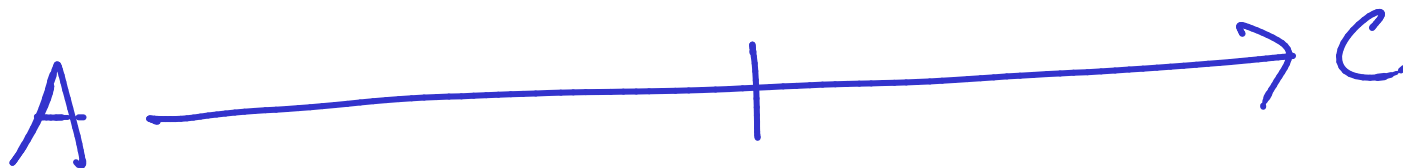
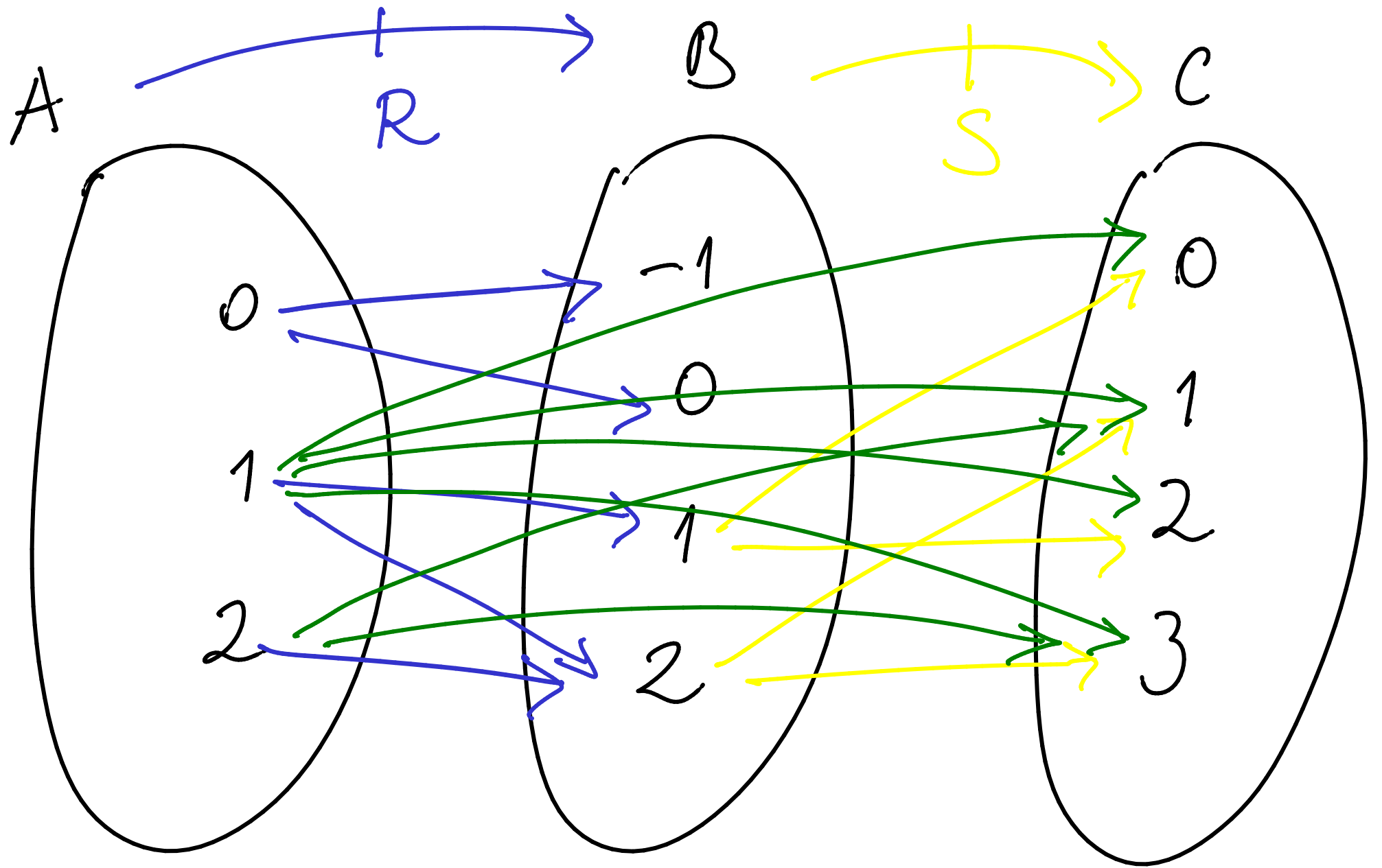


