

## GROUP HOMEWORK 2, CPSC 421/501, FALL 2020

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Please note:

- (1) You must justify all answers; no credit is given for a correct answer without justification.
- (2) Proofs should be written out formally.
- (3) Homework that is difficult to read may not be graded.
- (4) You may work together on homework in groups of up to four, **but you must submit a single homework as a group submission under Gradescope.**

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In these exercises, “the handout” refers to the article “Self-referencing, Uncountability, and Uncomputability” on the 421/501 homepage.

- (1) Say that  $S, T$  are finite sets. What can you say about how  $|S|$  and  $|T|$  compare when:
  - (a) there exists an injection  $S \rightarrow T$ ?
  - (b) there does not exist an injection  $S \rightarrow T$ ?Briefly explain why (you do not need to give a formal proof).
- (2) Let  $f: [4] \rightarrow \text{POWER}([4])$  be given by  $f(1) = \emptyset$ ,  $f(2) = [4]$ ,  $f(3) = \{1, 4\}$ ,  $f(4) = \{2, 3, 4\}$ . What is the set  $T = \{s \in [4] \mid s \notin f(s)\}$ ?
- (3) Let  $f: [4] \rightarrow \text{POWER}([4])$  be any map such that  $f(1) = \emptyset$ ,  $f(2) = \{1, 2, 3\}$ , and let  $T = \{s \in [4] \mid s \notin f(s)\}$ . Explain why  $f(1)$  cannot equal  $T$  (regardless of the values of  $f(3)$  and  $f(4)$ ), just using the fact that  $1 \notin f(1)$ . Explain why  $f(2)$  cannot equal  $T$ , just using the fact that  $2 \in f(2)$ .
- (4) Assume Problem 1 of the Individual Homework 2 is true. Show that  $\text{POWER}(\{a, b\}^*) \cup \mathbb{N}$  is uncountable.

(5) (Recall that if  $S, T$  are sets,  $T^S$  refers to the set of functions from  $S$  to  $T$ .)

Justify your answers to the following.

- (a) Describe an injection  $[2]^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow [3]^{\mathbb{N}}$ .
- (b) Describe a surjection  $[3]^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow [2]^{\mathbb{N}}$ .
- (c) Describe a bijection  $[2]^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow [4]^{\mathbb{N}}$ .
- (d) Assume the following is true: “if there exists a surjection  $S \rightarrow T$ , and there exists a surjection  $T \rightarrow S$ , then there is a bijection  $S \rightarrow T$ .” Using this, show that there exists a bijection  $[2]^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow [3]^{\mathbb{N}}$ .

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