

Name: ANSWERSInstructions: Answer all problems in the space provided. Show all work.

1. Let
- A, B, C
- be sets. Prove
- $(A - B) \cup (A - C) = A - (B \cap C)$
- . (4 points)

Pf: Assume $x \in (A - B) \cup (A - C)$. Then $x \in A$ but $x \notin B$ or $x \in A$ but $x \notin C$. $\Rightarrow x \in A$ but $x \notin B$ or $x \notin C \Rightarrow x \notin (B \cap C) \Rightarrow x \in A - (B \cap C) \Rightarrow (A - B) \cup (A - C) \subseteq A - (B \cap C)$.

Now assume $x \in A - (B \cap C)$. Then $x \in A$ but $x \notin (B \cap C) \Rightarrow x \in A$ and $x \notin B$ or $x \notin C$. $\Rightarrow x \in A$ and $x \notin B$ or $x \in A$ and $x \notin C$, or both. Then $x \in (A - B) \cup (A - C)$, so that $A - (B \cap C) \subseteq (A - B) \cup (A - C)$. \square

2. For sets
- A
- and
- B
- , prove that
- $A \times B = \emptyset$
- implies
- $A = \emptyset$
- or
- $B = \emptyset$
- . (4 points)

Pf: By the contrapositive, if $A \neq \emptyset$ and $B \neq \emptyset$, then $\exists x \in A$ and $\exists y \in B \Rightarrow (x, y) \in A \times B \Rightarrow A \times B \neq \emptyset$. \square

3. Let
- a
- be an irrational number,
- r
- a nonzero rational number. Prove that if
- $s \in \mathbb{R}$
- , then either
- $ar + s$
- or
- $ar - s$
- is irrational. (5 points)

Pf: Assume, for the sake of contradiction, that $ar + s$ and $ar - s$ are rational. Then $ar + s = \frac{x}{y}$ and $ar - s = \frac{m}{n}$, $x, y, m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $n, y \neq 0$.

By adding these equations, we get $2ar = \frac{xn + ym}{ny} \Rightarrow a = \frac{xn + ym}{2rny}$.

Since $\frac{xn + ym}{2rny} \in \mathbb{Q}$, a is rational. \downarrow \square

4. Disprove: There exists an integer
- n
- such that
- $n^4 + n^3 + n^2 + n$
- is odd. (4 points)

Pf: Note that $n^4 + n^3 + n^2 + n = n(n^3 + n^2 + n + 1)$ and we have two cases, (i) n is even. (ii) n is odd.

(i) If n is even, then $n(n^3 + n^2 + n + 1)$ is even.

(ii) If n is odd, then $n^3 + n^2 + n + 1$ is even $\Rightarrow n(n^3 + n^2 + n + 1)$ is even.

In either case, $n^4 + n^3 + n^2 + n$ is even. \square

Bonus problems:

1. State the Well-Ordering Principle:
- The set \mathbb{N} is well-ordered.