

Two pages, 3 problems, 10 points. Explain each answer, but don't simplify it.

Problem 1. Consider the sets $A = \{1, 2, 1, 5, 4\}$, $B = \{2, 0, 1, A\}$, $C = \{A, B\}$.

a. (3 points) How many elements does each set have?

4
3
2

b. (1 point) Is \emptyset an element of A ? Explain.

No, its elements are 1, 2, 4, 5. None of those is \emptyset .

c. (1 point) Is \emptyset a subset of B ? Explain.

Yes. Every element of \emptyset is also an element of B (there are no elements to check).

d. (1 point) Write out $B \cup C$, writing each element only once.

$\{2, 0, 1, A, B\}$

Problem 2 (1 points). Suppose that for next semester you are interested in taking classes X, Y, and Z. Suppose that there are 3 sections of X, 4 sections of Y, and five sections of Z. How many students can register for all three classes without any two having the same schedule? Explain.

$$3 \times 4 \times 5 = 60$$

→ (schedules)
This is the number of combinations possible.
We can give each student one of these without any two having to share — but not more.

Problem 3. There are 52 cards in a standard deck.

- a. (1 point) At the beginning of a poker game, you are given two cards at random. How many starting combinations are there? (Note: you don't care what order they are in.)

$$\frac{52 \times 51}{2}$$

- b. (2 points) During a poker game, five cards are displayed to everyone: first three at the same time (flop cards), then one more (turn card), and then one more (river card). How many flop-turn-river combinations are there?

$$\frac{52 \times 51 \times 50}{6} \times 49 \times 48$$

↑ ↑ ↑
 flop turn river

