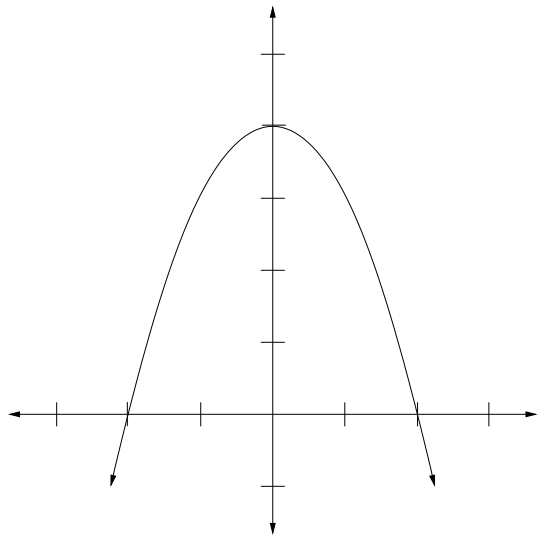


Chapter 5 roadmap:

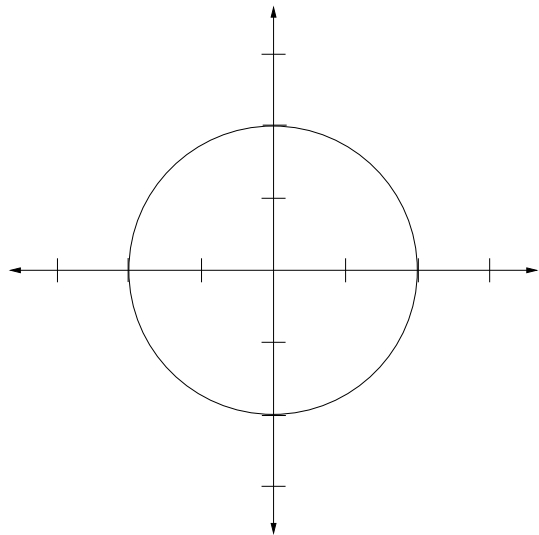
- ▶ Introduction to relations (**Today**)
- ▶ Properties of relations (next week Monday and Wednesday)
- ▶ Closures (next week Friday)
- ▶ Partial order relations (week-after Monday)

Today: Introduction to relations

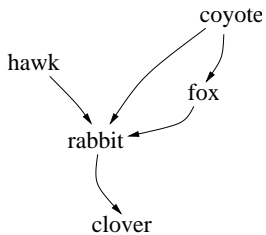
- ▶ Definition
- ▶ Examples
- ▶ Other terms
 - ▶ Image
 - ▶ Inverse
 - ▶ Composition
- ▶ Code representation
- ▶ Proofs



