## Math 300 Assignment 3

## Due Tuesday, October 10

1) (\#15, Section 3.1) Let $h$ and $k$ be real numbers and let $r$ be a positive number. The equation for a circle whose center is at the point $(h, k)$ and whose radius is $r$ is

$$
(x-h)^{2}+(y-k)^{2}=r^{2} .
$$

We also know that if $a$ and $b$ are real numbers, then

- The point $(a, b)$ is inside the circle if $(x-h)^{2}+(y-k)^{2}<r^{2}$.
- The point $(a, b)$ is on the circle if $(x-h)^{2}+(y-k)^{2}=r^{2}$.
- The point $(a, b)$ is outside the circle if $(x-h)^{2}+(y-k)^{2}>r^{2}$.

Prove that all points on or inside the circle whose equation is $(x-1)^{2}+$ $(y-2)^{2}=4$ are inside the circle whose equation is $x^{2}+y^{2}=26$.
2) (\#9, Section 3.2) Is the following proposition true or false? Explain.

For each positive real number $x$, if $x$ is irrational, then $\sqrt{x}$ is irrational.
3) Let $V$ be a vector space over $\mathbb{R}$ and let $W$ be a subspace of $V$. Define, for $x, y \in V$,

$$
x \sim y \text { if } x-y \in W .
$$

Show that " $\sim$ " is an equivalence relation on $V$.
4) (\#11, Section 7.2) Let $U$ be a finite, nonempty set and let $\mathcal{P}(U)$ be the power set of $U$. That is, $\mathcal{P}(U)$ is the set of all subsets of $U$. Define the relation " $\sim$ " on $\mathcal{P}(U)$ as follows: For $A, B \in \mathcal{P}(U), A \sim B$ if and only if $A \cap B=\emptyset$. That is, the ordered pair $(A, B)$ is in the relation " $\sim$ " if and only if $A$ and $B$ are disjoint.

Is the relation " $\sim$ " an equivalence relation $\mathcal{P}(U)$ ? If not, is it reflexive, symmetric, or transitive? Justify all conclusions.
5) Define a relation on $\mathbb{Z}$ as $a \sim b$ if and only if $4 a+3 b$ is even. Briefly justify that " $\sim$ " is NOT an equivalence relation on $\mathbb{Z}$.
6) Let $X=\{0,1,2,3,5\}$ and $Y=\{1,2,3\}$.
(a) How many ordered pairs are in $X \times Y$ and $Y \times X$ respectively?
(b) How many ordered triples are in $Y \times X \times Y$ ?
(c) List the elements of the set $\{(a, b, c) \in X \times Y \times X \mid a<b<c\}$.

