

## Chapter 4 roadmap:

- ▶ Subset proofs (last week Monday)
- ▶ Set equality and emptiness proofs (last week Wednesday)
- ▶ Conditional and biconditional proofs (last week Friday)
- ▶ Proofs about powersets (**Today**)
- ▶ Review for Test 2 (Wednesday)
- ▶ Test 2 (Friday)

## Today: Case study of large proof (powersets)

- ▶ Review of powersets and their recursive structure
- ▶ Big result
- ▶ Warm-up proofs
- ▶ Proving the big result

Which are true?

$$\mathcal{P}(\emptyset) = \emptyset$$

$$\mathcal{P}(\emptyset) = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}(\emptyset) = \{\{\emptyset\}\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}(\emptyset) = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}(\{1\}) = \{1\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}(\{1\}) = \{\{1\}\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}(\{1\}) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}\}$$

$$A \in \mathcal{P}(A)$$

$$A \subseteq \mathcal{P}(A)$$

$$A = \{a, b, c\} \qquad \mathcal{P}(A) = \{\{a, b, c\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{a\}, \\ \{b, c\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \emptyset\}$$

$$A - \{a\} = \{b, c\} \qquad \mathcal{P}(A - \{a\}) = \{\{b, c\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \emptyset\}$$

$$\{\{a\} \cup C \mid C \in \mathcal{P}(A - \{a\})\} = \{\{a, b, c\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{a\}\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}(A) = \{\{a, b, c\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{a\}, \\ \{b, c\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \emptyset\} = \{\{a\} \cup C \mid C \in \mathcal{P}(A - \{a\})\} \\ \cup \mathcal{P}(A - \{a\})$$

$$A = \{a, b, c\} \quad \mathcal{P}(A - \{a\}) = \{\{b, c\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \emptyset\}$$

$$\{\{a\} \cup C \mid C \in \mathcal{P}(A - \{a\})\} = \{\{a, b, c\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{a\}\}$$

If  $a \in A$ , then  $\mathcal{P}(A)$  consists in  $\mathcal{P}(A - \{a\})$  and  $\{C \cup \{a\} \mid C \in \mathcal{P}(A - \{a\})\}$

**Corollary 4.12.** If  $a \in A$ , then  $\mathcal{P}(A - \{a\})$  and  $\{C \cup \{a\} \mid C \in \mathcal{P}(A - \{a\})\}$  make a partition of  $\mathcal{P}(A)$ .

$$A \subseteq B \text{ iff } A \in \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$A \in \mathcal{P}(A)$$

$$\emptyset \in \mathcal{P}(A)$$

$$a \in A \text{ iff } \{a\} \in \mathcal{P}(A)$$

Warm-up proofs:

**Theorem 4.7.** If  $\mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B)$ , then  $A \subseteq B$ .

**Exercise 4.7.1.** If  $B \subseteq A$ , then  $\mathcal{P}(B) - \mathcal{P}(A) = \emptyset$ .

## Roadmap

### Corollary 4.12

$\mathcal{P}(A - \{a\})$  and  $\{C \cup \{a\} \mid C \in \mathcal{P}(A - \{a\})\}$   
make a partition of  $\mathcal{P}(A)$ .



### Theorem 4.11 / Exercise 4.7.6

$$\mathcal{P}(A - \{a\}) \cap \{C \cup \{a\} \mid C \in \mathcal{P}(A - \{a\})\} = \emptyset$$

### Theorem 4.10.

$$\mathcal{P}(A - \{a\}) \cup \{C \cup \{a\} \mid C \in \mathcal{P}(A - \{a\})\} = \mathcal{P}(A)$$



### Lemma 4.9.

$$\mathcal{P}(A - \{a\}) \cup \{C \cup \{a\} \mid C \in \mathcal{P}(A - \{a\})\} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(A)$$

### Lemma 4.8.

$$\mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(A - \{a\}) \cup \{C \cup \{a\} \mid C \in \mathcal{P}(A - \{a\})\}$$



Useful previous results:

**Ex 4.4.6.**  $D \subseteq E$  iff  $(E - D) \cup D = E$

**Ex 4.4.4** If  $D \subseteq E$ , then  $D - F \subseteq E - F$ .

**For next time:**

*Pg 174: 4.7.(1, 3, 4, 6)*

*Take quiz*