Even solutions for Richard H. Hammack's Book of Proof

Martin Jaskulla

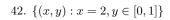
January 28, 2022

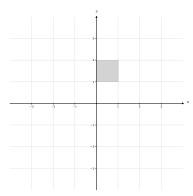
1 Chapter

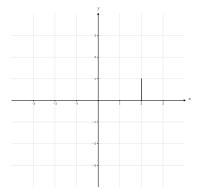
1.1 Section

- 2. $\{3x+2: x \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{..., -4, -1, 2, 5, 8, ...\}$
- 4. $\{x \in \mathbb{N} : -2 < x \le 7\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$
- 6. $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 = 9\} = \{-3, 3\}$
- 8. $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^3 + 5x^2 = -6x\} = \{0, -2, -3\}$
- 10. $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : cosx = 1\} = \{..., -2\pi, 0, 2\pi, ...\}$
- 12. $\{x \in \mathbb{Z} : |2x| < 5\} = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$
- 14. $\{5x : x \in \mathbb{Z}, |2x| \le 8\} = \{-20, -15, -10, -5, 0, 5, 10, 15, 20\}$
- 16. $\{6a+2b: a,b \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \{..., -4, -2, 0, 2, 4, ...\}$
- 18. $\{0, 4, 16, 36, 64, 100, ...\} = \{x^2 : x \in \mathbb{W}, x \text{ is even}\}\$
- 20. $\{..., -8, -3, 2, 7, 12, 17, ...\} = \{5x + 2 : x \in \mathbb{Z}\}$
- 22. $\{3, 6, 11, 18, 27, 38, ...\} = \{x^2 + 2 : x \in \mathbb{Z}\}\$
- 24. $\{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2\} = \{x : x \in \mathbb{Z}, -4 \le x \le 2\}$
- 26. $\{..., \frac{1}{27}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{3}, 1, 3, 9, 27, ...\} = \{3^x : x \in \mathbb{Z}\}\$
- 28. $\{..., -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{3}{4}, 0, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4}, 3, \frac{15}{4}, \frac{9}{2}, ...\} = \{x * \frac{3}{4} : x \in \mathbb{Z}\}$
- 30. $|\{\{1,4\},a,b,\{\{3,4\}\},\{\emptyset\}\}|=5$
- 32. $|\{\{\{1,4\},a,b,\{\{3,4\}\},\{\emptyset\}\}\}|=1$
- 34. $|\{x \in \mathbb{N} : |x| < 10\}| = 9$
- 36. $|\{x \in \mathbb{N} : x^2 < 10\}| = 3$
- 38. $|\{x \in \mathbb{N} : 5x \le 20\}| = 4$

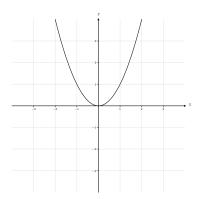
40. $\{(x,y): x \in [0,1], y \in [1,2]\}$

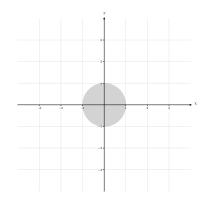




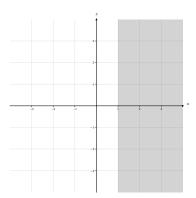


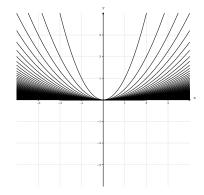
- 44. $\{(x, x^2) : x \in \mathbb{R}\}$
- 46. $\{(x,y): x,y \in \mathbb{R}, x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$



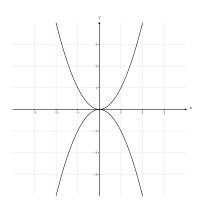


- 48. $\{(x,y): x,y \in \mathbb{R}, x > 1\}$
- 50. $\{(x, \frac{x^2}{y}) : x \in \mathbb{R}, y \in \mathbb{N}\}$





52. $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : (y-x^2)(y+x^2) = 0\}$



1.2 Section

- $2. \ A=\{\pi,e,0\}, B=\{0,1\}$
 - a) $A \times B = \{(\pi, 0), (\pi, 1), (e, 0), (e, 1), (0, 0), (0, 1)\}$
 - b) $B \times A = \{(0,\pi), (0,e), (0,0), (1,\pi), (1,e), (1,0)\}$
 - c) $A \times A = \{(\pi, \pi), (\pi, e), (\pi, 0), (e, \pi), (e, e), (e, 0), (0, \pi), (0, e), (0, 0)\}$
 - d) $B \times B = \{(0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1)\}$
 - e) $A \times \emptyset = \emptyset$
 - f) $(A \times B) \times B = \{((\pi, 0), 0), ((\pi, 0), 1), ((\pi, 1), 0), ((\pi, 1), 1), ((e, 0), 0), ((e, 0), 1), ((e, 1), 0), ((e, 1), 1), ((0, 0), 0), ((0, 0), 1), ((0, 1), 0), ((0, 1), 1)\}$
 - g) $A \times (B \times B) = \{(\pi, (0,0)), (\pi, (0,1)), (\pi, (1,0)), (\pi, (1,1)), (e, (0,0)), (e, (0,1)), (e, (1,0)), (e, (1,1)), (0, (0,0)), (0, (0,1)), (0, (1,0)), (0, (1,1))\}$
 - h) $A \times B \times B = \{(\pi, 0, 0), (\pi, 0, 1), (\pi, 1, 0), (\pi, 1, 1), (e, 0, 0), (e, 0, 1), (e, 1, 0), (e, 1, 1), (0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1), (0, 1, 0), (0, 1, 1)\}$