

Relacije

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$$\{a, b\} = \{b, a\}$$

$$(a, b) = (b, a) \Leftrightarrow a = b$$

$$(a, b) = \{\{a\}, \{a, b\}\}$$

$$(a, b, c)$$

$$(a, b, c, d)$$

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\mathbb{Z}^2$$

$$A \quad B$$

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

$$A = \{1, 2\}$$

$$B = \{0, \Delta, \square\}$$

$$A \times B = \{(1, 0), (1, \Delta), (1, \square), (2, 0), (2, \Delta), (2, \square)\}$$

$$B \times A = \{(0, 1), (0, 2), (\Delta, 1), (\Delta, 2), (\square, 1), (\square, 2)\}$$

$$A \times B \neq B \times A \quad \forall A, B$$

$$A = \{1, 2\} \quad A = \{1, 2\}$$

$$A \times A = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2)\}$$

$$\overset{||}{A^2}$$

Uređen par elemenata a i b , u oznaci (a, b) je $(a, b) = \{\{a\}, \{a, b\}\}$, gde je a prva komponenta, a b druga komponenta uređenog para.

Napomena: $(b, a) = \{\{b\}, \{a, b\}\}$ pa za $a \neq b \Rightarrow (a, b) \neq (b, a)$.
 $(a, b) = (c, d) \Leftrightarrow a = c \wedge b = d$.

Dekartov proizvod skupova A i B je skup svih uređenih parova čija je prva komponenta iz skupa A , a druga komponenta iz skupa B , tj.

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

Primer: $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $B = \{x, y\}$

$$A \times B = \{(1, x), (1, y), (2, x), (2, y), (3, x), (3, y)\}$$

$$B \times A = \{(x, 1), (x, 2), (x, 3), (y, 1), (y, 2), (y, 3)\}$$

Na osnovu ovog primera može se zaključiti da Dekartov proizvod nije komutativan, tj. $A \times B \neq B \times A$.

Dekartov kvadrat skupa A je $A^2 = A \times A = \{(a_1, a_2) \mid a_1, a_2 \in A\}$.

Primer: $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$

$$A^2 = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3)\}.$$

Binarna relacija je bilo koji podskup od $A \times B$, tj. $\rho \subseteq A \times B$.

Ako uređen par (x, y) pripada relaciji ρ kaže se da su x i y u relaciji ρ i piše se $(x, y) \in \rho$ ili $x\rho y$.

→ **Binarna relacija skupa** A , je bilo koji podskup od A^2 , tj. $\rho \subseteq A^2$.

Kako je $\emptyset \subseteq A^2$ i $A^2 \subseteq A^2$ to su $\emptyset$ i A^2 sigurno relacije skupa A , i one se nazivaju prazna i puna relacija.

$$A = \{1, 2\}$$

$$B = \{a, b\}$$

$$A \times B = \{(1, a), (1, b), (2, a), (2, b)\}$$

$$2^4 = 16$$

$$\mathcal{P}(A \times B) = \{\emptyset, \{(1, a), (1, b), (2, a), (2, b)\}, \{(1, a)\}, \{(1, b)\}, \{(2, a)\}, \{(2, b)\}, \{(1, a), (1, b)\}, \{(1, a), (2, a)\}, \{(1, a), (2, b)\}, \{(1, b), (2, a)\}, \{(1, b), (2, b)\}, \{(2, a), (2, b)\}, \{(1, a), (1, b), (2, a)\}, \{(1, a), (1, b), (2, b)\}, \{(1, a), (2, a), (2, b)\}, \{(1, b), (2, a), (2, b)\}\}$$

Relacije koje imaju konačno mnogo elemenata se mogu zadati na više načina. Neka je $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ i $\rho \subseteq A^2$ tada se ρ može zadati na sledeće načine:

- ▶ nabrojanjem elemenata: $\rho = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 1), (2, 2)\}$
- ▶ pomoću drugih relacija: $\rho = \{(x, y) \in A^2 \mid x^2 + y \leq 6\}$

▶ tablično:

ρ	1	2	3
1	⊤	⊤	⊤
2	⊤	⊤	⊥
3	⊥	⊥	⊥

- ▶ grafički.

Relacije koje imaju beskonačno mnogo elemenata mogu se zadati pomoću drugih relacija ili se mogu opisati rečima govornog jezika.

$$\begin{array}{ll} (x, y) \in \rho & x \leq y \\ (1, 2) \in \rho & 1 \leq 2 \end{array}$$

$$N_1 \subseteq$$

$$(1, 2) \in \subseteq$$

$$1 \leq 2$$



Primer: $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$

$$A^2 = A \times A$$

$$= \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3)\}$$

$$\rho_1 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (3,3)\}$$

$$\rho_2 = \{(1,2), (1,3), (2,2), (2,3), (3,2), (3,3)\}$$

$$\rho_3 = \{(1,1), (1,3), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3)\}$$

$$\rho_4 = \{(1,2), (1,3), (2,3)\}$$

$$\rho_5 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,2), (2,3)\}$$

Inverzna relacija relacije ρ je $\rho^{-1} = \{(y, x) \mid (x, y) \in \rho\}$

Primer: Inverzne relacije relacija iz Primera * su:

$$\rho_1^{-1} = \{(1,1), (2,1), (1,2), (2,2), (3,3)\}$$

$$\rho_2^{-1} = \{(2,1), (3,1), (2,2), (3,2), (2,3), (3,3)\}$$

$$\rho_3^{-1} = \{(1,1), (3,1), (1,3), (2,3), (3,3)\}$$

$$\rho_4^{-1} = \{(2,1), (3,1), (3,2)\}$$

$$\rho_5^{-1} = \{(1,1), (2,1), (3,1), (2,2), (3,2)\}$$

Osnovne osobine binarne relacije ρ skupa $A \neq \emptyset$:

