

Discrete Mathematics. (3140708)

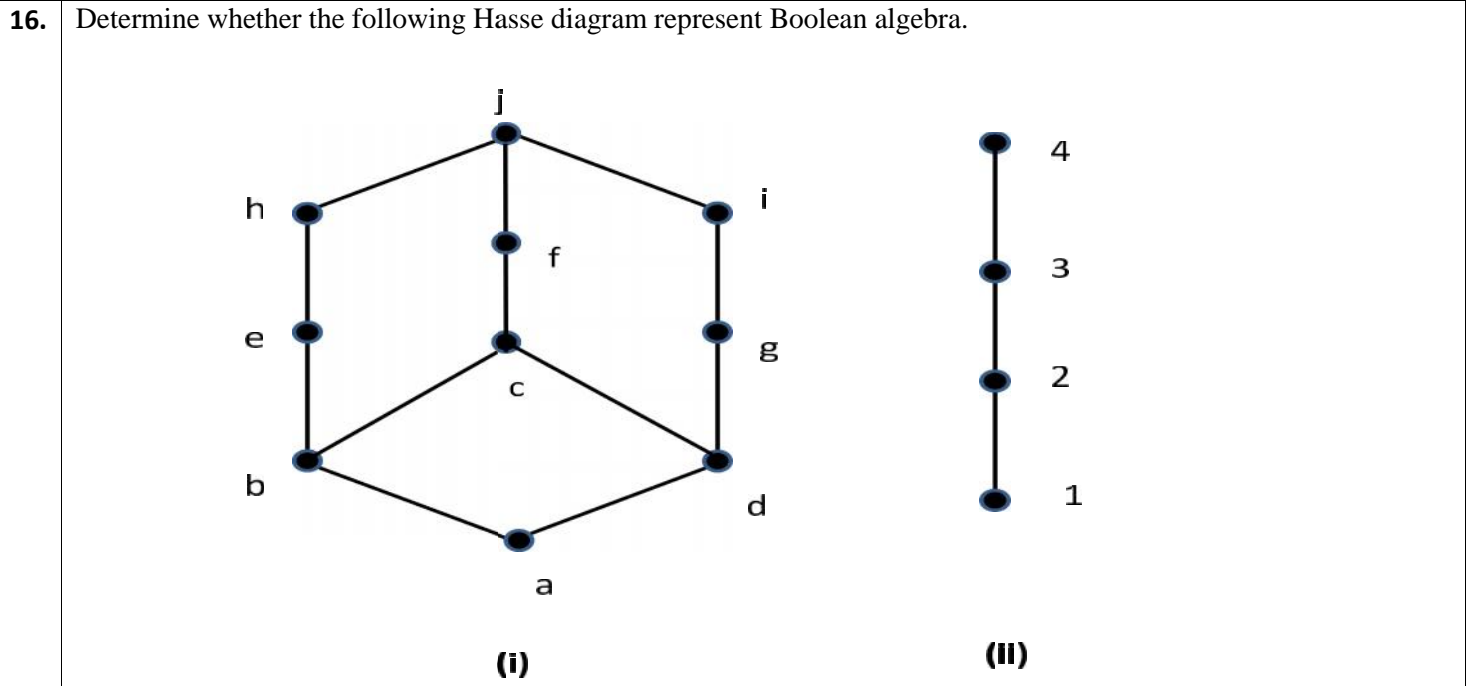
TUTORIAL 3: Relations and Partial ordering

1.	Define Relation. Let $X = \{1, 2, 3, 5\}$ and $R = \{(x, y) x > y\}$. Draw the graph of R and also give its matrix.
2.	<p>Draw the Hasse diagrams of the following sets under the partial ordering relation “divides” and indicate those which are totally ordered.</p> <p>(i) $\{1, 2, 3, 5\}$ (ii) $\{3, 5, 15\}$ (iii) $\{2, 4, 8, 16\}$ (iv) $\{2, 3, 6, 12, 24, 36\}$</p>
3.	<p>(i) Find the lub and glb of $\{b, d, g\}$ if they exists, in the poset shown in Figure below.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>(ii) Find the Fibonacci numbers f_2, f_3, f_4, f_5 and f_6.</p>
4.	<p>What are the degrees and what are the neighbourhoods of the vertices in the graphs G and H displayed in Figure below?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p style="color: cyan; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">G</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p style="color: cyan; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">H</p> </div> </div>
5.	<p>Consider the following relations on $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$</p> <p>$R_1 = \{(1,2), (2,2), (3,4), (4,1)\}$, $R_2 = \{(1,2), (1,3), (4,2)\}$, $R_3 = \{(3,4)\}$</p> <p>$R_4 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,4), (2,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,1), (4,4)\}$, $R_5 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1)\}$</p> <p>$R_6 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (3,3), (3,4), (4,4)\}$</p> <p>Which of these relations are reflexive, transitive, symmetric and anti-symmetric?</p>

