

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.

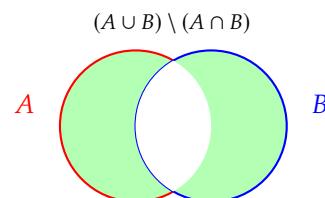
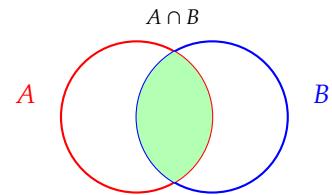
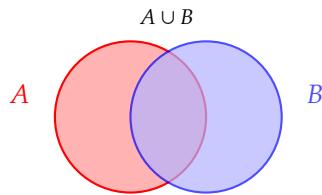
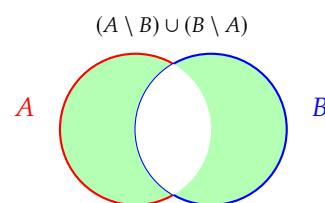
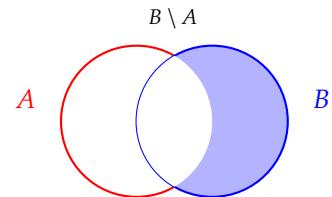
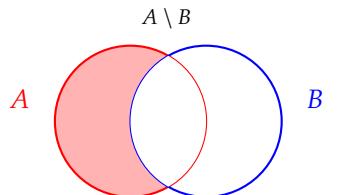


Section 1.2 Problem 6

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 $F_n \leq \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n-1}$

Base Case

The formula $F_n \leq \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n-1}$ holds for $n = 0$ since $F_0 = 0$ and $\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{-1} = \frac{2}{1+\sqrt{5}}$.

The formula $F_n \leq \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n-1}$ holds for $n = 1$ since $F_1 = 1$ and $\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^0 = 1$.

**Inductive Hypothesis**

Let us suppose that the formula $F_n \leq \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n-1}$ and $F_{n+1} \leq \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n$ holds for some $n \geq 0$.

**Remark The Golden Ratio**

ϕ is equal to $\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$.



Inductive Step

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

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

$$F_{n+2} = F_{n+1} + F_n$$

Use the inductive hypothesis and substitute

$$F_{n+2} \leq \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n + \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n-1}$$

Substitute phi for $\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{n+2} &= F_{n+1} + F_n \leq \phi^n + \phi^{n-1} \\ \phi^n + \phi^{n-1} &= \phi^{n-1}(\phi + 1) \end{aligned}$$



Key Idea

Theoretically reach a conclusion that proves the formula $F_n \leq \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^{n-1}$ holds for all $n \geq 0$.



1.4 Problem 2

Question: Section 1.4 Problem 2

Find an example of:

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

Example (Example One-to-One Function)

We could make a function $f(x) = 2x$ with the domain \mathbb{N} . This is one-to-one because for every x there is a unique $2x$. However, this function is not onto because there are inputs x that are impossible to receive as results of $f(x)$. For example the number 1 is impossible to get from $f(x) = 2x$ given the domain.



Example (Example Onto Function)

We could make a function $f(x) = \lceil \frac{x}{2} \rceil$ with the domain \mathbb{N} . This function is onto because for every x there is a unique $\lceil \frac{x}{2} \rceil$. However, this function is not one-to-one because there are multiple inputs x that map to the same output. For example, $f(1) = f(2) = 1$.



1.4 Problem 6

Question

Prove that the following two statements about a function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ are equivalent:

- f is one-to-one.
- For any set Z and any two distinct functions $g_1 : Z \rightarrow X$ and $g_2 : Z \rightarrow X$ the composed functions $f \circ g_1$ and $f \circ g_2$ are distinct.

Claim Statement of Claim

Assume $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is one-to-one .

**Key Idea**

If $g_1 \neq g_2$, then there exists some $z \in Z$ such that $g_1(z) \neq g_2(z)$, since two functions are distinct if and only if they differ in at least one input.

**Remark** Argument

Since f is one-to-one, $g_1(z) \neq g_2(z)$ implies $f(g_1(z)) \neq f(g_2(z))$. At the input z $(f \circ g_1)(z) \neq (f \circ g_2)(z)$.

**Claim** Statement of Claim

Assume that for any set Z and any two distinct functions $g_1, g_2 : Z \rightarrow X$, the compositions $f \circ g_1$ and $f \circ g_2$ are distinct.

**Contrapositive** Contrapositive Approach

Assume f is not one-to-one. Then there exist $x_1, x_2 \in X$ such that $x_1 \neq x_2$ but $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$.

**Remark** Counterexample Construction

Let $Z = \{1, 2\}$. Definition of g_1 and g_2 :

$$g_1(1) = x_1, \quad g_1(2) = x_2, \quad g_2(1) = x_2, \quad g_2(2) = x_1.$$

Here, $g_1 \neq g_2$ because they differ on at least one input.

$$g_1(1) \neq g_2(1), \quad \text{and} \quad g_1(2) \neq g_2(2).$$

Since $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$, we have:

$$(f \circ g_1)(1) = f(g_1(1)) = f(x_1), \quad (f \circ g_2)(1) = f(g_2(1)) = f(x_2),$$

$$(f \circ g_1)(2) = f(g_1(2)) = f(x_2), \quad (f \circ g_2)(2) = f(g_2(2)) = f(x_1).$$

Thus, $(f \circ g_1)(z) = (f \circ g_2)(z)$ for all $z \in Z$, implying $f \circ g_1 = f \circ g_2$.

This contradicts the assumption that $f \circ g_1 \neq f \circ g_2$ whenever $g_1 \neq g_2$. Therefore, f must be one-to-one.

