

# Math 414 - Homework 1

due Jan 24

1. We define a binary relation on  $\mathbb{Z}$  by declaring

$$m \equiv n \pmod{2} \quad \text{if and only if} \quad m - n \quad \text{is even.}$$

(a): Show that  $m \equiv n \pmod{2}$  is an equivalence relation.

(b): Show that if  $m \equiv m' \pmod{2}$  and  $n \equiv n' \pmod{2}$  then

$$m + n \equiv m' + n' \pmod{2} \quad \text{and} \quad mn \equiv m'n' \pmod{2}.$$

Let  $U$  be a set. Given an arbitrary subset  $A$  of  $U$  we let  $\chi_A : U \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$  be the function given by

$$\chi_A(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \notin A \\ 1 & x \in A \end{cases}$$

(c): Show that if  $A, B$  are subsets of  $U$  then

$$\chi_{A \cap B}(x) \equiv \chi_A(x) \chi_B(x) \pmod{2} \quad \text{for all } x \in U$$

and

$$\chi_{A \Delta B}(x) \equiv \chi_A(x) + \chi_B(x) \pmod{2} \quad \text{for all } x \in U.$$

Recall that  $A \Delta B$  is the *symmetric difference* of  $A$  and  $B$ , i.e. is equal to  $(A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$ .

2. Let  $A, B, C$  be sets and  $f : A \rightarrow B, g : B \rightarrow C$  be functions. Prove or give a counterexample to each of the following. Here  $g \circ f$  is the composition of  $f$  and  $g$ .

- (1) If  $f, g$  are both injective then  $g \circ f$  is injective.
- (2) If  $f, g$  are both surjective then  $g \circ f$  is surjective.
- (3) If  $g \circ f$  is injective then  $f$  is injective.
- (4) If  $g \circ f$  is injective then  $g$  is injective.
- (5) If  $g \circ f$  is surjective then  $f$  is surjective.
- (6) If  $g \circ f$  is surjective then  $g$  is surjective.

3. (a): Describe an explicit bijection between  $\mathbb{N}$  and  $\mathbb{Z}$ .

(b): Show that the union of two countable sets is countable.

4. Suppose that  $A$  is a finite set with  $n \geq 1$  elements. Show that  $A^k$  has  $n^k$  elements for all integers  $k \geq 1$  by applying induction to  $k$ .

5. Let  $\mathcal{P}(A)$  be the power set of a set  $A$ . Let  $A, B, C, D$  be sets. Prove or give a counterexample to each of the following.

- (1)  $\mathcal{P}(A \cap B) = \mathcal{P}(A) \cap \mathcal{P}(B)$ .
- (2)  $\mathcal{P}(A \cup B) = \mathcal{P}(A) \cup \mathcal{P}(B)$ .