

集合论II

二元关系: 介绍与例子(1)

对应《问题求解》

二元关系: 简介与简单的运算





参考文章和课件

1. 魏恒峰《离散数学2020》集合论II. 关系
2. 南京大学《计算机问题求解2021》集合论II. 关系



ant-hengxin [发消息](#)

为TA充电

请关注蚂蚁老师!

你们之所以会对这样一门硬核的课感到恐惧, 这是因为你们有成年人的思维. 成年人会想这个对我有没有用, 会考虑利益, 会考虑难还是不难; 但是当你们回想你们的时候, 当

你们还是小学生甚至是婴幼儿的时候, 你们面对一个新鲜事物的时候应该想的不是难还是不难, 你们大概想知道它好不好玩.

— 魏恒峰, 南京大学
《编译原理》课程介绍



“关系”

父母: 和同学的**关系**怎样

数学课: 3和5的的大小**关系**是什么?

Google

Relation meaning



Dictionary

Definitions from [Oxford Languages](#) · [Learn more](#)



relation

1. the way in which two or more people or things are **connected**; a thing's effect on or relevance to another.
2. a person who is connected by blood or marriage; a relative.



examples

“关系”

connected? 地铁线路应该是connected的





examples

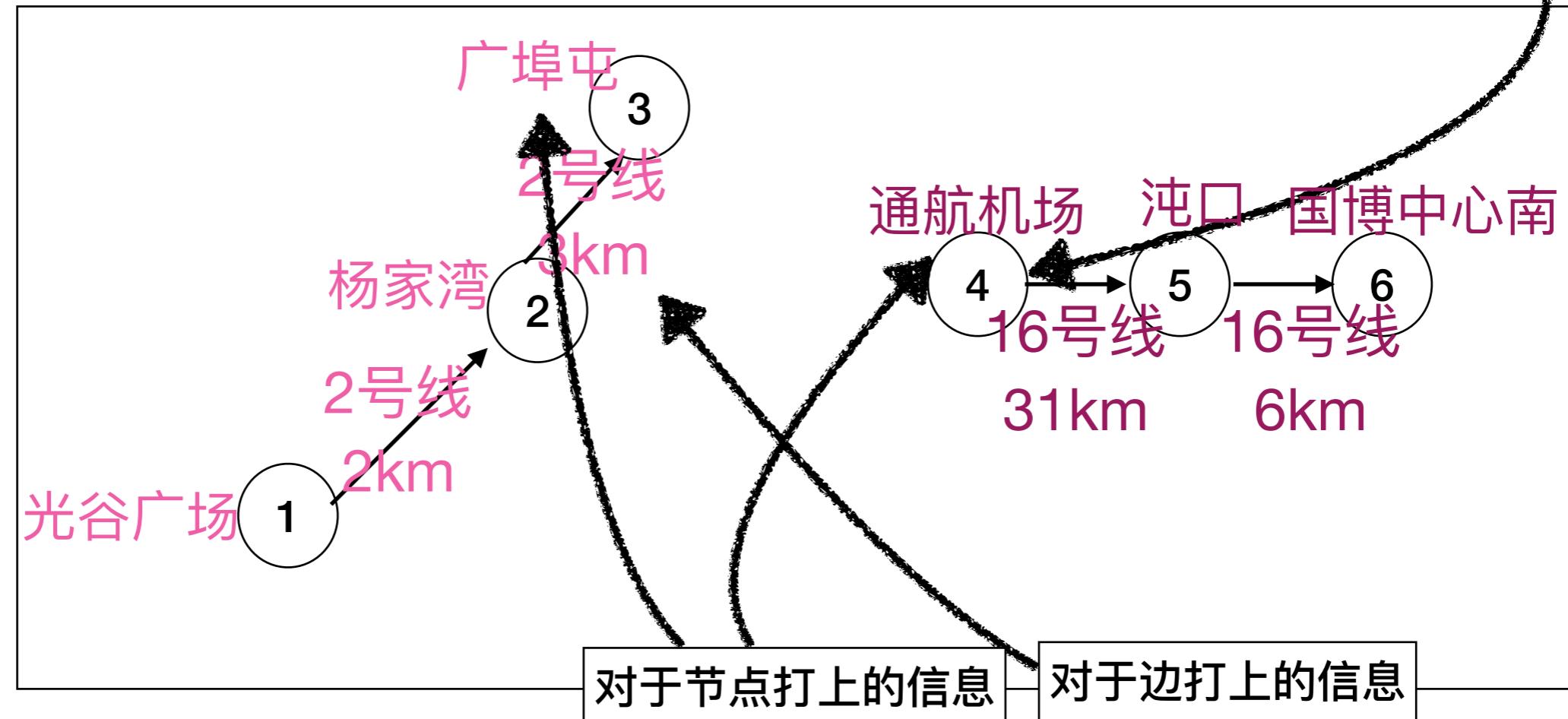
“关系”

connected? 地铁线路应该是connected的

假设现在只关心2号线, 16号线其中的一些站点...

- 我们不关心把顶点摆在哪里, 形状...

节点的编号

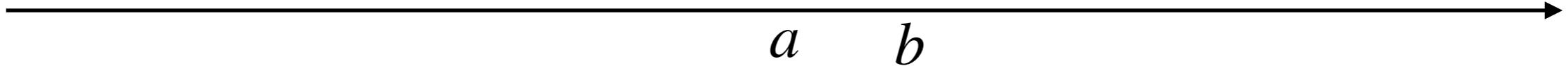


但是我们可以在顶点和边上打上去额外的**信息**

“关系”

\mathbb{R} 上的Near关系

如果 $|a - b| < 1 (a, b \in \mathbb{R})$, 则称 a, b 具有Near关系.
满足所有这样的关系记作的集合是 R .



a b

我们发现:

这时候 $|1-1|=0<1$, 在 R 里面. 上面的关系可以用 (a, b) 表示

- $\forall a \in \mathbb{R} . (a, a) \in R$ – **自反性**(reflexivity)
- $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R} . ((a, b) \in R \rightarrow (b, a) \in R)$ – **对称性**(symmetry)
- $\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} . ((a, b) \in R \wedge (b, c) \in R \rightarrow (a, c) \in R)$
 - **传递性**(transitivity) (这个关系里面不存在)

“关系”

整除关系

如果 $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, 60\}$, “关系”是 X 上的整除关系.

有关系的个体是:

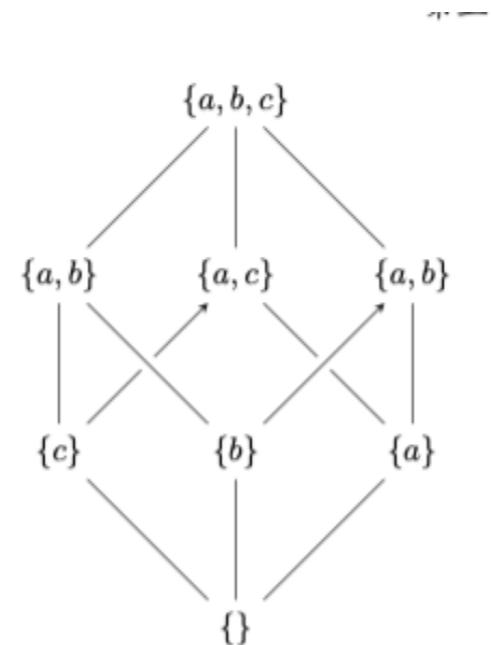
$$R = \{(1, 2), \dots, (4, 12), \dots, (12, 60), \dots, (4, 60), \dots, (60, 60)\}$$

我们发现:

- $\forall a \in X. (a, a) \in R$ – **自反性**(reflexivity)
- $\forall a, b \in X. ((a, b) \in R \rightarrow (b, a) \in R)$ – 对称性(symmetry)
- $\forall a, b, c \in X. ((a, b) \in R \wedge (b, c) \in R \rightarrow (a, c) \in R)$
– **传递性**(transitivity) (这个就有了)

“关系”

集合上的包含关系: 集合 $\{a, b, c\}$



我们发现:

- $\forall a \in X. (a, a) \in R$ – **自反性**(reflexivity)
- $\forall a, b \in X. ((a, b) \in R \rightarrow (b, a) \in R)$ – 对称性(symmetry)
- $\forall a, b, c \in X. ((a, b) \in R \wedge (b, c) \in R \rightarrow (a, c) \in R)$
– **传递性**(transitivity) (这个就有了)

“关系”

整数上的“大于”关系

我们发现：

- $\forall a \in X. (a, a) \in R$ – 自反性(reflexivity)
- $\forall a, b \in X. ((a, b) \in R \rightarrow (b, a) \in R)$ – 对称性(symmetry)
- $\forall a, b, c \in X. ((a, b) \in R \wedge (b, c) \in R \rightarrow (a, c) \in R)$
– 传递性(transitivity)
- $\forall a, b \in X. (a \neq b \rightarrow (a, b) \in R \vee (b, a) \in R)$ – 连接性(connectivity)

接下来的工作

如何用(a,b)表示a, b有关系?

