

**Question 1: (9 marks)**

Let  $A := \{-2, -1, 1, 2\}$  and  $B := \{-1, 0, 2, 3\}$  be two sets.

Let  $R$  be the relation from the set  $A$  to the set  $B$  defined as follows:

for  $a \in A$  and  $b \in B$ ,  $[(aRb) \Leftrightarrow (2|(a^2 + b^2))]$ .

Let  $S$  be the relations from  $B$  to  $A$  defined by  $S := \{(-1, -1), (0, 1), (2, -2), (2, 1), (3, -2)\}$ .

1. List all the ordered pairs in the relation  $R$ . **(2 marks)**
2. Represent the relation  $R$  with a matrix. **(1 marks)**
3. Find the relations  $S^{-1} \cup R$  and  $R - S^{-1}$ . **(2 marks)**
4. Find the relations  $S \circ R$  and  $R \circ S$ . **(3 marks)**
5. Draw the digraph of the relation  $S \circ R$ . **(1 marks)**

**Question 2: (7 marks)**

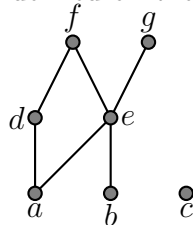
1. Let  $E$  be the relation on the set  $\mathbb{R}$  (real numbers) defined by:

for  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $(xEy) \Leftrightarrow (\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}) \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

(a) Prove that the relation  $E$  is an equivalence relation on  $\mathbb{R}$ . **(3 marks)**

(b) Show that  $\left[\frac{1}{4}\right] \neq \left[\frac{1}{9}\right]$ . **(1 marks)**

2. Let  $P$  be the partial ordering relation defined on the set  $C := \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g\}$  represented by the following Hasse diagram:



- (a) List all the ordered pairs in the relation  $P$ . **(2 marks)**
- (b) Is  $P$  a total ordering? **(1 marks)**

**Question 3: (9 marks)**

1. Consider the function  $F$  from the set  $X := \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$  to  $Y := \{a, b, c, d\}$ , defined by:  $f(0) = f(1) = c$ ,  $f(2) = b$  and  $f(3) = f(4) = d$ .

(a) Find the image of each of the sets  $\{0, 1\}$  and  $\{2, 3, 4\}$ . **(1 marks)**

(b) Find the inverse image of each of the sets  $\{c, b\}$  and  $\{d\}$ . **(1 marks)**

(c) Determine whether  $f$  is one-to-one, or it is onto  $Y$ . (Justify your answer). **(2 marks)**

2. Let  $g$  and  $h$  be two functions from  $\mathbb{R}$  to  $\mathbb{R}$ , defined by  $g(x) = 3x - 5$  and  $h(x) = x^2 - 2$ .

(a) Show that  $g$  is a one to one correspondence and find  $g^{-1}(y)$ , for all  $y \in \mathbb{R}$ . **(2+1 marks)**

(b) Find  $h \circ g$  and  $g \circ h$ . **(2 marks)**