### **Background material**

# Relations

- A relation over a set S is a set R ⊆ S × S
  We write a R b for (a,b) ∈ R
- A relation R is:
  - reflexive iff
    - $\forall a \in S . a R a$
  - transitive iff

 $\forall \; a \in S, \, b \in S, \, c \in S$  . a R b  $\wedge$  b R c  $\Rightarrow$  a R c

- symmetric iff
  - $\forall a, b \in S . a R b \Rightarrow b R a$
- anti-symmetric iff

 $\forall a, b, \in S . a R b \Rightarrow \neg(b R a)$ 

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 $\forall \text{ a, b,} \in S$  . a R b  $\land$  b R a  $\Rightarrow$  a = b

## **Partial orders**

- An equivalence class is a relation that is:
- A partial order is a relation that is:

# Partial orders

- An equivalence class is a relation that is:
   reflexive, transitive, symmetric
- A partial order is a relation that is:
   reflexive, transitive, anti-symmetric
- A partially ordered set (a poset) is a pair (S,≤) of a set S and a partial order ≤ over the set
- Examples of posets:  $(2^{S}, \subseteq), (Z, \leq), (Z, divides)$

# Lub and glb

- Given a poset (S, ≤), and two elements a ∈ S and b ∈ S, then the:
  - least upper bound (lub) is an element c such that  $a\leq c,\,b\leq c,\,and\;\forall\;d\in S$  . (a  $\leq d\wedge b\leq d)\Rightarrow c\leq d$
  - greatest lower bound (glb) is an element c such that  $c\leq a,\,c\leq b,\,and~\forall~d\in S$  . (d  $\leq a\wedge d\leq b$ )  $\Rightarrow~d\leq c$

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- lub and glb don't always exists:

# Lub and glb

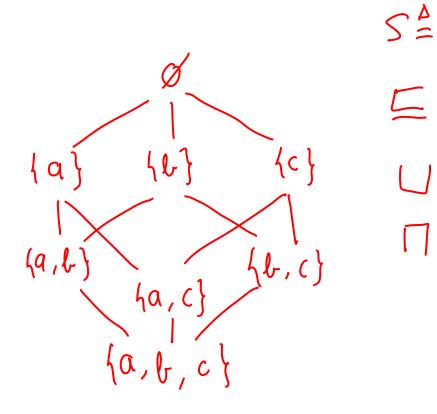
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- lub and glb don't always exists:

glbqb&c?

#### Lattices

- A lattice is a tuple (S,  $\subseteq$ ,  $\perp$ ,  $\top$ ,  $\sqcup$ ,  $\sqcap$ ) such that:
  - (S,  $\sqsubseteq$ ) is a poset
  - $\forall a \in S \perp \sqsubseteq a$
  - $\forall a \in S . a \sqsubseteq \top$
  - Every two elements from S have a lub and a glb
  - $\sqcup$  is the least upper bound operator, called a join
  - $\Box$  is the greatest lower bound operator, called a meet

• Powerset lattice



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 $\Delta$ 

• Powerset lattice

 $\{c\}$ 467 la (a, b)  $\{b, c\}$ ha, c{a, b,

