In each of the following examples find all possible real values of x.

- | -3x + 7 | = 5;
- |2x+1| < 7;
- ||x+2|-4|=3;
- ||2x-3|-5|<4;
- $|x^2 4| = 1;$
- $|x^2 7x + 9| > 3;$
- |2x+3|+|x-1|=4;
- |2x+1|+|x-3|>4.

### Exercise 1: Solution

The possible values of x in each example are:

- **1**  $x \in \{\frac{2}{3}, 4\};$
- $x \in (-4,3);$
- $x \in \{-9, -3, 5, -1\};$
- $x \in (-3,1) \cup (2,6);$
- **3**  $x \in \{-\sqrt{5}, -\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5}\};$
- **1**  $x \in (-\infty, 1) \cup (3, 4) \cup (6, +\infty);$
- $x \in \{-2, 0\};$
- **③**  $x \in (-\infty, -\frac{2}{3}) \cup (0, +\infty).$

### Minkowski sum

### Definition 1 (Minkowski sum)

The *Minkowski sum* of sets  $A, B \subset \mathbb{R}$ , is another set defined as

$$A \oplus B := \{a + b : a \in A, b \in B\}.$$

Some properties of the Minkowski sum. Try to prove them!

- **1**  $|A \oplus B|$  ≤ |A| |B|;
- $A \oplus \{0\} = A$  (neutral element);

- **6**  $[a_1, a_2] \oplus [b_1, b_2] = [a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2]$ , for  $a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ ;
- $\bullet$   $k(A \oplus B) = kA \oplus kB$ , for  $k \in \mathbb{R}$  (where  $kA := \{ka : a \in A\}$ ).

In each of the following examples, given sets A, B find  $A \oplus B$ :

② 
$$A = \{0,3\}, B = \{4,7\};$$

**3** 
$$A = [1,3], B = [4,5];$$

**1** 
$$A = (3, +\infty), B = (-\infty, 0);$$

$$A = [0,1], B = (3,5) \cup (7,9);$$

**3** 
$$A = [2, 4], B = [3, 5] \cup [7, 9);$$

## Exercise 2: Solution

The solutions for each example are:

- 0 {-1, 0, 5, 6};
- **2** {4, 7, 10};
- **3** [5, 8];
- (-2,2);
- $(1, +\infty);$
- $(3,6) \cup (7,10);$
- **3** [5, 13);
- $(-2,0) \cup (2,5) \cup (6,9);$

The following claims of the Minkowski sum do *not* hold. For each of them, find one example that makes it true, and one example that makes it false.

### Exercise 3: Solution

One possibility for each example is:

- **1** True: A = [1, 2], False:  $A = \{1, 2\}$ ;
- ② True: A = [0,1], B = [2,3], C = [5,6]; False: A = [0,2], B = [1,2], C = [3,4];
- **3** True:  $A = \{0\}$ ,  $B = \{2,3\}$ ,  $C = \{3\}$ ; False:  $A = \{0,1\}$ ,  $B = \{2,3,4\}$ ,  $C = \{3,4\}$ .

Prove the following using the triangle inequality (i.e.  $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $|x + y| \le |x| + |y|$ ):

- **1** for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ :  $||x| |y|| \le |x y|$ ;
- ② for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ :  $|x^2 y^2| \le |x y|(|x| + |y|)$ ;
- **3** for all  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$ :  $|x y| + |y z| + |x z| \ge 2|x z|$ ;
- for all  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}$  (where  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ):  $|x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n| \le |x_1| + |x_2| + \dots + |x_n|$ .

#### Exercise 4: Solution

We only give a hint for each example:

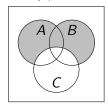
- ② Factor  $x^2 y^2 = (x + y)(x y)$ ;
- **3** Write x z = x y + y z;
- Use proof by induction.

In a Venn diagram of 3 sets A, B, C, sketch the area that corresponds to the following sets:

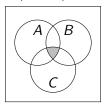
- $\bullet$   $(A \cup B) \setminus C$ ;
- $(A \cap B) \setminus C$ ;

# Exercise 5: Solution

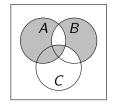
The requested Venn diagrams are the following:



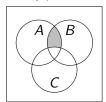
 $\bullet$   $A \cap (B \cap C)$ ;



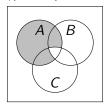
 $\bullet$   $A\triangle(B\setminus C)$ ;

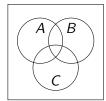


 $(A \cap B) \setminus C$ ;



 $\bullet$   $A \setminus (B \cap C)$ ;

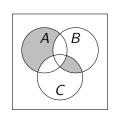


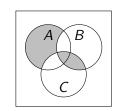


For each of the following Venn diagrams, express the sketched areas using the sets A, B, C and the operators  $\cup, \cap, \setminus, \triangle$ .

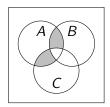
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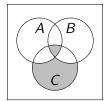


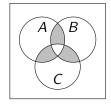




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### Exercise 6: Solution

One possibility for each example is:

- $\bullet$   $(A \cup B) \triangle C$ ;
- $(A \cap B) \triangle (A \cap C);$
- $\bullet$   $C\setminus (A\triangle B)$ ;
- $(A \setminus (B \cup C)) \cup (B \cap C);$