

Practice lecture

Start: 4:10 pm

(to allow for technical difficulties)

- * All lectures will be on zoom, at scheduled time.
 - * Same holds for OT.
 - * HW as before changed weights.
 - * Exam will be given online, submitted electronically, same time as scheduled.
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Problem 5, Midterm 1

- a) Prove that if $A \subset B$
then $\mathcal{P}(A) \subset \mathcal{P}(B)$.

Solution

Problem 3, Midterm 3

Prove that $\mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B)$
Ass. $A \subseteq B$

Scratch Work

First write down relevant definitions.

* $\mathcal{P}(A)$ means "set of all subsets of A "

More precisely:

$$"X \in \mathcal{P}(A) \iff X \subseteq A"$$

* $A \subseteq B$ means " $a \in A \implies a \in B$ "

Attempt at proof:

Suppose $A \subseteq B$.

Want to show $\mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B)$

This is equivalent to showing

$$\rightarrow "X \in P(A) \Rightarrow X \in P(B)"$$

using
defⁿ
of \subset

Suppose $X \in P(A)$

then $X \subset A$

by defⁿ
of $P(A)$

So $X \subset B$.

Using
" $X \subset A$, $A \subset B$,
then $X \subset B$!"
(proved in lecture!)

So $X \in P(B)$

QED.

using
definition of $P(B)$.

Problem 5b) Midterm I

Give examples of sets A, B
for which

$$P(A) \cup P(B) \neq P(A \cup B)$$

Solution I

$$A = \{3, 7, 8\}$$

$$B = \{1, 2, 4\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 4, 3, 7, 8\}$$

$$P(A) = \{ \emptyset, \{7\}, \{3\}, \dots \}$$

$$P(B) = \{ \emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{2, 4\}, \dots \}$$

$$P(A \cup B) = \{ \{1, 2\}, \emptyset, \dots \}$$

$$P(A) \cup P(B) = \{ \emptyset, \{7\}, \{3\}, \{1\}, \{2\}, \dots \}$$

This is overcomplicated.

1) Don't choose complicated
 A, B .
Be lazy.

$$A = \{0\}$$

$$B = \{1\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{0, 1\}$$

$$P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{0\}\}$$

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

$$P(A \cup B) = \{\emptyset, \{0, 1\}, \{1\}, \{0\}\}$$

$$P(A) \cup P(B) = \{\emptyset, \{0\}, \{1\}\}$$

2) Save work by using defⁿ.

What does it mean for
2 sets to be equal?

↳ * "same elements"

* $A=B$ means $a \in A \Leftrightarrow a \in B$

Soln 2

$$\text{Let } A = \{0\}$$

$$B = \{1\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{0, 1\}$$

$$\{0, 1\} \in \underline{P(A \cup B)}$$

because

$$\{0, 1\} \subset A \cup B$$

but

$$\{0, 1\} \notin P(A)$$

and

$$\{0, 1\} \notin P(B)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \{0, 1\} \notin P(A) \\ \text{and} \\ \{0, 1\} \notin P(B) \end{array} \right\} \leftarrow \{0, 1\} \notin \underline{P(A) \cup P(B)}$$



* Highly recommended

webcam + microphone.
