## Lesson 2

and we only used  $\Leftrightarrow$ ,

 $\{\emptyset\} \in P(A)$ 

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∈ vs ⊆
Definition: A⊆B \Leftrightarrow \forall x[(x \in A) \rightarrow (x \in B)]
In other wrds: A is a subset of B, iff, every x in A is a member of B
       left_side in right_side
       all(x in right_side for x in left_side)
Examples
\overline{A} = \{ 1, 2, \{1,2,3\} \}
\{1,2,3\} \in A
\{1,2,3\} \nsubseteq A
\emptyset \notin \emptyset \equiv \emptyset \notin \{\} no items on right side, nothing belongs to it
\emptyset \in \{\emptyset\}
                     right side contains 1 item: \emptyset, so \emptyset in right side
\emptyset \subseteq \emptyset
                      every set is a subset of itself
\emptyset \subseteq \{\emptyset\} \\ \emptyset \subseteq \{1\}
                      empty set is a subset of every set
Ø ∉ {1}
                              all(x in right_side for x in left_side)
\{\emptyset\} \subseteq \{\emptyset\}
[foo] in [foo]? no
  [foo] in [ [foo] ]? yes
\{\emptyset\} \nsubseteq \{ \emptyset\} \}
                                     foo in [ [foo] ]? no
 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{ \varnothing, 1 \} \end{array} \right\} \not \in \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{ \varnothing \}, \ 1 \end{array} \right\} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{ \varnothing, 1 \} \end{array} \right\} \not \subseteq \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{ \varnothing \}, \ 1 \end{array} \right\} 
|\emptyset| = 0
|\{\emptyset\}| = 1
Power Set
Definition: X \in P(A) \Leftrightarrow X \subseteq A
In other words: X belongs to the set of all A's subgroups, iff X itself is a subset of A.
Always true: \emptyset \in P(A)
                                                   because Ø is a subset of every set
|P(A)| = 2**|A|
Examples
\overline{A} = \{ \emptyset, 0, \{0\} \};
\{\emptyset\} \in P(A)?
        \{\emptyset\} \in P(A) \Leftrightarrow \{\emptyset\} \subseteq A
                                                    power set definition
        \{\emptyset\}\subseteq A \Leftrightarrow \emptyset \in A
                                                    subset definition
       Since \emptyset is a member of A,
                                                           \emptyset \in A
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Truth value "propagates" backwards

The set containing  $\varnothing$  is a member of the set containing all of A's subsets.