

**Math 8, Summer 2012**  
**Exam 1**

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Perm No.** \_\_\_\_\_

Short Ans.	
1	
2	
3	
Total	

Directions:

1. Each problem is graded out of 4 points.
2. Each short answer question is worth 1 point.
3. You're only allowed a writing instrument and your wits.
4. Proofs should be clean, to the point, and written in proper English sentences.

## Short Answer

1. Given sets  $A$  and  $B$ , give a precise definition of  $A \subseteq B$ .
2. Let  $f : A \rightarrow B$  be a function and  $S \subseteq B$ . Give a precise definition of  $f^{-1}(S)$ .
3. A sequence of continuous functions  $f_1, f_2, f_3 \dots$ , each mapping from  $[0, 1]$  into  $\mathbb{R}$ , is said to *converge uniformly* if and only if:

For every  $\epsilon > 0$  there exists  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  so that for all integers  $n, m \geq N$  and  $x \in [0, 1]$  we have  $|f_n(x) - f_m(x)| < \epsilon$ .

Give a precise statement of what it means for such a sequence not to converge uniformly.

4. Precisely define what it means for the function  $f : A \rightarrow B$  to be surjective.

5. Given a collection of sets  $\{A_i : i \in I\}$ , precisely define  $\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$ .

6. Which of these is not bijective?

- (a) The identity map  $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$
- (b) A  $90^\circ$  rotation of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  about the origin
- (c) A translation of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  by 3 units along an axis
- (d) The inclusion map  $\mathbb{N} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z}$
- (e) None of the above

7. Given sets  $A$  and  $B$ , precisely define  $A \times B$ .

8. Give a precise definition of what it means for a real number  $x$  to be rational.

## Problems

1. Let  $a$  and  $b$  be integers. Prove that  $a + b$  is even if and only if  $a^2 + b^2$  is even.  
Hint: There is a nice proof using  $(a + b)^2$ .

2. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be sets with  $\mathcal{P}(A) \cup \mathcal{P}(B) = \mathcal{P}(A \cup B)$ . Prove that either  $A \subseteq B$  or  $B \subseteq A$ .

3. Suppose that  $f : A \rightarrow B$  is an injective function and  $S \subseteq A$ . Prove that

$$f(A - S) = f(A) - f(S).$$