

**CS204**

## Fall 2017, Assignment #3

**Problem 1.**

1 + 1 + 2 pts

Let  $R = \{(1, 1), (1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 2), (2, 4), (3, 1), (3, 3), (3, 4), (4, 1), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5), (5, 3), (5, 5)\}$ .  
Is  $R$

- reflexive?
- symmetric?
- transitive?

If it is, just say yes; otherwise give a counterexample.

**Problem 2.**

2 + 4 + 3 pts

For any given binary relation  $R, S \subseteq A \times A$ , define  $R^n := \begin{cases} \{(a, a) | a \in A\} (= I_A) & n = 0 \\ R & n = 1 \\ R^{n-1} \circ R & n \geq 2 \end{cases}$

where  $R \circ S = \{(a, c) \in A \times A | \exists b \in A : (a, b) \in R \wedge (b, c) \in S\}$ .

Also define  $R^{-1} := \{(b, a) | (a, b) \in R\}$ .

Then define the **reflexive closure of  $R$**  as  $r(R) := R \cup I_A$ , the **symmetric closure of  $R$**  as  $s(R) := R \cup R^{-1}$ , and the **transitive closure of  $R$**  as  $t(R) := \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} R^n$ .

For any given binary relation  $R \subseteq A \times A$ :

- Prove that the reflexive closure  $r(R)$  is reflexive; and remains symmetric/transitive if  $R$  was. Also prove that every reflexive relation containing  $R$  also contains  $r(R)$  as subset.
- Prove that the symmetric closure  $s(R)$  is symmetric; and remains reflexive if  $R$  was. Give a counter example where transitivity is not preserved.
- Prove that the transitive closure  $t(R)$  is transitive; and remains reflexive/symmetric if  $R$  was. *Hint: Think about each  $R^n (n \geq 1)$ .*

**Problem 3.**

3 + 4 pts

Let  $A_n := \{f | f : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}\}$ .

- Define a relation  $R_n := (A_n, \preceq)$  s.t. given  $f, g \in A_n$ ,  $f \preceq g$  if and only if for every possible input  $(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \{0, 1\}^n$ , if  $f(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 1$  then  $g(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 1$ . It can be represented as a logical expression:  $(f, g) \in R \leftrightarrow (?)$ . Write ? as a logical expression using appropriate quantifiers. Feel free to use the definition of the **preimage**.
- Show that  $R_n$  is a partially ordered set.

**Problem 4.**

2 + 3 pts

- Construct a set and an ordering that has *no* minimal element.
- Construct a set and an ordering having *two* minimal elements and *no* least element.

For each item, also show why the set you constructed satisfies the given condition.