

Math 103: Midterm Exam # 2

Spring 2007

- Write your name and Student ID number in the space provided below and sign.

Name, Last Name:	
ID Number:	
Signature:	

- You have 90 minutes.
- You may use any statement which has been proven in class, except for the cases where you are asked to reproduce the proof of that statement.
- You may ask any question about the exam within the first 10 minutes. After this time for any question you may want to ask 5 points will be deduced from your grade (You may or may not get an answer to your question(s).)
- (Optional) Grade your own work out of 100. Record your estimated grade here:

Estimated Grade:	
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If your expected grade and actual grade will turn out to differ by 9 points or less, you will be given the highest of the two.

To be filled by the grader:

Actual Grade:	
Adjusted Grade:	

Problem 1. Give the statement of

1.a) Zorn's Lemma (5 points)

1.b) Well-ordering Axiom. (5 points)

Problem 2. Let $R \subseteq \mathbb{N}^2 \times \mathbb{N}^2$ be defined by $R = \{((a, b), (c, d)) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \times \mathbb{N}^2 \mid a + d = b + c\}$.

Prove that R is an equivalence relation. (15 points)

Note: You may use all the arithmetic properties of \mathbb{N} without proving them.

Problem 3. Let A, B, C be nonempty sets, $R \subseteq A \times B$ and $S \subseteq B \times C$ be relations.

3.a) Prove that $\text{Dom}(S \circ R) = R^{-1}(\text{Dom}(S))$. (15 points)

3.b) Prove that $\text{Ran}(S \circ R) = S(\text{Ran}(R))$. (10 points)

Problem 4. Let (A, \preceq) be a poset and $B \subseteq A$.

4.a) Give the definition of the supremum of B in A . (5 points)

4.b) Prove that the supremum of B in A is unique. (10 points)

Problem 5. Let A, B be nonempty sets, $f : A \rightarrow B$ be a function, and $\{C_\gamma\}_{\gamma \in G}$ be a collection of subsets of B that are labelled by the element of an indexing set G . Prove that

$$\bigcap_{\gamma \in G} f^{-1}(C_\gamma) \subseteq f^{-1}\left(\bigcap_{\gamma \in G} C_\gamma\right). \quad (15 \text{ points})$$

Problem 6. Let \mathbb{N} denote the set of natural numbers and $\mathbb{Z}^+ := \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \neq 0\}$.

6.a) Prove that \mathbb{N} is equivalent to \mathbb{Z}^+ . (15 points)

6.b) Use 5.a to show that \mathbb{N} is not a finite set. (5 points)