

Math 103 Homework Set # 3¹

Due on March 28, 2006, at 12:30

- 1) Let $R : A \rightarrow B$ be a relation. The inverse (relation) R^{-1} is defined by

$$R^{-1} := \{(b, a) \in B \times A \mid (a, b) \in R\}.$$

Prove that

1.1) $Dom(R^{-1}) = Im(R)$;

1.2) $Im(R^{-1}) = Dom(R)$;

1.3) $(R^{-1})^{-1} = R$.

where Dom and Im denote the domain and image of the corresponding relation.

- 2) Let $R_1 : A \rightarrow B$, $R_2 : B \rightarrow C$ be two relations. The composite relation $R_2 \circ R_1 : A \rightarrow C$ is defined by

$$R_2 \circ R_1 := \{(a, c) \in A \times C \mid \exists b \in B \ni (a, b) \in R_1 \wedge (b, c) \in R_2\}.$$

Prove that $(R_2 \circ R_1)^{-1} = R_1^{-1} \circ R_2^{-1}$.

- 3) Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ be a function and $R : A \rightarrow A$ be the relation defined by

$$R = \{(x, y) \in A^2 \mid f(x) = f(y)\}.$$

Show that R is an equivalence relation.

- 4) Let $R : A \rightarrow A$ be an equivalence relation. Denote the set of the equivalence classes of R by A/R and let $g : A \rightarrow A/R$ be defined by $g(a) = \bar{a}$, where \bar{a} denotes the equivalence class of $a \in A$.

4.1) Prove that g is a function.

4.2) Prove that R can be expressed in the form

$$R = \{(x, y) \in A^2 \mid f(x) = f(y)\}.$$

- 5) Let $R : A \rightarrow A$ and $S : B \rightarrow B$ be partial ordering relations. Let $T : A \times B \rightarrow A \times B$ be the relation defined by

$$\forall a_1, a_2 \in A, \forall b_1, b_2 \in B, \quad T = \{((a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_2)) \mid (a_1, a_2) \in R \wedge [(a_1 = a_2) \Rightarrow (b_1, b_2) \in S]\}.$$

5.1) Prove that T is a partial ordering on $A \times B$.

5.2) Let $A = B = \mathbb{R}$ and R and S be the ordinary ordering of numbers. Is the relation T a total ordering on \mathbb{R}^2 ? Why?

- 6) Let \preceq be the relation on \mathbb{R}^2 defined by

$$\forall (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2, \quad (x_1, y_1) \preceq (x_2, y_2) \Leftrightarrow x_1^2 + y_1^2 \leq x_2^2 + y_2^2,$$

where \leq is the ordinary ordering of real numbers.

6.1) Is \preceq a partial ordering? Why?

6.2) Is \preceq a total ordering? Why?

¹Each problem will be graded out of 20 points.