Homework №3

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September 7, 2018

Section 2.2

7. List three elements of each of the following sets.

   (a) $\mathbb{Q} \cap (2, 3)$

   Since $(2, 3)$ is an open range from 2 to 3 (not including 2 and 3), all of it is in the $\mathbb{Q}$ and the answer of the intersection is $(2, 3)$.

   Here are three elements that are the result set: $2.1, 2.2, 2.3$

   (b) $\{2^n - 1 \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}^+\}$

   If $n = 1$, then $2^n - 1 = 1$
   If $n = 2$, then $2^n - 1 = 3$
   If $n = 3$, then $2^n - 1 = 7$

   Here are three elements that are the result set: $1, 3, 7$

   (c) $\{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \mid n^2 + 1 \text{ is prime}\}$

   If $n = 1$, then $n^2 + 1 = 2$ and 2 is a prime
   If $n = 2$, then $n^2 + 1 = 5$ and 3 is a prime
   If $n = 4$, then $n^2 + 1 = 17$ and 17 is a prime

   Here are three elements that are the result set: $2, 3, 17$

8. Let $A = [4, 7]$ and $B = (6, 8)$, both subsets of the universal set $\mathbb{R}$. Write each of the following sets as naturally as possible:

   (a) $A \cup B$

   $A \cup B = [4, 8]$. Thus, the set $A \cup B$ is the set of all real numbers from 4 to 8, 4 and 8 inclusive.

(b) $A \cap B$

$A \cap B = (6, 7]$. Thus, the set $A \cap B = (6, 7]$ is the set of all real numbers from 6 to 7, not including 6 but including 7.

(c) A^C

$A^C = (-\infty, 4) \cup (7, +\infty)$. Thus, the set A^C is the set of all real numbers but those in the range $[4, 7]$, not including 4 and 7 (also called the *complement* of A).

(d) B^C

$B^C = (-\infty, 6] \cup [8, +\infty)$. Thus, the set B^C is the set of all real numbers but those in the range $(6, 8)$, including 4 and 7 (also called the *complement* of B).

(e) $A - B$

$A - B = [4, 6]$. Thus, the set B^C is the set of all real numbers in the range $[4, 6]$, 4 and 6 inclusive.

9. A **bi-partition** of a set S is a set $\{A, B\}$ of two subsets A and B of S such that $A \cup B = S$ and $A \cap B = \emptyset$.

(a) List all bi-partitions of the set $\{1, 2, 3\}$.

The list of all bi-partitions of the set $\{1, 2, 3\}$ is:

$$\begin{gathered} \{\emptyset\} \text{ and } \{1,2,3\} \\ \{1\} \text{ and } \{2,3\} \\ \{2\} \text{ and } \{1,3\} \\ \{3\} \text{ and } \{1,2\} \end{gathered}$$

The list above shows that there are four bi-partitions for the given set.

(b) Explain why, every subset A of a set S is an element of exactly one bi-partition of S. (Hint: First explain why every such A is an element of at least one bi-partition of S, then explain why it cannot be be an element of more than one bi-partition of S.)

A is an element of at least one bi-partition since the list of bi-partitions of B are really the sets of paired subsets of B. If we list all the bi-partition subset pairs, we will get all the subsets of B. Then if we have all the subsets of B, A is just one of them and it has to be one of the bi-partitions.

(c) It is a fact that we will prove later that if $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$, then S has exactly 1024 subsets. How many bi-partitions does S have?

Actually, let's prove it now and then count the number of bi-partitions.
So, for each element of the set, we have two options, either put in the subset or leave it off. We have 10 elements in the set S. $2^{10} = 1024$.

