

1. (10.6) We cannot infer a functional dependency from a particular relation state because later addition of a tuple may break any dependency that we infer. This means we can only generate functional dependencies from information not contained in a relation state.

2. (10.18)

- (a) We're given that $\{W \rightarrow Y, X \rightarrow Z\}$. So from the augmentation rule we can say that $WX \rightarrow YX$ and from projective rule this implies that $WX \rightarrow Y$.

- (b) (10.18e) This is false as can be seen from this instance

X	Y	Z
x1	y1	z1
x1	y2	z1

- (c) (10.18g) We're given that $\{X \rightarrow Y, Z \rightarrow W\}$. From the augmentation rule we can determine that $\{XZ \rightarrow YZ, YZ \rightarrow YW\}$ and then from the transitive rule we can see that $XZ \rightarrow YW$.

3. (10.21) A minimal set of dependencies would be $\{Ssn \rightarrow Ename, Ssn \rightarrow Bdate, Ssn \rightarrow Address, Ssn \rightarrow Dnumber, Dnumber \rightarrow Dname, Dnumber \rightarrow Dmgr_ssn\}$

4. (10.29) AB is not a candidate key for this relation because AB only functionally determines ABC, $\{AB \rightarrow ABC\}$. ABD on the other hand would be a good candidate key because $\{ABD \rightarrow ABCDE\}$, and neither AB, AD, or BD functionally determine all of the attributes ABCDE.