

1. Find the values

$$\binom{70}{5} \quad \text{and} \quad \binom{121}{115}.$$

Explain how you simplified the formulas.

2. Expand

$$(1+x)^7.$$

3. Let us denote by  $F(\mathbb{N})$  the family of all *finite* subsets of  $\mathbb{N}$ , that is,

$$F(\mathbb{N}) = \{X \subseteq \mathbb{N} \mid X \text{ is finite}\}.$$

This means that  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, 1000\} \in F(\mathbb{N})$ , but  $\{0, 2, 4, 6, 8, \dots\}$  (even numbers) does not belong to the family  $F(\mathbb{N})$ .

Show that  $F(\mathbb{N})$  is enumerable by describing a suitable enumeration and arguing that each member of  $F(\mathbb{N})$  sooner or later appears in your enumeration.

4. Show that the map  $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  is a bijection:

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 2n & \text{if } n \geq 0 \\ -2n - 1 & \text{if } n < 0 \end{cases}$$

5. Prove that the cardinality of the interval

$$(0, 1) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 0 < x < 1\}$$

is the same as the cardinality of  $\mathbb{R}$ . **Hint:** Use the function  $f$  of Example 21.

6. Does  $|\mathbb{C}| = |\mathbb{R}|$  hold? Justify your opinion!

Knowing the **Schröder–Bernstein theorem** is probably useful: if there exist injective functions  $f: A \rightarrow B$  and  $g: B \rightarrow A$  between the sets  $A$  and  $B$ , they have the same cardinality.