**Part I**

Weak Robust Equivalence Class Testing:

Selected test cases:

* 1. F(x₁, y₂, z₂) - Invalid x, valid y, valid z
  2. F(x₂, y₃, z₄) - Valid x, valid y, invalid z

Strong Normal Equivalence Class Testing:

Calculation: 1 × 2 × 1 = 2

Selected test cases:

* 1. F(x₂, y₂, z₂)
  2. F(x₂, y₃, z₂)

**Part II**

1, The Difference Between Validation and Verification in Software Quality Assurance: Validation ensures the product meets customer needs ("Are we building the right product?"). Verification ensures it follows specifications ("Are we building the product correctly?"). Validation focuses on user satisfaction, while verification ensures correctness.

2, The Difference Between Prevention and Detection in Software Quality Strategies: Prevention reduces defects early through process improvements and best practices. Detection identifies existing defects via testing and inspections. Prevention minimizes issues at the source, while detection finds and fixes them later.

3, A Software Testing Myth I Once Believed: I once believed 100% test coverage guarantees a bug-free product. However, defects can arise from user behavior or unexpected interactions. Effective testing prioritizes critical scenarios and risk-based strategies over just achieving high coverage.