Lassonde School of Engineering

Dept. of EECS Professor G. Tourlakis EECS 1028 M. Problem Set No1 Posted: Jan. 12, 2020

Due: Jan. 24, 2020; by 4:00pm, in the course assignment box.

The homework **must** be each individual's <u>own work</u>. While consultations with the <u>instructor</u>, tutor, and <u>among students</u>, are part of the <u>learning</u> <u>process</u> and are encouraged, **nevertheless**, at the end of all this consultation each student will have to produce an <u>individual report</u> rather than a *copy* (full or partial) of somebody else's report.

The concept of "late assignments" does not exist in this course, as you recall.

1. True or False and Why.

- (a) (2 MARKS) $\{\{1\}, \{2\}\} = \{1, 2\}$
- (b) (2 MARKS) $\{1, 1, 42\} = \{42, 42, 1\}$
- (c) (2 MARKS) $\{\emptyset\} = \emptyset$
- (d) (2 MARKS) $\emptyset \subseteq \{\emptyset\}$
- (e) (2 MARKS) $\emptyset \subsetneq \emptyset$
- (f) (2 MARKS) $\emptyset \in \emptyset$
- **2.** (3 MARKS) Can you find a set A that satisfies $A = \{A\}$? Why exactly?
- **3.** (5 MARKS) Prove that if, for two sets A and B, we have $2^A = 2^B$, then we also have A = B.

Hint. Argue at the "elements level". That is, to establish A = B prove for the arbitrary element/member x that we have $x \in A \equiv x \in B$.

Page 1

G. Tourlakis

 $\langle \boldsymbol{z} \rangle$

Of course, you will prove the latter by proving *each* of $x \in A \to x \in B$ —"let $x \in A$. I will prove now $x \in B$. Etc."— and $x \in B \to x \in A$, as we talked about in class and posted notes.

Of course at some point you must *use* the given: $2^A = 2^B$

4. (5 MARKS) For any sets A, B, C, prove that $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$.

Hint. Argue at the "elements level".

5. (5 MARKS) Prove that, for any sets A and B, it is true that $A \subseteq B$ iff $A \cup B = B$.

Hint. There are two directions! lhs of iff implies rhs, and rhs of iff implies lhs.

- **6.** Let S be a set.
 - (a) (3 MARKS) Is $T = \{x \in S : x \notin x\}$ a set?
 - (b) (3 MARKS) Can you express T very simply in terms of S? This is not a yes/no question. Either say "I do not know" or provide with reason such a very simple expression that connects T and S.
- 7. Use notation by explicitly listing all the members of each rhs {???} to complete the following incomplete equalities:
 - (a) (2 MARKS) $2^{\emptyset} = \{???\}$
 - (b) (2 MARKS) $2^{\{\emptyset\}} = \{???\}$
 - (c) (2 MARKS) $2^{2^{\{\emptyset\}}} = \{???\}$
 - (d) (2 MARKS) $2^{2^{2^{\{\emptyset\}}}} = \{???\}$