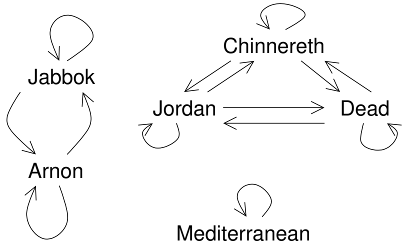
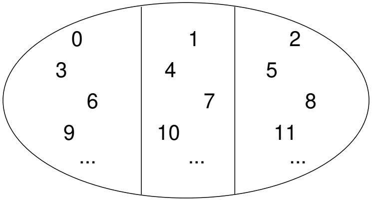
Chapter 5 roadmap:

- Introduction to relations (previous week Monday)
- Properties of relations (previous week Wednesday and Friday)
- Transitive closure (last week Friday)
- Partial order relations (**Today**)
- Review for Test 2 (Wednesday)
- Test 2 on Chapters 4 & 5 (Friday)

Today:

- Antisymmetry
- Partial order relations
- Topological sort


Jabbok
Arnon
Chinnereth
Jordan
Dead
Mediterranean


0
3
6
9
...
1
4
7
10
...
2
5
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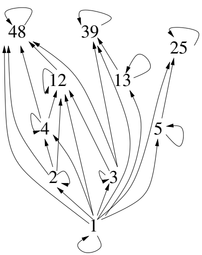
11
...


48
39
25
12
13
4
5
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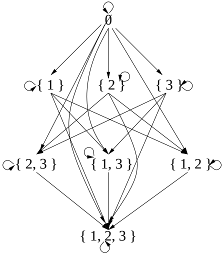
1


∅
{ 1 }
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{ 2, 3 }
{ 1, 3 }
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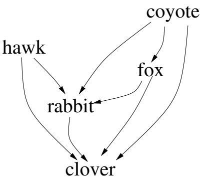
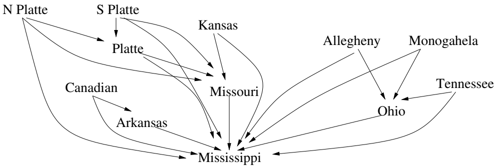

coyote
hawk
fox
rabbit
clover


N Platte
S Platte
Kansas
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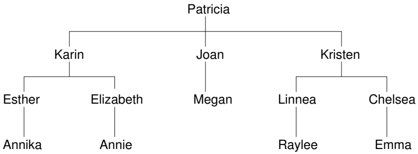
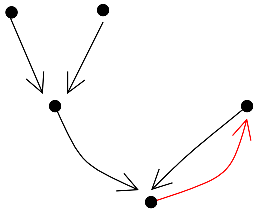
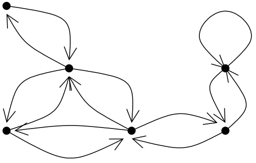
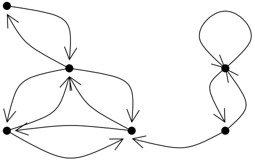

Patricia
Karin
Joan
Kristen
Esther
Elizabeth
Megan
Linnea
Chelsea
Annika
Annie
Raylee
Emma



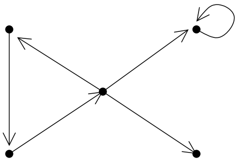


symmetric

All arrows
have a back arrow.



asymmetric
(not symmetric)
There exists an arrow
without a back arrow.



antisymmetric
("very" not symmetric)
No arrows have back arrows
except self loops.

Formal definition:

A relation R on a set X is antisymmetric if $\forall\ x, y \in X$, if $(x, y) \in R$ and $(y, x) \in R$, then $x = y$.

Informal definition:

If both an arrow and its reverse exist in an antisymmetric relation R, then that arrow must be a self loop (and, hence, it is its own reverse).

Alternate formal definition:

A relation R on a set X is antisymmetric if $\forall\ (x, y) \in R$, either $x = y$ or $(y, x) \notin R$.

A relation R on a set X is antisymmetric if $\forall\ x, y \in X$, if $(x, y) \in R$ and $(y, x) \in R$, then $x = y$.

Ex 5.8.9. Prove that $|$ (divides) on $\mathbb{N}$ is antisymmetric.

Proof. *Suppose $x, y \in \mathbb{N}$, $x|y$, and $y|x$ (that is, $(x, y), (y, x) \in |$). By definition of divides, there exists $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} x &= i \cdot y \\ y &= j \cdot x \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} x &= i \cdot j \cdot x && \textit{by substitution} \\ 1 &= i \cdot j && \textit{by cancellation} \\ i &= j = 1 && \textit{by arithmetic} \\ x &= y && \textit{by identity} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $|$ is antisymmetric by definition. $\square$

Antisymmetry:

A relation R on a set X is *antisymmetric* if $\forall\ x, y \in X$, if $(x, y) \in R$ and $(y, x) \in R$, then $x = y$.

