

Question 7a

- a. True
- b. False
- c. True
- d. False
- e. True
- f. False
- g. False

Question 7b

- a. False
- b. True
- c. True
- d. True
- e. False

Question 7c

- b.  $\{x \in \mathbf{Z}: x \text{ modulo } 3 = 0\}$ ; the set is infinite.
- d.  $\{x \in \mathbf{Z}: x \text{ modulo } 10 = 0\}$ ; the cardinality is 101.

Question 7d

- a. True
- b. True
- c. False
- d. False
- e. True
- f. True
- g. True
- h. False
- i. False
- j. False
- k. False

Question 8a

b. Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ . What is  $\{X \in P(A) : 2 \in X\}$ ?

$P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3\}\}$

therefore  $\{X \in P(A) : 2 \in X\} = \{\{2\}, \{1, 2\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3\}\}$

Question 9a

- c.  $\{-3, 1, 17\}$
- d.  $\{-5, -3, 0, 1, 4, 17\}$
- e.  $\{1\}$

Question 9b

- a.  $\{1\}$
- b.  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 16, 25\}$
- e.  $\{x \in \mathbf{R}: -1/100 \leq x \leq 1/100\}$
- f.  $\{x \in \mathbf{R}: -1 \leq x \leq 1\}$

Question 9c

- b.  $\{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, c\}\}$
- d.  $\{\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, c\}\}$

Question 10a

- b. (foam, venti, whole)
- c. {(foam, non-fat), (foam, whole), (no-foam, non-fat), (no-foam, whole)}

Question 10b

- b. True
- c. True
- e. True

Question 10c

- d. {01,011,001,0011}
- e. {aaa,aaaa,aba,abaa}

Questions 10d

- c. {aa,ab,ac,ad}
- f. {ab,ac,abac}
- g.  $\{(\emptyset, \emptyset), (\emptyset, b), (\emptyset, c), (\emptyset, bc), (a, \emptyset), (a, b), (a, c), (a, bc)\}$

Question 11a

b.  $(B \cup A) \cap (\overline{B} \cup A) = A$

$A \cup (B \cap \overline{B})$

$A \cup (\emptyset)$

$A \cup (\emptyset) = A$

distributive law

complement law

identity law

c.

$A \cap \overline{\overline{B}} = A \cup B$

$A \cup \overline{\overline{B}}$

$\overline{\overline{A}} \cup B$

DeMorgans law

Double complement law

Question 11b

b. If  $A = \{a, b\}$  and  $B = \{b\}$  then  $A - (B \cap A) = \{a\}$  which is not equal to  $A$ .

d. If  $A = \{a, b\}$  and  $B = \{c\}$  then  $(B - A) \cup A = \{a, b, c\}$  which is not equal to  $A$ .

Question 11c

b.  $A \cap (B - A) = \emptyset$

$A \cap (B \cap \overline{A})$

$B \cap (A \cap \overline{A})$

$B \cap (\emptyset) = \emptyset$

Set subtraction law

Associative laws

Domination laws

c.  $A \cup (B - A) = A \cup B$

$A \cup (B \cap \overline{A})$

$(A \cup B) \cap (A \cup \overline{A})$

$(A \cup B) \cap U$

$(A \cup B) \cap U = A \cup B$

Set subtraction laws

Distributive law

Complement laws

Identity laws