

rel.1 Special Properties of Relations

[sfr:rel:prp:](#) Some kinds of relations turn out to be so common that they have been given [intro](#) special names. For instance, \leq and \subseteq both relate their respective domains (say, \mathbb{N} in the case of \leq and $\wp(X)$ in the case of \subseteq) in similar ways. To get at exactly how these relations are similar, and how they differ, we categorize them according to some special properties that relations can have. It turns out that (combinations of) some of these special properties are especially important: orders and equivalence relations. [sec](#)

Definition rel.1 (Reflexivity). A relation $R \subseteq X^2$ is *reflexive* iff, for every $x \in X$, Rxx .

Definition rel.2 (Transitivity). A relation $R \subseteq X^2$ is *transitive* iff, whenever Rxy and Ryz , then also Rxz .

Definition rel.3 (Symmetry). A relation $R \subseteq X^2$ is *symmetric* iff, whenever Rxy , then also Ryx .

Definition rel.4 (Anti-symmetry). A relation $R \subseteq X^2$ is *anti-symmetric* iff, whenever both Rxy and Ryx , then $x = y$ (or, in other words: if $x \neq y$ then either $\neg Rxy$ or $\neg Ryx$).

In a symmetric relation, Rxy and Ryx always hold together, or neither holds. In an anti-symmetric relation, the only way for Rxy and Ryx to hold together is if $x = y$. Note that this does not *require* that Rxy and Ryx holds when $x = y$, only that it isn't ruled out. So an anti-symmetric relation can be reflexive, but it is not the case that every anti-symmetric relation is reflexive. Also note that being anti-symmetric and merely not being symmetric are different conditions. In fact, a relation can be both symmetric and anti-symmetric at the same time (e.g., the identity relation is). [explanation](#)

Definition rel.5 (Connectivity). A relation $R \subseteq X^2$ is *connected* if for all $x, y \in X$, if $x \neq y$, then either Rxy or Ryx .

Definition rel.6 (Partial order). A relation $R \subseteq X^2$ that is reflexive, transitive, and anti-symmetric is called a *partial order*.

Definition rel.7 (Linear order). A partial order that is also connected is called a *linear order*.

Definition rel.8 (Equivalence relation). A relation $R \subseteq X^2$ that is reflexive, symmetric, and transitive is called an *equivalence relation*.

Problem rel.1. Give examples of relations that are (a) reflexive and symmetric but not transitive, (b) reflexive and anti-symmetric, (c) anti-symmetric, transitive, but not reflexive, and (d) reflexive, symmetric, and transitive. Do not use relations on numbers or sets.

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Bibliography