定义: 元组(序偶)

定义出来的东西有什么好玩的性质?

一. 有序对

问题: 我们怎么刻画有序对?

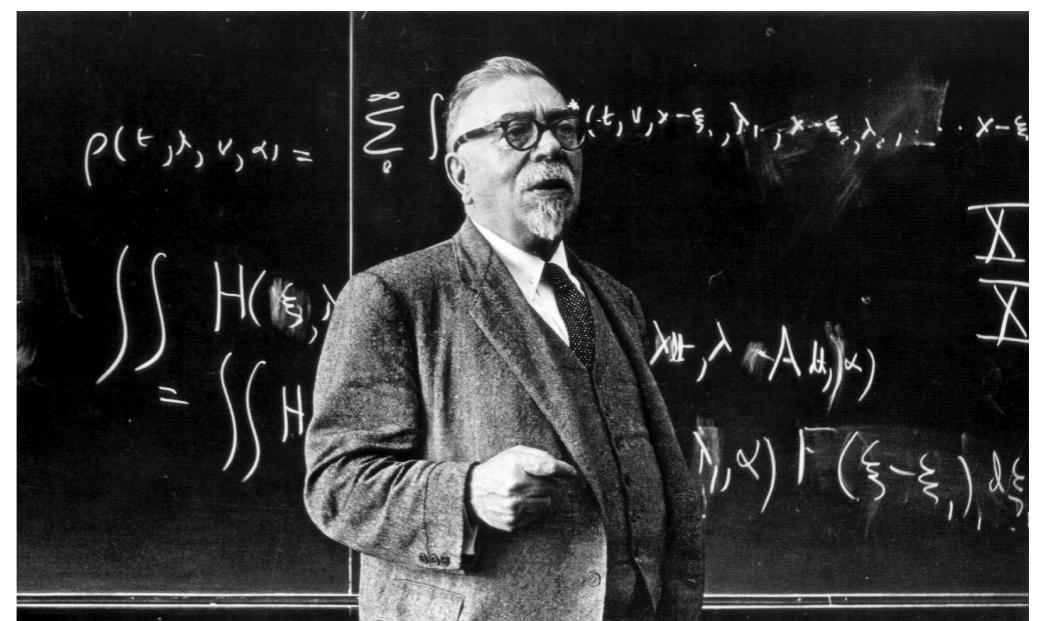
- 我们希望: $(a, b) = (c, d) \iff a = c \wedge b = d$

1. 有序对

Def1. 有序对(Ordered Pairs)

$$(a, b) \triangleq \{\{\{a\}, \emptyset\}, \{\{b\}\}\}$$

然后我们就证明看到前面的直觉了...



一. 有序对

问题: 我们怎么刻画有序对?

- 我们希望: $(a, b) = (c, d) \iff a = c \wedge b = d$

1. 有序对

Def1. 有序对(Ordered Pairs)

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然后我们就证明看到前面的直觉了...

一. 有序对

定理 3.4.1.

$$(a, b) = (c, d) \iff a = c \wedge b = d$$

证明. 也就是证明

1. 有

$$\left(\{\{a\}, \{a, b\}\} = \{\{c\}, \{c, d\}\} \right) \iff (a = c \wedge b = d)$$

De

我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} & \{\{a\}, \{a, b\}\} = \{\{c\}, \{c, d\}\} \\ \iff & (\{a\} = \{c\} \vee \{a\} = \{c, d\}) \wedge (\{a, b\} = \{c\} \vee \{a, b\} = \{c, d\}) \\ \iff & (\{a\} = \{c\} \wedge \{a, b\} = \{c\}) \vee \\ & (\{a\} = \{c\} \wedge \{a, b\} = \{c, d\}) \vee \\ & (\{a\} = \{c, d\} \wedge \{a, b\} = \{c\}) \vee \\ & (\{a\} = \{c, d\} \wedge \{a, b\} = \{c, d\}) \end{aligned}$$

然



一. 有序对

1. 有序对

Def2. n 元组(n -ary tuples)

$$(x, y, z) \triangleq ((x, y), z)$$

2. Cartesian积:

Def3. The Cartesian product $A \times B$ of A and B is defined as

$$A \times B \triangleq \{(a, b) \mid a \in A \wedge b \in B\}$$

有什么运算律呢

一. 有序对

2. Cartesian积:

Def3. The Cartesian product $A \times B$ of A and B is defined as

$$A \times B \triangleq \{(a, b) \mid a \in A \wedge b \in B\}$$

有什么运算律呢

(2) 运算规律

例子:

$$X \times \emptyset = \emptyset \times X$$

$$X \times Y \neq Y \times X$$

$$(X \times Y) \times Z \neq X \times (Y \times Z)$$

$$A = \{1\} \quad (A \times A) \times A \neq ;A \times (A \times A)$$

没有交换律, 结合律, 只有分配率.

一. 有序对

2. Cartesian积:

Def3. The Cartesian product $A \times B$ of A and B is defined as

$$A \times B \triangleq \{(a, b) \mid a \in A \wedge b \in B\}$$

有什么运算律呢

(2) 运算规律: 分配率

$$A \times (B \cap C) = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$$

Why?

$$A \times (B \cup C) = (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$$

$$A \times (B \setminus C) = (A \times B) \setminus (A \times C)$$

一. 有序对

2. Cartesian积:

Def3. The Cartesian product $A \times B$ of A and B is defined as

$$A \times B \triangleq \{(a, b) \mid a \in A \wedge b \in B\}$$

有什么运算律呢

Proof. $A \times (B \cap C) = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$

对于任意的有序对 (a, b) :

$$(a, b) \in A \times (B \cap C)$$

起关键作用的就是这个和连接词

$$\iff a \in A \wedge b \in (B \cap C)$$

$$\iff a \in A \wedge b \in B \wedge b \in C$$

$$\iff (a \in A \wedge b \in B) \wedge (a \in A \wedge b \in C)$$

$$\iff (a, b) \in A \times B \wedge (a, b) \in A \times C$$

$$\iff (a, b) \in (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$$

一. 有序对

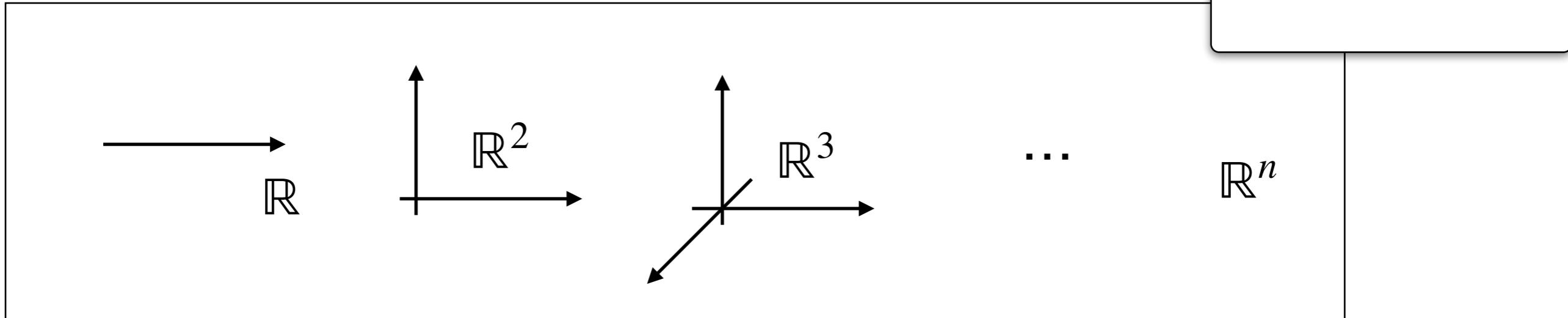
3. n-ary Cartesian Product:

Def4.

$$X_1 \times X_2 \times X_3 \triangleq (X_1 \times X_2) \times X_3$$

$$X_1 \times X_2 \times \dots \times X_n \triangleq (X_1 \times X_2 \times \dots \times X_{n-1}) \times X_n$$

同样是归纳法



二. 有序对定义的二元关系

1. 关系(relations)

Def5. A *relation* from A to B is a subset of $A \times B$

$$R \subseteq A \times B$$

Sepcially, if $A = B$, R is called a relation on A .

