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Zermelo-Fraenkel axioms

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Ernst Zermelo and Abraham Fraenkel proposed the following axioms as a for what is now called Zermelo-Fraenkel set theory, or ZF. If this set of axioms are accepted along with the Axiom of Choice, it is often denoted ZFC.

- *Equality of sets*: If X and Y are sets, and $x \in X$ iff $x \in Y$, then $X = Y$.
- *Pair set*: If X and Y are sets, then there is a set Z containing only X and Y .
- *<http://planetmath.org/Union> Union over a set*: If X is a set, then there exists a set that contains every element of each $x \in X$.
- *\mathcal{P}* : If X is a set, then there exists a set $\mathcal{P}(X)$ with the property that $Y \in \mathcal{P}(X)$ iff any element $y \in Y$ is also in X .
- *Replacement axiom*: Let $F(x, y)$ be some formula. If, for all x , there is exactly one y such that $F(x, y)$ is true, then for any set A there exists a set B with the property that $b \in B$ iff there exists some $a \in A$ such that $F(a, b)$ is true.
- *\in* : Let $F(x)$ be some formula. If there is some x that makes $F(x)$ true, then there is a set Y such that $F(y)$ is true, but for no $y \in Y$ is $F(y)$ true.
- *Existence of an infinite set*: There exists a non-empty set X with the property that, for any $x \in X$, there is some $y \in X$ such that $x \subseteq y$ but $x \neq y$.
- *Σ* : If X is a set and P is a condition on sets, there exists a set Y whose members are precisely the members of X satisfying P . (This axiom is also occasionally referred to as the *axiom of choice*).