

The *power set* $\mathcal{P}(S)$ of a set S is the set consisting of all subsets of S .

- 1a. What is $\mathcal{P}(\{1, 2\})$?
- 1b. How many elements are in $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(\{1, 2\}))$? Justify your answer.

- 2a. Draw a diagram illustrating the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$.
- 2b. Draw a diagram illustrating the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4\} \times I \subset \mathbb{R}^2$.
- 2c. Draw a diagram illustrating the set $I \times \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$.
- 2d. Let $S^1 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be the unit circle, i.e., the set of all points of distance 1 from the origin in \mathbb{R}^2 . Draw a diagram illustrating the set $S^1 \times I \subset \mathbb{R}^3$. What shape is $S^1 \times I$?

If S is a finite set with n elements,

- 3a. how many elements does $\mathcal{P}(S^2)$ have?
- 3b. how many elements does $(\mathcal{P}(S))^2$ have?

For each function, give its image, and say whether the function is an injection, surjection, or bijection. If the function is a bijection, also give its inverse.

- 4a. $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = x^3$
- 4b. $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $f(x) = (x, x^3)$ [NOTE: For this subproblem, there's not a slick way to write the image; just give $\text{im}(f)$ in the obvious way using the curly bracket notation.]
- 4c. $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = x^4$
- 4d. $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, $f(x) = x^4$
- 4e. $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [-1, 1]$, $f(x) = \cos x$

5. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be given by $f(x, y) = x + y$. For S the square

$$S = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid -1 \leq x, y \leq 1, \}$$

describe $f(S)$ as an interval.

- 6a. Give a bijection $f : (0, 1] \rightarrow [1, \infty)$. What is the inverse of f ?
- 6b. Give a bijection $\mathbb{N} \cup \{a, b\} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$.
- 6c. [Bonus, won't be graded] Building on your solution to 5b., describe a bijection $g : (0, 1) \rightarrow [0, 1]$.
(Hint: there is a bijection from the set $\{\frac{1}{2^n} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 1\}$ to \mathbb{N} .)