记法: 如果 $(a, b) \in R$, 记作 aRb

如果 $(a, b) \notin R$, 记作 $a\bar{R}b$

二. 有序对定义的二元关系

1. 关系(relations)

Def5. A *relation* from A to B is a subset of $A \times B$

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Specially, if $A = B$, R is called a relation on A .

记法: 如果 $(a, b) \in R$, 记作 aRb

如果 $(a, b) \notin R$, 记作 $a\bar{R}b$

小于关系: $< = \{(a, b) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \mid a \text{ is less than } b\}$

整除关系: $D = \{(a, b) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \mid \exists q \in \mathbb{N}. a \cdot q = b\}$

妈妈关系: $M = \{(a, b) \in \text{人} \times \text{人} \mid a \text{ is the mother of } b\}$

爸爸关系: $F = \{(a, b) \in \text{人} \times \text{人} \mid a \text{ is the father of } b\}$

三. 关系的简单运算

(一) 三个定义 1. 定义域(domain) 2. 值域(range) 3. 域(field)

(二) 五种操作 逆, 限制, 像, 逆像, 复合.

(三) 七个性质

自反/反自反; 对称/反对称; 传递性; 连接性; 三分的



Figure 13. A selection of consistency axioms over an execution $(E, \text{repl}, \text{obj}, \text{oper}, \text{rval}, \text{ro}, \text{vis}, \text{ar})$

Auxiliary relations

$\text{sameobj}(e, f) \iff \text{obj}(e) = \text{obj}(f)$

Per-object causality (aka happens-before) order:

$\text{hbo} = ((\text{ro} \cap \text{sameobj}) \cup \text{vis})^+$

Causality (aka happens-before) order: $\text{hb} = (\text{ro} \cup \text{vis})^+$

Axioms

EVENTUAL:

$\forall e \in E. \neg(\exists \text{ infinitely many } f \in E. \text{sameobj}(e, f) \wedge \neg(e \xrightarrow{\text{vis}} f))$

THINAIR: $\text{ro} \cup \text{vis}$ is acyclic

POCV (Per-Object Causal Visibility): $\text{hbo} \subseteq \text{vis}$

POCA (Per-Object Causal Arbitration): $\text{hbo} \subseteq \text{ar}$

COCV (Cross-Object Causal Visibility): $(\text{hbo} \cap \text{sameobj}) \subseteq \text{vis}$

COCA (Cross-Object Causal Arbitration): $\text{hb} \cup \text{ar}$ is acyclic

我的工作日常 ...

Figure 17. Optimized state-based multi-value register and its simulation

```

 $\Sigma$ 
 $= \text{ReplicaID} \times \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Z} \times (\text{ReplicaID} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_0))$ 
 $\emptyset_0$ 
 $= \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Z} \times (\text{ReplicaID} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_0))$ 
 $\text{dot}((a, \cdot), (r, V), t)$ 
 $= \langle \{(a, \text{if } s \neq r \text{ then max}\{v(s) \mid (\_, v) \in V\} + 1)\}, \perp \rangle$ 
 $\text{dot}(\perp, (r, V), t)$ 
 $= \langle \{(r, V) \mid \{a \mid (\_, a) \in V\}\}, \perp \rangle$ 
 $\text{send}((r, V), V')$ 
 $= \langle r, V \mid \{a \mid (\_, a) \in V'\} \rangle$ 
 $\text{receive}((r, V), V')$ 
 $= \langle r, V \mid \{a \mid (\_, a) \in V'\} \rangle$ 
 $\quad \vee \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{a \mid \exists a' \in V' \mid 3a'. (a', a') \in V' \wedge a \neq a')\} \rangle$ 
 $\text{where } V' = \{ (a, \bigcup \{(a' \mid (a, a') \in V \wedge a \neq a')\}) \mid (a, \_) \in V \wedge M \}$ 
 $\langle \_, V \rangle \vdash R_a : I \iff (r = s) \wedge \langle V \mid M \rangle \vdash I$ 
 $\langle \_, V \rangle \vdash (E, \text{repl}, \text{obj}, \text{oper}, \text{rval}, \text{ro}, \text{vis}, \text{ar}) \text{ info} \iff$ 
 $\langle \forall (a, v), (a', v') \in V \mid (a = a' \implies v = v') \rangle \wedge$ 
 $\langle \forall (a, v) \in V \mid \exists a, v(a) > 0 \rangle \wedge$ 
 $\langle \forall (a, v) \in V \mid \forall \{a' \mid \{a' \mid 3a'. (a', a') \in V \wedge a \neq a'\}\} \rangle \wedge$ 
 $\exists \text{ distinct } e_{a,v}$ 
 $\langle \{e \in E \mid \exists a. \text{oper}(e) = \text{vr}(a)\} = \{e_{a,v} \mid a \in \text{ReplicaID} \wedge$ 
 $1 \leq k \leq \max\{v(s) \mid \exists a. (a, v) \in V\}\} \rangle \wedge$ 
 $\langle \forall (a, v) \in V. \forall g. \{j \mid \text{oper}'(e_{a,v}) = \text{vr}(g)\} \subseteq$ 
 $\{j \mid 1 \leq j \leq v(g)\} \rangle \wedge$ 
 $\langle \forall e \in E. (\text{oper}''(e_{a,v}) = \text{vr}(a)) \wedge$ 
 $\neg \exists f \in E. \text{oper}''(f) = \text{vr}(a) \wedge e \xrightarrow{\text{vis}} f \implies (a, \_) \in V \rangle$ 

```

the former. The only non-trivial obligation is to show that if

$\langle V \mid M \rangle \vdash (E, \text{repl}, \text{obj}, \text{oper}, \text{rval}, \text{ro}, \text{vis}, \text{ar})$,

then

$\{a \mid (a, _) \in V\} \subseteq \{a \mid \exists e \in E. \text{oper}(e) = \text{vr}(a) \wedge$
 $\neg \exists f \in E. \exists a'. \text{oper}(e) = \text{vr}(a') \wedge e \xrightarrow{\text{vis}} f\} \quad (13)$

the reverse inclusion is straightforwardly implied by R_a .

$\langle V \mid M \rangle \vdash (a, _) \in V \mid \exists a, v(a) > 0,$

$\forall i \in \mathbb{Z}. \{a \mid \{a' \mid \exists a. (a', a) \in V \wedge a \neq a'\}\} =$

$\{j \mid 1 \leq j \leq v(q)\} \rangle \wedge$

$\langle \forall e \in E. (\text{oper}(e) = \text{vr}(a)) \wedge$

$\neg \exists f \in E. \text{oper}(f) = \text{vr}(a) \wedge e \xrightarrow{\text{vis}} f \implies (a, _) \in V \rangle$

From this we get that for some $e \in E$

$\text{oper}(e) = \text{vr}(a) \wedge \neg \exists f \in E. \exists a'. a' \neq a \wedge$

$\text{oper}(e) = \text{vr}(a') \wedge e \xrightarrow{\text{vis}} f.$

Since vis is acyclic, this implies that for some $e' \in E$

$\text{oper}(e') = \text{vr}(a) \wedge \neg \exists f \in E. \text{oper}(e') = \text{vr}(_) \wedge e' \xrightarrow{\text{vis}} f,$

which establishes (13).