6.	Compute $A \vee B, A \wedge B, A^T B^T, AB$ for $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.
7.	Find the general solution of $a_n + 5a_{(n-1)} + 6a_{(n-2)} = 3n^2$.
8.	Determine whether the following poset is Boolean algebras. Justify your answer. $A = \{1, 2, 3, 6\}$ with divisibility.
9.	Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$, be the poset whose Hasse diagram is shown in Figure below. Find LUB and GLB of $B = \{6, 7, 10\}$ if they exist. <div style="text-align: center;"> <pre> graph BT 1((1)) --- 2((2)) 1 --- 4((4)) 2 --- 5((5)) 2 --- 3((3)) 4 --- 3 4 --- 7((7)) 3 --- 6((6)) 5 --- 9((9)) 7 --- 10((10)) 9 --- 11((11)) 10 --- 11 </pre> </div>
10	Let $A = \{a, b, c\}$ and let, $M_R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Determine whether R is an equivalence relation
11.	Let $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and R, S, T be the relations as follows: $R = \{(x, y) / x + y = 5\}$, $S = \{(1,2), (3,4), (2,2)\}$, $T = \{(4,2), (2,5), (3,1), (1,3)\}$ (i) Write Properties of R. (ii) Write matrix of R. (iii) Find $S \circ T, R \circ S$ and $S \circ R$.
12.	Define equivalence relation. Let Z be the set of integers and R be the relation called "Congruence modulo 5" defined by $R = \{(x, y) / (x - y) \text{ is divisible by } 5\}$ show that R is an equivalence relation. Determine the equivalence classes generated by the elements of Z.
13.	Show that this is a complemented lattice <div style="text-align: center;"> <pre> graph TD 1((1)) --- a((a)) 1 --- b((b)) a --- 0((0)) b --- c((c)) c --- 0 </pre> </div>

14. Consider the set of natural numbers N with the relation D - divides, and then show that an algebraic structure (N, D) is a POSET.

