

# MA 3205 – Set Theory – Homework for Week 8

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**Homework.** The homework follows the lecture notes. Below the list of the homeworks for the tutorials from 10.10.2006 onwards. It is not mandatory to hand in homework; but it is recommended to solve the questions by yourself before going to the tutorials. Homework can be corrected on request.

**Exercise 10.6.** Let  $(A, <)$  be a linearly ordered set and  $B = A^{\mathbb{N}}$ . Define

$$f <_{lex} g \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{N} (f \upharpoonright k = g \upharpoonright k \wedge f(k) < g(k)).$$

Here  $f \upharpoonright k$  is the restriction of  $f$  to  $k$ :  $f \upharpoonright k = \{(x, f(x)) \mid x \in k\}$ .

Furthermore, let  $C = A^*$ . The lexicographic ordering on  $A^*$  is defined such that either the smaller word is shorter than the longer one or that the first word has a member of  $A$  strictly before the second one at the first position where they differ. That is, if  $m$  is the domain of  $f$  and  $n$  the domain of  $g$ , then

$$f <_{lex} g \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in S(m) \cap n ((f \upharpoonright k = g \upharpoonright k) \wedge (k = m \vee (k < m \wedge f(k) < g(k)))).$$

Show that  $(B, <_{lex})$  and  $(C, <_{lex})$  are linearly ordered sets. Assuming that  $A = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 9\}$  with the usual ordering, put the following elements of  $C$  into lexicographic order: 120, 88, 512, 500, 5, 121, 900, 0, 76543210, 15, 7, 007, 00.

**Exercise 10.10.** Determine which of the following subsets of the real numbers  $\mathbb{R}$  have a lower and upper bound. If so, determine the infimum and supremum and check whether these are even the least and greatest element of these sets.

1.  $A = \{a \in \mathbb{R} \mid \exists b \in \mathbb{R} (a^2 + b^2 = 1)\}$ ;
2.  $B = \{b \in \mathbb{R} \mid b^3 - 4 \cdot b < 0\}$ ;
3.  $C = \{c \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sin(c) > 0\}$ ;
4.  $D = \{d \in \mathbb{R} \mid d^2 < \pi^3\}$ ;
5.  $E = \{e \in \mathbb{R} \mid \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot e) = \frac{e}{101}\}$ .

**Exercise 10.22.** Show that in a complete ordered set  $(A, <)$  every nonempty subset which is bounded from below has an infimum in  $A$ .