

①  $R$  : irreflexive, symmetric & transitive relation. Show  $R = \emptyset$

Pf: Suppose for a contradiction that  $R \neq \emptyset$ .  
Then since  $R$  is irreflexive we have  
 $(a,b) \in R$  s.t.  $a \neq b$ . Then we have  $(b,a) \in R$   
by symmetry of  $R$ . Then by transitivity,  
 $(a,b) \& (b,a) \in R \rightarrow (a,a) \in R$  which is a  
contradiction since  $R$  was irreflexive

thus,  $R = \emptyset$

∇ Check the irreflexivity, sym. & transitivity  
of the empty set. (no problem here.)

②  $aRb$  if  $a = b^x$ ,  $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$  &  $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ .

① show  $R$  is an eq. rel.

✓ reflexive:  $aRa \rightarrow a = a^1$  for all  $a \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $1 \in \mathbb{Q}$

✓ sym.:  $aRb \rightarrow a = b^{x_1}$ , then for  $\wedge x_1, x_2 = 1$ ,  
 $b = a^{x_2}$ . [so that  $a = \underbrace{(a^{x_2})^{x_1}}_b = a^1$ ]

✓ transitive:  $aRb$  &  $bRc \rightarrow aRc$

$$a = b^{x_1} \text{ \& \& } b = c^{x_2}$$

$a = (c^{x_2})^{x_1}$  where  $x_2, x_1 \in \mathbb{Q}$  since  
 $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{Q}$ .

(b) List all eq. classes of  $R$  if  $a, b \in \{1, 2, \dots, 20\}$ .

$$\overline{0} = \{0\}$$

$$\overline{1} = \{1\}$$

$$\overline{2} = \{2, 4, 8, 16\} = \overline{4} = \overline{8} = \overline{16}$$

$$\overline{3} = \{3, 9\} = \overline{9}$$

$$\overline{5} = \{5\}$$

$$\overline{6} = \{6\}$$

$$\overline{7} = \{7\}$$

$$\overline{10} = \{10\}$$

$$\overline{11} = \{11\}$$

$$\overline{12} = \{12\}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\overline{15} = \{15\}$$

$$\overline{17} = \{17\}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\overline{20} = \{20\}$$

(3) Problem 1.4 in TB

(4) Problem 1.2 in TB.