

Name: _____

Date: _____

Quiz name: Discrete Math Apr 6 (cardinality)

1. What is the cardinality of P , the set of all primes?

- (A) It is a large finite number. The number is greater than 10^{61} .
- (B) $|P| = |Z|$, which is countably infinite. This is because the primes can be listed.
- (C) $|P|$ is 0, because the proportion of primes in the first n numbers approaches 0 as n goes to infinity, just like perfect squares.
- (D) $|P| = |R|$, which is uncountable, because there is no formula for the n th prime.
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2. Suppose R is the relation $\{(x,x),(x,y),(y,y),(y,x),(z,z)\}$ on the set $S = \{x,y,z\}$. What is the cardinality of the quotient space S/R ?

- (A) 5, the number of elements in R
- (B) 3, the number of elements in S that are present in the relation
- (C) 1, because x , y , and z are all identified by R
- (D) 2, the number of blocks in S after elements are glued together by identifying a and b iff aRb
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3. Recall that $\text{floor}(x)$ denotes the largest integer that is less than or equal to x . Define an equivalence relation on C , the set of circles in the plane, by $C_1 \sim C_2$ iff $\text{floor}(\text{radius}_1) = \text{floor}(\text{radius}_2)$. What is the cardinality of the set of classes of circles?

- (A) Finite.
- (B) Countably infinite.
- (C) Uncountable.
- (D) Undefined.