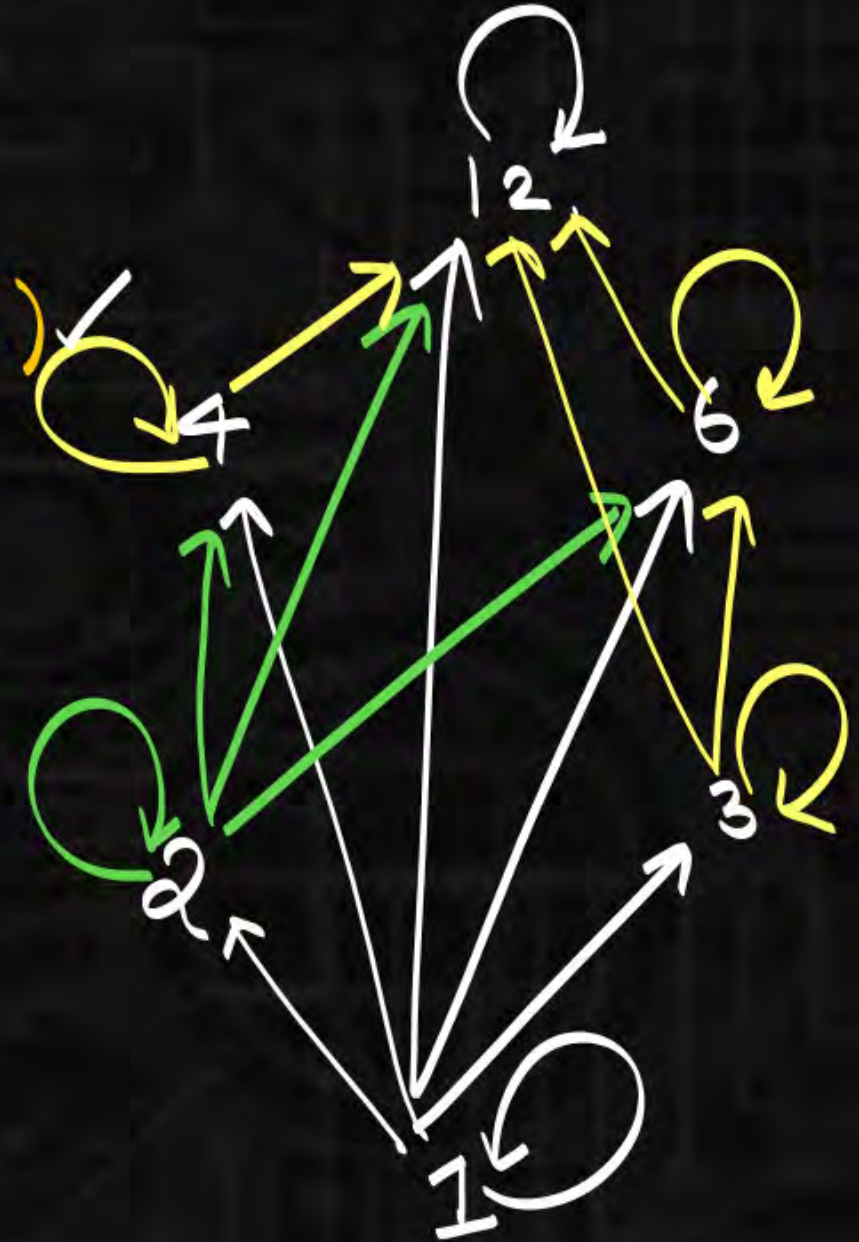
$(3,3) (3,6) (3,12)$

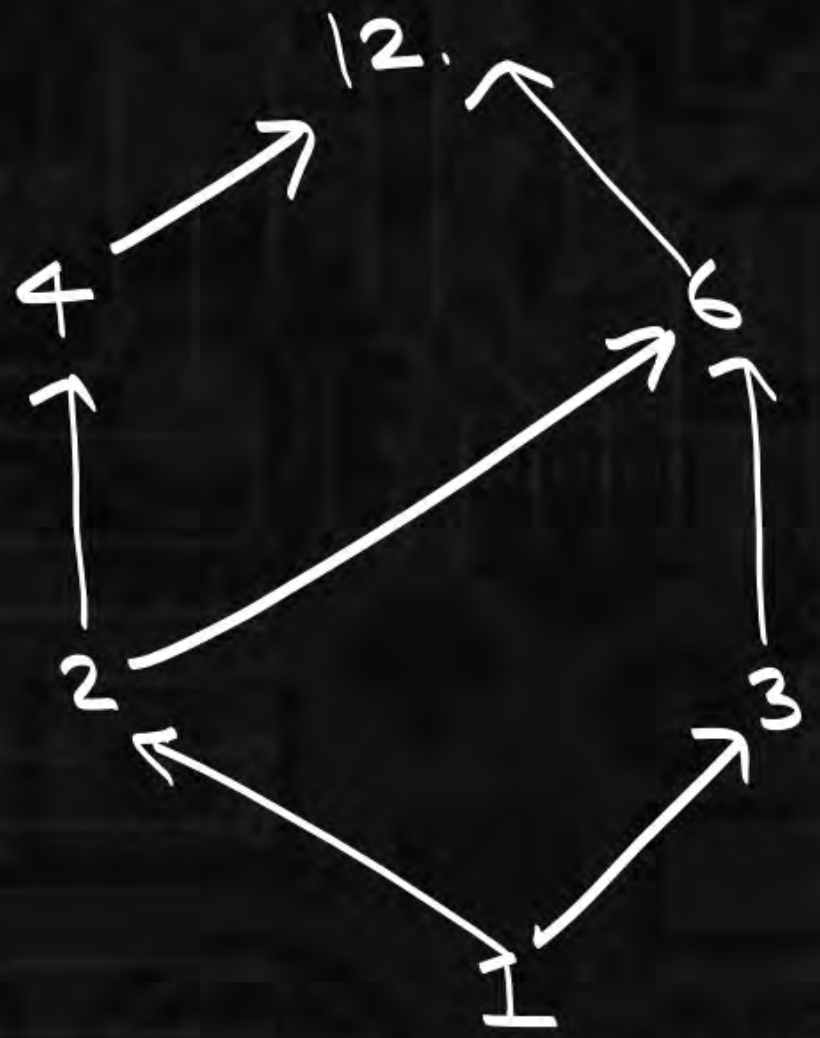
