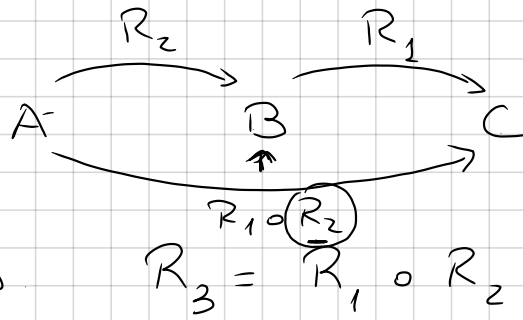


Clase 2/5

Relaciones

$B \times C$ $A \times B$

R_1, R_2 relaciones



$$R_3 = R_1 \circ R_2$$

$$R_3 = \left\{ (x, z) \in A \times C : \text{existe } b \in B \text{ tal que} \right. \\ \left. (x, b) \in R_2 \text{ y } (b, z) \in R_1 \right\}$$

Definición

Ejemplo 7.6)

$$R_1 = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} : y = x^2 + 1 \right\} \leftarrow$$

$$R_2 = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} : y = 3x + 2 \right\}$$

$$\left\{ (\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} : \beta = 3\alpha + 2 \right\}$$

$$R_1 \circ R_2 = \left\{ (a, c) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} : \exists b \in \mathbb{N} \text{ tal que} \right. \\ \left. (a, b) \in R_2 \text{ y } (b, c) \in R_1 \right\}$$

$$1) (a, b) \in R_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{b = 3a + 2}$$

$$2) (b, c) \in R_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{c = b^2 + 1} \rightarrow \underline{c = (3a + 2)^2 + 1}$$

$$R_1 \circ R_2 = \left\{ (a, c) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} : c = (3a + 2)^2 + 1 \right\} \\ = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} : y = (3x + 2)^2 + 1 \right\}$$

$$R_2 \circ R_1 = \left\{ (a, c) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} : \exists b \in \mathbb{N} \text{ tal que } \begin{array}{l} (a, b) \in R_1 \\ \text{y} \\ (b, c) \in R_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$1) (a, b) \in R_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{b = a^2 + 1}$$

$$2) (b, c) \in R_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{c = 3b + 2} \rightarrow c = 3 \cdot (a^2 + 1) + 2$$

$$R_2 \circ R_1 = \left\{ (a, c) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} : c = 3(a^2 + 1) + 2 \right\}$$

$$7. d) R_1 = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} : x < 6, y = 2x + 1 \right\}$$

$$R_2 = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} : x > 10, y = x - 1 \right\} \leftarrow$$

$$R_1 \circ R_2 = \left\{ (a, c) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} : \exists b \in \mathbb{N} \text{ tal que } \begin{array}{l} (a, b) \in R_2 \\ \text{y} \\ (b, c) \in R_1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$1) (a, b) \in R_2 \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \boxed{b = a - 1} \\ \text{y} \\ a > 10 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$2) (b, c) \in R_1 \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \boxed{c = 2b + 1} \\ \text{y} \\ b < 6 \end{array} \right\}$$



$$c = 2 \cdot (a - 1) + 1$$

$$c = 2a - 2 + 1$$

$$c = 2a - 1$$

$$b = a - 1$$

Como $b < 6$

$$\Downarrow$$

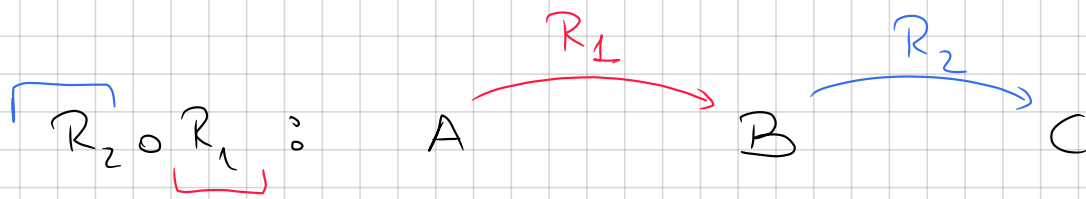
$$a - 1 < 6$$

$$\boxed{a < 7}$$

Pero $\boxed{a > 10}$
Abs!

Por lo tanto, $R_1 \circ R_2 = \emptyset$

$$R_2 \circ R_1 = \left\{ (a, c) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} : \exists b \in \mathbb{N} \text{ tal que} \right. \\ \left. (a, b) \in R_1 \quad (b, c) \in R_2 \right\}$$



$$1) (a, b) \in R_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{a < 6} \quad \vee \quad \boxed{b = 2a + 1}$$

$$2) (b, c) \in R_2 \Rightarrow \boxed{b > 10} \quad \vee \quad \boxed{c = b - 1}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$b > 10$$

$$2a + 1 > 10$$

$$2a > 9$$

$$a > 9/2 = 4,5$$

$$a \geq 5$$

Además, $a < 6$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$c = (2a + 1) - 1$$

$$\boxed{c = 2a} \leftarrow$$

$$\underbrace{a \geq 5 \quad \vee \quad a < 6}_{\Rightarrow \boxed{a = 5} \leftarrow}$$

