

Assignment - 1

Determine the power sets of following

- (a) $\{a\}$
- (b) $\{\{a\}\}$
- (c) $\{\phi, \{\phi\}\}$

2. State T/F if $A = \{\phi, \{\phi\}\}$

- (a) $\phi \in P(A)$
- (b) $\phi \subseteq P(A)$
- (c) $\{\phi\} \subseteq P(A)$
- (d) $\{\phi\} \subseteq A$
- (e) $\{\phi\} \in P(A)$
- (f) $\{\phi\} \in A$
- (g) $\{\{\phi\}\} \subseteq P(A)$
- (h) $\{\{\phi\}\} \subseteq A$
- (i) $\{\{\phi\}\} \in P(A)$
- (j) $\{\{\phi\}\} \in A$

3. Let $A = \{a, \{a\}\}$ Tell T/F

- (a) $\phi \in P(A)$
- (b) $\phi \subseteq P(A)$
- (c) $\{a\} \in P(A)$
- (d) $\{a\} \subseteq P(A)$
- (e) $\{\{a\}\} \in P(A)$
- (f) $\{\{a\}\} \subseteq P(A)$
- (g) $\{a, \{a\}\} \in P(A)$
- (h) $\{a, \{a\}\} \subseteq P(A)$
- (i) $\{\{\{a\}\}\} \in P(A)$
- (j) $\{\{\{a\}\}\} \subseteq P(A)$

4) Let $A = \{\emptyset\}$. Let $B = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(A))$

(a) Is $\emptyset \in B$? $\emptyset \subseteq B$?

(b) Is $\{\emptyset\} \in B$? $\{\emptyset\} \subseteq B$

(c) Is $\{\{\emptyset\}\} \in B$? $\{\{\emptyset\}\} \subseteq B$?

5) Suppose $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$

$A = \{1, 4, 9\}$

$P = \{x : x \in U \text{ and } x \text{ is a perfect square}\}$

$R = \{1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$

$D = \{2, 3, 5, 7\}$

$N = \{x : x \in U \text{ and } x \text{ is a prime}\}$

\emptyset

- (a) Determine which sets are subsets of others
- (b) Determine which sets are proper subsets of others
- (c) Determine pairs of sets which are disjoint
- (d) Determine pairs of sets which are comparable
- (e) Determine pairs of sets which are incomparable.

6) Determine the cardinalities of the sets:

(a) $P = \{n^7 : n \text{ is a positive integer}\}$

(b) $Q = \{n^{109} : n \text{ is a positive integer}\}$

(c) $P \cup Q$

(d) $P \cap Q$

7) Let N is the set of all natural numbers.
 Let P denotes all finite subsets of N . What
 is cardinality of set P ?

8) Determine

a) $\phi \cup \{\phi\}$

b) $\phi \cap \{\phi\}$

c) $\{\phi\} \cup \{a, \phi, \{\phi\}\}$

d) $\phi \oplus \{a, \phi, \{\phi\}\}$

e) $\{\phi\} \oplus \{a, \phi, \{\phi\}\}$

9) Determine T/F and explain

a) $A \cup P(A) = P(A)$

b) $A \cap P(A) = A$

c) $\{A\} \cup P(A) = P(A)$

d) $\{A\} \cap P(A) = A$

e) $A - P(A) = A$

f) $P(A) - \{A\} = P(A)$

10) Let $A = \{\phi, a\}$ Construct

a) $A - \phi$

b) $\{\phi\} - A$

c) $A \cup P(A)$

d) $A \cap P(A)$

11) let A, B, C be sets. Under what condition is each of the following true?

- (a) $(A-B) \cup (A-C) = \phi$
(b) $(A-B) \cap (A-C) = \phi$

12) what can you say about P and Q if

(a) $P \cap Q = P$

(b) $P \cup Q = P$

(c) $P \oplus Q = P$

(d) $P \cap Q = P \cup Q$

13) let A, B, C be sets

show (a) $(A-B) - C = A - (B \cup C)$

(b) $(A-B) - C = (A-C) - B$

(c) $(A-B) - C = (A-C) - (B-C)$

14) given $P \cup Q = P \cup R$, is it necessary that $Q = R$. Justify

15) Prove $(A-B) \cap B = \phi$

16) given that $(A \cap C) \subseteq (B \cap C)$
 $(A \cap C') \subseteq (B \cap C')$

show $A \subseteq B$