

Counting Subsets:

(41)

Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$. List the subsets

# elements	Sub sets	Number
0	$\emptyset$	1
1		
2		
3		
		Total =

Theorem 9.7:

Let A be a finite set. The number of subsets of A is $2^{|A|}$.

Proof:

Definition: (Power Set)

Let A be a set. The power set of A is denoted 2^A and is defined to be the set of all subsets of A .

Example;

Let $A = \{1, 2\}$

Then

$$2^A = \{ \quad \quad \quad \}$$

Corollary: If A is a finite set then

$$|2^A| = 2^{|A|}.$$

(This is a restatement of Theorem 9.7)

§ 2.10 Quantifiers,

43.

• There is: (Existential Quantifier)
Claims the existence of certain objects.

• Example: There is an integer x that is divisible by 2.

• General: There is $x \in A$ such that P .

• Notation: $\exists x \in A \text{ s.t. } P$
($\exists x \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } 2 \mid x$)

~~Proof~~
• Proof Template 7:

To prove existential quantifiers such as
 $\exists x \in A \text{ s.t. } P$,

Let ~~$x \in A$~~ $x = \underline{\quad}$ (give an example)
(show that x satisfies P).

Therefore x satisfies the required assertions.

• Example: $\exists x \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } 2 \mid x$.

Proof: Let $x = 2$. Then $x = 2 \cdot 1$
Thus $2 \mid x$.

For All: (Universal Quantifier)

- Example:
- 1.) Every integer is either even or odd.
 - 2.) All integers are - - -
 - 3.) Each integer is - - -
 - 4.) Let $x \in \mathbb{Z}$, then x is - - -

Notation:

$\forall x \in \mathbb{Z}$, x is even or odd.

General Form:

$\forall a \in A$, statements about a

- Proof template: To prove $\forall x \in A$, statements about a :

Let $x \in A$. Then, ...

(prove all statements about a are true)

Example:

Let $T = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 10 \mid x\}$

$\forall x \in T$, $2 \mid x$.

Proof: Let $x \in T$, ~~then~~

Negating Quantifiers:

$$\neg (\exists x \in A \text{ s.t. } P) = \forall x \in A, \neg P.$$

$$\neg (\forall x \in A, S) = \exists x \in A \text{ s.t. } \neg S.$$

Example:

① Consider the statement;

There is no integer that is both even and odd.

Symbolically we write

$$\neg (\exists x \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ s.t. } x \text{ is even and } x \text{ is odd})$$

=

② Consider the statement;

Not all integers are prime.

Symbolically we write;

=

Combinations:

Consider the following statements. Are they true or false?

— (1) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \exists y \in \mathbb{R} \text{ st. } xy = 1$

— (2) $\exists y \in \mathbb{R}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, xy = 1.$

• Prove or disprove.