Programming Languages and Computation

Week 10: Encoding data

- * 1. Construct a bijection between the set $E = \{0, 2, 4, ...\}$ of all even numbers, and the set $O = \{1, 3, 5, ...\}$ of all odd numbers.
- * 2. Argue that there cannot be a bijection $\mathbb{B} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{N}$.
- ** 3. Construct a bijection $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{N}$. [Hint: use the pairing function.]
- ** 4. Prove that if $f: A \xrightarrow{\cong} B$ is a bijection, then so is its inverse $f^{-1}: B \to A$.
- *** 5. We define the set $\mathcal T$ of binary trees by the Backus-Naur form

$$t \in \mathcal{T} := \bullet \mid \text{fork}(t_1, n, t_2)$$

where $n \in \mathbb{N}$ is a natural number. This is an inductive definition: a tree is either empty (\bullet) , or is a fork, consisting of a left subtree t_1 , a number $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and a right subtree t_2 .

Construct a bijection $\mathscr{T} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{N}$.

[Hint: look at the way lists—also an inductively defined set!—are encoded as natural numbers in the reference material. Try to copy that. Also, use ϕ_3 from the previous exercise.]

- *** 6. Let $f: A \to B$ and $g: B \to C$ be functions.
 - (a) Prove that if f and g are injections, then so is $g \circ f : A \to C$.
 - (b) Prove that if f and g are surjections, then so is $g \circ f : A \to C$.
 - (c) Prove that if $f: A \to B$ and $g: B \to C$ are bijections then so is $g \circ f: A \to C$.
- *** 7. Prove that if $s: A \to B$ and $r: B \to A$ are a section-retraction pair, then
 - (a) s is injective, and
 - (b) r is surjective.

- **** 8. Prove that bijections and isomorphisms are the same thing.
 - (a) (Easier.) Prove that every isomorphism is a bijection.
 - (b) (Harder.) Prove that every bijection is an isomorphism. [Hint: consider the preimage $f^{-1}(\{b\})$ of a bijection $f:A\to B$ at every possible $b\in B$. What does it look like?]