- **1a** $\{-4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$
- **1b** $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$
- 1c $\{-1/4\}$, since 8x + 3 = 1 implies x = -1/4.
- **2a** $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } 4 \le x \le 12\}$
- **2b** $\{3n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}, \text{ or equivalently } \{n \mid n/3 \in \mathbb{N}\}.$
- **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** $B' A' = \{0, 1, 2, 5, 6, 8\} \{1, 2, 4, 5, 8\} = \{0, 6\}$

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

 $A \times B = \{(s,4), (s,6), (s,8), (t,4), (t,6), (t,8)\},\$

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

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 47 - 33 = 14

10c 7 + 1 + 1 = 9

10d 7

10e 8 + 1 + 6 = 15

11

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
-5 &\longrightarrow -2 \\
-2 &\longrightarrow 1 \\
1 &\longrightarrow 4 \\
4 &\longrightarrow 7 \\
\vdots \\
3n - 8 &\longrightarrow 3n - 5 \\
\vdots
\end{array}$$