

rel.1 Relations as Sets

sfr:rel:set: sec You will no doubt remember some interesting relations between objects of explanation some of the sets we've mentioned. For instance, numbers come with an *order relation* $<$ and from the theory of whole numbers the relation of *divisibility without remainder* (usually written $n \mid m$) may be familiar. There is also the relation *is identical with* that every object bears to itself and to no other thing. But there are many more interesting relations that we'll encounter, and even more possible relations. Before we review them, we'll just point out that we can look at relations as a special sort of set. For this, first recall what a *pair* is: if a and b are two objects, we can combine them into the *ordered pair* $\langle a, b \rangle$. Note that for ordered pairs the order *does* matter, e.g., $\langle a, b \rangle \neq \langle b, a \rangle$, in contrast to unordered pairs, i.e., 2-element sets, where $\{a, b\} = \{b, a\}$.

If X and Y are sets, then the *Cartesian product* $X \times Y$ of X and Y is the set of all pairs $\langle a, b \rangle$ with $a \in X$ and $b \in Y$. In particular, $X^2 = X \times X$ is the set of all pairs from X .

Now consider a relation on a set, e.g., the $<$ -relation on the set \mathbb{N} of natural numbers, and consider the set of all pairs of numbers $\langle n, m \rangle$ where $n < m$, i.e.,

$$R = \{\langle n, m \rangle : n, m \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } n < m\}.$$

Then there is a close connection between the number n being less than a number m and the corresponding pair $\langle n, m \rangle$ being a member of R , namely, $n < m$ if and only if $\langle n, m \rangle \in R$. In a sense we can consider the set R to *be* the $<$ -relation on the set \mathbb{N} . In the same way we can construct a subset of \mathbb{N}^2 for any relation between numbers. Conversely, given any set of pairs of numbers $S \subseteq \mathbb{N}^2$, there is a corresponding relation between numbers, namely, the relationship n bears to m if and only if $\langle n, m \rangle \in S$. This justifies the following definition:

Definition rel.1 (Binary relation). A *binary relation* on a set X is a subset of X^2 . If $R \subseteq X^2$ is a binary relation on X and $x, y \in X$, we write Rxy (or xRy) for $\langle x, y \rangle \in R$.

sfr:rel:set: relations **Example rel.2.** The set \mathbb{N}^2 of pairs of natural numbers can be listed in a 2-dimensional matrix like this:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} \langle \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{0} \rangle & \langle 0, 1 \rangle & \langle 0, 2 \rangle & \langle 0, 3 \rangle & \dots & \\ \langle 1, 0 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1} \rangle & \langle 1, 2 \rangle & \langle 1, 3 \rangle & \dots & \\ \langle 2, 0 \rangle & \langle 2, 1 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{2} \rangle & \langle 2, 3 \rangle & \dots & \\ \langle 3, 0 \rangle & \langle 3, 1 \rangle & \langle 3, 2 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{3} \rangle & \dots & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \end{array}$$

The subset consisting of the pairs lying on the diagonal, i.e.,

$$\{\langle 0, 0 \rangle, \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \dots\},$$

is the *identity relation on* \mathbb{N} . (Since the identity relation is popular, let's define $\text{Id}_X = \{\langle x, x \rangle : x \in X\}$ for any set X .) The subset of all pairs lying above the

diagonal, i.e.,

$$L = \{\langle 0, 1 \rangle, \langle 0, 2 \rangle, \dots, \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \dots, \langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 4 \rangle, \dots\},$$

is the *less than* relation, i.e., Lnm iff $n < m$. The subset of pairs below the diagonal, i.e.,

$$G = \{\langle 1, 0 \rangle, \langle 2, 0 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 3, 0 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle, \dots\},$$

is the *greater than* relation, i.e., Gnm iff $n > m$. The union of L with I , $K = L \cup I$, is the *less than or equal to* relation: Knm iff $n \leq m$. Similarly, $H = G \cup I$ is the *greater than or equal to* relation. L , G , K , and H are special kinds of relations called *orders*. L and G have the property that no number bears L or G to itself (i.e., for all n , neither Lnn nor Gnn). Relations with this property are called *irreflexive*, and, if they also happen to be orders, they are called *strict orders*.

explanation Although orders and identity are important and natural relations, it should be emphasized that according to our definition *any* subset of X^2 is a relation on X , regardless of how unnatural or contrived it seems. In particular, \emptyset is a relation on any set (the *empty relation*, which no pair of elements bears), and X^2 itself is a relation on X as well (one which every pair bears), called the *universal relation*. But also something like $E = \{\langle n, m \rangle : n > 5 \text{ or } m \times n \geq 34\}$ counts as a relation.

Problem rel.1. List the **elements** of the relation \subseteq on the set $\wp(\{a, b, c\})$.

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Bibliography