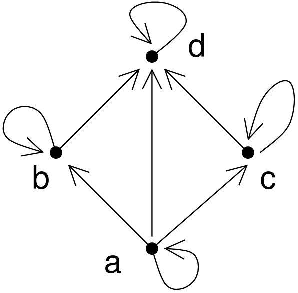
Partial order relation:

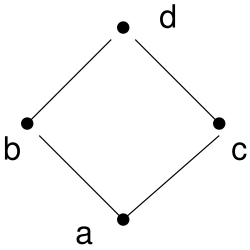
A *partial order relation* (or just *partial order*) is a relation that is reflexive, transitive, and antisymmetric.

A *strict partial order (relation)* is a relation that is irreflexive, transitive and antisymmetric.

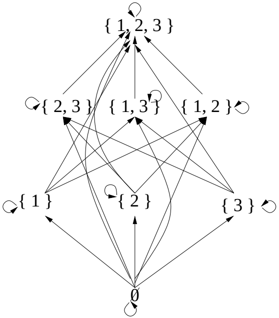
Partially ordered set:

A *partially ordered set* or *poset* is a set together with a partial order on that set.





$$R = \{(a,a),(a,b),(a,c),(a,d),(b,b),(b,d),(c,c),(c,d),(d,d)\}$$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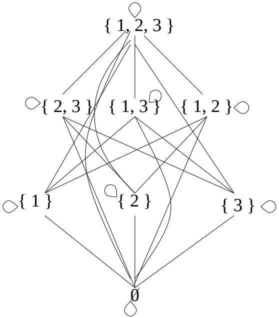
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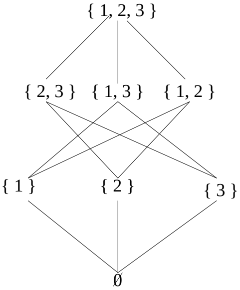
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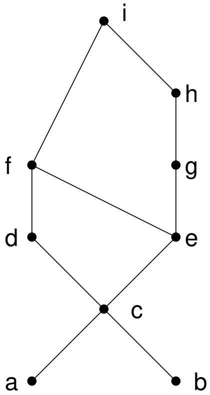


Comparable: $a \preceq c, d \preceq f, e \preceq f, e \preceq h, c \preceq i$

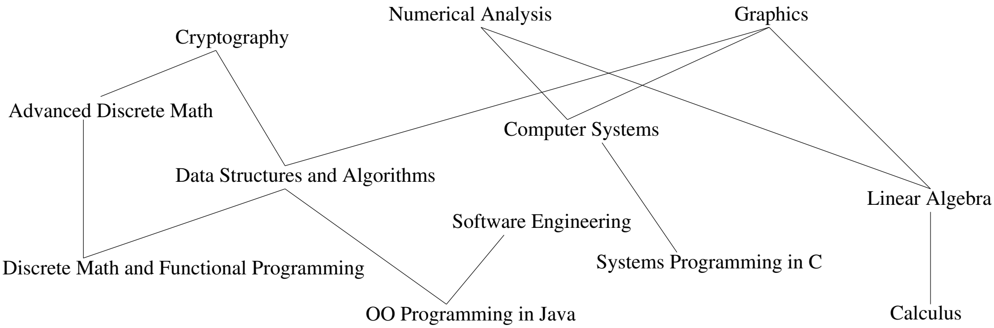
Not comparable: a and b; d and e; f and h

Maximal and greatest: i

Minimal: a and b

No least

Everyday examples: Preparing a meal, writing a term paper, getting dressed


Numerical Analysis
Graphics
Cryptography
Advanced Discrete Math
Computer Systems
Data Structures and Algorithms
Linear Algebra
Software Engineering
Systems Programming in C
Discrete Math and Functional Programming
OO Programming in Java
Calculus

A partial order R on a set X is a *total order* if for all $x, y \in X$, either $x \preceq y$ or $y \preceq x$, that is, x and y are comparable.

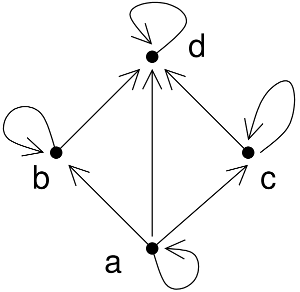
Standard example of a total order: $\leq$.

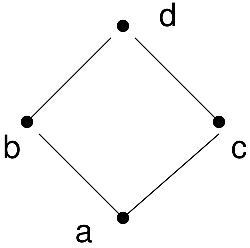
A *partial order relation* (or just *partial order*) is a relation that is reflexive, transitive, and antisymmetric.

A partial order R on a set X is a *total order* if for all $x, y \in X$, either $x \preceq y$ or $y \preceq x$, that is, x and y are comparable.

A *topological sort* of a partial order R is a total order that is a superset of R.

$\mid$ (divides)	$\leq$
is prerequisite for	Ralph takes before
can put on before	you put on before





$R = \{(a, a), (a, b), (a, c), (a, d), (b, b), (b, d), (c, c), (c, d), (d, d)\}$

A topological sort for R: $R \cup \{(b, c)\}$, written as a, b, c, d

Another topological sort for R: $R \cup \{(c, b)\}$, written as a, c, b, d

For next time:

Pg 226: 5.8.(1-5)
Pg 231 5.9.(1 & 8)

Read 6.(1–3)