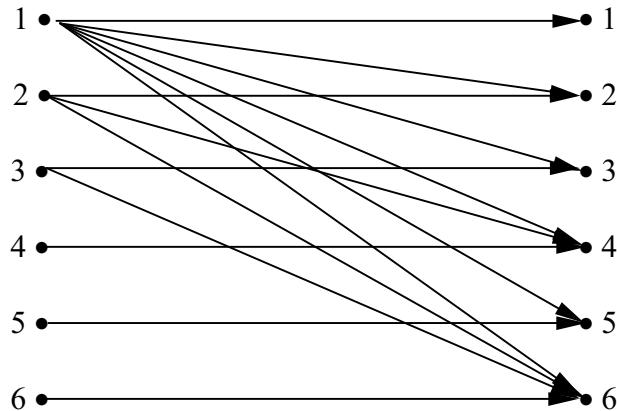


## Tutorial Sheet 10 (Answers)

1. a)  $(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 6), (2, 2), (2, 4), (2, 6), (3, 3), (3, 6), (4, 4), (5, 5), (6, 6)$ .

b)



c)

R	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	X	X	X	X	X	X
2		X		X		X
3			X			X
4				X		
5					X	
6						X

2. a)  $\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4)\} = R_2$   
 b)  $\{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4)\} = R_2$   
 c)  $\emptyset$   
 d)  $\{(1, 1), (2, 1), (2, 2), (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3)\}$

3.

a)	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
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b)	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
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c)	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
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d)	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
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4. a) Since the  $(1, 1)^{\text{th}}$  entry is a 1,  $(1, 1)$  is in the relation. Since  $(1, 2)^{\text{th}}$  entry is 0,  $(1, 2)$  is not in the relation. Continuing in this manner, we see that the relation contains  $(1, 1), (1, 3), (2, 2), (3, 1)$ , and  $(3, 3)$ .  
 b)  $(1, 2), (2, 2)$ , and  $(3, 2)$ .  
 c)  $(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 1), (2, 3), (3, 1), (3, 2)$ , and  $(3, 3)$ .