MATH2301 Assignment 1

(1)

Let $S = \mathbb{R} - 0$
Define $R \subset S \times S$ as $(x, y)|xy = 3$ and R is the I/O relation of f.
Find $f(1)$ and $f(2)$. Justify your answers.

R is the I/O relation of $f(x) = \frac{3}{x}$, this is true because
$\forall x \in S, \exists y \in S|y = \frac{3}{x}$
$\therefore f(1) = 3, f(3) = 1$

(2)

Let R and T be relations on S. Decide if the following are true or false. Justify your answers.

(a) If R and T are symmetric then $R \cup T$ is symmetric

since R is symmetric, $\forall a, b \in S, (a, b) \in R \implies (b, a) \in R$.
This by extension means $(a, b) \in R \implies (b, a) \in R \cup T$.
following simlarly for $T, (a, b) \in T \implies (b, a) \in R \cup T$.
adding these together then $\forall a, b \in S, (a, b) \in R \cup T \implies (b, a) \in T \cup R$.
$\therefore R \cup T$ is symmetric so the statement is true.

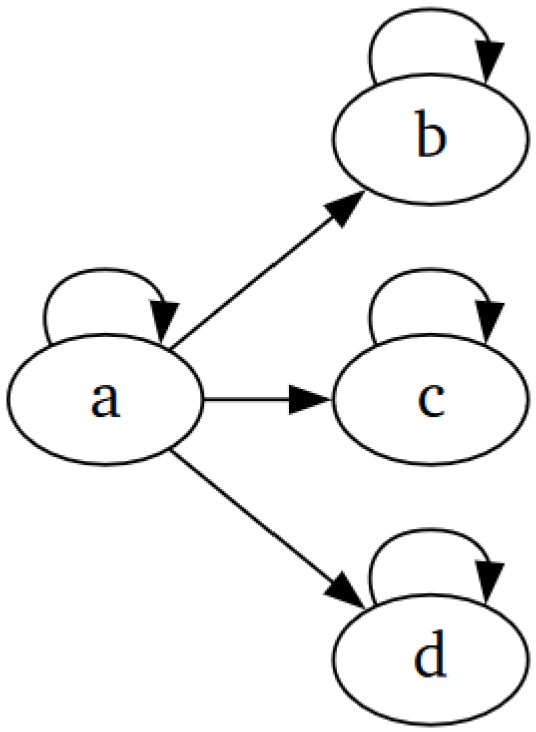
(b) If R and T are transitive then $R \cup T$ is transitive

since R is transitive, $\forall a, b, c \in S, (a, b) \in R, (b, c) \in R \implies (a, c) \in R$.
This by extension means $(a, b) \in R, (b, c) \in R \implies (a, c) \in R \cup T$.
following similarly for $T, (a, b) \in T, (b, c) \in T \implies (a, c) \in R \cup T$.
adding these together then $\forall a, b, c \in S, (a, b) \in R \cup T, (b, c) \in R \cup T \implies (a, c) \in R \cup T$ $. \therefore R \cup T$ is transitive so the statement is true.

(3)

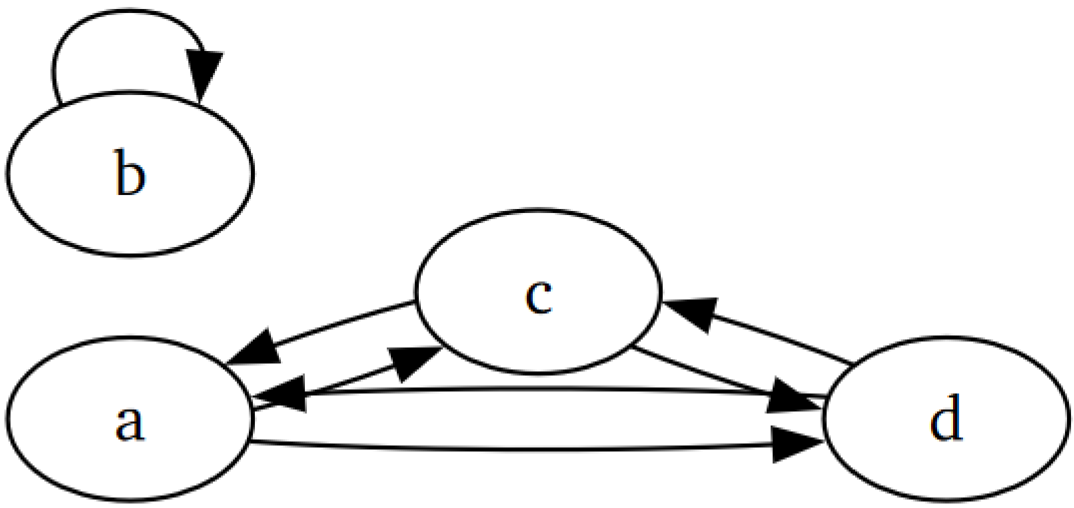
Consider the following graphs, for each one write down which of the following properties are satisfied by the graph: reflexivity, symmetry, transivity, being the I/O of a function.