Relational composition



$S \circ R$





RELATIONAL COMPOSITION

Given $R: A \rightarrow B$ and $S: B \rightarrow C$,

Define $S \circ R: A \rightarrow C$

|| def

$$\{(a, c) \in A \times C \mid \exists b \in B. a R b \wedge b S c\}$$

In other words:

$$a (S \circ R) c \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \exists b \in B. a R b \wedge b S c.$$

Examples

$$(1) \quad \text{Sq}: \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$a \text{ Sq } b \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} a = b^2$$

$$\text{Neg}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \text{ Neg } y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} x = -y$$

Claim: $\text{Neg} \circ \text{Sq} = \text{Sq}: \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

RTP For $p \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ and $q \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$p (\text{Neg} \circ \text{Sq}) q \stackrel{?}{\iff} p \text{ Sq } q$$

$$p \text{ (Neg } \circ \text{ Sq)} q$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists r \in \mathbb{R}. p \text{ Sq } r \wedge r \text{ Neg } q$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists r \in \mathbb{R}. p = r^2 \wedge r = -q$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p = (-q)^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p = q^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p \text{ Sq } q.$$



(2) For $R: A \rightarrow B$ and $S: B \rightarrow C$

define

$$S \circ R \subseteq A \times B \times C$$

|| def

$$\{(a, b, c) \in A \times B \times C \mid (a, b) \in R \wedge (b, c) \in S\}$$

For $T \subseteq A \times B \times C$

define

$$P_{1,3}(T) : A \rightarrow C$$

|| def

$$\{(a, c) \in A \times C \mid \exists b \in B. (a, b, c) \in T\}$$

Claim: $P_{1,3}(S \circ R) = S \circ R$.

RTP: For all $a \in A, c \in C,$

$$(a, c) \in R_{13}(S \times R)$$

$$\implies (a, c) \in S \circ R$$



NB: $(\text{Rel}(A, A), \text{id}_A, \circ)$ is a monoid.

Theorem 102 *Relational composition is associative and has the identity relation as neutral element.*

► *Associativity.*

For all $R : A \rightarrow B$, $S : B \rightarrow C$, and $T : C \rightarrow D$,

$$(T \circ S) \circ R = T \circ (S \circ R)$$

► *Neutral element.*

For all $R : A \rightarrow B$,

$$R \circ \text{id}_A = R = \text{id}_B \circ R .$$

Proposition: For $R: A \rightarrow B$, $S: B \rightarrow C$, and

$T: C \rightarrow D$,

$$(T \circ S) \circ R = T \circ (S \circ R): A \rightarrow D.$$

PROOF:

RTP For $a \in A, d \in D$,

$$a ((T \circ S) \circ R) d \stackrel{?}{\iff} a (T \circ (S \circ R)) d$$

$$a ((T \circ S) \circ R) d$$

$$\iff \exists b \in B. a R b \wedge b (T \circ S) d$$

$$\iff \exists b \in B. a R b \wedge \exists c \in C. b S c \wedge c T d$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists b \in B. \exists c \in C. a R b \wedge b S c \wedge c T d \quad (1)$$

$$a (T \circ (S \circ R)) d$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists c \in C. a (S \circ R) c \wedge c T d$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists c \in C. \exists b \in B. a R b \wedge b S c \wedge c T d \quad (2)$$

Since (1) \Leftrightarrow (2) we are done.

