

CS2022/MA2201
HW#2 SOLUTIONS

1. The first statement is **false** and the second statement is **true** in the interpretation with universe of discourse $U = \{a, b\}$ with $P(a)$, $\neg P(b)$, $\neg Q(a)$ and $Q(b)$. That is, $P = \{(a)\}$ and $Q = \{(b)\}$.

2. The CONJECTURE is **true**. One method of proof is to use a membership table.

A	B	C	$A \oplus B$	$(A \oplus B) \oplus C$	$B \oplus C$	$A \oplus (B \oplus C)$
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	1

In general, for any x and any sets A_1, \dots, A_n , $x \in A_1 \oplus A_2 \oplus \dots \oplus A_n$ (it doesn't matter where you put the parentheses) if and only if x belongs to an odd number of A_i . A string of \oplus operators checks parity.

3. **a** The CONJECTURE is **false**. A counterexample is the sets $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $B = \{1, 2, 4\}$ and $C = \{2, 3, 4\}$. $|A \cap B| = |A \cap C| = |B \cap C| = 2$ although $|(A \cap B) \cap C| = |\{2\}| = 1$.

b The CONJECTURE is **false**. A counterexample is the sets $A = \{1\}$, $B = \{2\}$ and $C = \{1, 2\}$.

c The CONJECTURE is **false**. A counterexample is the sets $A = \{1\}$, $B = \{2\}$ and $C = \emptyset$.

4. **a** $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge x^2 < 10\} = \{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$ which has cardinality 7.

b 8

c 675

d 0