## Practice Midterm Test 1

January 30, 2023

All numbered exercises are from the textbook *Real Analysis, Foundations and Functions of One Variable*, by Laczkovich and Sos.

- **0.** Practice problems from Problem Sets 1 and 2.
- **1.** Let  $X = \{f : [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}\}$  be the set of all real-valued functions on the closed interval [0,1]. Define a relation R on X by setting

$$fRg \Leftrightarrow f(1) = g(1)$$
.

- (a) Prove that R is an equivalence relation on X.
- (b) For a function  $f \in X$ , let  $[f]_R$  denote the equivalence class of f with respect to R. Find the cardinality of the set  $\{[f]_R : f \in X\}$  of all equivalence classes modulo R. Justify your answer.
- **2.** Prove that the Cartesian product  $\mathbb{Q} \times (\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q})$  is uncountable.
- **3.** Let X, Y be sets. Prove that  $|X| \leq |Y|$  if and only if  $|\mathcal{P}(X)| \leq |\mathcal{P}(Y)|$ .
- 4. Show that the following pairs of sets  $X, Y \subset \mathbb{R}$  are equinumerous by finding a specific bijection between the sets in each pair.
  - (a) X = [1, 2) and Y = (1, 2).
  - (b) X = [0, 1] and  $Y = \mathbb{R}$ .
- **5.** Let  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  be transfinite cardinals. Prove that
  - (a) For all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $(n + \alpha = n + \beta) \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \beta$ .
  - (b) For all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $(n + \alpha = \aleph_0 + \beta) \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \beta$ .
  - (c)  $(\aleph_0 + \alpha = \aleph_0 + \beta) \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \beta.$
- 6. Exercise 8.2.
- 7. Exercise 8.4.
- 8. Exercise 8.7.
- **9.** Exercise 8.8.
- 10. Use only the Cantor-Bernstein theorem to prove that the following pairs of sets X, Y are equinumerous.

(a) 
$$X = [0,1]$$
 and  $Y = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k+1}, \frac{1}{k}\right)$ .  
(b)  $X = \mathbb{R}$  and  $Y = \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ .

- **11.** (a) Prove that  $\aleph_0 \cdot \aleph_0 = \aleph_0$ .
  - (b) Prove that  $\aleph_0 \cdot \mathfrak{c} = \mathfrak{c}$ .
  - (c) Prove that  $\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{c}$ .