## Mathematical Reasoning - Exam 3 <br> MAT 312, Fall 2020 - D. Ivanšić

Name:
Show all your work!

1. (14pts) Let $A, B$ and $C$ be subsets of some universal set $U$.
a) Use Venn diagrams to draw the following subsets (shade).
b) Among the four sets, two are equal. Use set algebra to show they are equal.
$(A \cup B \cup C)-A$
$B \cap(A \cup C)$
$A \cap(B-C)$
$(B-A) \cup(C-A)$
2. (12pts) Let $U$ be the set of real numbers. Consider the intervals of real numbers $A=[7, \infty), B=(7,9), C=[4,7]$ and write the following subsets using intervals.
$A \cap C=$
$A \cup C=$
$A^{c}=$
$A-B=$
$(B \cup C)-A=$
$\left(C \cup B^{c}\right) \cap A=$
3. (14pts) Let $A=\{k \in \mathbf{Z} \mid k \equiv 1(\bmod 3)\}$ and $B=\{k \in \mathbf{Z} \mid k \equiv-1(\bmod 3)\}$.
a) Is $A \subseteq B$ ? Prove or disprove.
b) Is $A \cap B=\emptyset$ ? Prove or disprove.
c) Is $A \cup B=\mathbf{Z}$ ? Prove or disprove.
4. (16pts) Let $\mathbf{Z}_{5}=\{0,1,2,3,4\}$, and let $f: \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_{5}, f(x)=x^{2}+2 x(\bmod 5)$.
a) Write the table of values of $f$ for $x=0,1,2,3,4$.
b) Is $f$ injective? Justify.
c) Is $f$ surjective? Justify.
d) Note the domain is $\mathbf{Z}$ ( not $\mathbf{Z}_{5}$ ). Determine the set of preimages of 4. List at least three elements of this set and describe the set. The table from a) tells you everything you need to know.
5. (12pts) Let $f, g: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}, f(x)=\sqrt{x^{2}}, g(x)=x$.
a) The formulas for $f$ and $g$ are different. Are the functions $f$ and $g$ equal?
b) What is the set of preimages of 3 under $f$ ?
c) If $f$ and $g$ are not equal, can you alter the domain or codomain so they are?
6. (10pts) Let $f(x)=\frac{3 x}{x-2}$ and assume the codomain is $\mathbf{R}$.
a) What subset of real numbers is the natural domain for this function?
b) What is the range of this function? Justify your answer.
7. (10pts) Draw arrow diagrams between two copies of $\mathbf{Z}$ below that illustrate a function $f: \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$ that is:
a) neither a surjection, nor an injection
b) a bijection that is not the identity
$\ldots-3-2-1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \ldots$
$\ldots-3-2 \quad-1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \ldots$
$\ldots-3-2-1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \ldots \quad \ldots-3-2-1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \ldots$
8. (12pts) Let $A, B$ be subsets of a universal set $U$. Prove that $A=B$ if and only if $A \cup B=A \cap B$.

Bonus. (10pts) Let $f:[3, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}, f(x)=x^{2}-6 x+8$. The graph of $f$ easily shows that $f$ is injective. Prove injectivity algebraically. (Hint: difference of squares.)

