

HW(HL)2C: $2ijk, 3, 4$ (SL) $3ijkl, 4, 5$

2i.) $A \cap B' = \{10, 20\}$ 2j.) $A \cup B' = \{10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20\}$

2k.) $A' \cap B' = \{11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19\}$ 2l.) $A' \cup B' = \{10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20\}$

3.) $U = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$, $A = \{3, 5, 7\}$, $B = \{2, 4, 7, 8\}$

i.) $n(U) = 7$ ii.) $n(A) = 3$ iii.) $n(A') = 4$ iv.) $n(B) = 4$ v.) $n(B') = 3$

b.) Complete and Copy: For any set S with a universal set U , $n(S) + n(S') = \boxed{n(U)}$

4.) $n(U) = 15$, $n(P) = 6$, $n(Q') = 4$.

a.) $n(P') = 9$ b.) $n(Q) = 11$

2D HW(HL): 2 bdfh*, 3 bdfh, 4 (SL): 2 beg, 3 bdfh, 4

- 2.) b.) $\frac{2}{3} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ T (a fraction is not an integer)
d.) $\frac{7}{9} \in \mathbb{Q}$ T (a fraction is rational)
f.) $\frac{7}{0.31} \in \mathbb{Q}$ T (any number that can be represented as a fraction is rational)

$$= \frac{7}{\frac{31}{100}} \Rightarrow \frac{7 \cdot 100}{31} = \frac{700}{31}$$

- h.) $\sqrt{-9} \in \mathbb{R}$ F ($\sqrt{-9} = 3i$ which is an imaginary #)

- 3.) b.) $\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Z}$ T (the natural numbers are a proper subset of integers because $\mathbb{N} \neq \mathbb{Z}$ and $\mathbb{N} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$)

- d.) $\mathbb{Z}^- \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$ T (the negative integers are a subset of integers)

- f.) $\{0\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$ T (0 is an integer and \therefore a subset)

- h.) $\mathbb{Z}^+ \cup \mathbb{Z}^- = \mathbb{Z}$ F (0 is an integer but is not positive or negative)

- 4.) a.) finite (11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19) countable

- b.) infinite (this set goes from 6 to ∞)

- c.) infinite (you can continue dividing the section $\left\langle \frac{1}{0} \mid \frac{1}{1} \right\rangle$ an infinite number of times)

- d.) infinite (same as c., not countable)