Let us now discharge RECEIVE. Let $\text{receive}((r, V), V') =$

$\langle _, V' \rangle$, where

$V' = \{ (a, \bigcup \{(a' \mid (a, a') \in V \cup V') \mid (a, _) \in V \cup V'\}) \mid$

$(a, _) \in V \mid \forall v \in V. \bigcup \{(a' \mid (a, a') \in V \cup V') \mid a' \neq a\} \subseteq V'\}$

Assume $\langle r, V \rangle \vdash I, V' \mid M \rangle \vdash J$ and

 $I = \langle (E, \text{repl}, \text{obj}, \text{oper}, \text{rval}, \text{ro}, \text{vis}, \text{ar}), \text{info} \rangle$
 $J = \langle (E', \text{repl}', \text{obj}', \text{oper}', \text{rval}', \text{ro}', \text{vis}', \text{ar}', \text{info}') \rangle$
 $J \cup J = \langle (E'' \text{ repl}', \text{obj}', \text{oper}', \text{rval}', \text{ro}', \text{vis}', \text{ar}', \text{info}'') \rangle$

By agree we have $I \cup J \in \mathbb{I}(\mathbb{S})$. Then

$\langle \forall (a, v), (a', v') \in V \mid (a = a' \implies v = v') \rangle \wedge$
 $\langle \forall (a, v) \in V \mid \exists a, v(a) > 0 \rangle \wedge$
 $\langle \forall (a, v) \in V \mid \forall \{a' \mid \{a' \mid 3a'. (a', a') \in V \wedge a \neq a'\}\} \rangle \wedge$
 $\exists \text{ distinct } e_{a,v}$
 $\langle \{e \in E \mid \exists a. \text{oper}(e) = \text{vr}(a)\} = \{e_{a,v} \mid a \in \text{ReplicaID} \wedge$

$1 \leq k \leq \max\{v(s) \mid \exists a. (a, v) \in V\}\} \rangle \wedge$

$\langle \forall (a, v) \in V. \forall g. \{j \mid \text{oper}'(e_{a,v}) = \text{vr}(g)\} =$

$\{j \mid 1 \leq j \leq v(g)\} \rangle \wedge$

$\langle \forall e \in E. \text{oper}''(e) = \text{vr}(a) \wedge$

$\neg \exists f \in E. \text{oper}''(f) = \text{vr}(a) \wedge e \xrightarrow{\text{vis}} f \implies (a, _) \in V \rangle$

and

$\langle \forall (a, v) \in V. \forall g. \{j \mid \text{oper}(e_{a,v}) = \text{vr}(a)\} \cup$

$\{j \mid 1 \leq j \leq v(g)\} = \{e_{a,v} \mid a \in \text{ReplicaID} \wedge$

$1 \leq k \leq \max\{v(s) \mid \exists a. (a, v) \in V\}\} \rangle \wedge$

$\langle \forall (a, v) \in V. \forall g. \{j \mid \text{oper}'(e_{a,v}) = \text{vr}(g)\} =$

$\{j \mid 1 \leq j \leq v(g)\} \rangle \wedge$

$\langle \forall e \in E. \text{oper}''(e) = \text{vr}(a) \wedge$

$\neg \exists f \in E. \text{oper}''(f) = \text{vr}(a) \wedge e \xrightarrow{\text{vis}} f \implies (a, _) \in V \rangle$

By the definition of V' and V'' we have

$\forall (a, v), (a', v') \in V'' \mid (a = a' \implies v = v')$

We also straightforwardly get

$\forall (a, v) \in V' \mid \exists a, v(a) > 0 \rangle$

and

$\langle \forall (a, v) \in V' \mid \forall g. \{j \mid \text{oper}''(e_{a,v}) = \text{vr}(a)\} \cup$

$\{j \mid 1 \leq j \leq v(g)\} = \{e_{a,v} \mid a \in \text{ReplicaID} \wedge$

$1 \leq k \leq \max\{v(s) \mid \exists a. (a, v) \in V''\}\} \rangle \wedge$

$\langle \forall (a, v) \in V' \mid \forall g. \{j \mid \text{oper}''(e_{a,v}) = \text{vr}(g)\} =$

$\{j \mid 1 \leq j \leq v(g)\} \rangle \wedge$

$\langle \forall e \in E. \text{oper}''(e) = \text{vr}(a) \wedge$

$\neg \exists f \in E. \text{oper}''(f) = \text{vr}(a) \wedge e \xrightarrow{\text{vis}} f \implies (a, _) \in V \rangle$

离散数学学得好不好, 一个重要的标准在于是否完成了这样的转变

— 魏恒峰, 南京大学
在2021年《离散数学》

三. 关系的简单运算

(一) 三个定义

1. 定义域(domain)

Def6.

$$\text{dom}(R) = \{a \mid \exists b . (a, b) \in R\}$$

“所有有定义的地方 第一个元素的集合”

2. 值域(range)

Def7.

$$\text{ran}(R) = \{b \mid \exists a . (a, b) \in R\}$$

“所有有定义的地方 第二个元素的集合”

3. 域(field)

Def8.

$$\text{fld}(R) = \text{dom}(R) \cup \text{ran}(R)$$

提示: 和中学的函数类比

三. 关系的简单运算

(一) 三个定义

提示: 和中学的函数类比

$$R = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{dom}(R) = [1,1], \text{ran}(R) = [-1,1], \text{fld}(R) = [-1,1]$$

就是用集合的眼光来理解这些内容.

$$\text{dom}(R) \subseteq \bigcup R$$



I'm so excited.



三. 关系的简单运算

(一) 三个定义

$$\text{dom}(R) \subseteq \bigcup \bigcup R$$

任何的定义域, 值域都会在二元组的某一个元素中“出现”.

证明. 对任意 a ,

$$\begin{aligned} a &\in \text{dom}(R) \\ \implies \exists b. (a, b) &\in R \\ \implies \exists b. \{\{a\}, \{a, b\}\} &\in R \\ \implies \exists b. \{a, b\} &\in \bigcup R \\ \implies \exists b. a &\in \bigcup \bigcup R \\ \implies a &\in \bigcup \bigcup R \end{aligned}$$

□

三. 关系的简单运算

(二) 五种操作

1. 逆变换(inverse)

Def9. The *inverse* of R is the **relation**

$$R^{-1} = \{(a, b) \mid (b, a) \in R\}$$

例子：

- 如果 $R = \{(x, y) \mid x = y\} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$, $R^{-1} = R$
- $R = \{(x, y) \mid y = \sqrt{x}\} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$, $R^{-1} = \{(x, y) \mid y = x^2 \wedge x > 0\}$
- $\leq = \{(x, y) \mid x \leq y\} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$, $\leq^{-1} = \geq \triangleq \{(x, y) \mid x \geq y\}$

三. 关系的简单运算

(二) 五种操作

1. 逆变换(inverse)

Def9. The *inverse* of R is the **relation**

$$R^{-1} = \{(a, b) \mid (b, a) \in R\}$$

Th1. 关系的逆的逆还是原来的关系

$$(R^{-1})^{-1} = R$$

Proof. 对任意 (a, b)

$$\begin{aligned}(a, b) \in (R^{-1})^{-1} \\ \iff (b, a) \in R^{-1} \\ \iff (a, b) \in R\end{aligned}$$

三. 关系的简单运算

(二) 五种操作

1. 逆变换(inverse)

