

**1** Which of the following relations are equivalence relations? Justify your answer. That is, check the three conditions.

**a.** Fix an integer  $n \neq 0$ . Define a relation  $\sim$  on  $\mathbb{Z}$  by  $x \sim y$  if and only if  $n|(x - y)$ .

**b** Define a relation  $\sim$  on  $\mathbb{Z}$  by  $a \sim b$  if and only if  $a|b$ .

**c** Define a relation  $\sim$  on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  by  $(a, b) \sim (a', b')$  if and only if  $a + b = a' + b'$ .

**d** Define a relation  $\sim$  on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  by  $(a, b) \sim (a', b')$  if and only if  $2a^2 + b = 2(a')^2 + b'$ .

**e** Define a relation  $\sim$  on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  by  $(a, b) \sim (a', b')$  if and only if  $a = a'$ .

**f** Fix a polynomial  $d(x)$ . Define a relation  $\sim$  on  $\mathbb{R}[x]$  by  $f \sim g$  if and only if  $d|(f - g)$ .

**2** Recall that given an equivalence relation  $\sim$  on a set  $X$ , the **equivalence class** of  $x \in X$  is the set

$$[x] = \{y \in X | x \sim y\}.$$

**a** Let  $X = \mathbb{R}^2$  and  $\sim$  the equivalence relation defined by  $(a, b) \sim (a', b')$  if and only if  $b = b'$ . What is the equivalence class of  $(1, 1)$ ? Draw a picture of the class.

**b** Let  $X = \mathbb{Z}$  and  $\sim$  the equivalence relation defined by  $a \sim b$  if and only if  $3|(b - a)$ . What are the equivalence classes of 1, 10, 11 and 12? Can it happen that  $a \neq b$  and  $[a] = [b]$ ?

**c** Let  $X = \mathbb{R}^2$  and  $\sim$  the relation defined by  $(a, b) \sim (x, y)$  if and only if  $a^2 + b^2 = x^2 + y^2$ . What is the equivalence class of  $(1, 0)$ ? Draw a picture of the class.

**3** Let  $J = \{3x + 2 | x \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ . Is  $J$  an ideal of  $\mathbb{Z}$ ? Explain.