$(4,4) (4,12)$

$(6,6) (6,12)$

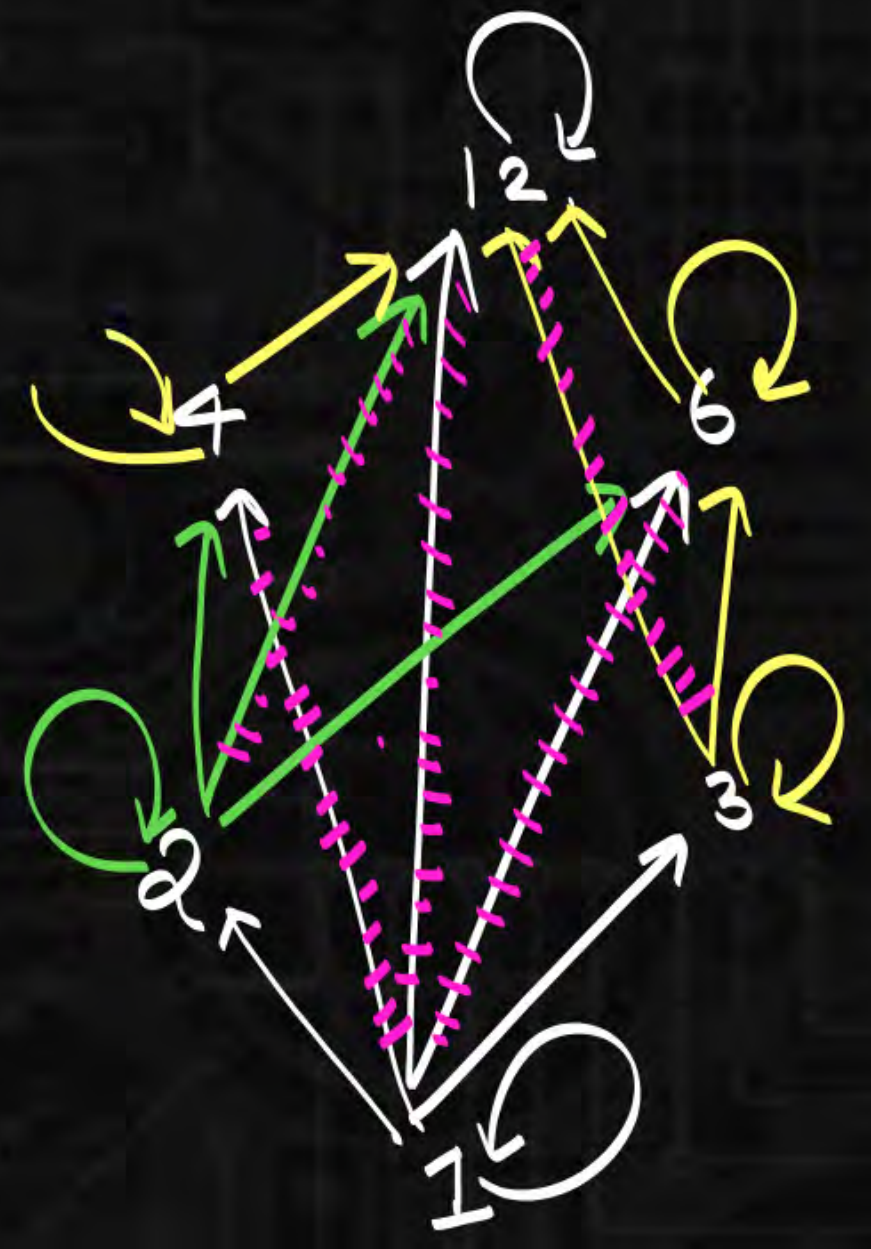
$(12,12) \}$

