

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

NetID: \_\_\_\_\_ Lecture: A B

Discussion: Thursday Friday 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6

Let's define a relation T between natural numbers follows:

$aTb$  if and only if  $a = b + 2k$ , where  $k$  is a natural number

Working directly from this definition, prove that T is antisymmetric.

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A closed interval of the real line can be represented as a pair  $(c, r)$ , where  $c$  is the center of the interval and  $r$  is its radius. Let  $X = \{(c, r) \mid c, r \in \mathbb{R}, r \geq 0\}$  be the set of closed intervals represented this way.

Now, let's define the interval containment  $\preceq$  on  $X$  as follows

$(c, r) \preceq (d, q)$  if and only if  $r \leq q$  and  $|c - d| + r \leq q$ .

Prove that  $\preceq$  is transitive.

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Suppose that  $T$  is a relation on the integers which is transitive. Let's define a relation  $R$  on the integers as follows:

$xRy$  if and only if there is an integer  $k$  such that  $xTk$  and  $kTy$ .

Prove that  $R$  is transitive.

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Let  $T$  be the relation defined on  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  by

$(x, y)T(p, q)$  if and only if  $x < p$  or  $(x = p \text{ and } y \leq q)$

Prove that  $T$  is antisymmetric.

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Define the relation  $\sim$  on  $\mathbb{Z}$  by

$$x \sim y \text{ if and only if } 5 \mid (3x + 7y)$$

Working directly from the definition of divides, prove that  $\sim$  is transitive.

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Let  $A = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Z}^3 : x \leq y \leq z\}$ . Let's define a relation R on A as follows:

$(a, b, c)R(x, y, z)$  if and only if  $a \leq x$  and  $z \leq b$ .

Working directly from this definition, prove that R is antisymmetric.

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Let  $A = \mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+$ , i.e. pairs of positive integers.

Define a relation  $\gg$  on  $A$  as follows:

$(x, y) \gg (p, q)$  if and only if there exists an integer  $n \geq 1$  such that  $(x, y) = (np, nq)$ .

Prove that  $\gg$  is antisymmetric.

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Let  $A = \mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+$ , i.e. pairs of positive integers. Consider the relation  $T$  on  $A$  defined by

$$(x, y)T(p, q) \text{ if and only if } (xy)(p + q) = (pq)(x + y)$$

Prove that T is transitive.

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Suppose that  $T$  is a relation on the integers which is antisymmetric. Let's define a relation  $R$  on pairs of integers such that  $(p, q)R(a, b)$  if and only if  $(a + b)T(p + q)$  and  $bTq$ . Prove that  $R$  is antisymmetric.

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Let  $A = \mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+$ , i.e. pairs of positive integers. Consider the relation  $T$  on  $A$  defined by

$$(x, y)T(p, q) \text{ if and only if } (xy)(p + q) < (pq)(x + y)$$

Prove that  $T$  is transitive.

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Suppose that  $n$  is some integer  $\geq 2$ . Let's define the relation  $R_n$  on the integers such that  $aR_n b$  if and only if  $a \equiv b + 1 \pmod{n}$ . Prove the following claim

Claim: If  $R_n$  is symmetric, then  $n = 2$ .

You must work directly from the definition of congruence mod  $k$ , using the following version of the definition:  $x \equiv y \pmod{k}$  iff  $x - y = mk$  for some integer  $m$ . You may use the following fact about divisibility: for any non-zero integers  $p$  and  $q$ , if  $p | q$ , then  $|p| \leq |q|$ .

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Let  $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x + y = 10\}$ . Consider the relation  $T$  on  $A$  defined by

$(a, b)T(p, q)$  if and only if  $aq \geq bp$

Prove that  $T$  is antisymmetric.

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Let  $T$  be the relation defined on  $\mathbb{N}^2$  by

$(x, y)T(p, q)$  if and only if  $x < p$  or  $(x = p \text{ and } y \leq q)$

Prove that  $T$  is transitive.

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$aTb$  if and only if  $a = b + 2k$ , where  $k$  is a natural number

Working directly from this definition, prove that T is antisymmetric.

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Let  $A = \mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+$ , i.e. pairs of positive integers. Consider the relation  $T$  on  $A$  defined by

$(a, b)T(p, q)$  if and only if  $ab \mid p$

Working directly from the definition of divides, prove that  $T$  is transitive.

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Let's define a relation R on  $\mathbb{Z}^3$  as follows:

$(a, b, c)R(x, y, z)$  if and only if  $c = x$ ,  $a = y$ , and  $b = z$ .

Working directly from this definition, prove that R is antisymmetric.

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Define the relation  $\sim$  on  $\mathbb{Z}$  by

$$x \sim y \text{ if and only if } 5 \mid (3x + 7y)$$

Working directly from the definition of divides, prove that  $\sim$  is transitive.

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Let's define the relation  $\succeq$  on  $\mathbb{N}^2$  by

$(x, y) \succeq (a, b)$  if and only if  $x - a \geq 2$  and  $y \geq b$ .

Prove that  $\succeq$  is transitive.

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Now, let's define the interval containment  $\preceq$  on  $X$  as follows

$(c, r) \preceq (d, q)$  if and only if  $r \leq q$  and  $|c - d| + r \leq q$ .

Prove that  $\preceq$  is antisymmetric.

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Let  $A = \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ , i.e. pairs of natural numbers.

Define a relation  $\gg$  on  $A$  as follows:

$(x, y) \gg (p, q)$  if and only if there exists an integer  $n \geq 1$  such that  $(x, y) = (np, nq)$ .

Prove that  $\gg$  is transitive.

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Suppose that  $T$  is a relation on the integers which is transitive. Let's define a relation  $R$  on pairs of integers such that  $(p, q)R(a, b)$  if and only if  $(a + b)T(p + q)$ . Prove that  $R$  is transitive.

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$(x, y)T(p, q)$  if and only if  $x < p$  or  $(x = p \text{ and } y \leq q)$

Prove that  $T$  is antisymmetric.

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Let  $A = \{(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : a > 0, b > 0, \text{ and } a + b = 90\}$ . That is, an element of  $A$  is a pair of positive reals that sum to 90 (e.g. the non-right angles in a right triangle). Now, let's define a relation  $\sim$  on  $A$  as follows:

$(a, b) \sim (p, q)$  if and only if  $a = p$  or  $a = q$ .

Prove that  $R$  is transitive.

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For any two real numbers with  $a \leq b$ , the closed interval  $[a, b]$  is defined by  $[a, b] = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : a \leq x \leq b\}$ . Let  $J$  be the set containing all closed intervals  $[a, b]$ . Let's define the relation  $F$  on  $J$  as follows:

$[s, t]F[p, q]$  if and only if  $q \leq s$

Prove that  $F$  is antisymmetric.

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$(x, y)T(p, q)$  if and only if  $x \leq p$  and  $xy \leq pq$

Prove that  $T$  is antisymmetric.

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A closed interval of the real line can be represented as a pair  $(c, r)$ , where  $c$  is the center of the interval and  $r$  is its radius. Let  $X = \{(c, r) \mid c, r \in \mathbb{R}, r \geq 0\}$  be the set of closed intervals represented this way.

Now, let's define the interval "starts" relation  $\preceq$  on  $X$  as follows

$(c, r) \preceq (d, q)$  if and only if  $c + q = d + r$  and  $c + r \leq d + q$

Prove that  $\preceq$  is transitive.