Def9. The *inverse* of R is the **relation**

$$R^{-1} = \{(a, b) \mid (b, a) \in R\}$$

Th2. 关系的逆与交, 并, 补: 如果 R, S 均为关系, 那么有

$$(R \cup S)^{-1} = R^{-1} \cup S^{-1}$$

$$(R \cap S)^{-1} = R^{-1} \cap S^{-1}$$

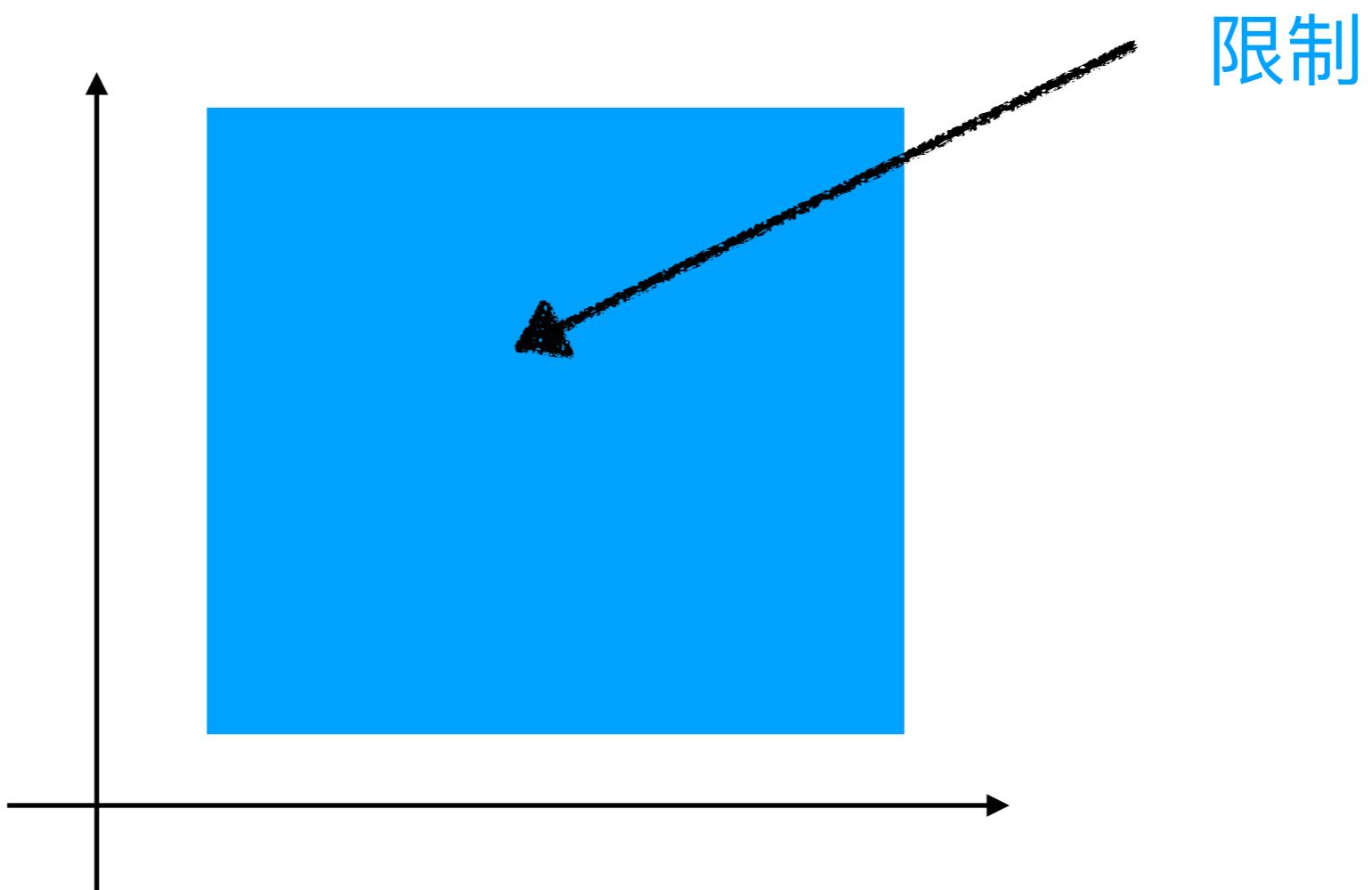
$$(R \setminus S)^{-1} = R^{-1} \setminus S^{-1}$$

Proof. 提示: 把集合写出来就行了.

三. 关系的简单运算

(二) 五种操作

2. 限制



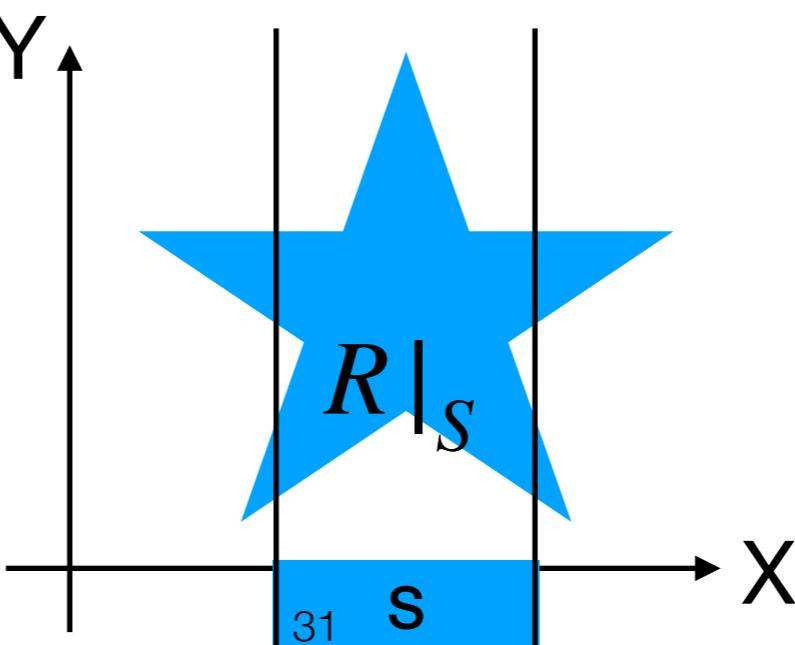
三. 关系的简单运算

(二) 五种操作

2. 限制

Def10. 左限制 (Left-Restriction) Suppose $R \subseteq X \times Y$ and $S \subseteq X$. The *left restriction* relation of R to S over X and Y is

$$R|_S = \{(x, y) \in R \mid x \in S\}$$



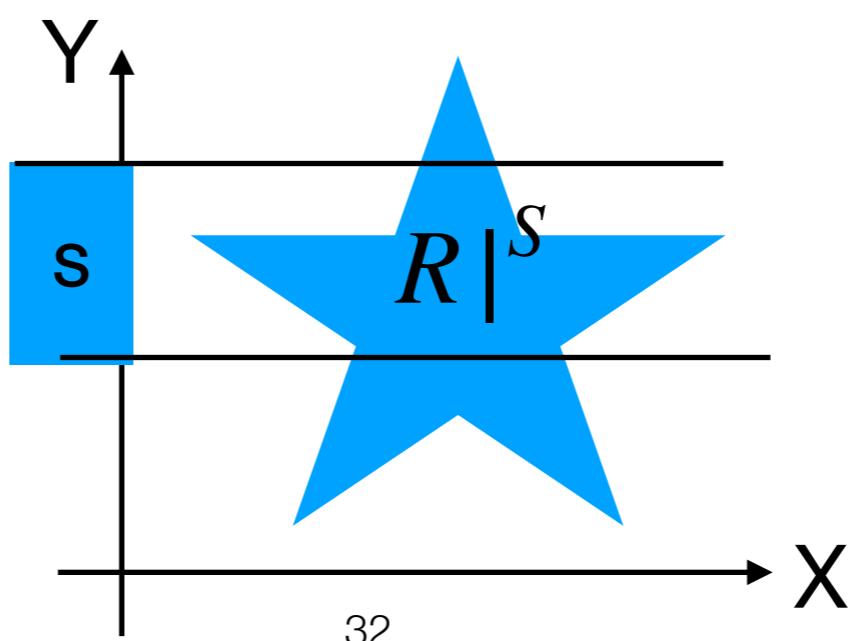
三. 关系的简单运算

(二) 五种操作

2. 限制

Def11. 右限制 (Right-Restriction) Suppose $R \subseteq X \times Y$ and $S \subseteq Y$. The *left restriction* relation of R to S over X and Y is

$$R|_S = \{(x, y) \in R \mid y \in S\}$$



三. 关系的简单运算

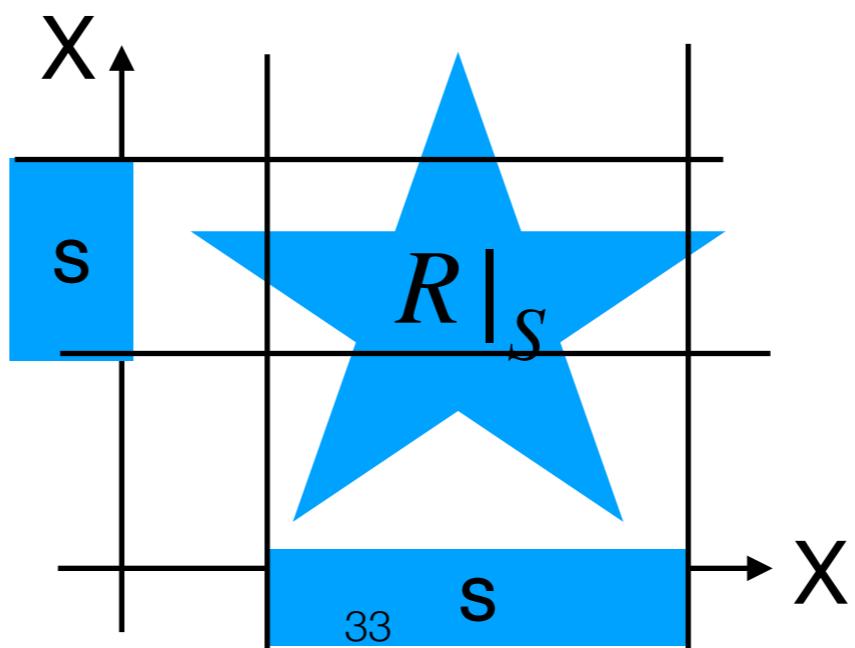
(二) 五种操作

2. 限制

很多时候关系是从自己到自己的, 所以

Def12. 限制 (Restriction) Suppose $R \subseteq X \times X$ and $S \subseteq X$. The *restriction* relation of R to S over X is