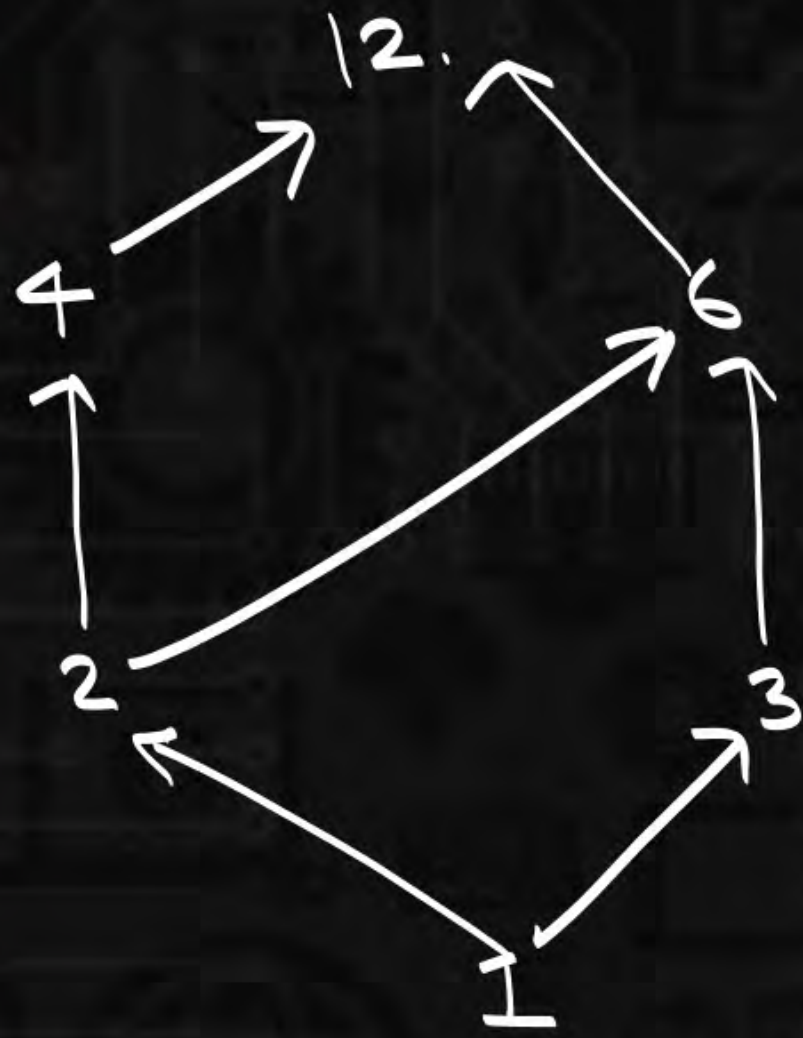
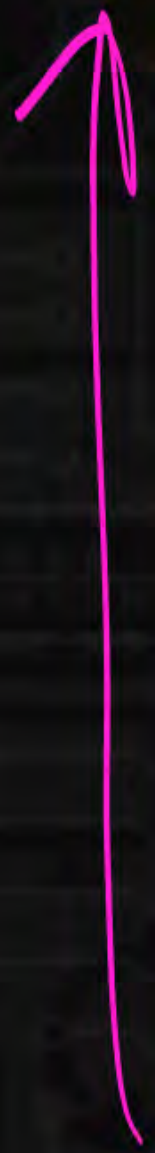
POR





