


My grades for **CSCI 1315**

Module 1 Summative

Test



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The First Five Minutes Check List

☐ Read all of the questions in the test

☐ Determine which questions you will do in which order. You can use the following chart to help you.

☐ Make any notes to yourself for questions

☐ Take a breath

☐ Good luck!


Grade Breakdown

Section	Question	Total Possible	Order	Notes
Section A	1-7	14		LO: Definitions of Key Terms
Section B		23		
	1	4		LO: Elements, Subsets, and Power Set
	2	4		LO: Set Notation, Union, Intersection
	3	9		LO: Relations, Closures, Equivalence Relation
	4	6		LO: Functions, Injective, Surjective
C	1	4		LO: Bijective Functions
Total		41		

2

SecA 14

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Section A: Definition Questions

(2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 marks) Define or give reasoning for the following:

1. What is the difference between a set and a relation?
A set is a collection of distinct objects while a relation is a pair of components related to a set.

correct
2

2. What is the difference between an element and a subset of a set?
An element is contained in a set while the subset of a set is a set which is also an element of the set.

correct
2

3. Name and describe the properties of a relation. You may give examples to demonstrate your explanation.
Reflexive, Symmetric, Transitive. For $x \in A$, $(x, x) \in R$.

correct
2


3. Method 1: For $(x, y) \in R$, $(y, x) \in R$ there is a short method to show that R is symmetric. For $(x, y) \in R$, there is $(y, x) \in R$.

correct
2

4. What is the power set of a set? How many elements does it have with respect to a finite set A where $|A| = n$?
The power set of a set is a set that contains all possible subsets of a given set. The number of elements in the power set of a given set A is equal to $2^{|A|}$ where $|A|$ is the cardinality of A . i.e. $\text{pow}(A) = 2^{|A|}$.

correct
2

3



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5. What does it mean for a function to be bijective? Explain all terms that you use.

A function is said to be bijective if it is both injective and surjective.

Injective: A function is said to be injective if each element in the domain is mapped to a unique element in the codomain. (has a unique co-domain)

Surjective: A function is said to be surjective if every element in the co-domain has an element in the domain that maps to it.

correct

2

6. Give an example of a function that is bijective using sets or relations. You do not need to go into detail, but should give an explanation.

Set is used in the use of many classes, this uses a set of numbers between 0 and 255 to make colors.

correct

2

7. Give an example of a function that is not bijective using functions. You do not need to go into detail, but should give an explanation.

Boolean function: A function that takes a Boolean value and returns a Boolean value. For example, a function that takes a Boolean value and returns its negation.

Computer bit: A function that takes a bit and returns a bit. For example, a function that takes a bit and returns its complement.

correct


2

4

SecB 3

8.5

8.5




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YCS

3. [9 marks] Consider the following relation on $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$:


$R = \{(1, 2), (2, 4), (4, 1), (1, 3)\}$.

(a) Find the Transitive closure of R , and call it R_1 .




(b) Find the Reflexive closure of R , and call it R_2 .

$R_2 = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4), (1, 2), (2, 4), (4, 1), (1, 3)\}$



(c) Find the Symmetric closure of R , and call it R_3 .

$R_3 = \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 4), (4, 2), (4, 1), (1, 4), (1, 3), (3, 1)\}$



(d) Is R_3 and Equivalence relation?

R_3 is not an equivalence relation

R_3 is reflexive and is transitive but not symmetric

d) Student demonstrates that the reflexive transitive closure (based on work)

a) Student demonstrates that they understand transitivity

b) Student demonstrates that as either a full set of pairs or as a union of sets

c) Student demonstrates that as either a full set of pairs or as a union of sets

d) Student demonstrates that the reflexive transitive closure (based on work)

SecC 1

3



Section C: Long Answer Questions

1. [4 marks] Is the function

$$f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \setminus \{5\}$$
$$x \mapsto \frac{5x+1}{x-2}$$

a bijective function? Why or why not?

~~No~~ The function is ~~not~~ a bijective function (both surjective and injective)

~~not~~ injective

Not surjective:-

There is a real
but not part of
(if we try $\frac{5x+1}{x-2}$)

(Injective

Surjective

a rational

$\frac{5x+1}{x-2}$

~~not~~ injective:-

No two rational num
rational number in

Student gives correct an-
swer on bijectivity (based
on work)

1

Student knows to demon-
strate surjective

0.5

Student knows to
demonstrate injective

0.5

tempted to
show that the
function is
injective.

0

