

MA0301  
ELEMENTARY DISCRETE MATHEMATICS  
NTNU, SPRING 2022

SET 4

**Deadline: Deadline: Monday 14.02.2022, 11:59 pm**

**Exercise 1.** Consider the set  $X = \{a, b, c\}$ .

- a) What is the power set  $\mathcal{P}(X)$ ?
- b) Show that for any set  $Y$ , the relation defined by set inclusion  $R = \{\langle A, B \rangle \mid A \subseteq B\}$  defines a partial ordering on  $\mathcal{P}(Y)$ .
- c) Draw the Hasse diagram for  $\mathcal{P}(X)$  with the partial ordering given by set inclusion like in b).

**Exercise 2.** Consider the set  $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12\}$ .

- a) Define the relation  $R$  on  $X$  that relates every number in  $X$  to those that have the same number of divisors as it.
- b) Show that  $R$  is an equivalence relation.
- c) Find the partition of  $X$  corresponding to  $R$ .

**Exercise 3.** Let  $p \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Define the following relation

$$R_p = \{\langle x, y \rangle \mid \exists n \in \mathbb{Z} : x = y + n \cdot p\} \subset \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}.$$

- a) Show that  $R$  is an equivalence relation.
- b) Characterize the equivalence classes of  $R_p$ . How many are there for a fixed  $p$ ?

**Exercise 4.** a) Let  $X$  be a set and let  $R_1 \subseteq X \times X$  and  $R_2 \subseteq X \times X$  be two equivalence relations on  $X$ . Show that  $R_1 \cap R_2$  also defines an equivalence relation.  
b) Let the cardinality of  $X$  be finite. Define  $R \subseteq X \times X$  to be any relation on  $X$ . We make a list with all equivalence relations that contain  $R$ :

$$\{R_1, R_2, \dots, R_n\} = \{R_i \subseteq X \times X \mid (R \subseteq R_i) \wedge (R_i \text{ is an equivalence relation})\}.$$

Note that this list is finite because  $X$  has finite cardinality. Prove that  $\tilde{R} := R_1 \cap R_2 \cap \dots \cap R_n$  is the smallest equivalence relation on  $X$  that contains  $R$  i.e that for all equivalence relations  $A \subset X \times X$  such that  $R \subseteq A$  it follows that  $\tilde{R} \subseteq A$ . We call  $\tilde{R}$  the equivalence relation generated by  $R$ .

- c) What is the equivalence relation generated by the relation from exercise 1 a)?