

Math 244

PSET 1

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Section 1.2 Problem 5

Question: Section 1.2 Problem 5

Is a "cancellation" possible for the Cartesian Product? That is, if $X \times Y = X \times Z$ holds for some sets, X , Y , and Z , does it follow that $Y = Z$?

Remark What is the Cartesian Product?

The Cartesian product of X and Y is the set of all ordered pairs of the form (x, y) , where $x \in X$ and $y \in Y$.



Remark Answer

The "cancellation" is not possible for the Cartesian Product unless it is stated that X is not an empty set. For if X is an empty set, then the Cartesian Product of X and another set would always be the empty set. In this scenario, Y and Z could be different and their Cartesian Products with X would still be the empty set.

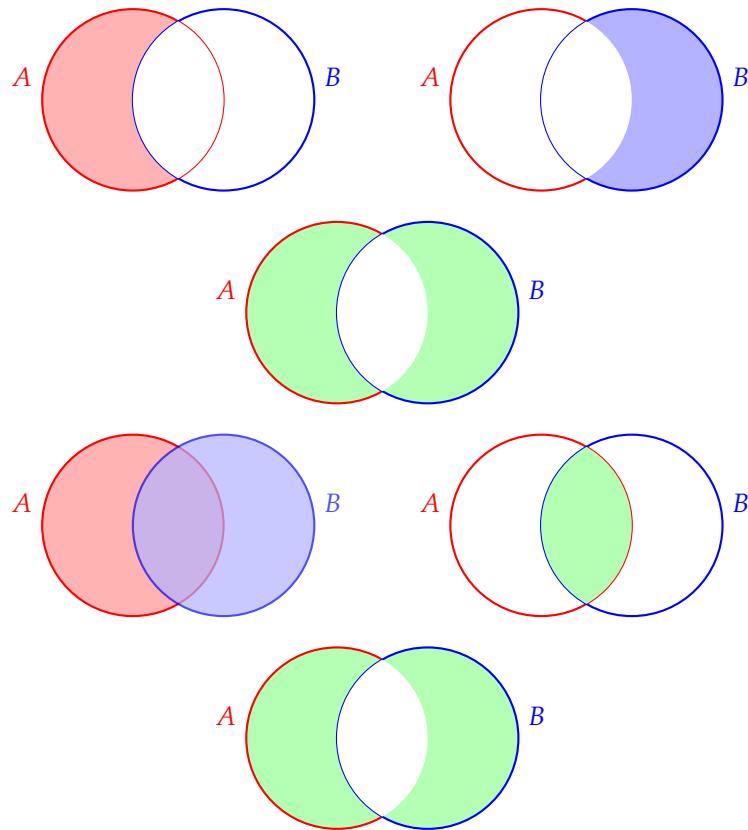


Section 1.2 Problem 6

Question: Section 1.2 Problem 6

Prove that for any two sets A , B we have

$$(A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) = (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$$



Claim Claim 1 For Problem 2

If $x \in (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)$, then $x \in A \setminus B$ or $x \in B \setminus A$.

**Remark 1**

If $x \in A \setminus B$, then $x \in A$ and $x \notin B$. This also implies $x \in A \cup B$ but $x \notin A \cap B$, so $x \in (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$. If $x \in B \setminus A$, then $x \in B$ and $x \notin A$, which implies $x \in A \cup B$ but $x \notin A \cap B$, so $x \in (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$.

This proves that:

$$(A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) \subseteq (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B).$$

**Claim** Claim 2 For Problem 2

If x is in $(A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$, then $x \in A \cup B$ and $x \notin A \cap B$.

**Remark 2**

If $x \in A \cup B$ but $x \notin A \cap B$, then x must belong to exactly one of A or B .

If $x \in A$ but $x \notin B$, then $x \in A \setminus B$.

If $x \in B$ but $x \notin A$, then $x \in B \setminus A$.

Therefore, $x \in (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)$.

This proves that:

$$(A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B) \subseteq (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A).$$



Section 1.3 Problem 2

Question: Section 1.3 Problem 2

The numbers $F_0, F_1, F_2, F_3, \dots$ are defined as follows:

$$F_0 = 0, F_1 = 1, F_{n+2} = F_{n+1} + F_n \text{ for } n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Prove that for any $n \geq 0$ we have $F_n \leq \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n-1}$

1.4 Problem 2

Question: Section 1.4 Problem 2

Find an example of:

- (a) A one-to-one function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ that is not onto.
- (b) A function $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ that is onto but not one-to-one.

1.4 Problem 6

Question

Prove that the following two statements about a function $g_1 : Z \rightarrow X$ and $g_2 : Z \rightarrow X$ the composed functions $f \circ g_1$ and $f \circ g_2$ are also distinct.