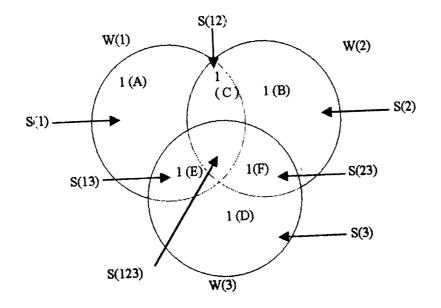
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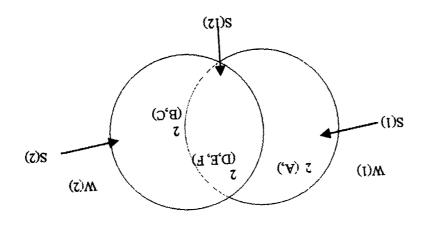
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$$=2^{p-s}\left[\binom{s}{1}+\binom{s}{3}+\ldots\binom{s}{s}\right] \tag{B.1}$$

We know the Binomial Series,

$$\left[\binom{s}{0} + \binom{s}{1} + \dots \binom{s}{s}\right] = 2^{s} \tag{B.2}$$

If s is an odd then, we have

$$\binom{s}{1} = \binom{s}{s-1}, \binom{s}{3} = \binom{s}{s-2}, \dots \binom{s}{s} = \binom{s}{s-s}$$
(B.3)

(B.2) can be written as

$$\left[\binom{s}{1} + \binom{s}{3} + \dots \binom{s}{s}\right] + \left[\binom{s}{0} + \binom{s}{2} + \dots \binom{s}{s-1}\right] = 2^s$$

Then $(B.3) \Rightarrow$

$$2\left[\binom{s}{1} + \binom{s}{3} + \dots \binom{s}{s}\right] = 2^{s}$$
$$\left[\binom{s}{1} + \binom{s}{3} + \dots \binom{s}{s}\right] = 2^{s-1} \qquad (B.4)$$

substituting (B.4) in (B.1), we get

$$n(O) = 2^{p-s} \{2^{s-1}\} = 2^{p-1}.$$

Since $O \cup E = S$ and $\#S = 2^p - 1$, we have

$$n(E) = (2^{p} - 1) - (2^{p-1}) = 2^{p-1} - 1$$

Similarly this can be proved for even number.