Name: _____ Student No.: _____

?. Which of the following statements about two sets X and Y is not logically equivalent to the others?

(A)
$$X\subseteq (\sim Y)$$
 (B) $Y\subseteq (\sim X)$ (C) $(\sim X)\cap (\sim Y)=\emptyset$ (D) $X\cap Y=\emptyset$ Answer: $\boxed{\mathbb{C}}$

The other three are logically equivalent. (D) says there are no elements in both X and Y which is equivalent to saying all of X's elements are not in Y (A) or all of Y's elements are not in X (B).

?. Suppose X, Y and Z are sets, $|X \cup Y \cup Z| = 15$, |X| = 3, |Y| = 9, |Z| = 9, $|X \cap Y| = 2$, $|X \cap Z| = 0$ and $|Y \cap Z| = 4$. How many elements belong to Y but do not belong to X or Z?

Answer: C

Since $|X \cap Z| = 0$, we know $|X \cap Y \cap Z| = 0$ and $|X \cap (\sim Y) \cap Z| = 0$. From the usual Venn diagram of 3 sets we get $|X \cap Y \cap (\sim Z)| = 2$ and $|(\sim X) \cap Y \cap Z| = 4$. From that we deduce $|(\sim X) \cap Y \cap (\sim Z)| = 3$.

- ?. Suppose $R = \{(1,1), (2,3), (3,3), (3,4), (4,4)\}$ is a relation on the set $S = \{1,2,3,4\}$. Then R is
- (A) Reflexive (B) Symmetric (C) Antisymmetric (D) Transitive Answer: $\boxed{\mathbf{C}}$

There are only two pairs (x, y) with $x \neq y$, namely (2, 3) and (3, 4) and for each of these R does not contain (y, x). This makes R antisymmetric. (A) fails since there is no (2, 2). (B) fails since $(2, 3) \in R$ but $(3, 2) \notin R$. (D) fails since $(2, 3) \in R$ and $(3, 4) \in R$ but $(2, 4) \notin R$.

- ?. Suppose $R = \{(1, 1), (1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4), (4, 1), (4, 4)\}$ is a relation on the set $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. Then R will be an equivalence relation when we add the two elements
- (A) (3,1) and (2,3), (B) (3,1) and (4,3), (C) (4,3) and (2,4), (D) (2,3) and (2,4),

Answer: B

Just to satisfy the symmetry property we need these pairs. All the other possibilities involve some (2, x) with no (x, 2) so that symmetry will not hold.