(a)



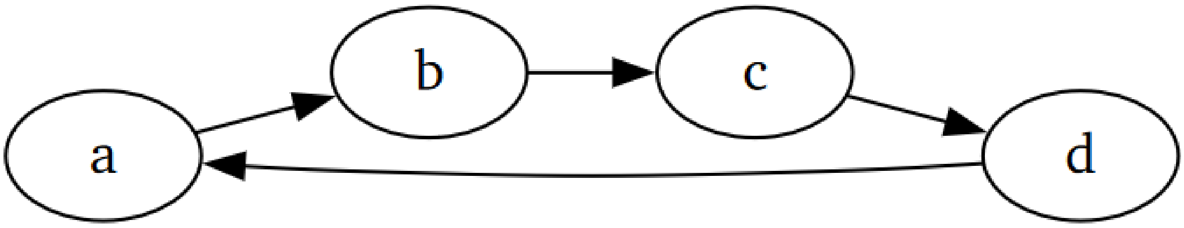
This graph is reflexive.

(b)



This graph is symmetric and transitive.

(c)



This graph is the I/O of a function.

(4)

Let $S = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$. Define a relation R on S as follows:
$R = (a, b), (c, d) | a + b = c + d$.

(a) prove R is an equivalence relation

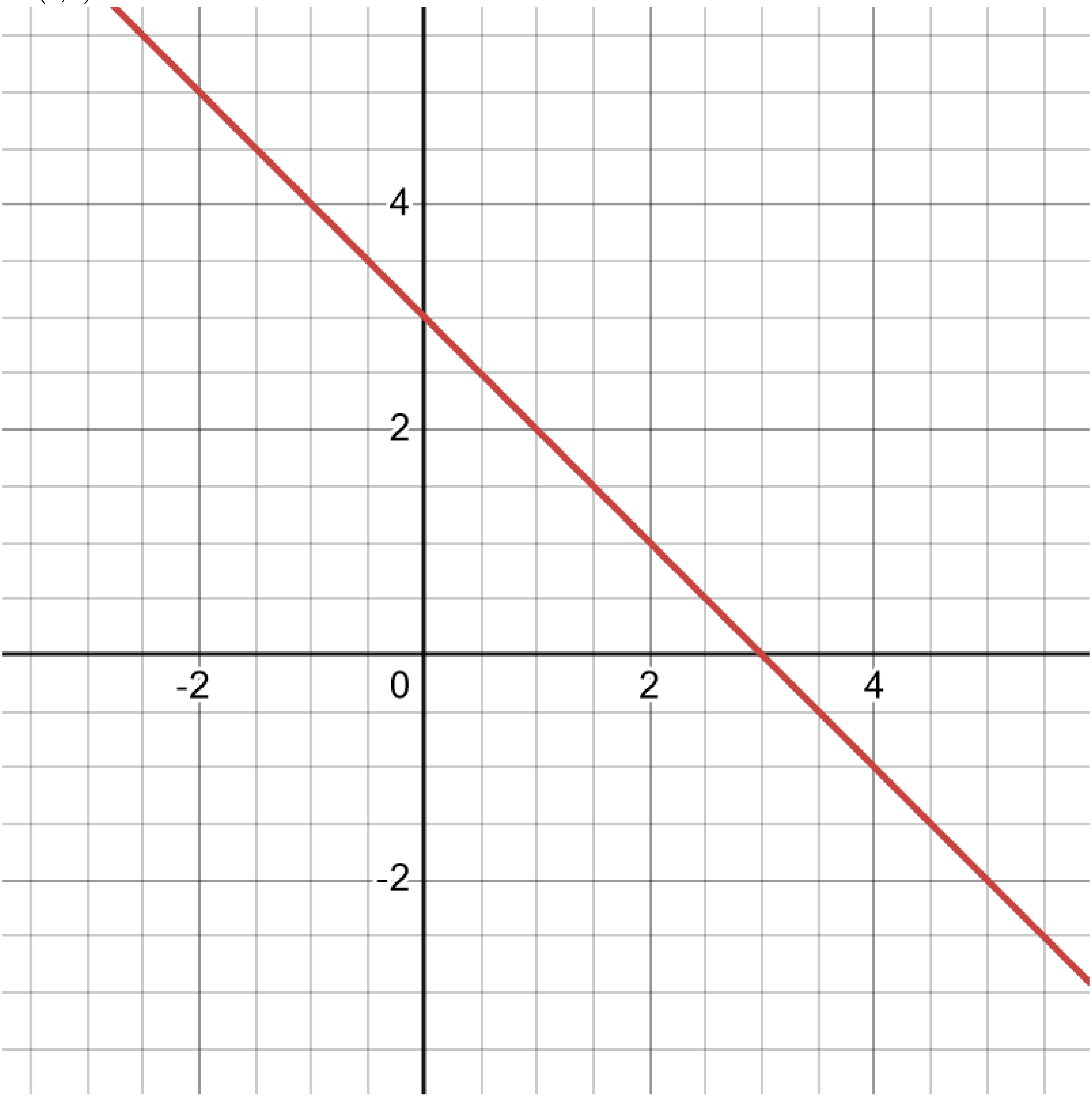
$\forall (a, b) \in S, a + b = a + b$ so R is reflexive.
$\forall (a, b) \in S, a + b = c + d \implies c + d = a + b$ so R is symmetric.
$\forall ((a, b), (c, d), (e, f)) \in S, a + b = c + d, c + d = e + f \implies a + b = e + f$ so R is transitive.

Since R is reflexive, symmetric and transitive, R is an equivalence relation.

(b) Describe the equivalence classes in words and draw sketches in $\mathbb{R}^2$ of the equivalance class of $(1, 2)$ and of $(0, 0)$.

$[x]_R = (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | a + b = x \backslash$

for $(1, 2)$



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for $(0, 0)$