- (1) Give a relation R from  $A = \{5, 6, 7\}$  to  $B = \{3, 4, 5\}$  such that
  - (a) R is not a function.
  - (b) R is a function from A to B, with the image of R equal to B.
  - (c) R is a function from A to B, with the image of R not equal to B.
  - (d) R is a function from A to B which is not one-to-one.
- (2) Explain why the functions

$$f(x) = \frac{9 - x^2}{x + 3}$$
 and  $g(x) = 3 - x$ 

are not equal.

- (3) A metric on a set X is a function  $d : X \times X \to \mathbb{R}$  so that for all x, y, and z in X, the following properties are satisfied:
  - $d(x,y) \ge 0$
  - d(x, y) = 0 if and only if x = y.
  - d(x,y) = d(y,x)
  - $d(x,y) + d(y,z) \ge d(x,z)$

Prove that each of the following is a metric for the indicated set.

the Euclidean metric:  $X = \mathbb{R}$ ,  $d(x, y) = \sqrt{(x - y)^2}$ the Manhattan metric:  $X = \mathbb{R}^2$ , d((x, y), (z, w)) = |x - z| + |y - w|the discrete metric: X is any set, d(x, y) = 0 whenever x = y, and d(x, y) = 1 if  $x \neq y$ .

(4) For each of the following, decide whether they are one-to-one and whether they are onto. Prove your answers.

(a) 
$$f : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}, f(x) = 2x + 1$$
  
(b)  $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}, f(x) = 2x + 1$   
(c)  $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}, f(x) = 2^x$   
(d)  $f : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}, f(x, y) = x - y$   
(e)  $f : (1, \infty) \to (1, \infty), f(x) = \frac{x}{x - 1}$ 

(5) Prove that if a real-valued function f is strictly increasing, then f is one-to-one. Also, give an example of a real-valued function g which is strictly increasing, but is not onto.