

Name: Solutions

Directions: All questions require explanation in English sentences.

1. <sup>4</sup>~~3~~ [points] Write a definition of the set of integers that are powers of two using set-builder notation.

Many solutions are possible. For example:

$$S = \{ 2^j : j \text{ is a non-negative integer} \}$$

$$S = \{ x \in \mathbb{N} : x = 2^j \text{ for some integer } j \text{ such that } j \geq 0 \}$$

2. <sup>3</sup>~~2~~ [points] What is  $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(\emptyset)))$ ?

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

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

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

$$= \{ \emptyset, \underbrace{\{ \emptyset \}, \{ \{ \emptyset \} \}}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{1 elt} \\ \text{subsets}}}, \{ \emptyset, \{ \emptyset \} \} \}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{2 elt subsets}}}$$

$\uparrow$   
 0 elt subsets

3. [3 points] Let  $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 - 4 \geq 0\}$  and  $B = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 - 2x - 3 \geq 0\}$ . Using set-builder notation, give simple descriptions of  $A \cap B$  and  $A \cup B$ .

4. <sup>3</sup>[2 points] Prove that  $\mathcal{P}(A) \cup \mathcal{P}(B) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(A \cup B)$ .

Suppose that  $X \in \mathcal{P}(A) \cup \mathcal{P}(B)$ . Then  $X \in \mathcal{P}(A)$  or  $X \in \mathcal{P}(B)$ , by definition of the union operation.

Since  $X \in \mathcal{P}(A)$  or  $X \in \mathcal{P}(B)$ , it follows that  $X \subseteq A$  or  $X \subseteq B$  by the definition of power set.

Since  $A \subseteq A \cup B$  and  $B \subseteq A \cup B$ , it follows that  $X \subseteq A \cup B$ .

Now, by definition of power set, we have that  $X \in \mathcal{P}(A \cup B)$ . Since each element of  $\mathcal{P}(A) \cup \mathcal{P}(B)$  is also a member of  $\mathcal{P}(A \cup B)$ , we have  $\mathcal{P}(A) \cup \mathcal{P}(B) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(A \cup B)$ .  $\square$