

51 Let $B = 1, 3, 5$. What is

- (a) $\phi(B + B)$
- (b) $\phi(B \times 2)$
- (c) $\phi(B \times B)$
- (d) $\phi(B^2)$

After trying the question, scroll down to the solution.

51 Let $B = \{1, 3, 5\}$. What is

- (a) $\phi(B+B)$
§ $B+B = \{1, 3, 5\} + \{1, 3, 5\} = \{2, 4, 6, 4, 6, 8, 6, 8, 10\} = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$
So $\phi(B+B) = \phi(\{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}) = 5$
- (b) $\phi(B \times 2)$
§ $B \times 2 = \{1, 3, 5\} \times 2 = \{2, 6, 10\}$
So $\phi(B \times 2) = \phi(\{2, 6, 10\}) = 3$
- (c) $\phi(B \times B)$
§ $B \times B = \{1, 3, 5\} \times \{1, 3, 5\} = \{1, 3, 5, 3, 9, 15, 5, 15, 25\} = \{1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 25\}$
So $\phi(B \times B) = \phi(\{1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 25\}) = 6$
- (d) $\phi(B^2)$
§ $B^2 = \{1, 3, 5\}^2 = \{1, 9, 25\}$
So $\phi(B^2) = \phi(\{1, 9, 25\}) = 3$