
 CS 361 – Homework 1

 Total possible points: 30

1. (17 points) Let $A = \{(x), (y), ()\}$ and $B = \{(x), (y)\}$
 - a. Is A a subset of B?
 - b. Is B a subset of A?
 - c. What is $A \cup B$?
 - d. What is $A \cap B$?
 - e. What is $A \times B$?
 - f. What is the power set of A?
 - g. What is $\overline{A \cap B}$?
 - a. No, A is not a subset of B
 - b. Yes, B is a subset of A
 - c. $\{(x), (y), ()\}$
 - d. $\{(x), (y)\}$
 - e. $\{(x, x), (x, y), (y, x), (y, y), ((), x), ((), y)\}$
 - f. $P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{(x)\}, \{(y)\}, \{()\}, \{(x), (y)\}, \{(x), ()\}, \{(y), ()\}, \{(x), (y), ()\}\} = 2^3=8$
 - g. $\{()\}$

2. (5 points) Find the error in the following proof that $2 = 1$.
 Consider equation $a = b$. Multiply both sides of a to obtain $a^2 = ab$. Subtract b^2 from both sides to get $a^2 - b^2 = ab - b^2$. Now factor each side, $(a + b)(a - b) = b(a - b)$, and divide each side by $(a - b)$ to get $(a + b) = b$. Finally, let a and b equal to 1, which shows that $2 = 1$.
 - Consider equation $a = b$.
 - Multiply both sides of a to obtain $a^2 = ab$.
 - Subtract b^2 from both sides to get $a^2 - b^2 = ab - b^2$.
 - Factor each side, $(a + b)(a - b) = b(a - b)$.
 - Divide each side by $(a - b)$: $\frac{(a+b)(a-b)}{(a-b)} = \frac{b(a-b)}{(a-b)}$. This part is the error.
 - Since $a = b$, $(a - b)$ is zero. Dividing by 0 is actually impossible mathematically.
 - Thus, the proof is wrong.

3. (8 points) Let w be a string over an alphabet Σ . **Prove** that $(w^i)^R = (w^R)^i$, where R is the string's reverse operation and $i \geq 0$ is the string's repetition operation.
 - The first proof:
 - w is the string over an alphabet Σ , and R is the reverse string of w .

- Let w be 'apple' and prove that $(w^i)^R = (w^R)^i$
- At first, $(w^i)^R : w^i = \text{appleappleapple} \dots\dots\dots$, then $(w^i)^R = \text{elppaelppaelppaelppa} \dots\dots\dots$.
- Secondly, $(w^R)^i : w^R = \text{elppa}$, then $(w^R)^i = \text{elppaelppaelppaelppa} \dots\dots\dots$.
- According the proof, $(w^i)^R = (w^R)^i$.

- The Second proof:
- $(w^i)^R = (w^R)^i$
- $w^{iR} = w^{Ri}$
- $i * R = R * i$
- $(w^i)^R = (w^R)^i$