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Discussion: Thursday 2 3 4 5 Friday 9 10 11 12 1 2

$$A = \{\alpha(2, -4) + (1 - \alpha)(-2, 5)) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$B = \{(a,b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid b \le -1\}$$

$$C = \{(p,q) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid p \ge 0\}$$

Prove that $A \cap B \subseteq C$.

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$$A = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 + 4y + 4 \le 100\}$$

$$B = \{(p,q) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid p \le -6\}$$

$$C = \{(a,b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid b \le 7\}$$

Prove that $A \cap B \subseteq C$.

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 $A = \{(a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : a = 3 - b^2\}$

 $B = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x| \ge 1 \text{ or } |y| \ge 1\}$

Prove that $A \subseteq B$. Hint: you may find proof by cases helpful.

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For any integers s and t define L(s,t) as follows:

$$L(s,t) = \{ sx + ty \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

Thus, L(s,t) consists of all integers that can be expressed as the sum of multiples of s and t. Prove the following claim using your best mathematical style and the following definition of congruence mod k: $p \equiv q \pmod{k}$ if and only if p = q + kn for some integer n.

Claim: For any integers a, b, r, where r is positive, if $a \equiv b \pmod{r}$, then $L(a,b) \subseteq L(r,b)$.

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 $A = \{(a,b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : b = a^2 - 2\}$

 $B = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \lfloor x \rfloor = 4\}$

 $C=\{(p,q)\in\mathbb{R}^2\ :\ 2p\leq q\}$

Prove that $A \cap B \subseteq \mathbb{C}$.

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Discussion: Thursday 2 3 4 5 Friday 9 10 11 12 1 2

$$A = \{\lambda(0,3) + (1-\lambda)(2,4) \mid \lambda \in [0,1]\}$$

$$B = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \le y\}$$

Prove that $A \subseteq B$.