

Name: _____

key

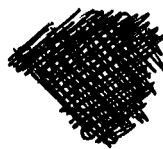
Show all work clearly and in order.

1. Convert the following to base 10 (use the expanded form to help you).

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(a) } 1301_{\text{five}} &= 1(5^3) + 3(5^2) + 0(5^1) + 1(1) \\
 &= 125 + 3(25) + 0 + 1 \\
 &= \boxed{201} = \boxed{201_{\text{ten}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b) } 10111_{\text{two}} &= 1(2^4) + 0(2^3) + 1(2^2) + 1(2^1) + 1(2^0) \\
 &= 16 + 0 + 4 + 2 + 1 \\
 &= \boxed{23} = \boxed{23_{\text{ten}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Convert
- 153_{ten}
- to base five.



$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \\
 125 \overline{) 153} \\
 \underline{- 125} \\
 28
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 1 \\
 25 \overline{) 28} \\
 \underline{- 25} \\
 3
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 0 \\
 5 \overline{) 3} \\
 \underline{- 0} \\
 3
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \nearrow \\
 3
 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{1103_{\text{five}}}$$

3. Use the definition of addition to compute
- $2 + 5$
- .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Let } A &= \{a, b\} \\
 B &= \{c, d, e, f, g\} \quad \leftarrow \text{disjoint sets} \\
 n(A) &= 2 \\
 n(B) &= 5 \\
 2 + 5 &= n(A \cup B) = n(\{a, b\} \cup \{c, d, e, f, g\}) = n(\{a, b, c, d, e, f, g\}) \\
 &= \boxed{7}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Use the definition of subtraction (take-away definition) to compute
- $4 - 2$
- .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Let } A &= \{a, b, c, d\} \\
 B &= \{a, b\} \quad \leftarrow \text{NOTE: } B \subseteq A \\
 n(A) &= 4 \\
 n(B) &= 2 \\
 4 - 2 &= n(A - B) = n(\{a, b, c, d\} - \{a, b\}) = n(\{c, d\}) = \boxed{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Is the set
- $\{0, 2, 4, 6, \dots\}$
- closed under addition?

yes

6. Is the set
- $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$
- closed under addition?

NO for example $2 + 3 = 5$, but 5 is NOT in the set.