

Partial Order Relations (5A)

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Partial Order Relation

A (non-strict) **partial order** is a binary relation \leq over a set P satisfying particular axioms.

When $\mathbf{a} \leq \mathbf{b}$, we say that \mathbf{a} is related to \mathbf{b} .

(This does not imply that \mathbf{b} is also related to \mathbf{a} , because the relation need not be symmetric.)

That is, for all \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} , and \mathbf{c} in P , it must satisfy:

$\mathbf{a} \leq \mathbf{a}$ (reflexivity)

if $\mathbf{a} \leq \mathbf{b}$ and $\mathbf{b} \leq \mathbf{a}$, then $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b}$ (antisymmetry)

if $\mathbf{a} \leq \mathbf{b}$ and $\mathbf{b} \leq \mathbf{c}$, then $\mathbf{a} \leq \mathbf{c}$ (transitivity)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hasse_diagram

Partial Order Relation

The axioms for a non-strict partial order state that the relation \leq is

reflexive: every element is related to itself.

antisymmetric: two distinct elements cannot be related in both directions

transitive: if a first element is related to a second element, and, in turn, that element is related to a third element, then the first element is related to the third element

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hasse_diagram

Relation Examples (1)

$$x \geq y$$

	1	2	3	4	5
1	(1,1)				
2	(2,1)	(2,2)			
3	(3,1)	(3,2)	(3,3)		
4	(4,1)	(4,2)	(4,3)	(4,4)	
5	(5,1)	(5,2)	(5,3)	(5,4)	(5,5)

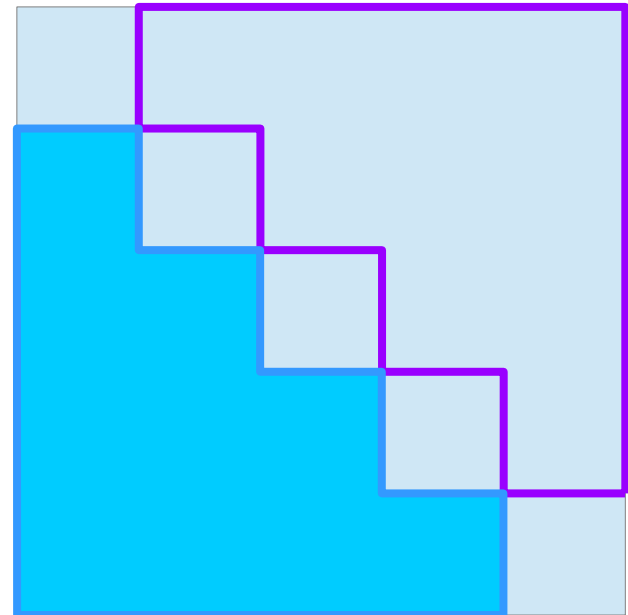
Reflexive Relation &
Anti-Symmetric Relation &
Transitive Relation

Partial Order Relation

Anti-symmetric Relation

$$x \geq y$$

	1	2	3	4	5
1	(1,1)				
2	(2,1)	(2,2)			
3	(3,1)	(3,2)	(3,3)		
4	(4,1)	(4,2)	(4,3)	(4,4)	
5	(5,1)	(5,2)	(5,3)	(5,4)	(5,5)



Transitive Relation

```
(%i2) A:matrix(  
  [0,0,0,0,0],  
  [1,0,0,0,0],  
  [1,1,0,0,0],  
  [1,1,1,0,0],  
  [1,1,1,1,0]  
);
```

```
(%o2)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 
```

```
(%i4) A2 : A.A;
```

```
(%o4)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 
```

```
(%i5) A3 : A.A.A;
```

```
(%o5)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 
```

```
(%i6) A4 : A.A.A.A;
```

```
(%o6)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 
```

```
(%i7) A5 : A.A.A.A.A;
```

```
(%o7)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 
```

```
(%i8) A6 : A.A.A.A.A.A;
```

```
(%o8)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 
```

```
(%i9) A7 : A6.A;
```

```
(%o9)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 
```

```
(%i10) A8 : A7.A;
```

```
(%o10)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 
```

```
(%i11) A+A2+A3+A4+A5;
```

```
(%o11)  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 
```

Relation Examples (1)

~~Reflexive Relation~~ &
Anti-Symmetric Relation &
Transitive Relation

Not Partial Order Relation

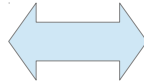
$$x > y$$

	1	2	3	4	5
1					
2	(2,1)				
3	(3,1)	(3,2)			
4	(4,1)	(4,2)	(4,3)		
5	(5,1)	(5,2)	(5,3)	(5,4)	

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cartesian_product

Equivalence Relation

Partial Order Relation



Reflexive Relation &
Anti-Symmetric Relation &
Transitive Relation

References

- [1] <http://en.wikipedia.org/>
- [2]