

University of Ottawa  
Department of Mathematics and Statistics

MAT 2348:  
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Homework 1 – January 26, 2012

Surname \_\_\_\_\_ First Name \_\_\_\_\_

Student # \_\_\_\_\_

ONLY QUESTION 9 NEEDS A COMPLETE SOLUTION. FOR THE REST OF THE PROBLEMS JUST WRITE DOWN THE ANSWER, WITHOUT JUSTIFICATIONS! For a set  $X$  we denote by  $P(X)$  the collection of all subsets of  $X$ .

1. Find the following sets  $\bigcap_{t \in \mathbf{R}} [\frac{1}{t^2+1}, 3 + (t - 5)^2]$  and  $\bigcup_{t \in \mathbf{R}} [\frac{1}{t^2+1}, 3 + (t - 5)^2]$ . In each case the answer is an interval!

2. Are the following statements true for all sets  $A, X, Y$ ? Answer by YES or NO!
- $A \subseteq X$  and  $A \subseteq Y \Rightarrow A \subseteq X \cap Y$
  - $A \subseteq X \cup Y \Rightarrow$  either  $A \subseteq X$  or  $A \subseteq Y$
  - $X \cap Y \subseteq A \Rightarrow$  either  $X \subseteq A$  or  $Y \subseteq A$
  - $A \setminus (X \cup Y) \subseteq A \setminus Y$
  - $A \Delta (X \cup Y) = (A \Delta X) \cup (A \Delta Y)$
3. Let  $f : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$  be the function given by  $f(x) =$  the smallest integer  $n \in \mathbf{Z}$  such that  $3x < n$ . So,  $f(\frac{-4}{5}) = -2$ . Which of the following statements are true?
- $f$  is injective, but not bijective
  - $f$  is onto, but not bijective
  - $f$  is bijective
  - $f$  is not 1 – 1 and  $f$  is not onto
  - $f$  is bijective, but it is not onto
4. Consider the function in exercise 3.
- Find  $f([-1, 1])$
  - Find  $f^{-1}(\{2, 3, 4\})$
5. Consider the function in exercise 3. Let  $g : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  be the function given by  $g(n) = \frac{n}{3}$  for all  $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ .
- Find the domain and codomain of  $f \circ g$
  - For every  $x$  in the domain of  $f \circ g$  find a formula for  $f \circ g(x)$
6. Let  $\mathbf{N} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$  and let  $f : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow P(\mathbf{N})$  be the function given by  $f(n) = \{x \in \mathbf{N} \mid x < n\}$  for all  $n \in \mathbf{N}$ . Which of the following statements are true?
- $f$  is injective, but not bijective
  - $f$  is onto, but not bijective
  - $f$  is bijective
  - $f$  is not 1 – 1 and  $f$  is not onto
  - $f$  is bijective, but it is not onto

7. Below you will find 7 tentatives to define a function. In each case indicate if one can or not define a function. Answer by YES or NO. We denote by  $B^A$  the set of functions defined on  $A$  with values on  $B$ .

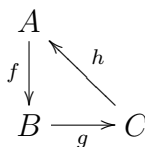
- (a)  $f : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ ,  $f(n) =$  the number  $y \in \mathbf{R}$  such that  $y^2 + ny - 1 = 0$
- (b)  $f : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ ,  $f(n) =$  the smallest number  $y \in \mathbf{R}$  such that  $y^2 + ny - 1 = 0$
- (c)  $f : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ ,  $f(n) =$  the smallest number  $y \in \mathbf{R}$  such that  $y^2 + ny - 1 = 0$
- (d)  $f : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ ,  $f(n) =$  the largest number  $y \in \mathbf{R}$  such that  $y^2 + ny - 1 < 0$
- (e)  $f : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ ,  $f(n) =$  the number  $y \in \mathbf{R}$  such that  $(n - 1)y = n + 1$
- (f)  $\Phi : \mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{N}} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ ,  $\Phi(f) = f(3)$
- (g)  $\Phi : \mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{N}} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$ ,  $\Phi(f) = f(3)$

8. Consider the functions  $f : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow P(\mathbf{N})$  given by  $f(n) = \{x \in \mathbf{N} | x < n\}$  for all  $n \in \mathbf{N}$  and  $g : P(\mathbf{N}) \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$  given by  $g(A) = |A|$  if  $A$  is finite and  $g(A) = 0$  if  $A$  is not finite, for any subset  $A$  of  $\mathbf{N}$ .

Indicate which of the following statements are true.

- (a)  $g \circ f = 1_{\mathbf{N}}$  and  $f \circ g = 1_{P(\mathbf{N})}$
- (b)  $f \circ g = 1_{\mathbf{N}}$  and  $g \circ f = 1_{P(\mathbf{N})}$
- (c)  $g \circ f = 1_{\mathbf{N}}$  and  $f \circ g$  is not injective and  $g$  is surjective
- (d)  $f \circ g \circ f$  is injective and  $g \circ f \circ g$  is not onto
- (e)  $f \circ g \circ f$  is not injective and  $g \circ f \circ g$  is onto

9. Let  $A, B, C$  be sets and  $f, g, h$  be functions as in the following diagram :



Assume that the following 3 functions  $h \circ g \circ f : A \rightarrow A$ ,  $f \circ h \circ g : B \rightarrow B$ ,  $g \circ f \circ h : C \rightarrow C$  are bijective. Show that  $f, g, h$  are bijective. Hint: Think about the associativity of composition, think about exercise (and its proof done in class) 8 on page 288.

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More space for exercise 9