

1. Exercise 2.5.3(b,d) (p. 125) [5 points]
2. Exercise 2.5.6 (p. 125) [5]
3. Exercise 2.5.10 (p. 125) [10]
4. [10] Give a simple proof, using the Schröder-Bernstein Theorem, that $\mathbf{Nat} \times \mathbf{Nat}$ has the same cardinality as \mathbf{Nat} (*i.e.* $\mathbf{Nat} \times \mathbf{Nat} \sim \mathbf{Nat}$).
5. 4.1.2(b,d) (p. 210) [5]
6. 4.1.7(b) (p. 35) [5]
7. 4.1.13(b,d) (p. 211) [5]
8. 4.1.25(b) (p. 213) [5]
9. 4.2.4(b) (p. 230) [5]
10. 4.2.8 (p. 231) [10]
11. 4.2.13* (p. 231) [0]
12. [15] Let $R \subset A \times A$ be a binary relation on the set A . Consider the set of equivalence relations on A containing R :

$$\mathcal{E} = \{E \subset A \times A \mid E \text{ is an equivalence reln on } A \wedge R \subset E\}$$

Show that \mathcal{E} is not empty, and that the intersection of \mathcal{E} is equal to $tsr(R)$ (the transitive, symmetric, reflexive closure of R).

13. 4.3.7(b) (p. 252) [5]
14. 4.3.12 (p. 252) [5]
15. [10] Consider the relation of refinement on partitions of a set A as a partial order. Show that if A is infinite, the partial order of partitions is not well-founded.