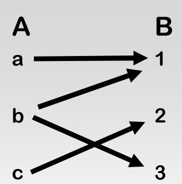
מתמטיקה בדידה

Discrete Math

Lecture 10

Last Week: Binary Relation

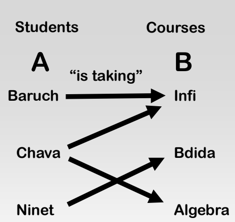


Describes relations between elements in A and elements in B.

Unlike a function: $x \in A$ can be related to more than one $y \in B$.

Binary relation יחס בינארי

Binary Relation: Example



{(Baruch, infi), (Chava,Algebra), (Chava, Infi), (Ninet,Bdida)}

{ (1,a), (2,c), (2,a), (3,b) } (A = {1,2,3}, B = {a,b,c})

{ (1,1), (2,3), (2,1), (3,2) } (A = B ={1,2,3})

Binary Relations: Definition

Definition: A binary relation, R, consists of

1. a set, A, called the domain of R,
2. a set, B, called the codomain of R,
3. a subset $R \subseteq AxB$ called the graph of R

Terminology:

1. We say that R is a relation between A and B.
2. If A = B, we say that R is a relation on A.

Notation:

1. aRb means that $(a,b) \in R$.
2. $a\not{R}b$ (alternatively, $\neg$(aRb)) means that $(a,b) \notin R$

Binary relation יחס בינארי

Binary Relations: Characterization

Definition: A binary relation, R, on a set A is

Reflexive: $\forall a \in A$, aRa.
Anti-Reflexive: $\forall a \in A$, $\neg$(aRa).

Symmetric: $\forall a,b \in A$, aRb $\to$ bRa.
Asymmetric: $\forall a,b \in A$, aRb $\to$ $\neg$(bRa).
Anti-symmetric: $\forall a,b \in A$, (aRb $\wedge$ bRa) $\to$ a = b.

Transitive: $\forall a,b,c \in A$, (aRb $\wedge$ bRc) $\to$ aRc.

Asymmetric vs. Anti-Symmetric

Asymmetric aRb implies $\neg$(bRa) for all $a,b \in A$.

Anti-symmetric aRb, bRa implies a = b for all $a,b \in A$.

Anti-symmetric* aRb implies $\neg$(bRa) for all $a \neq b \in A$.

Claim: Anti-symmetric $\equiv$ Anti-symmetric*

Can think of Anti-symmetric* as "weak Asymmetric"

Equivalence Relation

Definition: A binary relation, R, on a set A is said to be an equivalence relation if it is

Reflexive aRa for all $a \in A$

Symmetric aRb implies bRa for all $a,b \in A$

Transitive [aRb and bRc] implies aRc for all $a,b,c \in A$

Notation: If a is equivalent to b, we write $a \sim b$.

Equivalence relation יחס שקילות

Equivalence Relations: Examples

"Equality" (=) – $a \sim b$ if and only if $a = b$

"Same eye color" – $a \sim b$ if and only if they have the same eye color.

"Same number of letters" – $a \sim b$ are equivalent if and only if the number of letters in word a is the same as in b.

"Congruence mod 2" – $a \sim b$ if and only if (a-b) is even.

Equivalence Class

Definition: Let R be an equivalence relation on A. The equivalence class of an element $a \in A$ is defined as:

$$[a]_R := \{b \in A \mid aRb\}$$

that is, the set of all elements in A that a is equivalent to.

Notation: Sometimes we write [a] instead of $[a]_R$

Equivalence class מחלקת שקילות

Equivalence Class: Examples

"Equality of sets" (=) – A ~ B if and only if A = B (as sets)

Q: What is the equivalence class [{1,2,3}]?

A: All sets whose elements are 1,2,3.

Examples: $\{1,3,2\} \in [\{1,2,3\}]$, $\{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid 0 < x \leq 3\} \in [\{1,2,3\}]$

"Same eye color" – a ~ b if and only if they have the same eye color.

Q: Yossi has blue eyes. What is [Yossi]?

A: All people with blue eyes.

"Congruence mod 2" – a ~ b if and only if (a-b) is even.

Q: What is [2]? What is [1]?

A: [2] = Evens, [1] = Odd numbers

Equivalence Class: Representatives

"Equality of sets" (=) – A ~ B if and only if A = B (as sets)

[{1,2,3}] = All sets whose elements are 1,2,3.

