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# Introduction to Computation Theory

## Quiz 1 - Review (10 pts)

Answer all questions

[3 pts]

1. Write formal descriptions of the following sets.

- The set containing all integers that are greater than 5.
- The set containing the empty string
- The set containing nothing at all

$$A = \{a : a \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } a > 5\}$$

$$\{""\} = S$$

[5 pts]

2.

Let  $X$  be the set  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  and  $Y$  be the set  $\{6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$ . The unary function  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  and the binary function  $g: X \times Y \rightarrow Y$  are described in the following tables.

$n$	$f(n)$
1	6
2	7
3	6
4	7
5	6

$g$	6	7	8	9	10
1	10	10	10	10	10
2	7	8	9	10	6
3	7	7	8	8	9
4	9	8	7	6	10
5	6	6	6	6	6

- What is the value of  $f(2)$ ? 7
- What are the range and domain of  $f$ ? Domain =  $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ , Range =  $\{6, 7\}$
- What is the value of  $g(2, 10)$ ? 6
- What are the range and domain of  $g$ ? Domain of  $g = X \times Y$ , Range =  $Y$
- What is the value of  $g(4, f(4))$ ? 8

$$g(4, 7) = 8$$

[2 pts]

3. If  $A$  has  $a$  elements and  $B$  has  $b$  elements, how many elements are in  $A \times B$ ? Explain your answer

$|A| = a$     $|B| = b$  | When calculating the cross product we yield a set of ordered pairs of all the elements of  $A$ . Matched to all elements of  $B$ .

$$|A \times B| = a \cdot b$$

$$A \times B = \{a_1 b_1, a_1 b_2, \dots, a_1 b_b, a_2 b_1, \dots, a_a b_b\}$$

## Formal Proof by induction

Base Case: is true

$$A = \{1\} \quad B = \{1\}$$

$$|A| = 1 \quad |A \times B| = 1$$

$$A \times B = \{(1, 1)\}$$

$$|B| = 1$$

Hypothesis is for any sets  $A$ , and  $B$  with cardinality  $a, b$  : the cardinality of  $A \times B = a \cdot b$ !

I will show that  $C = A + \{ \}$ , and  $|C \times B| = (a+1)b$ .

For any additional element added to  $A$  the cross adds that element and every element of  $B$  to the set  $A \times B$ . Increasing the set by  $b$  so that the final set equals  $ab + b$ . Therefore for any sets where their cardinality is  $\in \mathbb{Z}^+$ . The cardinality of the cross of the two sets equals the product of the cardinality of those sets. ■