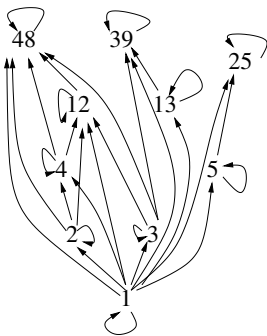
$$y = 4 - x^2$$



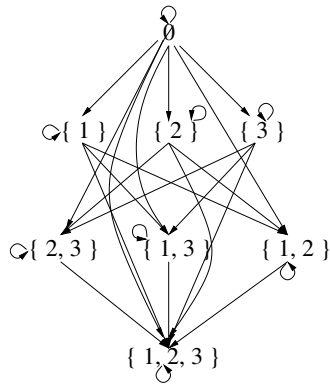
$$y^2 = 4 - x^2$$



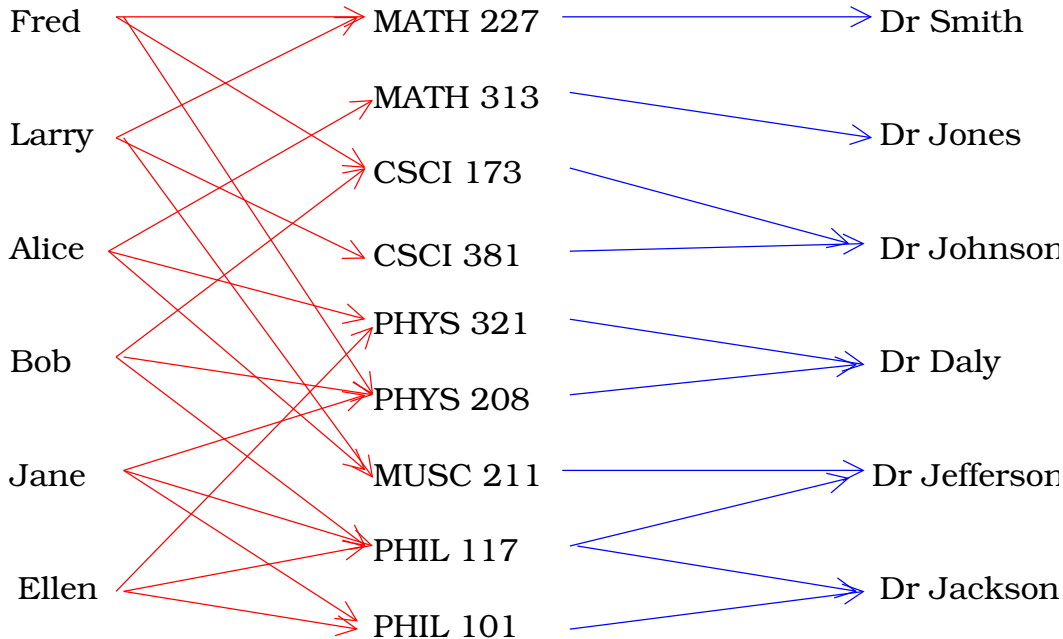
eats



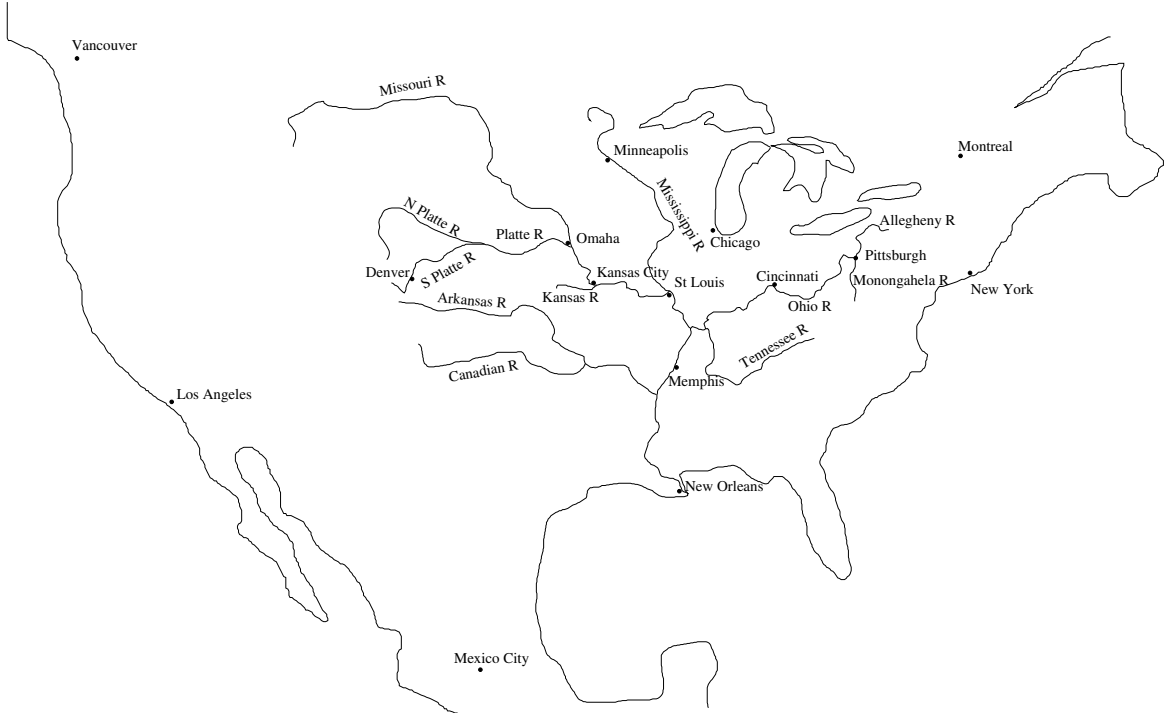
| (divides)



