

Compute the cardinality:

$$|\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \cup \{3, 4, 5, 6\}|$$

$$|[0, \pi) \cap \mathbb{Z}|$$

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Which are disjoint?

$\mathbb{Z}$  and  $\mathbb{R}$

$\mathbb{Z}$  and  $\mathbb{R}^-$

$[0, 5)$  and  $[5, 10)$

*Plants* and *Fungi*

*MathClasses* and *CSCIClasses*

*DeciduousTrees* and *ConiferousTrees*

**1.8.1** What is the cardinality of  $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ ?

**1.8.3** One might be tempted to think  $|A \cup B| = |A| + |B|$ , but this is not true in general. Why not? (Assume  $A$  and  $B$  are finite.)

**1.8.6** Describe three distinct partitions of the set  $\mathbb{Z}$ .

**1.9.5** Based on our description of the real number plane as a Cartesian product, explain how a line can be interpreted as a set.

**1.9.6** Explain how  $\mathbb{C}$ , the set of complex numbers, can be thought of as a Cartesian product.

**1.9.7** Any rational number (an element of set  $\mathbb{Q}$ ) has two integers as components. Why not rewrite fractions as ordered pairs (for example,  $\frac{1}{2}$  as  $(1, 2)$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  as  $(3, 4)$ ) and claim that  $\mathbb{Q}$  can be thought of as  $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ ? Explain why these two sets *cannot* be thought of as two different ways to write the same set. (There are at least two reasons.)