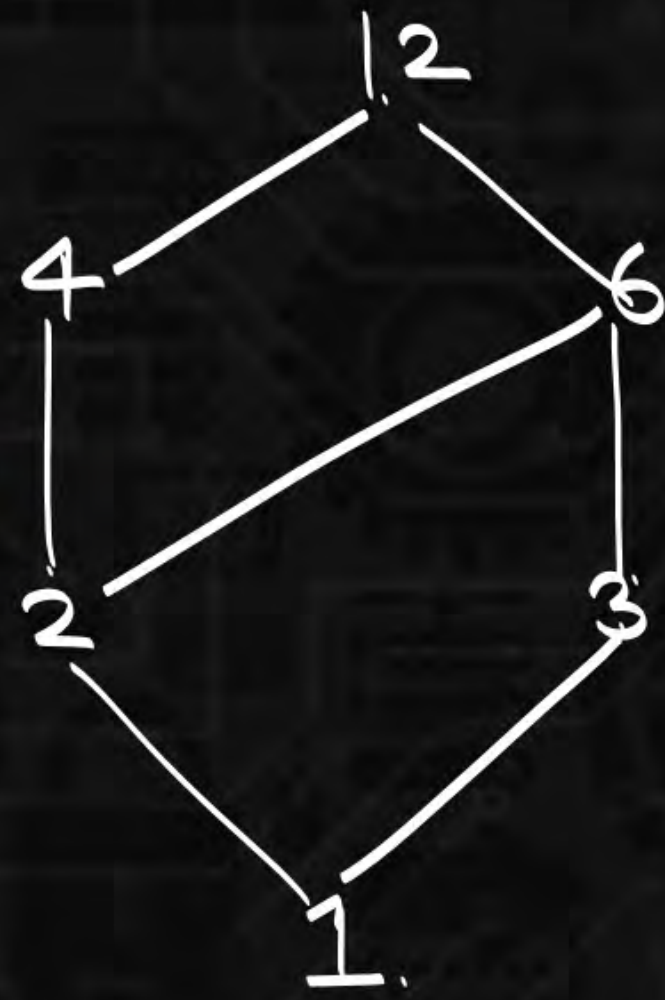
Remove self loop.
Remove transitive arrows.





$R: \{$
 \rightarrow
 $\}$
 OR.

$(D_{12,1})$ OR.
 poset.



