

Problem Set 1: Discrete Mathematics

1. For all set  $S$ , show that  $\emptyset \subseteq S$ .
2. Prove or give a counterexample:  $A \cap P(A) = A$ .
3. Show that “For all sets  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$ , if  $A \subseteq B$  and  $B \subseteq C$ , then  $A \subseteq C$ ”.
4. Prove that if  $A \subseteq B$  then  $P(A) \subseteq P(B)$ .
5. Prove that  $P(A) \cap P(B) = P(A \cap B)$ .
6. Prove that  $P(A) \cup P(B) \subseteq P(A \cup B)$ .
7. Give a counterexample to disprove “For all sets  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$ , if  $A \in B$  and  $B \in C$ , then  $A \in C$ ”.
8. Give a counterexample to disprove “For all sets  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$ , if  $A \cup C = B \cup C$ , then  $A = B$ ”.
9. Show that there exists a set  $A$  where  $P(A) = \{A\}$ .
10. Prove or give a counterexample: If  $A \subset B$  and  $A \subset C$ , then  $A \subset (B \cap C)$ .