

# Worksheet 5: February 5 (Solutions)

## 1 Sets, part 2

1. Determine the truth value of the following statements. Give a brief proof for each.

(a)  $\forall A : A \cap \overline{A} = \emptyset$

True. No element can be in both  $A$  and  $\overline{A}$ .

(b)  $\forall A : A \cup \overline{A} = U$

True. Every element is in either  $A$  or  $\overline{A}$ .

(c)  $\forall A \forall B : A \setminus B = A \cap \overline{B}$

True. Definition of the  $\setminus$  operation.

(d)  $\forall A \forall B : (A \setminus B) \cup (A \setminus \overline{B}) = A$

True. Every element of  $A$  is either not in  $B$  or not in  $\overline{B}$ .

(e)  $\forall A \forall B : (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) \cup (A \cap B) = A \cup B$

True. Try drawing a Venn diagram.

2. What is the power set of  $A = \{2, 3, 5\}$ ?

$$\{\emptyset, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{5\}, \{2, 3\}, \{2, 5\}, \{3, 5\}, \{2, 3, 5\}\}$$

## 2 Functions

3. Determine which of the following functions are *injective* (one-to-one), *surjective* (onto), or *bijective*.

(a)  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^3$

Bijjective.

(b)  $f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, f(x) = x^3$

Injective.

(c)  $f : \{0, 1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, f(x) = 5$

Neither.

(d)  $f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, 3\}, f(x) = (\text{the remainder of } x \text{ divided by } 4)$

Surjective.

(e)  $f : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, f(x, y) = x + iy$

Bijjective.

4. Let  $f : A \rightarrow B$  and  $g : B \rightarrow C$ . What can you say about the injectivity and surjectivity of  $g \circ f$ , given that...

- (a) ... $f$  is injective and  $g$  is injective?  
 $g \circ f$  is injective.
- (b) ... $f$  is injective and  $g$  is surjective?  
Nothing.
- (c) ... $f$  is surjective and  $g$  is injective?  
Nothing.
- (d) ... $f$  is surjective and  $g$  is surjective?  
 $g \circ f$  is surjective.
- (e) ... $f$  is bijective and  $g$  is injective?  
 $g \circ f$  is injective.
- (f) ... $f$  is surjective and  $g$  is bijective?  
 $g \circ f$  is surjective.
- (g) ... $f$  is bijective and  $g$  is bijective?  
 $g \circ f$  is bijective.