

Slide 1

### Administrivia

- Reminder: Homework 6 due Wednesday.
- Reminder: Quiz 5 Wednesday.

Slide 2

### Minute Essay From Last Lecture

- Question: If a fair coin is tossed four times, what's the probability of getting two heads and two tails given that there's at least one head and at least one tail?
- Answer?

### Binary Relations, Review

Slide 3

- Formal definition: A binary relation  $\rho$  on a set  $S$  is a subset of  $S \times S$ . Usually this set is defined by some property of interest. For  $a, b \in S$ , we write  $a \rho b$  iff (if and only if)  $(a, b)$  is in this subset.
- Examples:
  - $=, <, \leq$  on integers.
  - “Have the same parents”, “have at least one parent in common” on people.
  - $\subseteq$  on sets.
  - Equivalence mod 10 on integers.

### Properties of Binary Relations

Slide 4

- $\rho$  is *reflexive* if  $x \rho x$  for all  $x \in S$ .
- $\rho$  is *symmetric* if  $(x \rho y) \rightarrow (y \rho x)$  for all  $x, y \in S$ .
- $\rho$  is *transitive* if  $(x \rho y) \wedge (y \rho z) \rightarrow (x \rho z)$  for all  $x, y, z \in S$ .
- $\rho$  is *antisymmetric* if  $(x \rho y) \wedge (y \rho x) \rightarrow (x = y)$  for all  $x, y \in S$ .
- Can combine these in interesting ways ...

## Partial Ordering

Slide 5

- Idea: Generalize idea of “ordering” to include relations where not all pairs of elements can be ordered.
- Definition:  $\rho$  is a partial ordering if it's reflexive, antisymmetric, and transitive.
- Examples:  $\leq$  on integers or reals,  $\subseteq$  on sets.
- If finite, can represent with “Hasse diagram” (see examples in textbook).
- Related terms:
  - Successor, predecessor, immediate predecessor, immediate successor.
  - Least, greatest elements.
  - Minimal, maximal elements.

## Equivalence Relation

Slide 6

- Idea: Generalize idea of “equals” to include relations where pairs of elements are equivalent but not identical.
- Definition:  $\rho$  is an equivalence relation if it's reflexive, symmetric, and transitive.
- Examples:  $=$  on integers or reals,  $(x \bmod n) = (y \bmod n)$  for some  $n$ .
- Related terms/ideas:
  - Equivalence classes.
  - Partition of a set.

### Minute Essay

- If we define a relation  $\rho$  on the students in this class, such that  $x \rho y$  iff  $x$  and  $y$  are sitting in the same row:  
Is  $\rho$  reflexive? symmetric? transitive? antisymmetric?

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