

Instructions: Legibly complete each of the following exercises; +1 bonus point if written in L^AT_EX.

1. Consider the properties “reflexive”, “symmetric”, “antisymmetric”, and “transitive”. For each part below either
- i. give a relation R on a set A having precisely these properties and none others from the list, or
 - ii. prove no such relation exists.

You may give your answer in pairs notation, matrix notation, or digraph notation.¹

- (a) none of the above properties.
 - (b) reflexive
 - (c) symmetric
 - (d) reflexive and symmetric
 - (e) antisymmetric
 - (f) reflexive and antisymmetric
 - (g) symmetric and antisymmetric
 - (h) reflexive, symmetric, and antisymmetric
 - (i) transitive
 - (j) reflexive and transitive
 - (k) symmetric and transitive
 - (l) reflexive, symmetric, and transitive
 - (m) antisymmetric and transitive
 - (n) reflexive, antisymmetric, and transitive
 - (o) symmetric, antisymmetric, and transitive
 - (p) reflexive, symmetric, antisymmetric, and transitive
2. Let R be a relation on a set A .
- (a) Prove that R is reflexive if and only if it contains the relation id_A .
 - (b) Prove that R is symmetric if and only if it contains the relation R^{-1} .
 - (c) Prove that R is transitive if and only if it contains the relation $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} R^n$.
3. Give examples of functions (as a set) which are...
- (a) both injective and surjective.
 - (b) injective but not surjective.
 - (c) surjective but not injective.
 - (d) neither injective nor surjective.
4. Let $f: A \rightarrow B$ be a function and let \equiv be an equivalence relation on B . Prove that the relation on A given by $x \sim y$ when $f(x) \equiv f(y)$ is an equivalence relation on A .
5. Let \sim be an equivalence relation on set A ; the equivalence class of $a \in A$ is $[a] := \{x \in A : x \sim a\}$. Prove that the set of equivalence classes forms a partition of A (i.e. they form a weak partition of A with no empty part).

¹Beware of vacuous truth when approaching this problem... I think it's easiest to draw pictures of relations for this problem.