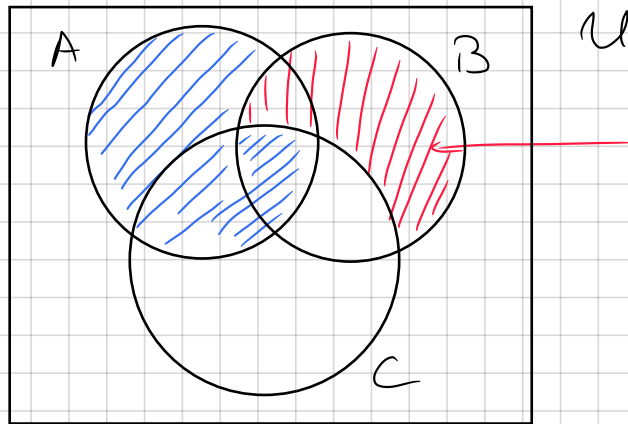
Por lo tanto, $R_2 \circ R_1 = \{ (5, 10) \}$

$$= \{ (a, c) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} : a = 5, c = 2a \}$$

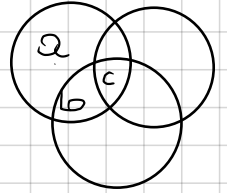
Operaciones entre conjuntos

$$A - (B - C)$$

$A - (B - C)$



$B - C$

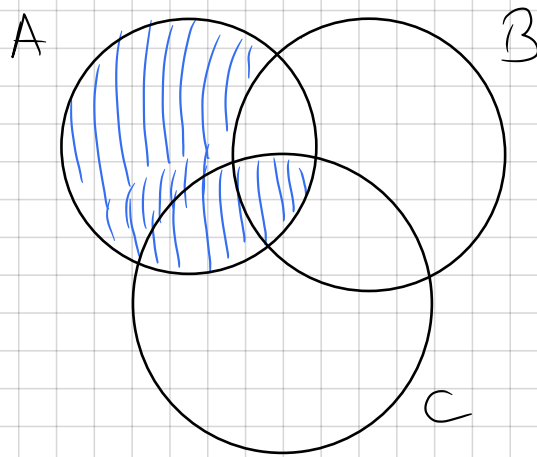
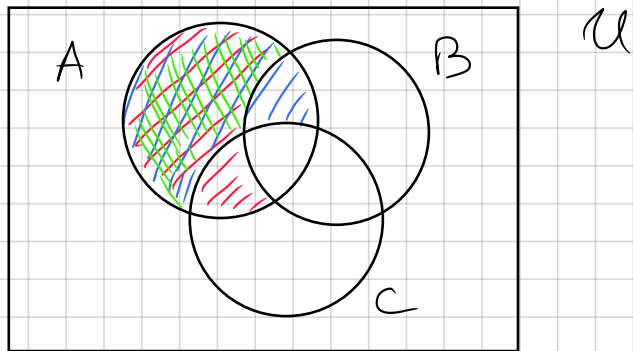


a) $(A - B) \cap (A - C)$

$(A - B) \cap (A - C)$

$A - B$

$A - C$



$B - C$

Quiero
 $A - (B - C)$

$A \times (B - C)$

$$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$$

$$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$$

Algebra de Boole

$$\begin{aligned}
 7) e) \quad & \underbrace{y'x y + y'x} + y w x' + \underbrace{y w w} = \\
 & y'x (y + 1) + y w x' + y w = \\
 & y'x (y + 1) + y w (x' + 1) \\
 & y'x \cdot 1 + y w \cdot 1 \\
 & \boxed{y'x + y w}
 \end{aligned}$$

Lógica

$$a) A \cap (B \Delta C) = (A \cap B) \Delta (A \cap C)$$

A	B	C	$B \Delta C$	$A \cap (B \Delta C)$	$A \cap B$	$A \cap C$	$(A \cap B) \Delta (A \cap C)$
V	V	V	F	F	V	V	F
V	V	F	V	V	V	F	V
V	F	V	V	V	F	V	V
V	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
F	V	V	V	F	F	V	F
F	V	F	F	F	F	F	F
F	F	V	V	F	F	V	F
F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

