

Exercise 1.2. Let \sim be an equivalence relation on a set S . We need to show that \mathcal{P}_\sim is a set of non-empty disjoint sets whose union is S . Non-emptiness is easy: since \sim is an equivalence relation, $a \sim a$ for all $a \in S$ and we conclude $a \in [a]_\sim$ by the definition of $[a]_\sim$.

Disjointness takes a bit more work. If $S = \emptyset$, then $\mathcal{P}_\sim = \{\emptyset\}$ is trivially disjoint. Similarly, if $S = \{a\}$, then $\mathcal{P}_\sim = \{[a]_\sim\} = \{\{a\}\}$ is disjoint.

So, we now assume $|S| \geq 2$ and let $r, s \in S$ be distinct. For a contradiction, suppose that there exists $c \in S$ and distinct $[r]_\sim, [s]_\sim \in \mathcal{P}_\sim$ such that $c \in [r]_\sim$ and $c \in [s]_\sim$. Hence, $c \sim r$ and $c \sim s$. By the symmetry and transitivity of \sim , $r \sim s$ and $s \sim r$. But this means that for any $x \in [r]_\sim$ and any $y \in [s]_\sim$, we have $x \sim r$ from which it follows by transitivity that $x \sim s$ and, similarly, $y \sim s$, from which it follows that $y \sim r$. We conclude that $[r]_\sim = [s]_\sim$; by contradiction, $[r]_\sim, [s]_\sim$ must be disjoint.

Finally, suppose there exists $c \in S$ such that $c \notin \mathcal{P}_\sim$. But $[c]_\sim \in \mathcal{P}_\sim$ and $c \in [c]_\sim$ so it must be the case that $\mathcal{P}_\sim \subseteq S$. Now suppose that there exists $c \in \mathcal{P}_\sim$ with $c \notin S$. There then exists a $r \in S$ such that $c \in [r]_\sim$. But

$$[r]_\sim = \{s \in S \mid s \sim r\}$$

so $c \in S$ and $S \subseteq \bigcup_{x \in S} [x]_\sim$. We conclude $S = \bigcup_{x \in S} [x]_\sim = \bigcup_{T \in \mathcal{P}_\sim} T$ as required.

Exercise 1.3. Let $a, b \in S$. Define \sim by

$$a \sim b \iff (\exists T \in \mathcal{P}_\sim) a, b \in T$$

All that's left is to show \sim satisfies the required properties.

- reflexivity: Let $a \in S$. Since the union of the sets of \mathcal{P}_\sim is equal to S , there exists $T \in \mathcal{P}_\sim$ with $a \in T$. Hence, $a \sim a$.
- symmetry: Let $a, b \in S$ and suppose $a \sim b$. Then $(\exists T \in \mathcal{P}_\sim) a, b \in T$ from which we conclude $b \sim a$.
- transitivity: Let $a, b, c \in S$ and suppose $a \sim b, b \sim c$. Then, $(\exists T \in \mathcal{P}_\sim) a, b \in T$ and $(\exists U \in \mathcal{P}_\sim) b, c \in U$. But since \mathcal{P}_\sim consists of disjoint sets, $T = U$ since b is in both of them. Hence, $c \in T$ and we conclude $a \sim c$.

Exercise 1.5. Let $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$. Define $a R b$ by

$$a R b \iff |a - b| \leq 1$$

R is clearly reflexive: for all $a \in \mathbb{N}$, $|a - a| = 0 \leq 1$. R is symmetric since $|x| = |-x|$ for any x . However, R is *not* transitive: let distinct $a, b, c \in \mathbb{N}$ and $a R b$ and $b R c$. Then, $|a - b| = 1$ (since $a \neq b$) and similarly $|b - c| = 1$. Hence, either $a - b = 1$ or $b - a = 1$. In the former case, $b - c = 1$ (since $c \neq b$) from which we conclude that $a - c = 2$ and in the latter case, $c - b = 1$, and we have $c - a = 2$ again. Hence, $|a - c| = 2$ and thus $a R c$ does not hold.

Exercise 1.6. Showing \sim satisfies the required properties:

- reflexivity: For all $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $a - a = 0 \in \mathbb{Z}$.
- symmetry: Let $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$. If $b - a \in \mathbb{Z}$, clearly $-(b - a) = a - b \in \mathbb{Z}$.
- transitivity: Let $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ and suppose $a \sim b$ and $b \sim c$. Then $b - a \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $c - b \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since \mathbb{Z} is closed under addition, $c - a = (c - b) + (b - a) \in \mathbb{Z}$.
 \sim relates $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ if they have the same post-decimal representation.