[{1,3,2}] = All sets whose elements are 1,2,3.

"Same eye color" – a ~ b if and only if they have the same eye color.

Yossi has blue eyes. [Yossi] = All people with blue eyes.

Ninet has blue eyes. [Ninet] = All people with blue eyes.

"Congruence mod 2" – a ~ b if and only if (a-b) is even.

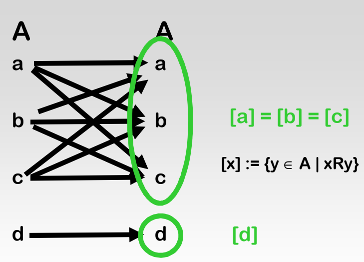
[2] = Evens, [1] = Odd numbers

[4] = Evens, [3] = Odd numbers

To describe an equivalence class $[a]_R$, it is sufficient to pick a representative in $[a]_R$

Representative נציג

Equivalence Relations



Equivalence Class מחלקת שקילות

Representative נציג

For the Curious: The Rational Numbers

Elements in $\mathbb{Q}$ are though of as numbers a/b for a,b $\in \mathbb{Z}$.

But a/b = 2a/2b = 3a/3b, and so on…
So which one should we pick?
Also, how is a/b defined?

Define a relation R on $\mathbb{Z}^2$ in the following way:

$$R := \{((a,b),(c,d)) \; 2 \; \mathbb{Z}^2 x \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid ad=bc\}$$

That is, (a,b)R(c,d) if and only if ad = bc.

A rational number is simply a representative (a,b) of an equivalence class for the above relation R.

Exercise

We say that a$\in\mathbb{Z}$ is divisible by b$\in\mathbb{Z}$ if $\exists$k$\in\mathbb{Z}$ so that a = kb .
Define relations S,T on $\mathbb{Z}$ in the following way:

- iSj if and only if i – j is divisible by 7.
- iTj if and only if i + j is divisible by 7.

Q1: is S an equivalence relation?

Q2: is T an equivalence relation?

Q3: is S$\cup$T an equivalence relation?

Partition

Definition: A partition of a set A is a collection of subsets $A_1,A_2,\ldots,A_n \subseteq A$ so that:

1. Pairwise disjoint: $\forall i,j\in[n],\ i\neq j \rightarrow A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$
2. Covering: $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \ldots \cup A_n = A$

Partition	חלוקה
Pairwise disjoint	זרות בזוגות
Covering	כיסוי

Partition: Examples

Let A be the set of all people.

1. Let A_1 be the set of all people with blue eyes
2. Let A_2 be the set of all people with green eyes
3. Let A_3 be the set of all people with brown eyes
   and so on…

Note that $A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n \subseteq A$. Also:

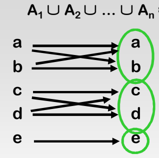
1. Pairwise disjoint*: $\forall i,j \in [n],\ i \neq j \rightarrow A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$
2. Covering**: $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \ldots \cup A_n = A$

* Assuming there are no people with more than one eye color.
** Assuming we have used all eye colors.

Partition

<u>Definition</u>: A <u>partition</u> of a set A is a collection of subsets $A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n \subseteq A$ so that:

1. Pairwise disjoint: $\forall i,j \in [n],\ i \neq j \rightarrow A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$
2. Covering: $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \ldots \cup A_n = A$



Partition and equivalence are the “same thing.”

Partition	חלוקה
Pairwise disjoint	זרות בזוגות
Covering	כיסוי

Partition vs Equivalence

<u>Proposition</u>: Let A be a set. Then:

1. For any equivalence relation ~ on A, the collection:

$$\Omega = \{[a]_\sim \mid a \in A\}$$

forms a partition of A.

2. For any partition Ω of A, the relation:

$$R = \{(a,b) \in A\text{x}A \mid \exists S \in \Omega,\ a \in S \text{ AND } b \in S\}$$

is an equivalence relation on A.

Induced Partition

Definition: Let ~ be an equivalence relation on A. then the partition:

$$\Omega = \{[a]_{\sim} \mid a \in A\}$$

is called the partition that is induced by ~.

