

## Activity 3 — Cartesian Products

Remember that for two sets  $A$  and  $B$ , the *Cartesian product*  $A \times B$  is the set of all ordered pairs  $(a, b)$  where  $a$  is in  $A$  and  $b$  is in  $B$ . Symbolically, this is written:

$$A \times B = \{(a, b) \mid a \in A \text{ and } b \in B\}$$

1. What is the Cartesian product of  $\mathbb{R}$  and  $\mathbb{R}$ ?

2. Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$  and let  $B = \{f, g\}$ .

a) Write out all the elements in the set  $A \times B$ .

b) Write out all the elements in the set  $B \times B$ .

3. Let  $A$  be the set of solutions to

$$0 = x^2 - 3x + 2$$

and let  $B$  be the set of solutions to

$$0 = x^2 - 7x + 10$$

a) What are  $A$  and  $B$ ?

b) What is  $A \cup B$ ?  $A \cap B$ ?  $A \times B$ ?

c) Is  $A \times B = B \times A$ ?

4. Let  $S^1$  be a circle, and let  $I$  be an interval (a line segment). The following Cartesian products can be interpreted as shapes. What are the shapes?

a)  $I \times I$

b)  $S^1 \times I$

c)  $S^1 \times S^1$

d)  $I \times I \times I$

## Activity 4 — Relations On Sets

1. Take  $A$  and  $B$  from Problem 3, Activity 3.

$$A = \{1, 2\} \text{ and } B = \{2, 5\}$$

Suppose we want to know all the instances when an element of  $A$  is less than an element of  $B$ . Write out all of these instances as a subset of the Cartesian product.

2. Let  $A$  be the set  $\{3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$ . Draw graphs depicting the following set relations.

a)  $x \mathbf{R} y \iff x < y$

b)  $x \mathbf{R} y \iff x + y > 11$ .

c)  $x \mathbf{R} y \iff 2 \text{ divides } x - y$

3. Let  $X = \{a, b, c\}$ , and let  $\mathcal{P}(X)$  be the power set of  $B$ . Define a relation on  $\mathcal{P}(X)$  as follows: for all sets  $A$  and  $B$  in  $\mathcal{P}(X)$ ,

$$A \mathbf{R} B \iff A \text{ has the same number of elements as } B$$

Draw a graph depicting this set relation.

4. Let  $S$  be the set of all strings of a's and b's of length 3 (for example  $aab$  or  $bab$ ). Define a relation on  $S$  as follows: for all strings  $s, t \in S$ ,

$$s \mathbf{R} t \iff s \text{ and } t \text{ differ in exactly one spot.}$$

Draw a graph depicting this set relation.