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NetID:_____ Lecture: A B

Discussion: Thursday Friday 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6

Suppose that T is a relation on the integers which is transitive. Let's define a relation R on pairs of integers such that $(p, q)R(a, b)$ if and only if $(a + b)T(p + q)$. Prove that R is transitive.

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Let T be the relation defined on \mathbb{Z}^2 by

$(x, y)T(p, q)$ if and only if $x < p$ or $(x = p$ and $y \leq q)$

Prove that T is antisymmetric.

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Let $A = \{(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : a > 0, b > 0, \text{ and } a + b = 90\}$. That is, an element of A is a pair of positive reals that sum to 90 (e.g. the non-right angles in a right triangle). Now, let's define a relation \sim on A as follows:

$(a, b) \sim (p, q)$ if and only if $a = p$ or $a = q$.

Prove that R is transitive.

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For any two real numbers with $a \leq b$, the closed interval $[a, b]$ is defined by $[a, b] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : a \leq x \leq b\}$. Let J be the set containing all closed intervals $[a, b]$. Let's define the relation F on J as follows:

$$[s, t] F [p, q] \text{ if and only if } q \leq s$$

Prove that F is antisymmetric.

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Let $A = \mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+$, i.e. pairs of positive integers. Consider the relation T on A defined by

$(x, y)T(p, q)$ if and only if $x \leq p$ and $xy \leq pq$

Prove that T is antisymmetric.

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A closed interval of the real line can be represented as a pair (c, r) , where c is the center of the interval and r is its radius. Let $X = \{(c, r) \mid c, r \in \mathbb{R}, r \geq 0\}$ be the set of closed intervals represented this way.

Now, let's define the interval "starts" relation \preceq on X as follows

$(c, r) \preceq (d, q)$ if and only if $c + q = d + r$ and $c + r \leq d + q$

Prove that \preceq is transitive.