

$A \times A$ is known as the universal Relation.

TYPES OF RELATION

- 1- Reflexive $\forall a \in A, \forall (a, a) \in R$
- 2- Symmetric $\forall (a, b) \in R, \text{ If } (a, b) \in R \text{ then } (b, a) \in R$
- 3- Antisymmetric $\forall (a, b) \in R, \text{ If } (a, b) \wedge (b, a) \in R \text{ then } a = b$
- 4- Transitive $\forall (a, b, c) \in R, \text{ If } (a, b) \wedge (b, c) \in R \text{ then } (a, c) \in R.$
- 5- Irreflexive $\forall a \in A, \forall (a, a) \notin R$
- 6- Asymmetric Asymmetric = Irreflexive \neq Antisymmetric

Examples: $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$$R_1 = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2), (3, 4), (4, 1), (4, 4)\}$$

Holds no Property

$$R_2 = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1)\} \rightarrow \text{Symmetric}$$

$$R_3 = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 4), (2, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 1), (4, 4)\} \text{ Reflexive \& Symmetric}$$

$$R_6 = \{(3, 4)\} \text{ not reflexive \& Symmetric}$$

$$R_4 = \{(2, 1), (3, 1), (3, 2), (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3)\} \text{ Antisymmetric \& Irreflexive Asymmetric}$$

$$R_5 = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 3), (3, 4), (4, 4)\}$$