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CS 355  
 SPRING 2023  
 HW 1

1. Answer The power set is:-

$$P = \{ \{ \emptyset \}, \{ a \}, \{ b \}, \{ c \}, \{ d \}, \{ a, b \}, \{ b, c \}, \{ c, a \}, \{ a, d \}, \{ b, d \}, \{ c, d \}, \{ a, b, c \}, \{ a, c, d \}, \{ a, b, d \}, \{ b, c, d \}, \{ a, b, c, d \} \}$$

Power set has  $2^4 = 16$  elements as shown above.

2. Answer

Let  $X$  be an element of  $2^A$ .  
 $\therefore X$  is a subset of  $A$ .

We are given that  $A$  is a subset of  $B$ .  
 $\therefore X$  is also a subset of  $B$ .

$\therefore X$  also belongs to  $2^B$ .

Since every element  $X \in 2^A$  is also an element of  $2^B$ , we can say that  $2^A \subset 2^B$ .

3. Answer

$$(i) \quad \mathbb{N} \setminus (A \cup B) = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 \} \setminus \{ \{ 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 \} \cup \{ 1, 3, 6, 9, 12 \} \}$$

$$= \mathbb{N} \setminus (A \cup B) = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 \} \setminus \{ 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 1, 3, 9 \}$$

$$= \mathbb{N} \setminus A \cup B = \{ 5, 7, 11 \}$$

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$$(ii) A \cap B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12\} \cap \{1, 3, 6, 9, 12\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{6, 12\}$$

$$(iii) A \cup B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12\} \cup \{1, 3, 6, 9, 12\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12\}$$

4. Ans. Undergrad:  $A^c \cap B^c = (A \cup B)^c$

$$\text{Let } P = (A \cup B)^c \text{ \& } Q = A^c \cap B^c$$

Let  $x$  be an arbitrary element of  $P$ , then

$$\text{we have } x \in P \Rightarrow x \in (A \cup B)^c$$

$$\Rightarrow x \notin (A \cup B)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \notin A \text{ and } x \notin B$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in A^c \text{ and } x \in B^c$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in A^c \cap B^c$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in Q$$

$$\therefore P \subset Q \text{ — (i)}$$

Again, let  $y$  be an arbitrary element of  $Q$ , then we have :-

$$y \in Q \Rightarrow y \in A^c \cap B^c$$

$$\Rightarrow y \in A^c \text{ and } y \in B^c$$

$$\Rightarrow y \notin A \text{ and } y \notin B$$

$$\Rightarrow y \notin (A \cup B)$$

$$\Rightarrow y \in (A \cup B)^c$$

$$\Rightarrow y \in P$$

$$\therefore Q \subset P \text{ — (ii)}$$



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Combining (i) and (ii), we get :-

$$P = Q, \text{ i.e., } (A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$$

Proof :-  $A^c = (A^c \cap B) \cup (A^c \cap B^c)$

$$(A^c \cap B) \cup (A^c \cap B^c) = A^c \cap (B \cup B^c) \text{ (since from associative law)}$$

$$= A^c \cap 1 \text{ (since from complement law)}$$

$$= A^c \text{ (from identity law)}$$

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

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