

Exercise 1. Let $A = \{2, 3, 4\}$ and $B = \{6, 8, 10\}$ and define a binary relation R from A to B by xRy if and only if $x|y$.

(a) Is $4R6$? Is $4R8$? Is $(3, 8) \in R$? Is $(2, 10) \in R$?

(b) Write R as a set of ordered pairs.

Solution.

(a) (i) No, (ii) Yes, (iii) No, (iv) Yes

(b) $R = \{(2, 6), (2, 8), (2, 10), (3, 6), (4, 8)\}$.

□

Exercise 2. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Define a relation \sim on \mathbb{Z} by $a \sim b$ if and only if $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$. Show that \sim is reflexive, symmetric, and transitive.

Proof.

(1) \sim is reflexive:

Let $a \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then since $a - a = 0$, we know that $n|(a - a)$ because $n|0$, so $a \sim a$.

(2) \sim is symmetric:

Suppose $a \sim b$. Then $a \equiv b \pmod{n}$, or $n|(a - b)$. This means $a - b = nk$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. It then follows that

$$b - a = -(a - b) = -nk = n(-k)$$

which shows that $n|(b - a)$ hence $b \equiv a \pmod{n}$. Therefore $b \sim a$.

(3) \sim is transitive:

Suppose that $a \sim b$ and $b \sim c$. Then $a - b = nk$ and $b - c = nl$ for some $k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$. Adding these two statements gives

$$(a - b) + (b - c) = nk + nl \iff a - c = n(k + l).$$

Thus $a \equiv c \pmod{n}$ and so $a \sim c$.

□