- ▶ **refleksivnost (R)**: $(\forall x \in A) x \rho x$
- ▶ **simetričnost (S)**: $(\forall x, y \in A) (x \rho y \Rightarrow y \rho x)$
- ▶ **antisimetričnost (A)**: $(\forall x, y \in A) (x \rho y \wedge y \rho x \Rightarrow x = y)$ ili $(\forall x, y \in A) ((x \rho y \wedge x \neq y) \Rightarrow \neg (y \rho x))$
- ▶ **tranzitivnost (T)**: $(\forall x, y, z \in A) ((x \rho y \wedge y \rho z) \Rightarrow x \rho z)$

Primer: Ispitati osobine sledećih relacija.

$$\rho_1 = \{(\underline{1}, \underline{1}), (1, \underline{2}), (\underline{2}, 1), (\underline{2}, \underline{2}), (\underline{3}, \underline{3})\}, \underline{A = \{1, 2, 3\}}$$

R $\checkmark$

$$(1, 2), (2, 1)$$

$$(1, 2), (2, 1)$$

S $\checkmark$

$$(1, 1), (1, 2)$$

A — $(1, 2) \in \rho_1 \wedge (2, 1) \in \rho_1$

T $\checkmark$

$$\rho_2 = \{(\underline{1}, 2), (1, \underline{3}), (\underline{2}, 2), (\underline{2}, 3), (3, 2), (\underline{3}, \underline{3})\} \mid A = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$R - (1, 1) \notin \rho_2$$

$$S - (1, 2) \in \rho_2 \quad \wedge \quad (2, 1) \notin \rho_2$$

$$A - (2, 3) \in \rho_2 \quad \wedge \quad (3, 2) \in \rho_2$$

$$T \quad \checkmark$$

$$(x, y) \in \rho_2 \quad \wedge \quad (y, z) \in \rho_2$$

$$\Rightarrow (x, z) \in \rho_2$$

$$\rho_3 = \{(\cancel{1}, \cancel{1}), (1, \cancel{3}), (\cancel{3}, 1), (\cancel{3}, 2), (\cancel{3}, \cancel{3})\}, \underline{A = \{1, 2, 3\}}$$

$$R - (2, 2) \notin \rho_3$$

$$S - (3, 2) \in \rho_3 \text{ a } (2, 3) \notin \rho_3$$

$$A - (1, 3) \in \rho_3 \wedge (3, 1) \in \rho_3$$

$$T - (1, 3) \in \rho_3 \wedge (3, 2) \in \rho_3, \text{ a } (1, 2) \notin \rho_3$$

$$\rho_4 = \{(1, \underline{2}), (1, \underline{3}), (\underline{2}, 3)\}, \overline{A = \{1, 2, 3\}}$$

$$R - (1, 1) \notin \rho_4$$

$$S - (1, 2) \in \rho_4 \quad \sim \quad (2, 1) \notin \rho_4$$

$$A \quad \checkmark$$

$$T \quad \checkmark$$

$$(1, 3) \in \rho_4 \wedge \perp \Rightarrow ($$

$$\rho_5 = \{(\cancel{1}, \cancel{1}), (1, \cancel{2}), (1, 3), (\cancel{2}, 2), (\cancel{2}, 3)\}, \underbrace{A = \{1, 2, 3\}}$$

$$R - (3, 3) \in \rho_5$$

$$S - (1, 2) \in \rho_5 \quad \text{a} \quad (2, 1) \notin \rho_5$$

$$A \quad \checkmark$$

$$T \quad \checkmark$$

$$P_6 = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3)\}$$

$$A = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

R ✓

S ✓

A ✓

T ✓

$$P_7 = \{(1,1), (2,2)\}$$

R —

S ✓

A ✓

T ✓

Relacija $\rho \subseteq A^2$ je **relacija ekvivalencije (RST)** akko je refleksivna, simetrična i tranzitivna.

Primer: relacija jednakosti $=$ na skupu realnih brojeva, relacija paralelnosti $\parallel$ na skupu svih pravih u prostoru, relacija podudarnosti na skupu svih duži, relacija

$\rho_1 = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4), (4, 4), (4, 3), (5, 5)\}$ na skupu $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}, \dots$

Relacija $\rho \subseteq A^2$ je **relacija poretka (RAT)** akko je refleksivna, antisimetrična i tranzitivna.

Primer: relacije $\leq$ i $\geq$ na skupu prirodnih brojeva, relacija deli $|$ na skupu prirodnih brojeva, relacija

$$\rho_2 = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4), (5, 5), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (2, 4), (3, 4), (3, 5)\}$$

na skupu $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}, \dots$