

# H1 ECE 139 Homework 1

Due 4/6/22 8pm

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## Problem 1

A.  $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

B.  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

H3

C.  $\{3, 5\}$

D.  $\{4\}$

E.  $\{2, 6\}$

## Problem 2

A. No, it is possible that B is a subset of C or C is a subset of B.

B. No, it is possible that B is a subset of C or C is a subset of B.

H3

C.  $(A-B)-C \neq A-(B-C)$  when B and C are identical sets.

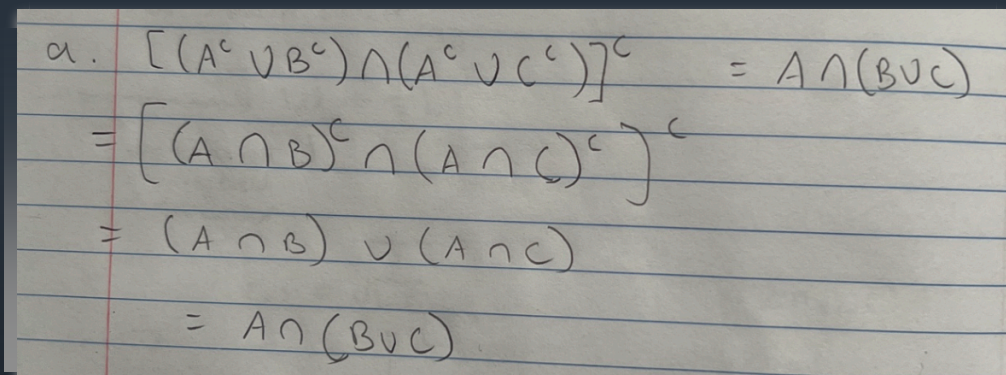
$$(A-B)-C = (A-C)-B$$

$$(A-B)-C = A \cap (B^c \cap C^c)$$

$$(A-B)-C = A-(B \cup C)$$

## Problem 3

H3


$$\begin{aligned} \alpha. & [(A^c \cup B^c) \cap (A^c \cup C^c)]^c = A \cap (B \cup C) \\ & = [(A \cap B)^c \cap (A \cap C)^c]^c \\ & = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C) \\ & = A \cap (B \cup C) \end{aligned}$$

$$b \quad (A^c \cup B^c \cup C^c)^c = A \cap B \cap C$$

↳ de Morgan's =  $A^{cc} \cap B^{cc} \cap C^{cc}$

$$= A \cap B \cap C$$

$$c \quad A - [(B \cap A) \cup (C \cap A)]$$

$$= A - (B \cap A) \cap A - (C \cap A)$$

$$= A - (A \cap B) \cap A - (A \cap C)$$

$$= (A - B) \cap (A - C)$$

$$= (A \cap B)^c \cap (A \cap C)^c$$

$$= A \cap (B \cup C)^c$$

$$= (B \cup C)^c \cap A$$

### Problem 4

A.  $(A), (B), (C), (A, B), (A, C), (B, C), (A, B, C), (\phi)$

H3 B. Subsets consist of all combinations of elements in a set. For each element in a subset, we have the choice of adding it to the subset or not adding it to the subset (2 options). Depending on the number of elements in the original set, we can say there are  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \dots$  subsets depending on the number of elements, or  $2^n$  subsets for a given set with  $n$  elements.

C. There are  $2^{n-k}$  subsets from  $B$  that are not mutually exclusive with  $C$  because there are  $(n-k)$  elements in  $B$  that are not in the given subset.

D.  $k * 2^{n-k}$

### Problem 5

A.  $2^6$

B.  $2^2$

H3 C.  $2^3 + 2^2 + 2 + 1$

### Problem 6

A.  $5^4 = 625$

B.  $5 * 4 * 3 * 2 = 120$

H3 C.  $4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 = 4^4 = 256$  for part a

$4 \times 3 \times 2 = 4! = 24$  for part b

