MATH 450 Seminar in Proof

Prove by induction that $|P(A)| = 2^n$ if $|A| = n$.

capitalize

Proof. by induction.

Base Case: Let A be a set with 0 elements. Then ~~the~~ $P(A) = \{\emptyset\}$. Thus $|P(A)| = 1 = 2^0$.
Inductive Hypothesis: Assume if $|A| = n$ then $|P(A)| = 2^n$ is true.
Inductive Step:
We will prove that if $|A| = n+1$ then, $|P(A)| = 2^{n+1}$ period Now, let the set $|A| = n+1$, then let $B = A - \{a\}$ where $a \in A$ ~~be a specific element~~. Then $|B| = n$. Thus $|P(B)| = 2^n$ from our hypothesis.

Read this aloud - it doesn't parse correctly. It needs to read correctly.

But B is not "subsets" of A. It's one subset of A. And I assume you don't mean B is the only subset of A that doesn't contain a.

is this supposed to be "two" Or was it supposed to be "into"?

Also we can split the subsets of A in to parts, namely one containing a and one that does not *i.e* B. Note that $P(B)$ does not have any sets in it that has a. Let $B_1, B_2, B_3, ..., B_{2^n}$ be the elements of $P(B)$. Then, $B_1 \cup \{a\} \in P(A)$, $B_2 \cup \{a\} \in P(A)$, $B_3 \cup \{a\} \in P(A)$, ..., $B_{2^n} \cup \{a\} \in P(A)$ gets us the subsets of A that contain the element a. Since the union produces 2^n elements and $|P(B)| = 2^n$, then $|P(A)| = 2^n + 2^n = 2^n(1+1) = 2^{n+1}$. $\square$

One what? One part that contains a? Wording is funny since you mean multiple sets.

contain

make more formal

which one?