

Power set

The power set of X , $P(X)$, is the set whose elements are all the subsets of X . Thus

$$P(A) = \{\{\}, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3\}\}$$

. The power set of the empty set $P(\{\}) = \{\{\}\}$.

Note that in both cases the cardinality of the power set is strictly greater than that of base set: No one-to-one correspondence exists between the set and its power set.

Power Sets

- Consider the set A where $A = \{w, x, y, z\}$
- There are 4 elements in set A.
- The power set of A contains 16 element data sets.
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$$\mathcal{P}(A) = \{\{x\}, \{y\}\}$$

- (i.e. 1 null set, 4 single element sets, 6 two -elemnts sets, 4 three lement set and one 4- element set.)

Power Sets

Worked Example

Consider the set Z :

$$Z = \{a, b, c\}$$

Q1 How many sets are in the power set of Z ?

Q2 Write out the power set of Z .

Q3 How many elements are in each element set?

Solutions to Worked Example

Q1 There are 3 elements in Z . So there is $2^3 = 8$ element sets contained in the power set.

Q2 Write out the power set of Z .

$$\mathcal{P}(Z) = \{\{0\}, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, c\}\}$$

- Q3
- * One element set is the null set - i.e. containing no elements
 - Three element sets have only elements
 - Three element sets have two elements
 - One element set contains all three elements
 - $1+3+3+1=8$

Exercise

For the set $Y = \{u, v, w, x\}$, answer the questions from the previous exercise

Power Set Power set of a set S is the set of all subsets of S including the empty set. The cardinality of a power set of a set S of cardinality n is 2^n . Power set is denoted as $P(S)$.

Example

For a set $S = a, b, c, d$ let us calculate the subsets

- Subsets with 0 elements : $\{\emptyset\}$ (the empty set)
- Subsets with 1 element : a, b, c, d
- Subsets with 2 elements : $a, b, a, c, a, d, b, c, b, d, c, d$
- Subsets with 3 elements : $a, b, c, a, b, d, a, c, d, b, c, d$
- Subsets with 4 elements : a, b, c, d

Hence,

$$P(S) = \emptyset, a, b, c, d, a, b, a, c, a, d, b, c, b, d, c, d, a, b, c, a, b, d, a, c, d, b, c, d, a, b, c, d$$

$|P(S)| = 2^4 = 16$ Note: The power set of an empty set is also an empty set.

$$|P(\emptyset)| = 2^0 = 1$$

0.1 Partitioning of a Set

Partition of a set, say S , is a collection of n disjoint subsets, say $P_1, P_2 \dots P_n$ that satisfies the following three conditions :

1. P_i does not contain the empty set.

$$[P_i \neq \emptyset \text{ for all } 0 < i \leq n]$$

2. The union of the subsets must equal the entire original set.

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3. The intersection of any two distinct sets is empty.

$$[P_a \cap P_b = \emptyset, \text{ for } a \neq b \text{ where } n \geq a, b \geq 0]$$

Example

Let $S = a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h$

- One probable partitioning is a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h
- Another probable partitioning is a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h

Power Sets

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Exercise

For the set $Y = \{u, v, w, x\}$, answer the questions from the previous exercise

Worked Example

Consider the set Z :

$$Z = \{a, b, c\}$$

(i) How many sets are in the power set of Z ?

(ii) Write out the power set of Z .

(iii) How many elements are in each element set?

Solutions to Worked Example

- (i) There are 3 elements in Z . So there is $2^3 = 8$ element sets contained in the power set.
- (ii) Write out the power set of Z .

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

- (iii)
- One element set is the null set - i.e. containing no elements
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