1-8 Set Theory: Axioms and Operations

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Set Operations (I)

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Let $A, B \subseteq X$.

$$A \subseteq B \iff (X \setminus B) \subseteq (X \setminus A)$$

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3/19

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By Contradiction.



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(2) needs $A \subseteq X$

$$A \cap B = B \iff B \subseteq A$$

Let $A, B \subseteq X$.

$$A \cap B = \emptyset \iff B \subseteq (X \setminus A)$$

Let $A, B \subseteq X$.

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 $Q:A,B\subseteq X$?

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We need only $B \subseteq X$.



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$$Q:A,B\subseteq X$$
?

We need only $B \subseteq X$.

UD Problem 7.19 Let $A, B, C \subseteq X$.

$$A \cap (B^c \cap C^c) = \emptyset \iff A \subseteq B \cup C$$



Let $A, B \subseteq X$. Prove that the union of two sets can be rewritten as the union of two disjoint sets.

- (a) Prove that $(A \setminus B) \cap B = \emptyset$
- (b) Prove that $A \cup B = (A \setminus B) \cup B$

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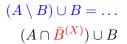
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By Contradiction.



$$(A \setminus B) \cup B = \dots$$

 $(A \cap \bar{B}^{(X)}) \cup B$

"太容易了,一时没反应过来"

 $A, B \subseteq X$ is not necessary.

$$(A \cup B) \setminus (C \cup D) = (A \setminus (C \cup D)) \cup (B \setminus (C \cup D))$$

$$(A \cup B) \setminus (C \cup D) = (A \setminus (C \cup D)) \cup (B \setminus (C \cup D))$$

$$E \triangleq C \cup D$$



Set Operations (II)



$$A_n = [0, 1/n)$$
 $B_n = [0, 1/n]$ $C_n = (0, 1/n)$

(a) $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$ $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n$ $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n$



$$A_n = [0, 1/n)$$
 $B_n = [0, 1/n]$ $C_n = (0, 1/n)$

(a)
$$\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n = [0,1)$$
 $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n$ $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n$



9/19

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9/19

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(b)
$$\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$$
 $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n$ $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n$

$$A_n = [0, 1/n)$$
 $B_n = [0, 1/n]$ $C_n = (0, 1/n)$

(b)
$$\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n = \{0\}$$
 $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n$ $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n$

$$A_n = [0, 1/n)$$
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Proof.



$$A_n = [0, 1/n)$$
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Proof.





微笑中透露着无奈



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Theorem (The Nested Interval Theorem (Cantor))

设 $\{[a_n,b_n]\}$ 为递降闭区间套序列, 即

$$[a_1,b_1]\supset [a_2,b_2]\supset\cdots\supset [a_n,b_n]\supset\cdots.$$

如果 $\lim_{n\to\infty}(b_n-a_n)=0$, 则存在唯一的点 c, 使得 $c\in[a_n,b_n], \forall n\geq 1$.



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$$\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ : A_n \subset B_n \Rightarrow \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \subset \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n$$

$$A = \mathbb{R} \setminus \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+} (\mathbb{R} \setminus \{-n, -n+1, \cdots, 0, \cdots, n-1, n\})$$

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$$X_n = \{-n, -n+1, \cdots, 0, \cdots, n-1, n\}$$

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$$= \mathbb{Z}$$



$$A = \mathbb{Q} \setminus \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (\mathbb{R} \setminus \{2n\})$$

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$$= \mathbb{Q} \cap \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \{2n\}$$

$$= \{2n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

Set Operations (III)

 $\mathcal{P}(X)$

$$S \in \mathcal{P}(X) \iff S \subseteq X$$

$$A \subseteq B \iff \mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B)$$

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$$\mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B) \implies A \subseteq B$$

$$A \subseteq B \implies \mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B)$$



$$A \subseteq B \iff \mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$\mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B) \implies A \subseteq B$$

$$A \subseteq B \implies \mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$x \in \mathcal{P}(A)$$

$$A \subseteq B \iff \mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$\mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B) \implies A \subseteq B$$

$$A \subseteq B \implies \mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$x \in \mathcal{P}(A)$$

$$\implies x \subseteq A$$



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$$\mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B) \implies A \subseteq B$$

$$A \subseteq B \implies \mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$x \in \mathcal{P}(A)$$

$$\implies x \subseteq A$$

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$$x \in \mathcal{P}(A)$$

$$\implies x \subseteq A$$

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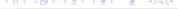
$$x \in A$$

$$x \in \mathcal{P}(A)$$

$$\implies x \subseteq A$$

$$\implies x \subseteq B$$

$$\implies x \in \mathcal{P}(B)$$



$$A \subseteq B \iff \mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$\mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B) \implies A \subseteq B$$

$$A \subseteq B \implies \mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$x \in A$$

$$x \in \mathcal{P}(A) \implies \{x\} \subseteq A$$

$$\implies x \subseteq A$$

$$\implies x \subseteq B$$

$$\implies x \in \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$A \subseteq B \iff \mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B)$$

