## Exam I Study Questions

1. 

Use induction to show that every postage of $8 \varnothing$ or more can be made up by selecting suitable numbers of $3 \phi$ and $5 \phi$ stamps.
2.

True or false - for all sets X and Y the following set identities are valid $(\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{S})$ denotes the power set of a set S ). If the identity is valid for all sets, provide a proof; if the identity is not valid for all sets, provide specific sets for which it fails.
(a) $\square \mathrm{X} \square \square \mathrm{Y}=\square(\mathrm{X} \square \mathrm{Y})$
(b) $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X} \square \mathrm{Y})=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X}) \square \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{Y})$
3.

Consider the relation $R$ on pairs of natural numbers defined by ( $\mathrm{m}, \mathrm{n}$ ) $\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{q})$ if and only if $\mathrm{m}+\mathrm{n}=\mathrm{p}+\mathrm{q}$.
(a) show that R is an equivalence relation over N ,
(b) determine the equivalence classes of $(0,0)$ and $(1,3)$.
4.

Provide an example of functions f,g: N $\square$ N which have the property that $\operatorname{f\circ g} \neq \mathrm{g} \circ \mathrm{f}$.

