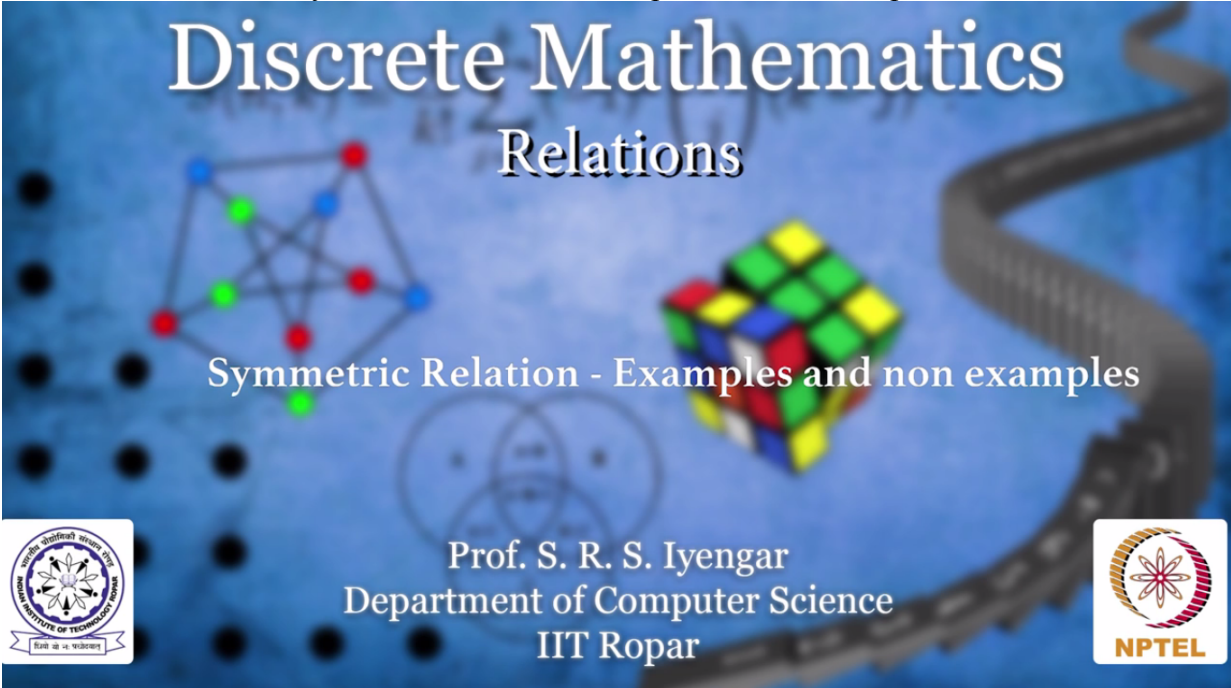


NPTEL
NPTEL ONLINE COURSE
Discrete Mathematics
Logic



Symmetric Relation - Examples and non examples



Discrete Mathematics
Relations

Symmetric Relation - Examples and non examples

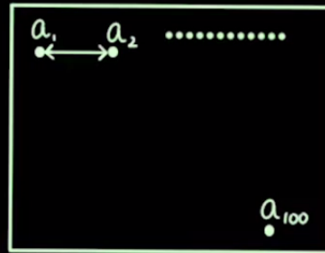
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I am now going to give you a cool example of a symmetric relation. Imagine a hall full of 100 people. Let me call them a_1, a_2, a_3 up to let's say a_{100} . I am going to put an arrow from a_1 to a_2 . If a_1 shakes his hand with a_2 . Now please watch. Whenever a_1 shakes his hand with a_2 it is understood that a_2 also shakes his hand with a_1 . You see. If I consider the relation of who shakes his or her hands with whom that results in a relation. Correct. And such a relation is obviously symmetric. Why is that?

Example of a symmetric relation:



R : Who shakes hands with whom

↓
Symmetric



That's because as I told you whenever a_i and a_j shake their hands it is understood that the handshake is not just from one person to the other, it is a mutual one.

Symmetric relations occur in situations where the relationship is mutual. As I told you there are many such relations namely the relationship of let's say he is my cousin. There is no situation where someone says he is my cousin but I am not his cousin. It's always mutual. In such a situation we call it a symmetric relation and this was an example.

Whenever a_i and a_j shake their hands,



Symmetric relations occur in situations where relationship is mutual.

He is my cousin. \rightarrow Mutual



Let me now give you an example of something that is not a symmetric relation and this relation example is a very popular one. You will see almost all textbooks quoting this example. Let me consider a few numbers. My set test is going to be 1, 2, 3, 4, up to 10 and I say A, B belongs to my relation R which as I told you is a subset of S cross S. If A divides B, I repeat whenever A divides B then I say A, B belongs to the relation R. How does this relation R look like? You would have observed that it is obviously reflexive? Why is that? Because for every element A, A divides A is not obvious, is it symmetric? Let's think. Do you think 2 divides 4 here. Yes that's obvious. So 2, 4 belongs to R but do you think 4,2 belongs to R? Obviously not. So this relation isn't symmetry.

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Not a symmetric relation :

$$S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 10\}$$


$$(a, b) \in R \subseteq S \times S \text{ if } a | b$$

R is reflexive.

$2 | 4 ?$

$$(2, 4) \in R \quad (4, 2) \notin R$$

R is not symmetric.



So here is an example of a relation that is reflexive but not symmetric. In general I want to show you if one can come out with an example of something that is not symmetric and here is a good example.

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