A	A'	$A \cap B$	$(A \cap B)'$
V	F	V	F
F	V	F	V
V	F	V	F
F	V	F	V

Problemas de conteo

Ej $131 = |U|$

$|Pollo| = 79$ ✓

$|Solo Pollo| = 28$ ✓

$|Carne| = 60$

$|Carne y Pescado| = 21$ ✓

$|Pescado| = 50$ ✓

$|Solo Pescado| = 12$ ✓

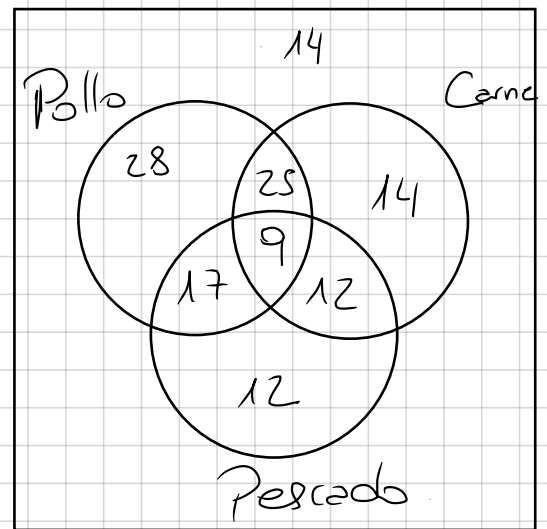
$|Pollo, Carne y Pescado| = 9$ ✓

$|Pollo| = 79$

$28 + 17 + 9 + x = 79$

$x = 79 - 28 - 17 - 9$

$U = 131$



$a + b = 21$

$|Pescado| = 50$

$9 + 12 + 12 + x = 50$

$x = 50 - 33$

$|Carne| = 60$

$25 + 9 + 12 + x = 60$

$x = 14$

2) $A = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid -1 \leq x \leq 5\} = \{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \Rightarrow |A| = 7$

$B = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 2 \leq x \leq 4\} = \{2, 3, 4\} \Rightarrow |B| = 3$

a) $|A \times B| = |A| \cdot |B| = 7 \cdot 3 = 21$

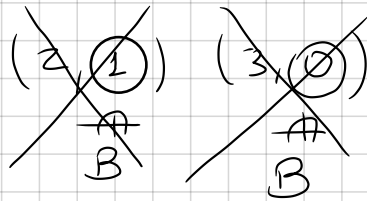
$A \times B = \{(-1, 2), (-1, 3), (-1, 4), \dots, (5, 2), (5, 3), (5, 4)\}$

b) $R_1 = \{(x, y) \in A \times B \mid x < y\} \Rightarrow \text{Dom}(R_1) = \{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$

$= \{(-1, 2), (-1, 3), (-1, 4), (0, 2), (0, 3), (0, 4), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 4)\}$

$$c) R_2 = \{ (x, y) \in A \times B \mid x + y = 3 \}$$

$$= \{ (-1, 4), (0, 3), (1, 2) \}$$

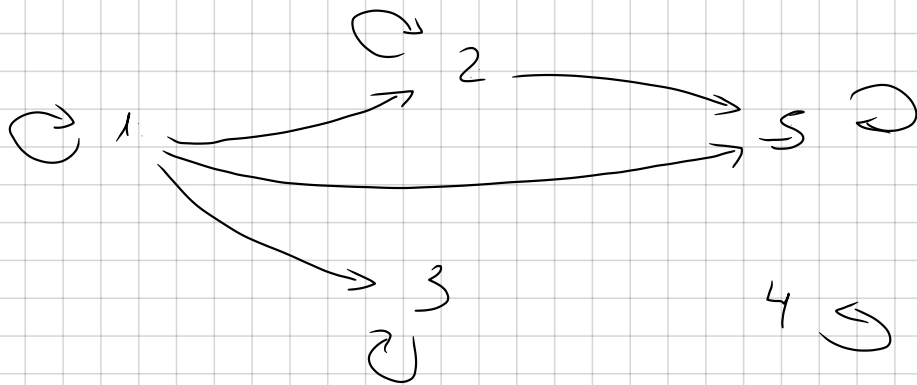


$$\text{Dom}(R_2) = \{ -1, 0, 1 \}$$

Relaciones

$$11) c) A = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \}$$

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



Reflexiva. Si para todo $x \in A$, se tiene que $x R x \iff (x, x) \in R$.

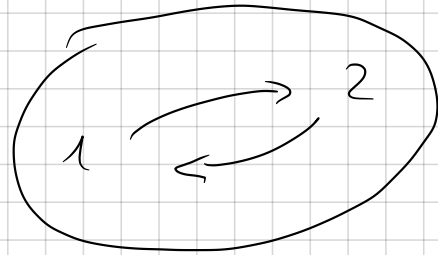
$(x, x) \in R$ para todo $x \in A$
 $\Rightarrow R$ es reflexiva

Simétrica. Si $a R b$ entonces $b R a$
 $\iff (a, b) \in R$ entonces $(b, a) \in R$.

No es simétrica. Por ejemplo, $(1, 2) \in R$ pero $(2, 1) \notin R$

Antisimétrica: 1) Si $a R b$ y $b R a$ entonces $a = b$
2) Si $a \neq b$ y $a R b$ entonces $b \not R a$

Es antisimétrica: cada vez que $a R b$, con $a \neq b$, se tiene $b \not R a$



3 ↺

No es antisimétrica
Es simétrica

Transitividad: Si $a R b$ y $b R c$ entonces $a R c$
 \Leftrightarrow Si $(a, b) \in R$ y $(b, c) \in R$ entonces $(a, c) \in R$

El único caso a verificar:

$1 R 2$ y $2 R 3$, Además $1 R 3$ ✓

Es transitiva.

• Equivalencia si es reflexiva, simétrica y transitiva
NO
 \Rightarrow No es de equivalencia

• De orden: si es reflexiva, antisimétrica y transitiva
 \Rightarrow Es de orden