

CSci 1302 Assignment 11
Due Wedn., December 3rd, 2003

Notations: \emptyset stands for the empty set, \mathbb{N} is the set of natural numbers $(1, 2, 3, \dots)$.
 $\mathbb{P}X$ stands for the power set of X .

Problem 1 (6 points). For each of the relations below:

- Write at least 5 elements that belong to the relation. If the relation has fewer than 5 elements, then write all of them.
- Find $\text{dom}(R)$.
- Find $\text{ran}(R)$.

The relations for the problem are as follows (all are considered on $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$):

1. $R = \{(n, m) \mid n = m^2\}$
2. $R = \{(n, m) \mid n \text{ is divisible by } m, m \neq 1, m \neq n\}$
3. $R = \{(n, m) \mid n^2 + m^2 = 3\}$
4. $R = \{(n, m) \mid n^2 + m^2 = 5\}$

Problem 2 (6 points). Given a set $A = \{a, b, c, e, f\}$, a set $B = \{w, x, y, z\}$, and the relations

$$S_1 = \{(a, x), (b, x), (c, y), (c, z), (f, z)\},$$
$$S_2 = \{(a, y), (b, x), (c, y), (c, w), (e, z), (e, x)\}$$

do the following:

1. draw a graph of each of S_1, S_2 ,
2. for each of S_1, S_2 find domain, range, and the inverse relation (S_1^{-1} and S_2^{-1} , respectively),
3. find $S_1 \cap S_2$ and $S_1 \cup S_2$.

Problem 3 (3 points). Consider the following pair of relations:

- $R: \text{Student} \times \text{Courses}$ stands for “the student takes the course”
 $R = \{ (\text{Ann Smith}, \text{CS102}), (\text{Ann Smith}, \text{French101}), (\text{Brian Johnson}, \text{Math101}), (\text{Brian Johnson}, \text{French101}), (\text{Carol Brown}, \text{Math101}), (\text{Carol Brown}, \text{Chem200}), (\text{Daniel Scott}, \text{CS102}), (\text{Daniel Scott}, \text{Chem200}) \}$
- $S: \text{Courses} \times \text{Rooms}$ stands for “the course meets in the room”. A course that has a lab may meet in two rooms: the classroom and the lab.
 $S = \{ (\text{Math101}, \text{Science200}), (\text{CS102}, \text{Science200}), (\text{CS102}, \text{Lab1}), (\text{Chem200}, \text{Science300}), (\text{Chem200}, \text{Lab2}), (\text{French101}, \text{Lang100}) \}$.

1. Draw the graphs of both relations in such a way that makes it easy to compute their composition (see Figure 14.1 on p. 213 for an example).
2. Compute composition $R;S$.
3. What is the meaning of the composition?

Problem 4 (10 points). You are given three sets $A = \{a, b, c\}$, $B = \{1, 2, 3\}$, and $C = \{red, white, blue\}$ and three relations:

- $R : A \times C = \{(a, red), (b, blue), (a, white)\}$,
- $S : B \times C = \{(1, blue), (3, red)\}$,
- $T : A \times A = \{(a, a), (b, c), (c, b)\}$

For each of the following operations on relations please state whether the operation makes sense. If it makes sense, then compute the result. If it doesn't, then explain why.

1. $R;S$
2. $T;R$
3. $R;T$
4. $R^\sim;T$
5. $R^\sim;T^\sim$
6. $R;S^\sim$
7. $T;T^\sim;R$
8. R^2
9. T^2
10. T^0