

MATH1050 Answers to Examples: Relations.

1. —
2. (a) —
(b) —
(c) Yes.
3. (a) —
(b) —
(c) Yes.
4. —
5. —
6. (a) Yes.
(b) No. (*Reason.* T is not anti-symmetric.)
7. (a) —
(b) Yes.
8. —
9. —
10. —
11. (a) Define $A = \{0, 1, 2\}$, $G = \{(0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 2), (0, 1), (1, 0), (0, 2), (2, 0)\}$, and $R = (A, A, G)$.
 R is reflexive, symmetric but not transitive.
(b) Define $A = \{0, 1, 2\}$, $G = \{(0, 0), (1, 1), (2, 2), (0, 1), (1, 2), (0, 2)\}$, and $R = (A, A, G)$.
 R is reflexive, transitive but not symmetric.
(c) Define $A = \{0, 1\}$, $G = \{(0, 0)\}$, and $R = (A, A, G)$.
 R is symmetric, transitive but not reflexive.
12. —
13. —
14. —
15. —
16. (a) —
(b) —
(c) —
(d) $[1] = \{\eta \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re}(\eta) = 1\}$.
 $[0] = [i] = \{\eta \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re}(\eta) = 0\}$.
17. —
18. —
19. —
20. (a) No. (*Idea.* Some element of \mathbb{Z}_{10} , namely, $[0]_{10}$, is ‘assigned’ by f to two or more elements of \mathbb{Z} , say, 0 and 10.)
(b) No. (*Idea.* Some element of \mathbb{Z}_{10} , namely, $[0]_{10}$, is ‘assigned’ by f to two or more elements of \mathbb{Z}_{100} , say, $[0]_{100}$ and $[10]_{100}$.)
(c) Yes.
(d) Yes.
(e) Yes.

(f) Yes.

(g) No. (*Idea.* Some element of \mathbb{Z}_{10} , namely, $[1]_{10}$, fails to be 'assigned' by f to any element of \mathbb{Z}_{10} .)

21. —

22. —

23. —