Problem 1. Prove that the collection of all ordered pairs of the form (1, x) does not form a set. [Hint: Prove by contradiction]

Problem 2. Let *R* be a relation on *A*. Prove the following statements:

- 1. *R* is reflexive if and if $id_A \subseteq R$.
- 2. *R* is symmetric if and only if $R = R^{-1}$.
- 3. *R* is transitive if and only if $R \circ R \subseteq R$.
- 4. *R* is an equivalence relation if and only if *R* is reflexive and $R \circ R^{-1} \subseteq R$.

Problem 3. Let $\Pi \subseteq P(A) \setminus \{\emptyset\}$. Define

$$F_{\Pi} = \{ \langle x, X \rangle \in A \times \Pi \mid x \in X \}$$

prove that $F_{\Pi} : A \to P(A)$ is a function of and only if Π is a partition.

Problem 4. For each of the following relation check whether it is reflexive symmetric or transitive:

- 1. $\{\langle a, b \rangle \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid a + b = 350\}.$
- 2. $\{\langle a, b \rangle \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid |a b| < 1\}.$
- 3. $\{\langle a, b \rangle \in \mathbb{N}^2 \mid a b \equiv 0 \pmod{2}\}$
- 4. $\{\langle X, Y \rangle \in P(\mathbb{R}) \times P(\mathbb{R}) \mid X \cap Y \neq \emptyset\}$

Problem 5. For each of the following equivalence relation find a system of representatives. No proof required here.

1. id_A , where A is a general set.

- 2. $A \times A$, where A is a general set.
- 3. The relation *Res* on \mathbb{R} defined as follows: for $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\langle a, b \rangle \in Res \leftrightarrow b - a \in \mathbb{Z}$$

- 4. $\{\langle X, Y \rangle \in P(\mathbb{R})^2 \mid 3 \notin X \Delta Y\}.$
- 5. $\{\langle \langle x, y \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle \rangle \in (\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R})^2 \mid \min(x, y) = \min(a, b)\}$
- 6. for $X = \{0, 1\}^{\{0, \dots, 10\}}$. define

$$\{\langle f,g\rangle \in X \times X \mid \left| \{n \mid f(n) = 1\} \right| = \left| \{n \mid g(n) = 1\} \right| \}$$

- 7. $\{\langle a, b \rangle \in \mathbb{N}^+ \times \mathbb{N}^+ \mid \exists i \in \mathbb{Z}. \frac{a}{b} = 2^i\}$
- 8. { $\langle x, y \rangle \in (\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\})^2 \mid xy > 0$ }

Additional Problems

Problem 6. Let $f : A \to B$ be a function. Prove that if $X \subseteq A$, then $f \cap X \times B$ is a function and equals $f \upharpoonright X$.

Problem 7. Show that if $f : A \to B$, $g : B \to C$ are functions then $g \circ f$ (the composition of the relations) is a function from A to C and that for every $a \in A$, $g \circ f(a) = g(f(a))$.

Problem 8. Prove that if *f* is one-to-one and onto *B* then f^{-1} (the inverse relation) is a function and moreover that $f^{-1} \circ f = Id_A$ and $f \circ f^{-1} = Id_B$.