Discrete Math

Exercise 4

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1 Prove or disprove

1.1

The statement is **true**.

That is because if R is antisymmetric, then by subtracting elements from it, we cannot make it symmetric, but only by adding elements to it.

As an example, if R contains the elements (a, b) and (c, d), it doesn't matter how many elements we'll reduce from R, it'll still be antisymmetric (even if it'll be the empty-set).

1.2

The claim is **false**. An example:

$$R = \left\{ (1,2), (2,1), (3,4) \right\}$$
$$S = \left\{ (3,4) \right\}$$
$$R \backslash S = \left\{ (1,2), (2,1) \right\}$$

We can see that both R and $R \setminus S$ are symmetric.

1.3

The statement is **false**.

As an example, let:

$$S = \left\{ (1,2) \right\}$$

$$R = \left\{ (2,3) \right\}$$

$$S \cup R = \left\{ (1,2), (2,3) \right\}$$

We can see that both S and R are transitive.

However, $S \cup R$ is not transitive as $(1,3) \notin S \cup R$, which contradicts the definition of transitivity.

2

We'll split R into 5 partitions according to their sum: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

[0] - ((0,0,0,0), (0,0,0,0)) - 1 element

[1] - ((1,0,0,0), (1,0,0,0)) - 16 elements

[2] - ((1,1,0,0),(1,1,0,0)) - 36 elements

[3] - ((1,1,1,0),(1,1,1,0)) - 16 elements

[4] - ((1,1,1,1),(1,1,1,1)) - 1 element

3

We'll split R into 6 partitions according to the number of times each color exists in the square:

[2White1Red1Blue] - (White-Blue-White-Red) - 4 elements [2Blue1Red1White] - (Blue-White-Blue-Red) - 4 elements [2Red1White1Blue] - (Red-White-Red-Blue) - 4 elements [2White0Red2Blue] - (White-Blue-White-Blue) - 2 elements [2White2Red0Blue] - (White-Red-White-Red) - 2 elements [0White2Red2Blue] - (Red-Blue-Red-Blue) - 2 elements

4

Question	Reflexive	Symmetric	Antisymmetric	Transitive
a	Yes	No	Yes	No
b	Yes	Yes	No	No
c	No	No	Yes	Yes
d	No	Yes	No	No

5

Question	Reflexive	Symmetric	Antisymmetric	Transitive
a	Yes	No	No	Yes
b	No	No	Yes	No