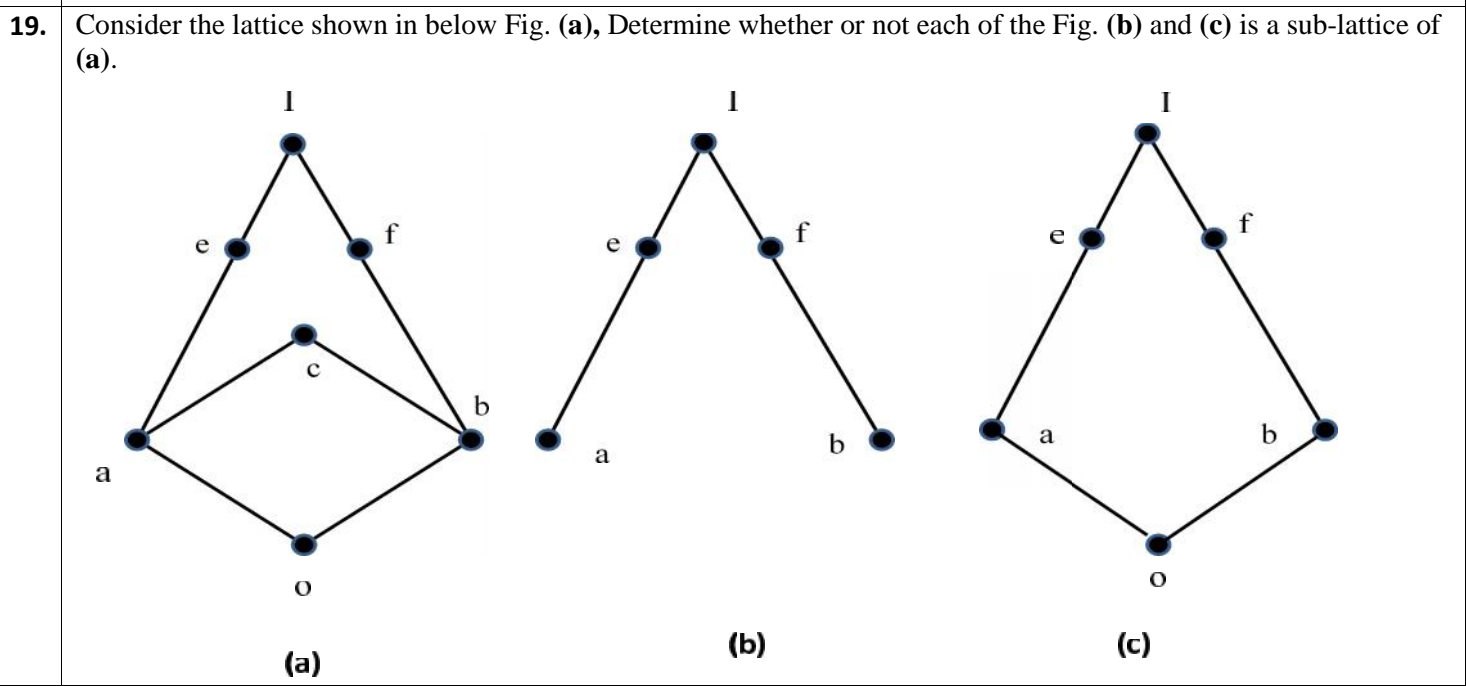
15. Given $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and a relation R on A given by $R = \{(4,3), (2,2), (2,1), (3,1), (1,2)\}$
 (i) Show that R is not transitive.
 (ii) Find Transitive closer of R by Warshall's algorithm.



17. Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and let R and S be relations on A , whose matrices are given. Compute $M_{S \circ R}$

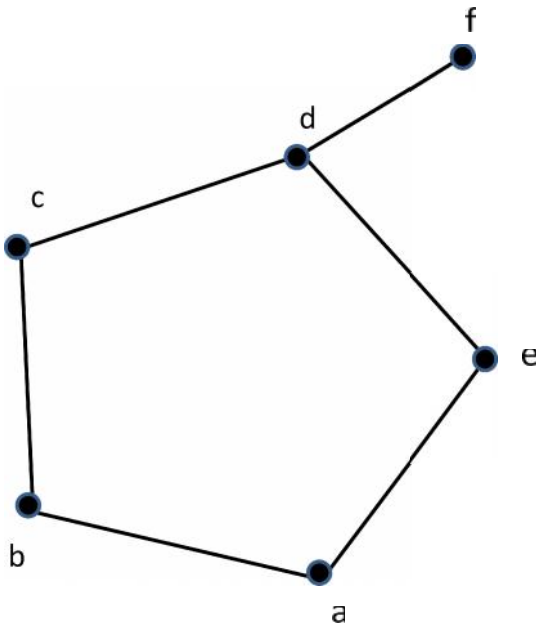
$$M_R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad M_S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

18. Determine Hasse diagram of the relation on $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$, whose matrix is

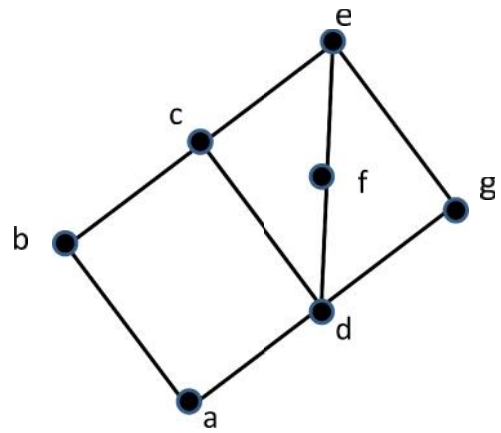
$$M_R = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$


20. Draw the Hasse diagram of D_{24} .i.e. set of integers which divide 24 with 'divisibility'.

21. Determine whether each lattice is distributive, complimented or both. Justify your answer.



(i)



(ii)