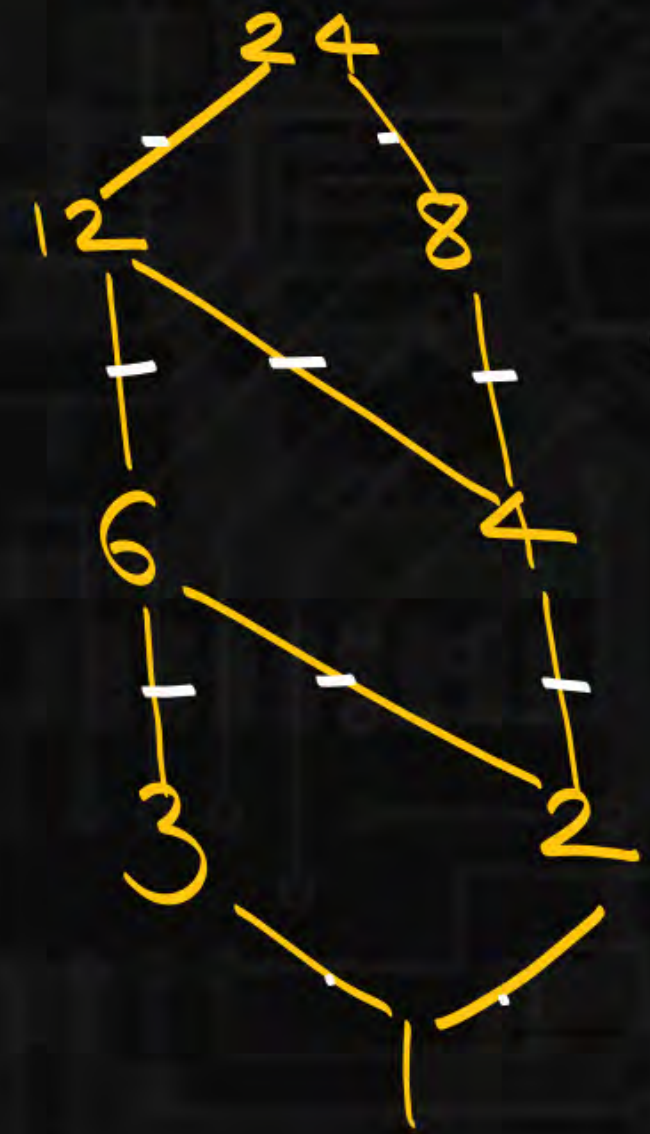
Hasse diagram.

$(D_{24}, 1)$

or

$(D_{36}, 1)$

$(\{1, 2, \cancel{3}, \cancel{4}, \cancel{6}, \cancel{8}, \cancel{12}, \cancel{24}\}, 1)$

