# Use element argument method without using the logic formulas to prove that for any sets A, B and C, A ∩ (B ∪ C) = (A ∩ B) ∪ (A ∩ C)

# 6. Let Z be the set of integers and Q be the set of rational numbers, A= {a, b, %, #} and X = {∅, {∅}}. Find:

## P(A).

## A×X.

## P(A)∩X.

## (Z – Q) and specified using the most concise notation.

# 7. Find the gcd of 252 and -198 and the linear combination of gcd of 252 and -198