Example: The partition on $\mathbb{Z}$ that is induced by the "Congruence mod 2" relation (a ~ b if and only if (a-b) is even) is:

A_1 = Evens,
A_2 = Odd numbers

Induced partition חלוקה מושרית

Example 1

A = {1,2,3} x {1,2,3}

(x,y) ~ (x',y') if and only if x+y = x'+y' (mod 3)

(1,1)~(2,3)~(3,2)
(1,2)~(2,1)~(3,3)
(2,2)~(1,3)~(3,1)

A_1 = {(1,1),(2,3),(3,2)}
A_2 = {(1,2),(2,1),(3,3)}
A_3 = {(2,2),(1,3),(3,1)}

Example 2: Congruence mod 7

A = $\mathbb{N}$ and x~y if and only if x-y = 7k for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

1~8~15~22~…
2~9~16~23~…
3~10~17~24~…

$A_1 = \{n \in \mathbb{N} : n = 1+7k \text{ for some } k \in \mathbb{N}\} = [1]$
$A_2 = \{n \in \mathbb{N} : n = 2+7k \text{ for some } k \in \mathbb{N}\} = [2]$
$A_3 = \{n \in \mathbb{N} : n = 3+7k \text{ for some } k \in \mathbb{N}\} = [3]$
and so on…

Note: $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \ldots \cup A_7 = A$
$\forall i,j \in \{1,2,\ldots,7\},\ i \neq j \rightarrow A_i \cap A_j = \varnothing$

Partial Orders

Strict Partial Order

Definition: A binary relation, R, on a set A is said to be a strict partial order if it is

Asymmetric: $\forall a,b \in A$, $aRb \rightarrow \neg(bRa)$.

Transitive: $\forall a,b,c \in A$, $(aRb \wedge bRc) \rightarrow aRc$.

Teminology: A is said to be a partially ordered set (poset).

Notation: We use $\prec$ to denote a strict partial order R.
$a \prec b$ stands for aRb
The ordered pair $(A, \prec)$ denotes a poset.

Strict partial order — יחס סדר חלקי ממש
Partially ordered set — קבוצה סדורה חלקית (קס"ח)

Strict Partial Order: Examples

The < relation on numbers: $a \prec b$ iff $a < b$.

The $\subset$ relation on subsets: $A \prec B$ iff $A \subset B$.

Both examples are:

Asymmetric: $\forall a,b \in A$, $aRb \rightarrow \neg(bRa)$.

Transitive: $\forall a,b,c \in A$, $(aRb \wedge bRc) \rightarrow aRc$.

Strict partial order — יחס סדר חלקי ממש
Partially ordered set — קבוצה סדורה חלקית (קס"ח)

Weak Partial Order

Definition: A binary relation, R, on a set A is said to be a weak partial order if it is

Reflexive: $\forall a \in A$, aRa.

Anti-symmetric*: $\forall a,b \in A$, $(aRb \wedge a \neq b) \rightarrow \neg(bRa)$.

Transitive: $\forall a,b,c \in A$, $(aRb \wedge bRc) \rightarrow aRc$.

Notation: We use $\preceq$ to denote a weak partial order R.
$a \preceq b$ stands for aRb

Weak partial order יחס סדר חלקי

Weak Partial Order: Examples

The $\leq$ relation on numbers: $a \preceq b$ iff $a \leq b$.

The $\subseteq$ relation on subsets: $A \preceq B$ iff $A \subseteq B$.

The "divides" relation. $m \preceq n$ iff $\exists k$ so that $n = km$.

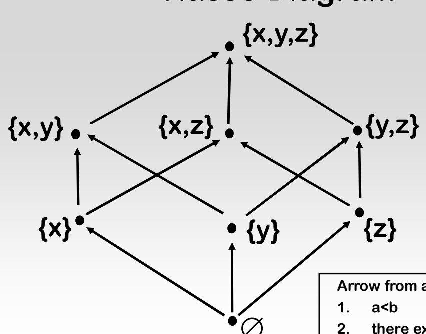
All examples are:

Reflexive: $\forall a \in A$, aRa.

Anti-symmetric*: $\forall a,b \in A$, $(aRb \wedge a \neq b) \rightarrow \neg(bRa)$.

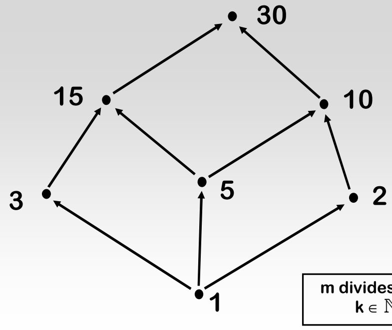
Transitive: $\forall a,b,c \in A$, $(aRb \wedge bRc) \rightarrow aRc$.