$$R|_S = \{(x, y) \in R \mid x \in S \wedge y \in S\}$$

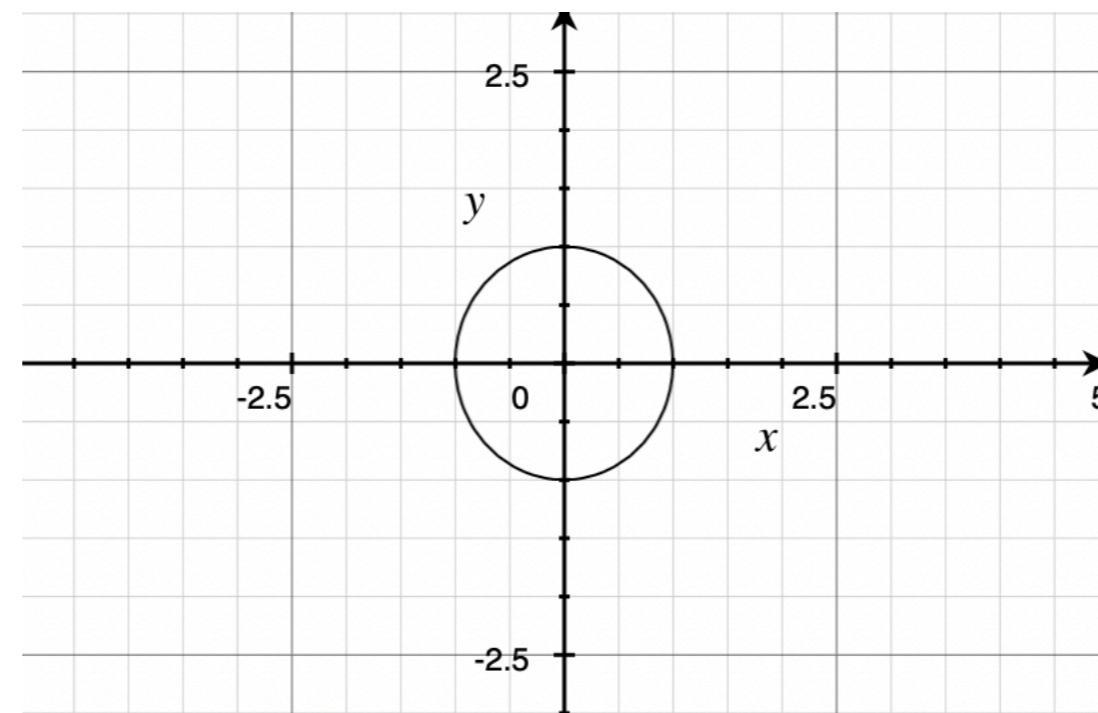


三. 关系的简单运算

(二) 五种操作

2. 限制

$$R = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$

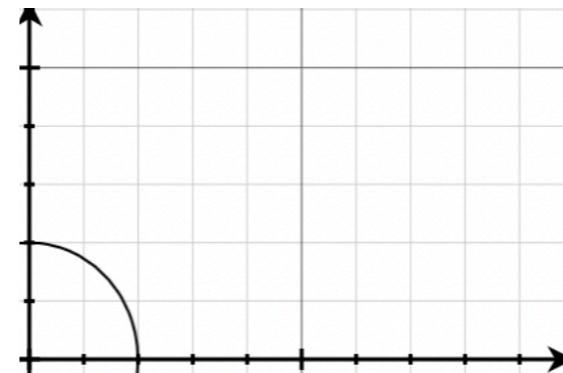


三. 关系的简单运算

(二) 五种操作

2. 限制

$$R|_{\mathbb{R}^+} = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$



三. 关系的简单运算

(二) 五种操作

3. 像

Def 13. The *image* of X under relation R is the set

$$R[X] = \{b \in \text{ran}(R) \mid \exists a \in X. (a, b) \in R\}$$

为了简化记号, 我们一般写作

$$R[a] \triangleq R[\{a\}] = \{b \mid (a, b) \in R\}$$

4. 逆像

Def 14. The *inverse image* of Y under relation R is the set

$$R^{-1}[Y] = \{a \in \text{dom}(R) \mid \exists b \in Y. (a, b) \in R\}$$

为了简化记号, 我们一般写作

$$R^{-1}[b] \triangleq R^{-1}[\{b\}] = \{a \mid (a, b) \in R\}$$

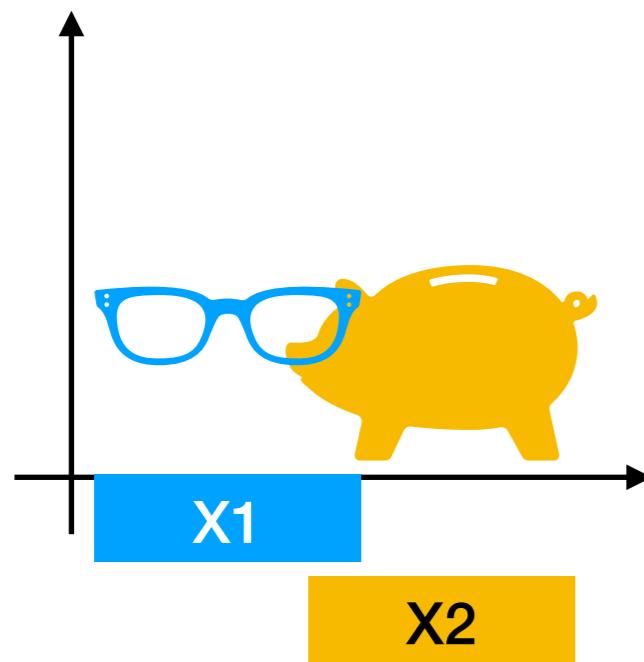
三. 关系的简单运算

(二) 五种操作

[像和逆像的一些性质]

$$(1) R[X_1 \cup X_2] = R[X_1] \cup R[X_2]$$

Th3



Proof. 对于任意的 b

$$b \in R[X_1 \cup X_2]$$

Definition is always your friend!

$$\iff \exists a \in X_1 \cup X_2. (a, b) \in R$$

$$\iff \exists a \in X_1. (a, b) \in R \vee \exists a \in X_2. (a, b) \in R$$

$$\iff b \in R[X_1] \cup b \in R[X_2]$$

$$\iff b \in R[X_1] \cup R[X_2]$$

三. 关系的简单运算

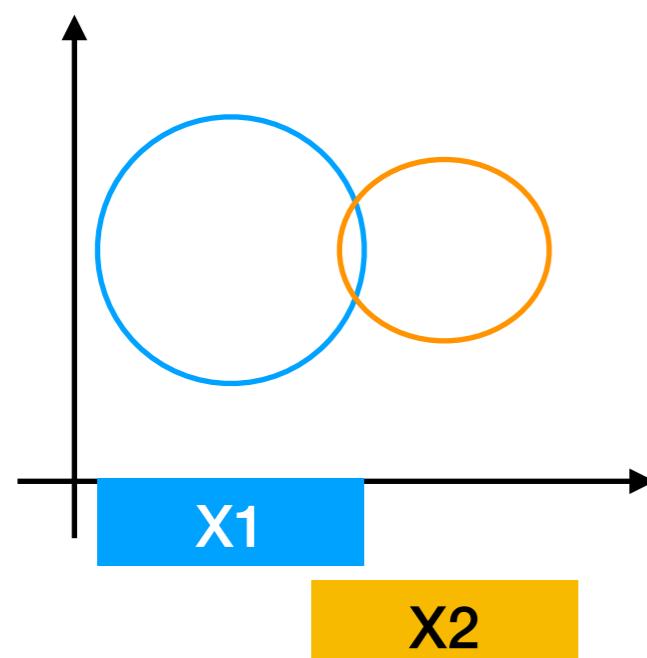
(二) 五种操作

[像和逆像的一些性质]



$$(2) R[X_1 \cap X_2] \subseteq R[X_1] \cap R[X_2]$$

Th4



左边: 只有两个点(交点)