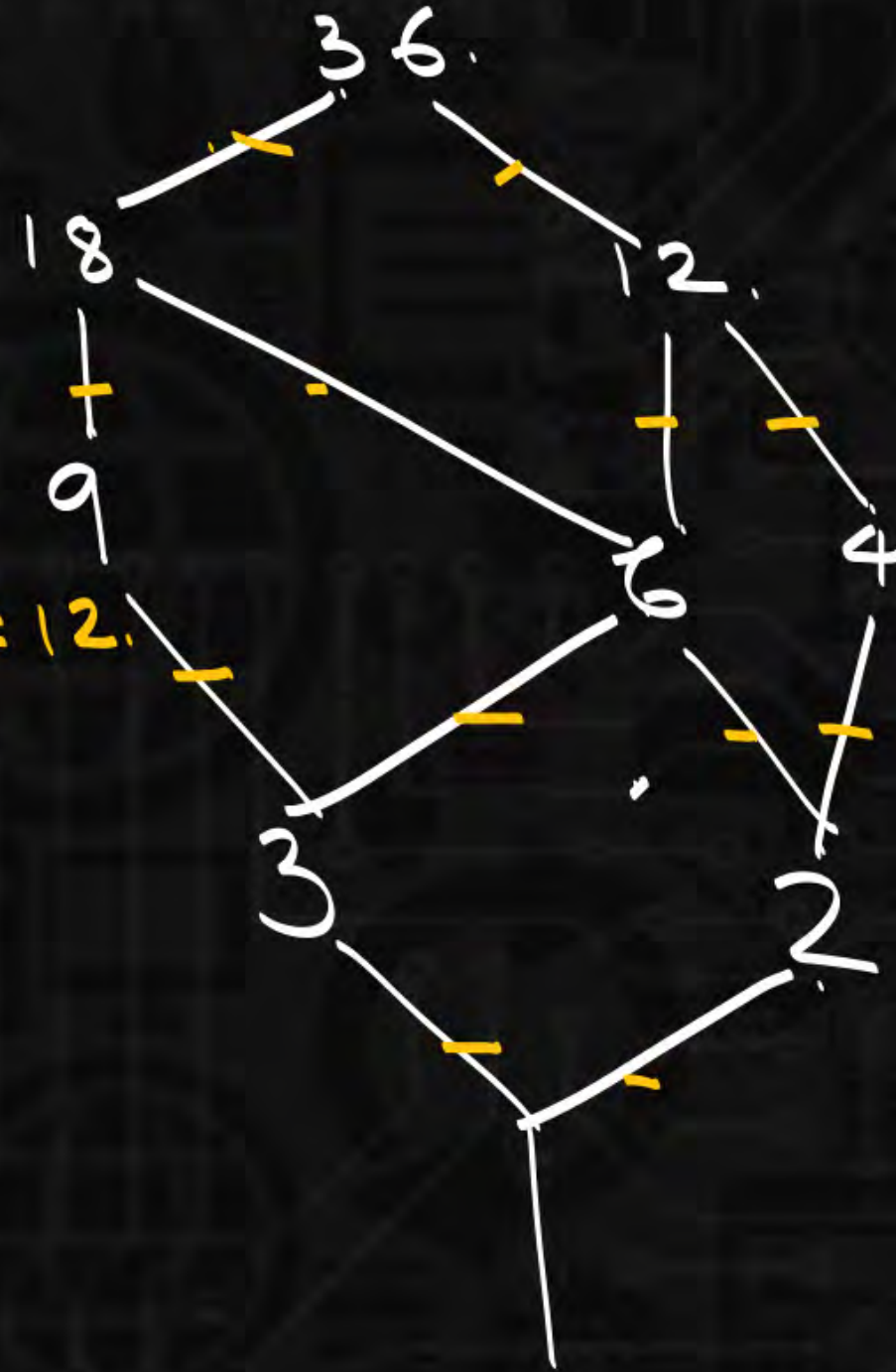


of edges = 10.

$(\mathbb{D}_{36}, 1)$

$\left(\{ 1, 2, 3, \cancel{4}, \cancel{8}, \cancel{9}, \cancel{12}, \cancel{36} \}, 1 \right)$

of edges = 12.



