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(42) Given, dataset that contains five items · {A, B, C, D, E}

Suppose the rules {A, B} → C has the same confidence as {A, B} → D

1@ · Given statement,
The confidence of {A, B} → {C, D} is the same as the confidence of {A, B} → {C}

This statement is false, Because, The confidence rule is the probability of itemset C being given that itemset A and B are purchased. If the confidence of {A, B} → C is the same as {A, B} → D means the occurance of {AB} is same as occurance of {A, B} in D.
The confidence of the rule {A, B} → {C, D} could be higher than {A, B} → C. But if D rarely occurs with C, the confidence might be lower.

1)b Given statement,
All the transactions that contain {A, B, C} also contain {A, B, D}
This statement is false. Because, the presence of {A, B, C} in a transaction does not imply the precence of {A, B, D}. The association rules {A, B} → C and {A, B} → D do not guarantee that C and D always occur together