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## Problem Set - 1

MA 1201

Spring Sem, 2025

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1. Verify whether the following pairs  $(A, B)$  of sets are having same cardinality. If yes, establish an explicit bijection. If not, prove.

(a)  $A := \mathbb{N}$ ;  $B := \{n \in \mathbb{N} : n \text{ is a power of } 2\}$ .

(b)  $*A := \mathbb{N}$ ;  $B := \mathbb{Z}$ .

(c)  $A := \mathbb{Z}$ ;  $B := \mathbb{N}$ .

(d)  $A := \{1, 2\}$ ;  $B := \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 + bx + c = 0\}$ , where  $b, c \in \mathbb{R}$  are given and  $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ .

(e)  $A := \{1, 2\}$ ;  $B := \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 + bx + c = 0\}$ , where  $b, c \in \mathbb{R}$  are given and  $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ .

(f)  $A := \{1, 2\}$ ;  $B := \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 + bx + c = 0\}$ , where  $b, c \in \mathbb{R}$  are given and  $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ .

(g)  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ ;  $B := \{(m, n) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} : m^2 + n^2 = 169\}$ .

(h)  $A := (0, \infty)$ ;  $B := (-\infty, 0)$ .

(i)  $*A := (0, \infty)$ ;  $B := (1, \infty)$ .

(j)  $A := (1, \infty)$ ;  $B := (-\infty, -3)$ .

(k)  $A := (0, 1)$ ;  $B := (1, \infty)$ .

(l)  $*A := (0, 1)$ ;  $B := (a, b)$ , where  $a < b$ ,  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ .

(m)  $A := (0, 1)$ ;  $B := (0, \infty)$ .

(n)  $*A := (0, 1)$ ;  $B := \mathbb{R}$ .

(o)  $*A := (0, 1)$ ;  $B := [0, 1]$ .

2. Let  $X$  be a set and  $A, B \subseteq X$ . Let  $A \sim B$  if and only if  $A$  and  $B$  have same cardinality. Show that  $\sim$  is an equivalence relation on  $\mathcal{P}(X)$ .

3. \*If  $A$  is a finite set and  $B \subseteq A$ , then show that  $B$  is finite and  $|B| \leq |A|$ .

4. \*If  $A$  is a finite set and  $B$  is a proper subset of  $A$ , then show that  $|B| < |A|$ .

5. If  $A$  is a finite set and  $a \notin A$ , then prove  $|A \cup \{a\}| = |A| + 1$ .

6. \*If  $A, B$  are finite sets, then prove that  $A \cup B$  is a finite set and

$$|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|.$$

7. If  $A, B$  are finite sets, then prove that  $A \times B$  is finite and

$$|A \times B| = |A||B|.$$

8. Let  $X$  be a finite set and  $f : X \rightarrow X$  be a map. Show that the following are equivalent:

(a)  $f$  is a bijection.

- (b)  $f$  is  $1 - 1$ .
  - (c)  $f$  is onto.
9. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be finite sets and  $f : A \rightarrow B$  be a map. Prove the following:
- (a) If  $f$  is  $1 - 1$ , then  $|A| \leq |B|$ .
  - (b) If  $f$  is onto, then  $|A| \geq |B|$ .
  - (c) If  $f : A \rightarrow B$  and  $g : B \rightarrow A$  are  $1 - 1$ , then  $|A| = |B|$ , and  $f$  and  $g$  are bijections.
10. Show that every infinite set contains a countable subset.
11. \*Prove that any subset of a countable set is atmost countable.
12. \*Prove that finite union of countable set is countable.
13. (a) Let  $A$  be an infinite set and  $B \subseteq A$  a finite set. Show that  $A \setminus B$  is infinite.  
(b) Let  $A$  be uncountable and  $B \subseteq A$  a countable set. Show that  $A \setminus B$  is uncountable.
14. \*Show that for any infinite set  $A$  and a countable set  $B$ , the sets  $A$  and  $A \cup B$  are of same cardinality.
15. \*For a nonempty subset  $A$ , prove that the following are equivalent:
- (a)  $A$  is atmost countable.
  - (b) There exists a  $1 - 1$  map of  $A$  to  $\mathbb{N}$ .
  - (c) There exists an onto map of  $\mathbb{N}$  to  $A$ .
16. \*Suppose that  $A \subseteq B$  then prove that
- (a)  $B$  is finite  $\implies A$  is finite.
  - (b)  $A$  is infinite  $\implies B$  is infinite.
  - (c)  $B$  is countable  $\implies A$  is atmost countable.
  - (d)  $A$  is uncountable  $\implies B$  is uncountable.
17. \*Suppose  $f : A \rightarrow B$  is injective then prove that
- (a)  $B$  is finite  $\implies A$  is finite.
  - (b)  $A$  is infinite  $\implies B$  is infinite.
  - (c)  $B$  is countable  $\implies A$  is atmost countable.
  - (d)  $A$  is uncountable  $\implies B$  is uncountable.
18. Suppose  $f : A \rightarrow B$  is surjective then prove that
- (a)  $A$  is finite  $\implies B$  is finite.
  - (b)  $B$  is infinite  $\implies A$  is infinite.
  - (c)  $A$  is countable  $\implies B$  is atmost countable.
  - (d)  $B$  is uncountable  $\implies A$  is uncountable.