- **1a** $\{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$
- **1b** {4, 5, 6, ..., 14}
- **1c** $\{-1\}$, since $2x + 3 = 1 \implies x = -1$.
- **2a** $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } 4 \le x \le 12\}$
- **2b** $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } x \text{ is odd}\}, \text{ or equivalently } \{2n-1 \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}.$
- **3a** False, since it is # that is an element, and not $\{\#\}$.
- **3b** True.
- **3c** False, \Box is an element of the set, not a proper subset of it.

4
$$\emptyset, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, c\}$$

5a
$$(A \cup B)' = \{0, 6\}$$

- **5b** $A' \cup (A \cap B) = \{0, 3, 6, 7\} \cup \{4\} = \{0, 3, 4, 6, 7\}$
- **5c** $A B' = \{1, 2, 4, 5, 8\} \{0, 1, 2, 5, 6, 8\} = \{4\}$

6a Here $A = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}, B = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$, and $C' = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$, so $(C' \cup A) \cap B = \{2, 4, 6\}.$

6b Note A - B = A, so (A - B)' = A' = B and we have

$$(A-B)'-C = B-C = \{2,4,6,8\} - \{7,8,9\} = \{2,4,6\}.$$

7 We have

 $B \times A = \{(4,q), (6,q), (8,q), (4,r), (6,r), (8,r)\},\$

and so n(A) = 2, n(B) = 3, and $n(B \times A) = n(B) \cdot n(A) = 6$.

8 We have

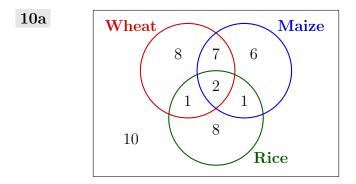
$$A \cap (B \cup C) = \{r, v, w, x, p, n, z\} \cap \{z, n, p, x, s, m, e, g, t, k\} = \{z, n, p, x\},\$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} (A' \cup B) \cap C &= (\{t, k, g, e, m, s, j\} \cup \{t, k, g, p, n, z\}) \cap \{g, e, m, s, x, p\} \\ &= \{t, k, g, e, m, s, p, n, z, j\} \cap \{g, e, m, s, x, p\} \\ &= \{g, e, m, s, p\} \end{aligned}$$

9a Referring to the regions of a two-set Venn diagram, we find the sets to be equal: $(A' \cap B)' = \{I, II, IV\} = A \cup B'.$

9b Referring to the regions of a three-set Venn diagram, we find the sets to be not equal: $A \cup (B \cap C)' = \{I, II, III, IV, V, VII, VIII\} \neq \{III, VI, VII\} = A' \cap (B \cup C).$



10b 43 - 33 = 10

10c 8 + 8 + 6 = 22

10d 7

10e 8 + 1 + 6 = 15

11

$$5 \longrightarrow 9$$

$$9 \longrightarrow 13$$

$$13 \longrightarrow 17$$

$$17 \longrightarrow 21$$

$$\vdots$$

$$4n + 1 \longrightarrow 4n + 5$$

$$\vdots$$