Hasse Diagram



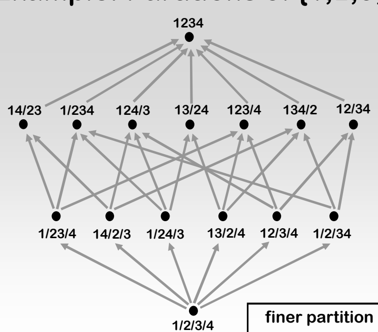
Arrow from a to b if:
1. a<b
2. there exists no c such that a<c<b

Example: Divides Relation



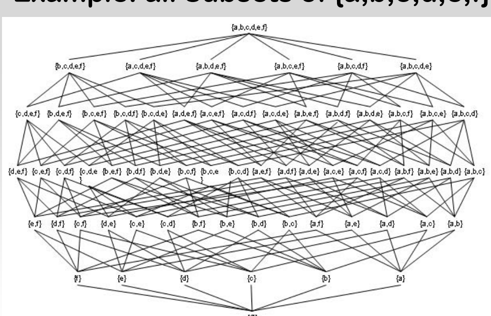
m divides n if there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}$ so that $n=km$

Example: Partitions of {1,2,3,4}



finer partition is < than coarser partition

Example: all Subsets of {a,b,c,d,e,f}



Taken from Wikipedia (where is the bug?)

Total Order

Definition: A partial order R is said to be **total** if

$$\forall a,b \in A,\ a \neq b \rightarrow (aRb) \text{ or } (bRa)$$

Every two different elements $a,b \in A$ are comparable.

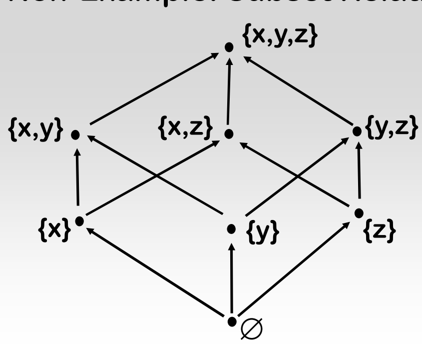
Examples: The $\leq$, $<$ relations on numbers.

Non-examples: The $\subset$, $\subseteq$ relations on sets.

Comparable	ניתנים להשוואה/ברי השוואה
Total order	יחס סדר מלא

Example: < Relation on $\mathbb{Z}$

Non-Example: Subset Relation



Minimum, Minimal

Definition: Let be a partial order on a set A. An element a ∈ A is minimum iff aRb for every other element b ∈ A

Definition: Let be a partial order on a set A. An element a ∈ A is minimal iff :(bRa) for every other element b ∈ A.

Note:

1. In a total order minimum and minimal are the same thing.
2. A partial order, however, may not have a minimum element and many minimal elements.
3. If a poset satisfies that every nonempty B ⊆ A has a minimum, then is called a totally ordered set.

Totally ordered set קבוצה סדורה היטב

Example: < Relation on ℕ

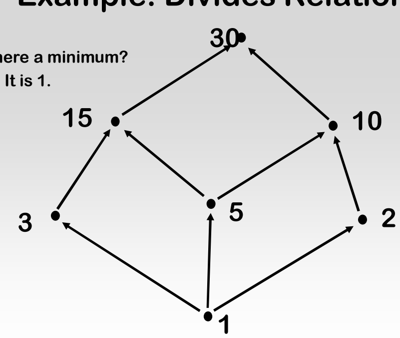
Q: Is there a minimum?

A: Yes. It is 0.

Example: Divides Relation

Q: Is there a minimum?

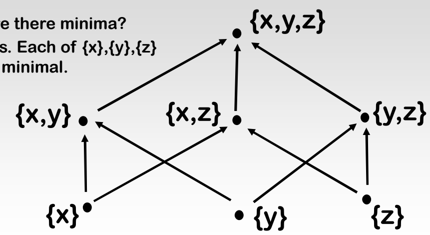
A: Yes. It is 1.



Example: Subset Relation on P({x,y,z})\ ∅

Q1: Is there a minimum?
A1: No.

Q2: Are there minima?
A2: Yes. Each of {x},{y},{z} is minimal.



Exercise

Let A = {2,3,4,6,12}.
Let S = {(x, y) ∈ A× A: x divides y}.

Q1: Find a total order relation on A that contains S.

Q2: Find a partial order relation on A, which is contained in S and has exactly three minimal elements.