$$\underline{A = \{1, 2, 3\}} \quad (\underline{\text{Set}}, \text{Relation})$$

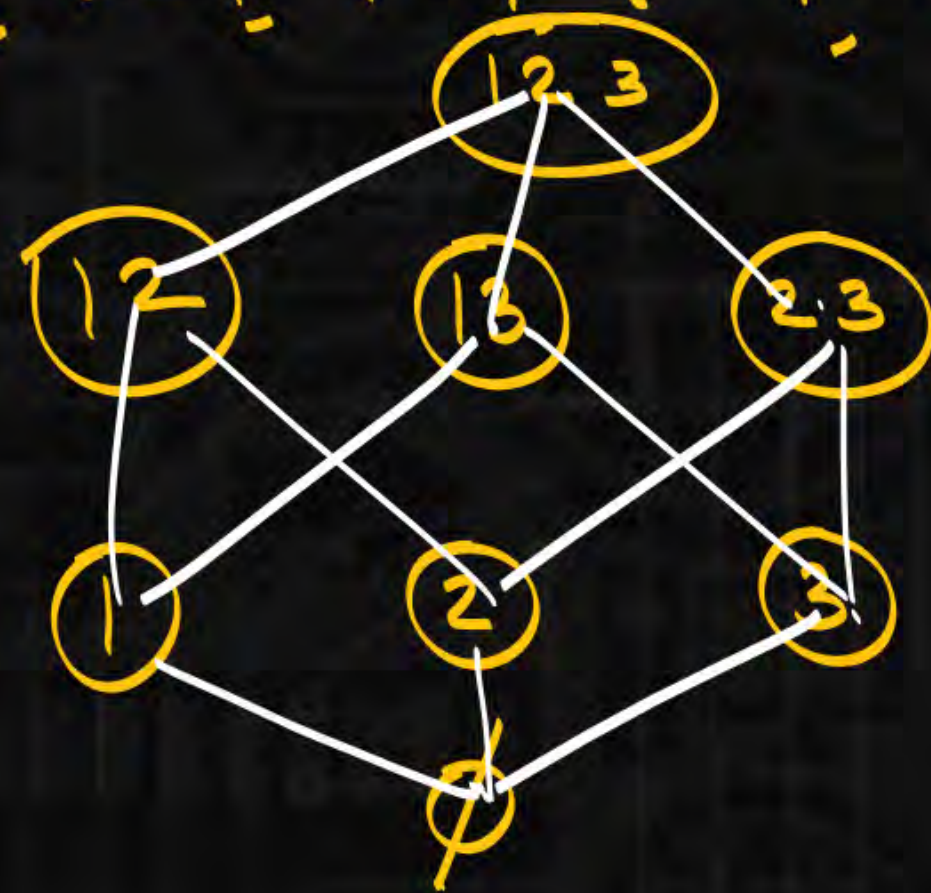
$$(\underline{P(A)}, \subseteq) \quad \left(\{ \emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3\} \} \subseteq \right)$$

$$\text{I: } A \subseteq A \quad A \subseteq A$$

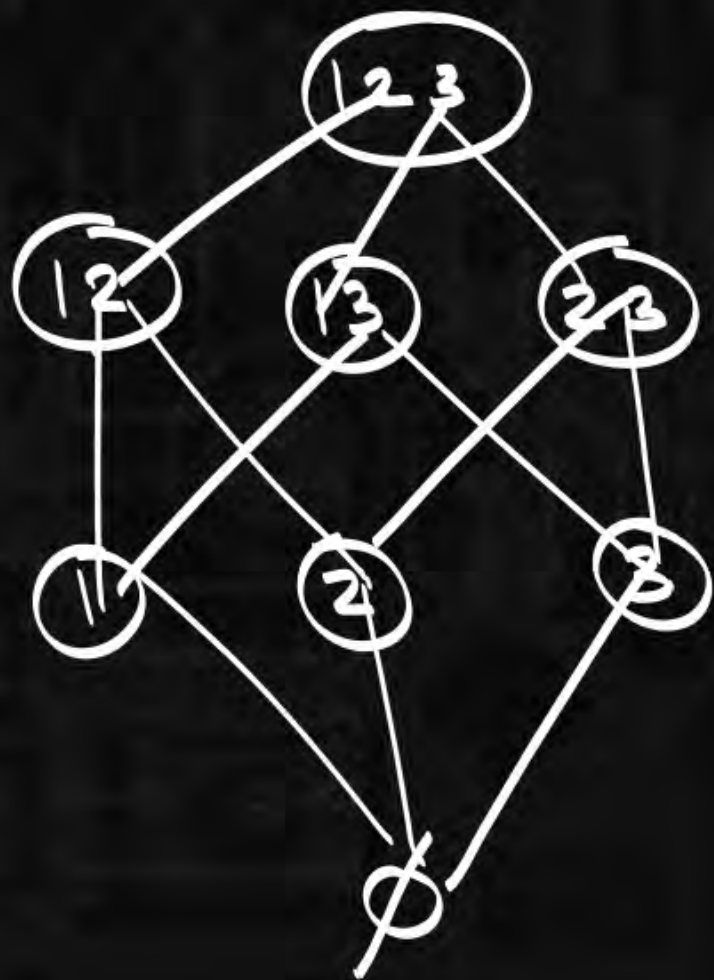
$$\text{Anti: } A \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq A \rightarrow A = B$$

$$A \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq A \rightarrow A = B$$

