1. In the following constructor, which expression(s) are member initializers?

   \[ X::X(int itsA = 1) : itsB(2) \{ itsC = 3; \} \]

2. Given \texttt{const char *p}, write an expression that will produce a compilation error because it violates the \texttt{const} specification.

3. Assume that definitions for classes \texttt{X}, \texttt{Y}, and \texttt{Z} already exist. Write enough additional code to make the following code compilable:

   \begin{verbatim}
   X a, b;
   Y c;
   c = a + b;
   \end{verbatim}

4. (Extra credit: 3 points) True or false: If an overloaded operator needs to access private data then it must be implemented as a member function.