

► Put your Pin and Name into the LaTeX template (see first few lines) as well as on back of the last page in the upper right corner.  
Turn in a stapled hard copy (copied one-sided) of your homework (folded to 4.25x11 size) at the beginning of class

You may use, without proving, previous homework problems as well as the below Thm, which we proved in class.

**Theorem CUCC.** A countable union of countable sets is a countable set. I.e.,

Thm1.3.12  
BS4p20

If an index set  $I$  is countable and  $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$  is a collection of subsets of a universal set  $U$ ,  
then  $\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$  is a countable subset of  $U$ .

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17. Variant of Exercise 1.3.6.

§1.3  
BS4p22

Exhibit a bijection between  $\mathbb{N}$  and a proper subset  $P$  of  $\mathbb{N}$ .

Remark. A set  $A$  is a proper subset of a set  $B$  means  $A \subseteq B$  but  $A \neq B$  (so  $A \subsetneq B$ ).

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18. Variant of Exercise 1.3.8.

§1.3  
BS4p22

**Conjecture 1.** A countable union of finite subsets of  $\mathbb{N}$  is a finite set.

Is the Conjecture 1 true or false? Justify your answer.

Instructions. You should understand (and this will not be repeated) the instructions means to do one of the following.

- If Conjecture 1 is false, then say Conjecture 1 is false and also justify by providing a counterexample (i.e., an example which shows the conjecture is false). Explain why your counterexample shows the conjecture is false.
- If Conjecture 1 is true, then say Conjecture 1 is true and also justify by providing a proof.

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19. Variant of Exercise 1.3.13.

§1.3  
BS4p22

Let  $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{N})$  be the collection of all *finite* subsets of  $\mathbb{N}$ .

► Since  $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{N})$  is a fingerful to type, let's make a newcommand (i.e., alias) for  $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{N})$ . How about just fn?

On Overleaf, double click through here to learn this time-saving LaTeX feature of newcommand's.

Note the syntax is `\newcommand{\MyNewNameForIt}{TheLatexForIt}`.

(1). Prove that the collection  $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{N})$  of all *finite* subsets of  $\mathbb{N}$  is countable.

(2). Prove that  $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{N})$  is countable infinite.

HINT: BWOC, assume that  $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{N})$  is finite. Note  $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{N})$  is nonempty since  $\{17\} \in \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{N})$ . Since  $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{N})$  is nonempty and finite,  $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{N})$  has  $n$  elements for some  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . So there is a bijection

$$f: \mathbb{N}^{\leq n} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathbb{N}).$$

(Now find a contradiction.)