Name:	
SID:	

## MATH 135: SET THEORY MIDTERM # 1

There are **six** questions. The first question has **five** parts. Write your answers in the space provided. If you need more space, you may continue your answers on the blank pages at the end of the exam. Please submit all of the pages, including the extra blank pages even if you have not written on them.

1a. (5 pts) Express the Union Axiom using the signature of set theory, that is, with only the binary relation symbol  $\in$  as a nonlogical symbol. [N.B.: We mean the Union Axiom in our official formulation, not the preliminary version concerning binary unions.]

Name or initials:	

**1b.** (5 pts) Express the Pair Set Axiom using only the signature of set theory.

1c. (5 pts) Give a precise formal definition of the relation  $y = \mathcal{P}x$ , that is, of "y is the power set of x", using only the binary relation symbol  $\in$  as a nonlogical symbol. In particular, if your definition should not use the symbol  $\subseteq$ .

Name or initials:	

**1d.** (5 pts) Give a precise formal definition of the relation  $z = \langle x, y \rangle$  using only the binary relation symbol  $\in$  as a nonlogical symbol. In particular, your definition should *not* use the relation  $c = \{a, b\}$ .

Name or initia	S:

1e. (5 pts) Give a precise formal definition of the condition "f is a function" using the binary relation symbol  $\in$  and the ordered pair function symbol  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  as primitives.

Name or initials:

**2.** (15 pts) **Prove:**  $(\forall S)(\forall R) (R \circ S)^{-1} = S^{-1} \circ R^{-1}$ .

Name or initials:	

**3.** (15 pts) **Prove or disprove:** If B is a transitive set, then  $(\forall a)[a \in B \to \mathcal{P}a \in \mathcal{P}B]$ .

Name or initials:
Name or initials:

**4.** (15 pts) **Prove:** that if  $X \subseteq \omega$  and  $X \neq \emptyset$ , then X has a least element. That is, there is some  $a \in X$  such that for all  $b \in X$  one has a = b or  $a \in b$ .

Name or initials:
rvaine of initials.

5. (15 pts) Prove: that there is no set of all functions. That is, show that there is no set  $\mathbb{F}$  such that

$$(\forall t)[\ t\in\mathbb{F}\longleftrightarrow t \text{ is a function }]$$
 .

Name or initials:

**6.** (16 pts) **Prove:**  $(\forall \ell \in \omega)(\forall m \in \omega)(\forall n \in \omega)[\ \ell \in m \to (\ell + n) \in (m + n)\ ]$ 

Name or	initials:	

6.

Name or initials:	
For which problem	should this work be credited?

Name or initials:		
For which problem	should this work be credited?	