Q.E.D

Now, let's go ahead and count the number of bi-partitions for the set.

$$\begin{gathered}
\{\emptyset\} \text{ and } \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10\} \\
\{1\} \text{ and } \{2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10\} \\
\{2\} \text{ and } \{1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10\} \\
\{3\} \text{ and } \{1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10\} \\
\{4\} \text{ and } \{1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10\} \\
\{5\} \text{ and } \{1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10\} \\
\{6\} \text{ and } \{1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10\} \\
\{7\} \text{ and } \{1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10\} \\
\{8\} \text{ and } \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,10\} \\
\{9\} \text{ and } \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10\} \\
\{10\} \text{ and } \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9\}
\end{gathered}$$

Thus, we see that the number of the bi-partitions for the set S is 11. In fact, for any given set A, the number of its bi-partitions will be $|A| + 1$.

2. Write down two sets each having infinitely many elements. Do parts (a)–(c) for these sets.

Let's look at two infinite sets $A = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \mid 2x\}$ and $B = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \mid 2x - 1\}$.

(a) What is their union?

$A \cup B = \mathbb{Z}^+$

(a) What is their intersection?

$A \cap B = \emptyset$

(a) What is their set difference? (both of them)

$A - B = A$
$B - A = B$

6. List the elements in each of the following sets:

(h) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x^3 - 3x = 0\}$

If $x^3 - 3x = 0$, then the solutions to the equation are $0, \sqrt{3}$ and $-\sqrt{3}$. Thus the elements of the set are $0, \sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3}$.

(h) $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0\}$

Equation $x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0$ has no solutions.
Thus the set is $\emptyset$.

7. (c). Show that $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid (x - 1/2)(x - 1/3) < 0\} \subseteq \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 0 < x < 1\}$. Check your answer.

The solution set for the equation $(x - 1/2)(x - 1/3)$ is $\{1/2, 1/3\}$. Thus, $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid (x - 1/2)(x - 1/3) < 0\} = \{1/2, 1/3\}$. $\{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 0 < x < 1\}$ the set of all elements of the open range $(0, 1)$. $1/2 \in (0, 1)$ and $1/3 \in (0, 1)$.

Q.E.D

14. A set A is called *full* if any element of A is also a subset of A. In other words, A is full if $x \in A$ implies $x \subseteq A$.

(a) Show that $\{\emptyset\}$ is full.

Set $\{\emptyset\}$ has only one element, namely $\emptyset$, and $\emptyset \subseteq \{\emptyset\}$. Hence, $\{\emptyset\}$ is full.

Q.E.D

(b) Find a full set having exactly two elements.

$\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$.

(c) Find a full set having exactly three elements.

$\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}\}$.

19. Russell's Paradox. Let $S = \{A \mid A \text{ is a set and } A \notin A\}$. Suppose that S itself is a set.

(a) Show that if S is a member of itself, then S cannot be a member of itself.

If $S \in S$, then $S \notin S$ as S is a subset of S and for every subset A of S, if $A \in S$, then $A \notin S$.

Q.E.D

(b) Show that if S is not a member of itself, then S must be a member of itself.

Since S is a set, it has to have members. Thus, if S is not a member of itself, then S must be a member of itself.

Q.E.D

Section 2.3

10. An integer n is called doubly even if there exist even integers x and y such that $n = xy$.

    (a) Is 12 doubly even? Prove your answer.

    Yes, it is doublt even since $12 = 2 \times 6$ where 2 and 6 are even.

    Q.E.D.

    (b) Is 98 doubly even? Prove your answer.? Prove your answer.

    No, it is not doubly even since $98 = 2 \times 47$ where 2 and 47 is odd. Thus, since it is not divisible by 4, it is not doubly even.

    Q.E.D.

    (c) Write the negation of the statement "n is doubly even" without using the word "not."

    n contains only one power of 2. In other words, $n = 2k$ where k is odd.

    (d) For what positive integers n is $n!$ doubly even? Prove your answer.

    For $n \geq 4$. Let's prove it!
    For a number n to be doubly-even, it should be divisible by 4 (if $n = xy$ where x and y are even, then let $x = 2i$ and $y = 2j$ where $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$ and we get $n = 4ij$ which proves that n is indeed divisible by 4). From this fact, we can deduce that $n!$ must be divisible by 4 which happens for $n \geq 4$. Thus, if $n \geq 4$, $n!$ is doubly even.

    Q.E.D.

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