右边: 是介于 x_1, x_2 之间的图形区域

证明可以仿照上述, 但是注意哪一步变为了
单方向的推演

三. 关系的简单运算

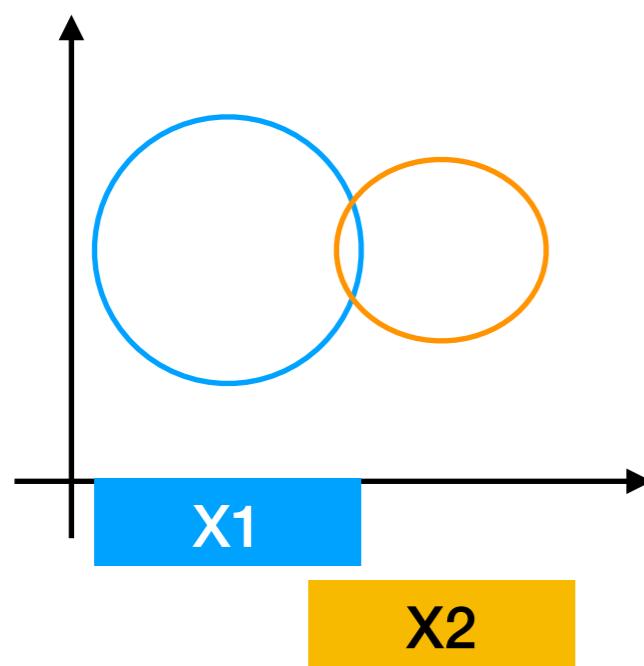
(二) 五种操作

[像和逆像的一些性质]



$$(3) R[X_1 \setminus X_2] \supseteq R[X_1] \setminus R[X_2]$$

Th5



左边: 蓝色圆环拿掉两个交点
右边: 是从 x_1 , 到 x_2 做端点的蓝色区域

证明可以仿照上述, 但是注意哪一步变为了
单方向的推演

三. 关系的简单运算

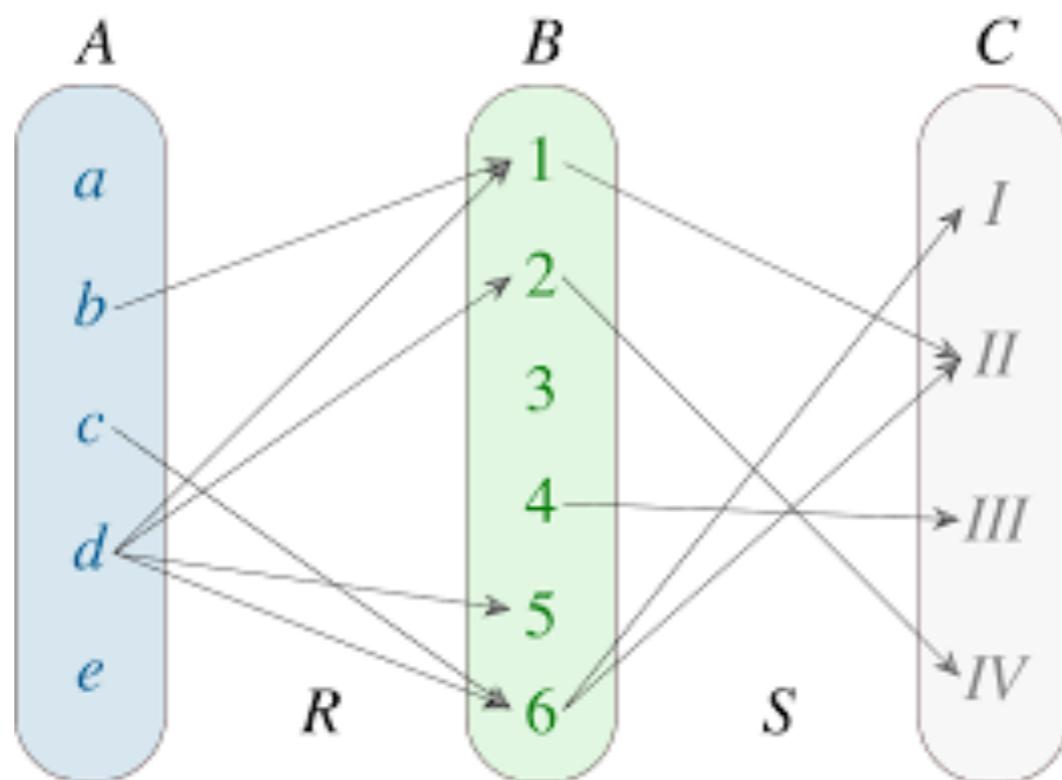
(二) 五种操作

5. 复合

Def 15. The *composition of relation*

$R \subseteq X \times Y$ and $S \subseteq Y \times Z$ is the *relation*

$$R \circ S = \{(a, c) \mid \exists b . (a, b) \in S \wedge (b, c) \in R\}$$



三. 关系的简单运算

(二) 五种操作

这是以前排版了大部分的文稿... 实在懒得改了...

⚠ 警告: 记号的解释不一的问题

关于 $R \circ S$ 的记号

- 南京大学《离散数学》课程
 - 从右往左计算
- 中国地质大学的《离散数学》课程
 - 定义是从左往右的, 也就是定义如
$$R \circ S = \{(a, c) \mid \exists b. (a, b) \in R \wedge (b, c) \in S\}.$$
- 个人感觉文献中从右往左的情况多一些
- 余下的文档中, 仍然保持从右往左的顺序, 以便于书写.

三. 关系的简单运算

(二) 五种操作

5. 复合

Def 15. The *composition* of *relation*

$R \subseteq X \times Y$ and $S \subseteq Y \times Z$ is the *relation*

$$R \circ S = \{(a, c) \mid \exists b . (a, b) \in S \wedge (b, c) \in R\}$$

问: $(A \circ B) \circ C \stackrel{?}{=} A \circ (B \circ C)$

三. 关系的简单运算

(二) 五种操作

5. 复合

Def 15. The *composition* of *relation*

$R \subseteq X \times Y$ and $S \subseteq Y \times Z$ is the *relation*

$$R \circ S = \{(a, c) \mid \exists b . (a, b) \in S \wedge (b, c) \in R\}$$

Th6. 满足结合律 $(R \circ S) \circ T = R \circ (S \circ T)$

如果这个是这样的话就太好了! (矩阵乘法)

三. 关系的简单运算

(二) 五种操作

5. 复合 Th6. $(R \circ S) \circ T = R \circ (S \circ T)$

Proof. 对任意 (a, b) $(a, b) \in (R \circ S) \circ T$

$$\begin{aligned} &\iff \exists c. \left((a, c) \in T \wedge (c, b) \in R \circ S \right) \\ &\iff \exists c. \left((a, c) \in T \wedge \left(\exists d. (c, d) \in S \wedge (d, b) \in R \right) \right) \\ &\stackrel{\textcolor{red}{\Leftarrow}}{\iff} \exists d. \exists c. \left((a, c) \in T \wedge (c, d) \in S \wedge (d, b) \in R \right) \\ &\iff \exists d. \left(\left(\exists c. (a, c) \in T \wedge (c, d) \in S \right) \wedge (d, b) \in R \right) \\ &\iff \exists d. \left((a, d) \in S \circ T \wedge (d, b) \in R \right) \\ &\iff (a, b) \in R \circ_4 (S \circ T) \end{aligned}$$

三. 关系的简单运算

(二) 五种操作

5. 复合 Th7. 和矩阵的逆类似 $(R \circ S)^{-1} = S^{-1} \circ R^{-1}$

提示:

$$\begin{aligned}(a, b) &\in (R \circ S)^{-1} \\ \iff (b, a) &\in R \circ S \iff \exists c . (c, b) \in S^{-1} \wedge (a, c) \in R^{-1} \\ \iff \exists c . (b, \textcolor{blue}{c}) &\in S \wedge (\textcolor{blue}{c}, a) \in R \\ \iff (a, b) &\in S^{-1} \circ R^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