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$$A \subseteq B \implies \mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$x \in A$$

$$x \in \mathcal{P}(A) \implies \{x\} \subseteq A$$

$$\implies x \subseteq A \implies \{x\} \in \mathcal{P}(A)$$

$$\implies x \subseteq B$$

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$$A \subseteq B \iff \mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$\mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B) \implies A \subseteq B$$

$$A \subseteq B \implies \mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$x \in A$$

$$x \in \mathcal{P}(A) \qquad \Longrightarrow \{x\} \subseteq A$$

$$\implies x \subseteq A \qquad \Longrightarrow \{x\} \in \mathcal{P}(A)$$

$$\implies x \subseteq B \qquad \Longrightarrow \{x\} \in \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$\implies x \in \mathcal{P}(B)$$



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$$\implies x \subseteq B \qquad \Longrightarrow \{x\} \in \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$\implies x \in \mathcal{P}(B) \qquad \Longrightarrow \{x\} \subseteq B$$



$$A \subseteq B \iff \mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$\mathcal{P}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(B) \implies A \subseteq B$$

$$x \in A$$

$$x \in \mathcal{P}(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \subseteq A$$

$$\Rightarrow x \subseteq A$$

$$\Rightarrow x \subseteq B$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in B$$



$$\bigcup_{\alpha \in I} \mathcal{P}(A_{\alpha}) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\bigcup_{\alpha \in I} A_{\alpha})$$

$$\bigcup_{\alpha\in I}\mathcal{P}(A_\alpha)\subseteq\mathcal{P}(\bigcup_{\alpha\in I}A_\alpha)$$

$$x \in \bigcup_{\alpha \in I} \mathcal{P}(A_{\alpha})$$

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$$x \in \bigcup_{\alpha \in I} \mathcal{P}(A_{\alpha})$$

$$\implies \exists \alpha \in I : x \in \mathcal{P}(A_{\alpha})$$

$$\bigcup_{\alpha \in I} \mathcal{P}(A_{\alpha}) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\bigcup_{\alpha \in I} A_{\alpha})$$

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$$\implies \exists \alpha \in I : x \subseteq A_{\alpha}$$

$$\implies x \subseteq \bigcup_{\alpha \in I} A_{\alpha}$$

$$\implies x \in \mathcal{P}(\bigcup_{\alpha \in I} A_{\alpha})$$

$$\bigcap_{\alpha \in I} \mathcal{P}(A_{\alpha}) = \mathcal{P}(\bigcap_{\alpha \in I} A_{\alpha})$$

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$$\iff \forall \alpha \in I : x \in \mathcal{P}(A_{\alpha})$$

$$\iff \forall \alpha \in I : x \subseteq A_{\alpha}$$

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$$x \in \bigcap_{\alpha \in I} \mathcal{P}(A_{\alpha})$$

$$\iff \forall \alpha \in I : x \in \mathcal{P}(A_{\alpha})$$

$$\iff \forall \alpha \in I : x \subseteq A_{\alpha}$$

$$\iff x \subseteq \bigcap_{\alpha \in I} A_{\alpha}$$

$$\bigcap_{\alpha \in I} \mathcal{P}(A_{\alpha}) = \mathcal{P}(\bigcap_{\alpha \in I} A_{\alpha})$$

$$x \in \bigcap_{\alpha \in I} \mathcal{P}(A_{\alpha})$$

$$\iff \forall \alpha \in I : x \in \mathcal{P}(A_{\alpha})$$

$$\iff x \subseteq \bigcap_{\alpha \in I} A_{\alpha}$$

$$\iff x \in \mathcal{P}(\bigcap_{\alpha \in I} A_{\alpha})$$



$$A \times (B \setminus C) = (A \times B) \setminus (A \times C)$$

$$A \times (B \setminus C) = (A \times B) \setminus (A \times C)$$

$$(a,d) \in A \times (B \setminus C)$$

Thank You!