

The *power set*  $\mathcal{P}(S)$  of a set  $S$  is the set consisting of all subsets of  $S$ .

1a. What is  $\mathcal{P}(\{1, 2\})$ ?

1b. How many elements are in  $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(\{1, 2\}))$ ? Justify your answer.

2a. Draw a diagram illustrating the set  $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ .

2b. Draw a diagram illustrating the set  $\{1, 2, 3, 4\} \times I \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ .

2c. Draw a diagram illustrating the set  $I \times \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ .

2d. Let  $S^1 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  be the unit circle, i.e., the set of all points of distance 1 from the origin in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Draw a diagram illustrating the set  $S^1 \times I \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ . What shape is  $S^1 \times I$ ?

If  $S$  is a finite set with  $n$  elements,

3a. how many elements does  $\mathcal{P}(S^2)$  have?

3b. how many elements does  $(\mathcal{P}(S))^2$  have?

For each function, give its image, and say whether the function is an injection, surjection, or bijection. If the function is a bijection, also give its inverse.

4a.  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^3$

4b.  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, f(x) = (x, x^3)$  [NOTE: For this subproblem, there's not a slick way to write the image; just give  $\text{im}(f)$  in the obvious way using the curly bracket notation.]

4c.  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^4$

4d.  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty), f(x) = x^4$

4e.  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [-1, 1], f(x) = \cos x$

5. Let  $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be given by  $f(x, y) = x + y$ . For  $S$  the square

$$S = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid -1 \leq x, y \leq 1, \}$$

describe  $f(S)$  as an interval.

6a. Give a bijection  $f : (0, 1] \rightarrow [1, \infty)$ . What is the inverse of  $f$ ?

6b. Give a bijection  $\mathbb{N} \cup \{a, b\} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ .

6c. [Bonus, won't be graded] Building on your solution to 5b., describe a bijection  $g : (0, 1) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ .

(Hint: there is a bijection from the set  $\{\frac{1}{2^n} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 1\}$  to  $\mathbb{N}$ .)