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Discussion2

- 1). If we have a set N= {6, 4, 8, 10} and P= {10, 4, 6, 8, 8}. Is N=P?
 - If we have a set N= {6, 4, 8, 10} and P= {10, 4, 6, 8, 8}, N is not equal to P because they have different elements.
- 2). What is differences between real and rational numbers?
 - Real numbers include all rational numbers, but also include irrational numbers, which cannot be expressed as a ratio of two integers. Rational numbers are numbers that can be expressed as a ratio of two integers.
- 3). If we have a set $L=\{d,b,p,p\}$ and $Q=\{p,d,d,c,p\}$. Is L subset Q?
 - If we have a set L={d, b, p, p} and Q={p, d, d, c, p}, L is a subset of Q because all elements of L are also present in Q.
- 4). What is cardinality of "A= $\{x \ \ \mathbb{N} + \mid x < 168\}$ "?
 - The cardinality of set A is 167 because it contains all natural numbers less than 168.
- 5). What is cardinality of "B={e,{e,e},{e,a,e},c,{c,e,c,e}}"? Power?
 - The cardinality of set B is 4 because it contains our distinct elements: e, e, e, e, a, e, and c.
- 6). If we have a set $A = \{1,3,5\}$ and $B = \{9,6,3,1\}$. What is "A union
- B"? "A intersection B"? "A difference B"?
 - If we have a set $A = \{1, 3, 5\}$ and $B = \{9, 6, 3, 1\}$
 - A union B = 1, 3, 5, 6, 9
 - A intersection B = 1, 3
 - A difference B = 5

7). Find $(A \cap B) \cup (B \cap C)$

A	В	С	$(A \cap B)$	$(B \cap C)$	$(A \cap B) \cup (B \cap C)$
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	1