

Homework 4

MATH 301
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1. (a) $A \cup B = \{1, 5, 3, 6, 7, 8\}$
(b) $A \cap (B \cup C) = A \cap \{3, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$
 $= \{3, 5, 6, 7\}$
(c) $A - B = \{1, 3\}$
(d) $C - A = \{8\}$
 $(C - A) \cup B = \{5, 6, 7, 8\}$
 $((C - A) \cup B) \cap A = \{3, 5, 6, 7\}$
(e) \emptyset (as both sets are disjoint)
2. (a) $(A \cup C) - B$
(b) $(A \cup C) - (A \cap B)$
(c) $(A \cup B \cup C) - (A \cap B \cap C)$
(d) $(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)$
(e) $(A \cup B \cup C) - (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C)$
3. (a) $A \cup B - (A \cap C) - (A \cap B \cap \overline{C})$
(b) $(A \cap \overline{B} \cap \overline{C}) \cup (B \cap C)$
(c) $\overline{(B - (A \cup C)) \cup (C - (A \cup B))}$
(d) $\overline{(A \cup C) - B}$
(e) $\overline{B \cup (A \cap \overline{C})}$
4. **Proposition:** If n is an odd integer, then $n^2 + 4n + 6$ is odd.
Proof. Let n be an odd integer, then n can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} n &= 2a + 1 && \text{...where } a \in \mathbb{Z} \\ n^2 + 4n + 6 &= (2a + 1)^2 + 4(2a + 1) + 6 && \text{Substitution for } n \\ &= 4a^2 + 4a + 1 + 8a + 4 + 6 && \text{Expanding the terms} \\ &= 2(\underbrace{2a^2 + 6a + 5}_b) + 1 && \text{From closure, } b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &= 2b + 1 && \text{The result is odd. } \square \end{aligned}$$

5. **Proposition:** if two integers have the opposite parity, their product is even. *Proof.* Let a have even parity and b have odd parity, then a and b can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 2n \\ b &= 2m + 1 \end{aligned} \quad \text{where } n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

The product ab becomes

$$\begin{aligned} ab &= (2n)(2m+1) \\ &= 4nm + 2n \\ &= 2(\underbrace{2nm + n}_c) \\ &= 2c \end{aligned}$$

Closure, $c \in \mathbb{Z}$

The result is always even. \square

Two cases are not needed since multiplication is commutative, i.e. $ab = ba$.