\subseteq (subset)



A relation from one set to another	R	set of pairs	subset of $X \times Y$ $R \subseteq X \times Y$	isEnrolledIn, isTaughtBy
A relation on a set	R	set of pairs	subset of $X \times X$ $R \subseteq X \times X$	eats, divides
The image of an element under a relation	$\mathcal{I}_R(a)$	set	set of things that a is related to $\mathcal{I}_R(a) = \{b \in Y \mid (a, b) \in R\}$	classes Bob is enrolled in, numbers that 4 divides
The image of a set under a relation	$\mathcal{I}_R(A)$	set	set of things that things in A are related to $\mathcal{I}_R(A) = \{b \in Y \mid \exists a \in A \mid (a, b) \in R\}$	classes Bob, Larry, or Alice are taking, numbers that 2, 3, or 5 divide
The inverse of a relation	R^{-1}	relation	the arrows/pairs of R reversed $R^{-1} = \{(b, a) \in Y \times X \mid (a, b) \in R\}$	hasOnRoster, teaches, isEatenBy, isDivisibleBy
The composition of two relations	$S \circ R$	relation	two hops combined to one hop (Assume $S \subseteq Y \times Z$) $S \circ R = \{(a, c) \in X \times Z \mid \exists b \in Y \mid (a, b) \in R \wedge (b, c) \in S\}$	hasAsProfessor, eatsSomethingThatEats
The identity relation on a set	i_X	relation	everything is related only to itself $i_X = \{(x, x) \mid x \in X\}$	=



Theorem 5.1 If $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$ and $a|b$, then $\mathcal{I}_|(b) \subseteq \mathcal{I}_|(a)$.

Theorem 5.2 If R is a relation on a set A , $a \in A$, and $\mathcal{I}_R(a) \neq \emptyset$, then $a \in \mathcal{I}_{R^{-1}}(\mathcal{I}_R(a))$.

Ex 5.2.7 Prove that if R is a relation over a set A and $(a, b) \in R$, then $\mathcal{I}_R(b) \subseteq \mathcal{I}_{R \circ R}(a)$.

Ex 5.2.8 Suppose R is a relation from a set X to a set Y and $A \subseteq X$. Are either of the following true?

$$\mathcal{I}_{R^{-1}}(\mathcal{I}_R(A)) \subseteq A.$$

$$A \subseteq \mathcal{I}_{R^{-1}}(\mathcal{I}_R(A)).$$

Prove or give a counterexample for each.

Ex 5.2.9 Prove that for a relation R from A to B , $i_B \circ R = R$.

Ex 5.2.10 Prove that if R is a relation from A to B , then $(R^{-1})^{-1} = R$.

Ex 5.2.11 If R is a relation from A to B , is $R^{-1} \circ R = i_A$? Prove or give a counterexample.

Chapter 5 roadmap:

- ▶ Introduction to relations (**Today**)
- ▶ Properties of relations (next week Monday and Wednesday)
- ▶ Closures (next week Friday)
- ▶ Partial order relations (week-after Monday)

For next time:

*Due **Monday**: Take quiz on Section 5.(1&2), read Section 5.3*

*Due **Tuesday**: Do Exercises 5.1.5 and 5.2.(7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 13b, 14)
See Canvas for hints/explanations.*

*Due **Wednesday**: Take quiz on Section 5.3*

*Note that Section 5.3 will take up two days (Monday and Wednesday).
There will be no homework assignment due Wednesday. The homework for
Section 5.3 will be due Friday.*