## Homework Set #1

Homework should be handed in before the start of class on Monday (2pm). If handing in by e-mail, please submit homework to e.j.h.wontner@uva.nl. Each student has to write their own solutions entirely independently. Each attempted homework question will count 1 mark, independent of whether the solution is correct or not. The homework grade will be

 $\frac{\text{total number of attempted questions}}{\text{total number of questions}} \times 10$ 

and counts 10% towards the final grade.

Deadline for Homework Set #1: Monday, 16 September 2019, 2pm.

(1) Consider a directed graph  $\mathcal{G} = (V, E)$  and define the relation

 $v \simeq w : \iff \forall z (z \ E \ v \leftrightarrow z \ E \ w).$ 

Show that  $\simeq$  is an equivalence relation and let  $V^*$  be the set of  $\simeq$ -equivalence classes. Define the following binary relation  $E^*$  on  $V^*$ :

 $C E^* D : \iff \exists v \in C \exists w \in D(v E w).$ 

Does  $(V^*, E^*)$  satisfy the Axiom of Extensionality in general? If not, what goes wrong? If V is finite, argue that you can eventually obtain a graph that satisfies the Axiom of Extensionality by iterating this process.

(2) Consider the following graphs  $\mathcal{G}_0$ ,  $\mathcal{G}_1$  and  $\mathcal{G}_2$  and determine the  $\mathcal{G}_i$ -subsets of the vertex marked by \* (for i = 0, 1, 2).



- (3) Consider the natural numbers  $\mathbb{N}$  as a set of vertices in a graph with the edge relation E defined by n E m if and only if n < m. Check whether the axioms Ext, Pair, Un, Pow, and Sep are valid in the structure  $(\mathbb{N}, E)$ .
- (4) Assume that  $\mathcal{G} = (V, E)$  is a directed graph that satisfies the Axiom Scheme of Separation. Let  $x \in V$ ; by a result from class, x cannot be universal, so there must be a vertex that is not an element of x. Give a concrete definition of this vertex. (Hint. Use Russell's paradox.)