

Potential Final Exam Questions (Unedited)

1. Let $S = \{\frac{1}{2^n} : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. Prove that S is countably infinite.
2. Let $A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and $B = \{1, 3, 5\}$. Let f be the function

$$f \subset A \times B = \{(0, 1), (3, 3), (2, 3), (1, 1), (4, 1)\}$$

and let $g : B \rightarrow A$ be the function

$$g \subset B \times A = \{(1, 0), (3, 2), (5, 2)\}$$

1. What is $f(2)$?
 2. Give $g \circ f$ as a subset of $A \times A$.
3. Prove that the set of positive real numbers $(0, \infty)$ has the same cardinality as the set $(-\infty, -3)$ of real numbers smaller than 3.
 4. Prove that the set $\{-1, 0, 1\} \times \mathbb{N}$ is countable. You can give a proof by a diagram along with a *clear* explanation; you need not give a formula (although you may if you choose).
 5. Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$.
 1. Give an example of a function $f : A \rightarrow A$ that has $f(1) = 3$ and that is neither surjective nor injective.
 2. Given an example of a function $g : A \rightarrow A$ that has $g(1) = 3$ and is bijective.
 6. Let S be the set of infinite sequences a_1, a_2, \dots with all a_i either 0 or 1. Use Cantor's diagonalization argument to prove that S is uncountable.
 7. Prove that, if $f : A \rightarrow B$ is bijective, and $g : B \rightarrow C$ is bijective, then $g \circ f : A \rightarrow C$ is bijective.
 8. Let \mathbb{Z}_{17} be the set of equivalence classes of integers modulo 17. Let $f : \mathbb{Z}_{17} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{17}$ be the function $f(x) = 3x$. Find a so that $g(x) = ax$ is the inverse function to f .
 9. Consider the function $f : \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ given by the formula $f(x, y) = 7x + 11y$.
 1. Prove that f is surjective.

2. Find (x, y) so that $f(x, y) = 4$.

10. Let r be a rational number less than 1. Prove that the sequence $a(n) = r^n$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots$ converges to zero.

11. Express the repeating decimal $0.125125125 \dots$ as a geometric series and express the limit of that series as a fraction.

12. Prove that, if $f : A \rightarrow B$ has an inverse function $g : B \rightarrow A$, then f is injective.