



Tutorial-01

February 2023

- Find the cardinality in the following sets,
 - $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0\}$
 - $B = \{a, b, c, \{a, b, c\}\}$.
 - $C = \{x \in \mathbb{Q} : x < 1\}$
- Let $X = [0, 5)$, $Y = [2, 4]$, $Z = (1, 3]$ and $W = (3, 5)$ be intervals in \mathbb{R} . Find in each of the following sets:
 - $Y \cup Z$
 - $Z \cap W$
 - $X - (Z \cup W)$
 - \overline{Z}
- Let $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 - 4 > 0\}$ and $B = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 - 9 > 0\}$.
 - Prove that, $A \subset B$.
 - Using part(a), complete the prove that $A \neq B$.
- Let $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -3 < x < -2\}$ and $B = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x^2 + 6x - 5 < 0\}$. Prove that $A = B$.
- Show that the following two sets are equal:
 $A = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid x = 1 + 3q, \text{ for some } q \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.
 $B = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid x = -2 + 3q, \text{ for some } q \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.
- Simplify the set, $(A \cup B) \cap (\overline{A \cap B})$.
- Prove that $|A \cup B \cup C| = |A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cap B| - |A \cap C| - |B \cap C| + |A \cap B \cap C|$.
- Show that the function $f : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$ given that;

$$f(x) = \frac{x-3}{x+1}$$

is a bijective function.

- Show that the function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -1 < x < 1\}$ defined by;

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1+|x|}, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

is a bijective function.

10. Since $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is given by;

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1 & \text{if } x \text{ is odd} \\ x - 1 & \text{if } x \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

Show that f is both 1-1 and onto.

11. Prove the following:

(a) If $f : A \rightarrow B$ is bijective, then $f^{-1} : B \rightarrow A$ is unique.

(b) If $f : A \rightarrow B$ is bijective, then $f^{-1} : B \rightarrow A$ is also bijective.

12. Define the relation \sim on \mathbb{Q} by;

$$x \sim y \text{ if and only if } \frac{x - y}{2} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Show that \sim is an equivalence relation. Describe the equivalence classes $[0]$, $[1]$, $[\frac{1}{2}]$.

13. Let S be a relation on the set \mathbb{R} of all real numbers defined by;

$$S = \{(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid a^2 + b^2 = 1\}.$$

Prove that S is not an equivalence relation on \mathbb{R} .

14. Let R be relation defined on the set of natural numbers \mathbb{N} as follows;

$$R = \{(x, y); x \in \mathbb{N}, y \in \mathbb{N}, 2x + y = 41\}$$

Find the domain and range of the relation R . Also verify whether R is reflexive, symmetric and transitive.

15. Let R and S be partial order on a set A . Determine whether the union relation $R \cup S$ is also partial order on A .

16. Let f be a function from A to B . Let S and T be subsets of B . Show that

(a) $f^{-1}(S \cup T) = f^{-1}(S) \cup f^{-1}(T)$.

(b) $f^{-1}(S \cap T) = f^{-1}(S) \cap f^{-1}(T)$.

17. Let f be a function from the set A to the set B . Let S and T be subsets of A . Show that

(a) $f(S \cup T) = f(S) \cup f(T)$.

(b) $f(S \cap T) \subseteq f(S) \cap f(T)$.

18. Show that $A \oplus B = (A - B) \cup (B - A)$.

19. Draw a Venn diagram for the symmetric difference of the sets A and B .

20. Find $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$, where $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ and $g(x) = x + 2$, are functions from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R} .

**Tutors will conduct this tutorial discussion on the 20th and 22nd of Feb, 2023.*