

Chapter 6 – Additional Problems with Solution – Helpful for the Homework, and Chapter Quiz on Chapter 6**Problem 1:**

Consider the set, $V = \{x, y\}$. Find the Power Set of V

Solution:

The power set is, $P(V) = \{\{\}, \{x\}, \{y\}, \{x, y\}\}$

Problem 2:

Define a function $S : \mathbb{Z}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^+$ as follows: For each positive integer n , $S(n)$ = the sum of the positive divisors of n .

Find the following:

$$S(12) = ?$$

$$S(15) = ?$$

$$S(20) = ?$$

Solution:

$$S(12) = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 6 + 12 = 28$$

$$S(15) = 1 + 3 + 5 + 15 = 24$$

$$S(20) = 1 + 2 + 4 + 5 + 10 + 20 = 42$$

Problem 3:

Define sets A and B as follows:

$$A = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n = 8r - 3 \text{ for some integer } r\} \text{ and}$$

$$B = \{m \in \mathbb{Z} \mid m = 4s + 1 \text{ for some integer } s\}.$$

Is A a subset of B ?

Is B a subset of A ?

Solution:

$$A = \{\dots, -5, -1, 3, 11, 19, \dots\} \text{ and } B = \{\dots, -1, 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, \dots\};$$

$$9, 17 \in B \text{ but } 9, 17 \notin A.$$

A is a subset of B but B is not a subset of A .

Problem 4:

Disprove the following statement by finding a counterexample.
For all sets A, B, and C, $A \cup (B \cap C) \subseteq (A \cup B) \cap C$.

Solution:

One counterexample follows:

$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, $B = \{2, 3, 6, 7\}$, and $C = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$

Therefore, $A \cup (B \cap C) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \cup \{3, 6\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6\}$

$(A \cup B) \cap C = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7\} \cap \{3, 4, 5, 6\} = \{3, 4, 6\}$

$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 6\}$ is not a subset of $\{3, 4, 6\}$ ($\{1, 2, 3, 4, 6\} \not\subseteq \{3, 4, 6\}$)