Name and Student ID:

## Homework 1 Supplementary Problems

1. What is wrong with the "set"

$$
A=\{x \mid x \notin x\} ?
$$

Is anything of the form $\{x \mid P(x)\}$ a set? (Please google "Russell's paradox").
2. Consider the unit sphere

$$
\mathbb{S}^{2}:=\left\{(x, y, z) \mid x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}=1\right\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3} .
$$

and the "north pole" $N=(0,0,1) \in \mathbb{S}^{2}$. Consider the mapping

$$
\Phi: \mathbb{S}^{2} \backslash N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2}
$$

defined by

$$
\Phi(x, y, z)=\frac{(x, y)}{1-z} .
$$

(a) Is $\Phi$ well defined on it domain?
(b) Place the center of $\mathbb{S}^{2}$ at the origin $(0,0,0)$. For every $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{S}^{2} \backslash N$, write down the parametric equation of the line $l$ going through $N$ and $(x, y, z)$.
(c) What is the point of intersection between $l$ and $x y$ plane (ie. $z=0$ )? Any relation to $\Phi(x, y, z)$ ?
(d) Explain, loosely using languages introduced in class and perhaps some drawing, that $\Phi$ defines a coordinate for $\mathbb{R}^{2}$.
This is the well known "stereographic projective coordinates" of $\mathbb{R}^{2}$, globally defined for all $\mathbb{R}^{2}$. For 10 point extra credit, construct the stereographic projective coordinates for $\mathbb{R}^{n}$.

