

5. $\cap$ 

5.2: 

5.2.1: 

1. 

1.1.

$$\int \left(\text{Diagram 1} \right) = \left(\text{Diagram 2} \right).$$

2.

2.1. 

Figure 15: A diagram illustrating the construction of a sequence of sets $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{15}$ and S_{16} . The diagram shows a sequence of sets, each represented by a collection of points (dots) and lines. The sets are arranged in a grid-like pattern, with the first row containing S_1 through S_{15} and the second row containing S_{16} . The sets are constructed using a sequence of operations, including union, intersection, and set difference, as indicated by the symbols $\cup$, $\cap$, and $\setminus$. The diagram also shows the relationship between the sets, with some sets being subsets of others. The final set S_{16} is shown as a union of several sets from the first row.

2.2. |

A complex musical score for a string quartet, featuring four staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The notation is dense and includes many accidentals and dynamic markings such as *pp*, *ff*, *sfz*, and *sf*. The score is written in a modern, possibly atonal style, with frequent changes in dynamics and articulation. The staves are arranged in a traditional four-part setting, with each staff representing a different instrument. The notation includes a wide variety of note values, rests, and other musical symbols, creating a highly detailed and intricate piece of music.[illegible]A complex musical score for a string quartet, featuring four staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The notation is dense and includes many accidentals and dynamic markings such as *pp*, *ff*, *sfz*, and *sf*. The score is written in a modern, possibly contemporary style, with a focus on rhythmic and melodic complexity.

3.

3.1.

