

PROBLEM SET #1

Problem 1. Let A and B be sets. Prove the following

- (1) a map $f : A \rightarrow B$ is injective if and only if it has a left inverse
- (2) a map $f : A \rightarrow B$ is surjective if and only if it has a right inverse
- (3) if A and B are finite sets of the same cardinality, a map $f : A \rightarrow B$ is bijective if and only if it is injective.

Problem 2. Given an example of

- (1) a map $f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ which is injective but not surjective
- (2) a map $f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ which is surjective but not injective
- (3) a bijection $f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ which is not the identity map.

Problem 3. Let A be a set, and let $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ be a partition of A (here I is some indexing set). Prove that there is an equivalence relation \sim on A whose equivalence classes are precisely the sets A_i for $i \in I$. Note: for this exercise you should be explicit about checking the three conditions for \sim to be an equivalence relation.

Problem 4. How many partitions are there of the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$?

Problem 5. Let \mathbb{Z} denote the set of integers and let \mathbb{Q} denote the set of rational numbers. Does there exist a bijection $f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$? You should explicitly justify your answer.

Problem 6. Write out the complete multiplication table for S_3 , the symmetric group on three elements. Note: it should be a 6×6 table. You may name the elements of S_3 however you'd like, as long as your naming scheme is clearly explained.

Problem 7. Write out the multiplication table for a group of order three. Explicitly verify that the three axioms of a group are satisfied.

Problem 8. Prove that every group of order three is abelian.

Problem 9. Write out the multiplication table for a group of order five, with the elements are written as a, b, c, d, e . Is your group abelian? (You do not need to prove that the group axioms are satisfied.)