三. 关系的简单运算

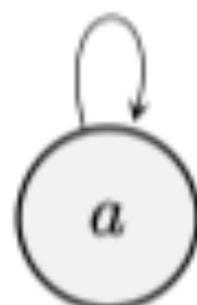
(三) 七个性质

1. 自反的:

Def16. $R \subseteq X \times X$ is **reflexive** if

$$\forall a \in X. (a, a) \in R$$

$$\forall a \in X. (a, a) \in R$$



举几个例子:

- $\leq \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ is reflexive
- 三角形上的**全等关系**是自反的

三. 关系的简单运算

(三) 七个性质

1. 自反的:

Def16. $R \subseteq X \times X$ is **reflexive** if

$$\forall a \in X. (a, a) \in R$$

Th8. 所有自反的关系都是这个关系的一个子集

R is reflexive $\iff I \subseteq R$, 其中

$$I = \{(a, a) \in A \times A \mid a \in A\}.$$

Th9. R is reflexive $\iff R^{-1} = R$

三. 关系的简单运算

(三) 七个性质

2. 反自反的(Irreflexive):

Def17. $R \subseteq X \times X$ is **irreflexive** if

$$\forall a \in X. (a, a) \notin R$$

例子:

- $< \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ is irreflexive
- $> \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ is irreflexive

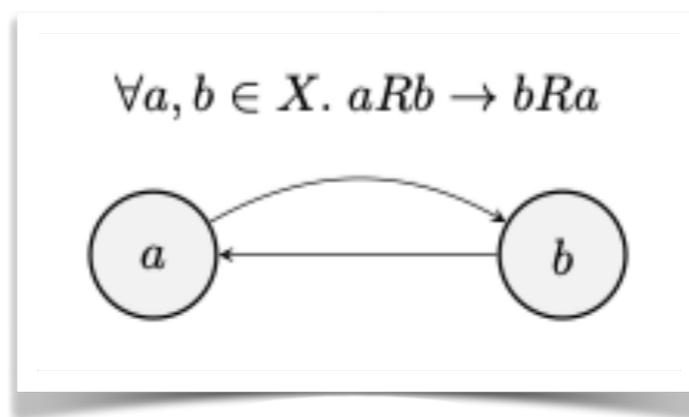
三. 关系的简单运算

(三) 七个性质

3. 对称(symmetric)

Def18. $R \subseteq X \times X$ is **irreflexive** if

$$\forall a, b \in X. aRb \rightarrow bRa$$



对于求逆运算很友好!

Th10. R is symmetric $\iff R^{-1} = R$

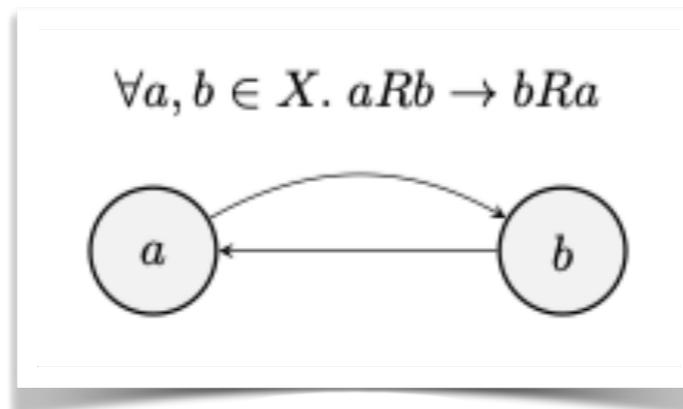
三. 关系的简单运算

(三) 七个性质

4. 反对称(antisymmetric)

Def19. $R \subseteq X \times X$ is **antisymmetric** if

$$\forall a, b \in X. ((aRb \wedge bRa) \rightarrow a = b)$$



例如: $>$ (大于), $|$ (整除)就是反对称的.

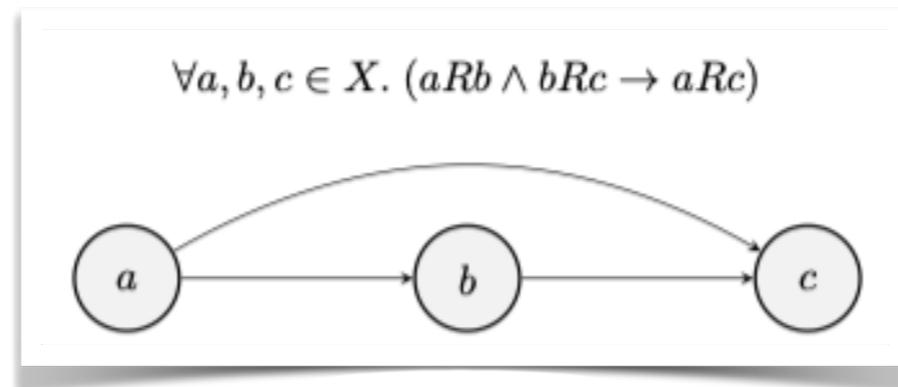
三. 关系的简单运算

(三) 七个性质

5. 传递性(transitive)

Def20. $R \subseteq X \times X$ is **transitive** if

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



具有这样的关系的就意味着经过反复作用, 它不会跑出去

三. 关系的简单运算

(三) 七个性质

5. 传递性(transitive)

在偏序关系里面
很重要

Def20. $R \subseteq X \times X$ is **transitive** if

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

Th11. 封闭性: R is transitive $\iff R \circ R \subseteq R$

Proof. 对任意(a, b)

$$(a, b) \in R \circ R$$

$$\implies \exists c. (a, c) \in R \wedge (b, c) \in R$$

$$\implies (a, b) \in R$$

对任意(a, b, c)

$$(a, b) \in R \wedge (b, c) \in R \implies (a, c) \in R \circ R \implies (a, c) \in R$$

三. 关系的简单运算

(三) 七个性质

6. 连接性(Connex)

有了这个就有了
全序关系

Def21. $R \subseteq X \times X$ is **connex** if

$$\forall a, b \in X. (aRb \vee bRa)$$

7. 三分的(Trichotomous)

Def22. $R \subseteq X \times X$ is **trichotomous** if

$$\forall a, b \in X. (\text{exactly one of } aRb, bRa, \text{ or } a = b \text{ holds})$$

比如实数上的大于关系就满足这一个.

三. 关系的简单运算

(三) 七个性质

Th12. 求逆的可行性:

$$R \text{ is symmetric and transitive} \iff R = R^{-1} \circ R$$

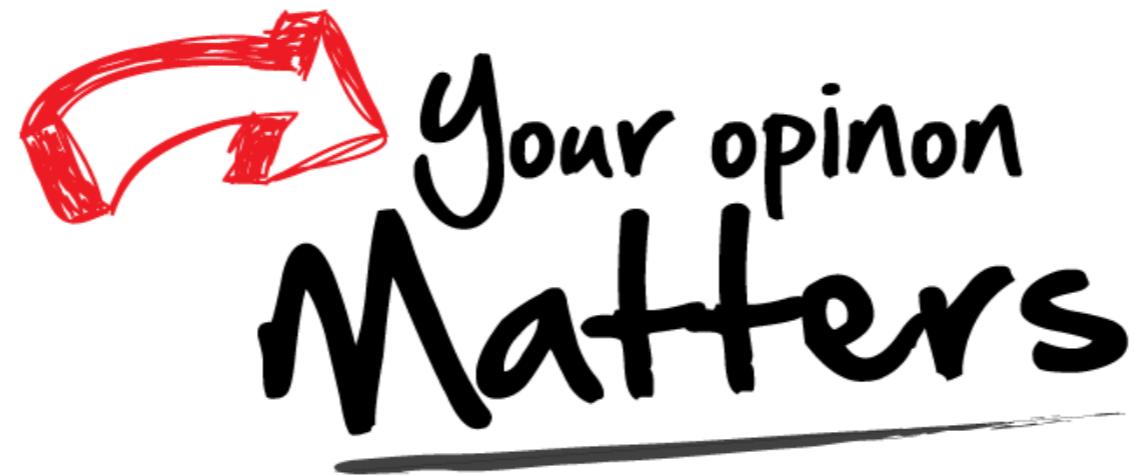
Proof. 对任意 (a, b)

$$(a, b) \in R \circ R$$

$$\implies \exists c. (a, c) \in R \wedge (b, c) \in R$$

$$\implies (a, b) \in R$$

Thank You!



QQ: 2095728218

Email: micoael@qq.com

(学校) gwzhang@cug.edu.cn