34. The set of odd integers = A

$\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \ldots\}$

$A = \{1, 3, 5, \ldots\}$

matching $n \leftrightarrow 2n-1$

correspondence?

$\mathbb{N}$	A
$1 \leftrightarrow$	1
$2 \leftrightarrow$	3
$3 \leftrightarrow$	5
$n \leftrightarrow$	$2n-1$

thus $n(A) = \aleph_0$

44. $\{4, 7, 10, 13, 16 \ldots\} = A$

proper subset $B = \{7, 10, 13, \ldots\}$

(every element from B is in A and A contains something not in B)

A	B
4	7
7	10
10	13

$n \leftrightarrow n+3$

A is infinite because it can be placed in one-to-one correspondence with itself.

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oops - 34 should be $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, 5, \ldots\}$

$A \{\ldots -3, -1, 0, 3, 5\} \ldots$

$\mathbb{N}$	A
1	1
2	-1
3	3
4	-3

if n is odd $n \leftrightarrow n$

if n is even $n \leftrightarrow -n+1$

thus $n(A) = \aleph_0$