Example 1.5.3: Let us consider the relation $R = \{(a,b),(a,d),(b,b),(b,c),$ $(c,c),(d,b),(d,c),(d,e),(d,f),(e,e),(e,f),(f,a),(f,c),(f,d),(f,e)\}$; notice th $R_a = \{b,d\}$, $R_b = \{b,c\}$, $R_c = \{c\}$, $R_d = \{b,c,e,f\}$, $R_e = \{e,f\}$ and $R_f = \{a,c,d,e\}$. All in all, R may be pictured like this:

	a	b	c	d	e	f
a		×		×		
b		×	×			
c			×			
d		×	×		×	×
e					×	×
f	×		×	×	×	

The sequence of boxes along the diagonal is

	×	×		×	

Its complement is

×			×		×

which corresponds to the diagonal set $D = \{a,d,f\}$. Indeed, D is different fror each row of the array; for D, because of the way it is constructed, differs fror the first row in the first position, from the second row in the second positior and so on.◇