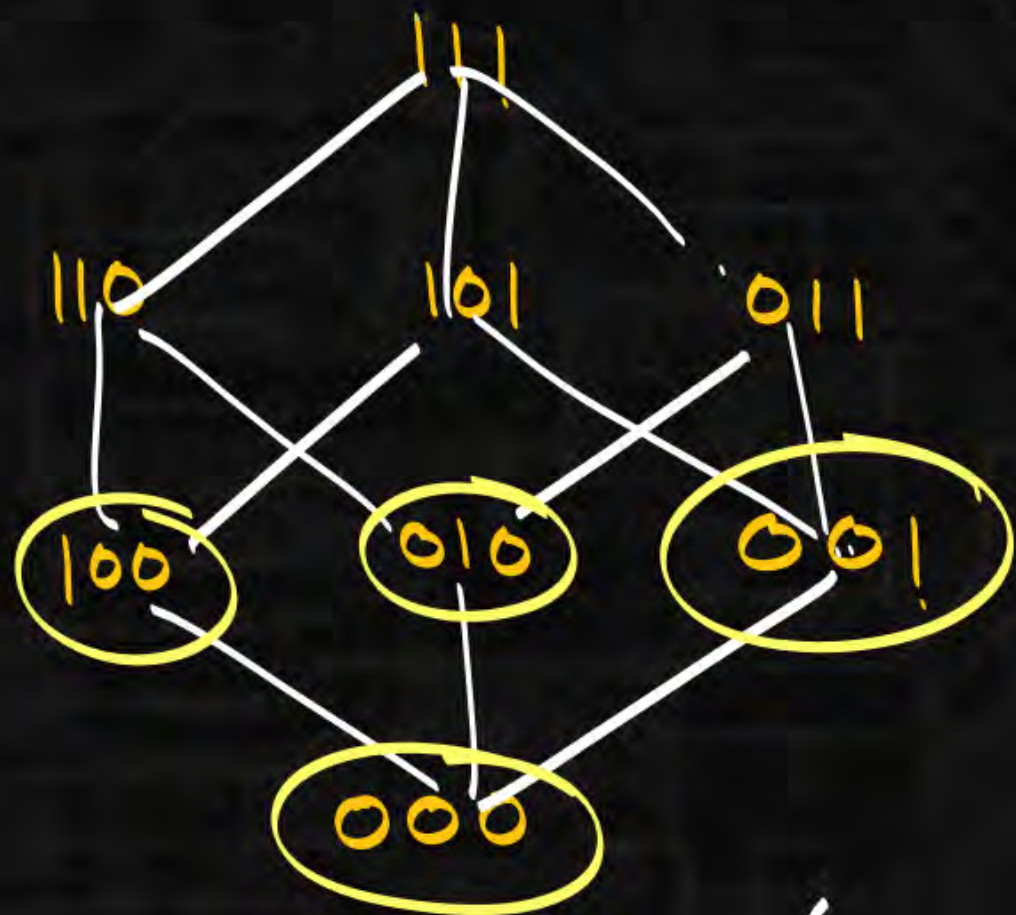
$$\text{T: } A \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq C \rightarrow A \subseteq C$$



*
 $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$
 $(P(A), \subseteq)$
 no. of edges = ?



$$\frac{123}{100}$$



Hypercube (Q_3)

$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$
 $(P(A), \subseteq)$
 # of edges =

$$\sum d(v_i) = 2e$$

$$\underline{n \cdot 2^{n-1}} = 2e$$

$$e = n \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=4 \quad e &= 4 \cdot 2^{4-1} \\ &= 4 \cdot 2^3 = 4 \cdot 8 \\ &= 32 \end{aligned}$$

