# M ET U <br> Department of Mathematics 

| Group | Fundamentals of Mathematics Midterm 2 |  |  | List No. |
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| Code $\quad:$ Math 111  <br> Acad. Year : 2013  <br> Semester $:$ Fall  <br> Instructor $:$ G.Ercan, S.Finashin <br> M.Kuzucuoğlu, Ö.Küçüksakallı.  <br> Date : December 19, 2013 <br> Time $: 17: 40$ <br> Duration : 100 minutes |  | Last Name :  <br> Name : Student No. : <br> Department : Section : <br> Signature :  |  |  |
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|  |  | 6 QUESTIONS ON 4 PAGES 60 TOTAL POINTS |  |  |
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| ${ }^{2}$ | $7^{4}{ }^{5}{ }^{6}$ |  |  |  |

1. (12pts) Let $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ be the function defined by $f(x)=2 x+3$. Define a relation $R$ on $\mathbb{Z}$ by $x R y$ if and only if $f(x) \equiv f(y)(\bmod 5)$ for any $x, y$ in $\mathbb{Z}$.
(a) Prove that $R$ is an equivalence relation on $\mathbb{Z}$.
(b) Describe the R-equivalence class [0] explicitly.
2. (10pts) (a) Define the function $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ by $f(x)=7 x-2$. Determine whether $f$ is injective, surjective and bijective.
(b) Define the function $g: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ by $g(x)=7 x-2$. Determine whether $g$ is injective, surjective and bijective.
3. (10pts) Prove that a function $f: A \rightarrow B$ has a left inverse if and only if $f$ is injective.
4. (6pts) Give an example of subsets $A, B$ and $C$ of $\mathbb{Z}$ such that $A-(B-C) \neq(A-B)-C$.
5. (10pts) Prove that if $A, B$ and $C$ are sets, then $A \times(B-C)=(A \times B)-(A \times C)$.
6. (12pts) Consider the poset $(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Z}), \subseteq)$ and let $A=\{\{4\},\{1,2\},\{2,3\},\{3,4\},\{1,3,4\}\}$.
(a) Draw a Hasse diagram for the poset $(A, \subseteq)$.
(b) List all maximal elements of $(A, \subseteq)$.
(c) List all minimal elements of $(A, \subseteq)$.
(d) Are there the greatest and the least elements in $(A, \subseteq)$.
(e) Find the least upper bound and the greatest lower bound for $A$ in the $\operatorname{poset}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Z}), \subseteq)$, if any.
