Solutions Manual for Enderton *Elements of Set Theory*

Robin Adams

August 14, 2022

Contents

Chapter 1

Chapter 1 — Introduction

1.1 Baby Set Theory

Exercise 1

- $\{\emptyset\} \in \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$ — true
- $\{\emptyset\} \subseteq \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$ — true
- $\{\emptyset\} \in \{\emptyset, \{\{\emptyset\}\}\}$ — false
- $\{\emptyset\} \subseteq \{\emptyset, \{\{\emptyset\}\}\}$ — true
- $\{\{\emptyset\}\} \in \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$ — false
- $\{\{\emptyset\}\} \subseteq \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$ — true
- $\{\{\emptyset\}\} \in \{\emptyset, \{\{\emptyset\}\}\}$ — true
- $\{\{\emptyset\}\} \subseteq \{\emptyset, \{\{\emptyset\}\}\}$ — false
- $\{\{\emptyset\}\} \in \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$ — false
- $\{\{\emptyset\}\} \subseteq \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$ — false

Exercise 2 We have $\emptyset \neq \{\emptyset\}$ because $\{\emptyset\}$ has an element (namely $\emptyset$) while $\emptyset$ has no elements.

We have $\emptyset \neq \{\{\emptyset\}\}$ because $\{\{\emptyset\}\}$ has an element (namely $\{\emptyset\}$) while $\emptyset$ has no elements.

We have $\{\emptyset\} \neq \{\{\emptyset\}\}$ because $\emptyset \in \{\emptyset\}$ but $\emptyset \notin \{\{\emptyset\}\}$. This last fact is true because $\emptyset \neq \{\emptyset\}$ as we proved in the first paragraph.

Exercise 3 Assume $B \subseteq C$. Let $A \in \mathcal{P}B$; we must show that $A \in \mathcal{P}C$.

We have $A \subseteq B$ (since $A \in \mathcal{P}B$) and $B \subseteq C$. From this it follows that $A \subseteq C$ (every element of A is an element of B; every element of B is an element of C; therefore every element of A is an element of C). Hence $A \in \mathcal{P}C$ as required.

Exercise 4 Since $x \in B$, we have $\{x\} \subseteq B$ and so $\{x\} \in \mathcal{P}B$.

Since $x \in B$ and $y \in B$, we have $\{x, y\} \subseteq B$ and so $\{x, y\} \in \mathcal{P}B$.

From these two facts, it follows that $\{\{x\}, \{x, y\}\} \subseteq \mathcal{P}B$ and so $\{\{x\}, \{x, y\}\} \in \mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}B$.

1.2 Sets — An Informal View

Exercise 5 We have

$$\begin{aligned} V_0 &= A \\ V_1 &= V_0 \cup \mathcal{P}V_0 \\ &= A \cup \mathcal{P}A \\ V_2 &= V_1 \cup \mathcal{P}V_1 \\ &= \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\} \\ V_3 &= \mathcal{P}V_2 \\ &= \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\} \end{aligned}$$

We have $\emptyset \subseteq V_0$ and so $\emptyset \in V_1$. Therefore $\{\emptyset\} \subseteq V_1$ and so $\{\emptyset\} \in V_2$. Hence $\{\{\emptyset\}\} \subseteq V_2$.

We also have $\{\{\emptyset\}\} \nsubseteq V_0$ because $\{\emptyset\}$ is not an atom, and $\{\{\emptyset\}\} \nsubseteq V_1$ since $\{\emptyset\} \notin V_1$ because $\emptyset$ is not an atom.

Thus the rank of $\{\{\emptyset\}\}$ is 2.

Likewise we have $\emptyset$ and $\{\emptyset\}$ are both subsets of V_1, hence

$$\emptyset \in V_2, \qquad \{\emptyset\} \in V_2$$

Thus $\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$ are all subsets of V_2, hence elements of V_3. Therefore,

$$\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\} \subseteq V_3$$

Now, $\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$ is not a subset of V_0 (because $\emptyset$ is not an atom.) It is not a subset of V_1 ($\{\emptyset\} \notin V_1$ because $\emptyset$ is not an atom.) It is not a subset of V_2 (we have $\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\} \notin V_2$ since $\{\emptyset\} \notin V_1$).

Therefore the rank of $\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$ is 3.

Exercise 6

$$
\begin{aligned}
V_1 &= V_0 \cup \mathcal{P}V_0 \\
&= A \cup \mathcal{P}V_0 && \text{(since } V_0 = A\text{)} \\
V_2 &= V_1 \cup \mathcal{P}V_1 \\
&= A \cup \mathcal{P}V_0 \cup \mathcal{P}V_1 \\
&= A \cup \mathcal{P}V_1 && \text{(since } \mathcal{P}V_0 \subseteq \mathcal{P}V_1 \text{ by Exercise 3)} \\
V_3 &= V_2 \cup \mathcal{P}V_2 \\
&= A \cup \mathcal{P}V_1 \cup \mathcal{P}V_2 \\
&= A \cup \mathcal{P}V_2 && \text{(since } \mathcal{P}V_1 \subseteq \mathcal{P}V_2 \text{ by Exercise 3)} \\
V_4 &= V_3 \cup \mathcal{P}V_3 \\
&= A \cup \mathcal{P}V_2 \cup \mathcal{P}V_3 \\
&= A \cup \mathcal{P}V_3 && \text{(since } \mathcal{P}V_2 \subseteq \mathcal{P}V_3 \text{ by Exercise 3)}
\end{aligned}
$$

Exercise 7 In Exercise 5 we calculated $V_3 = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$

Hence

$$
\begin{aligned}
V_4 =& \mathcal{P}V_3 \\
= \{&\emptyset, \\
&\{\emptyset\}, \\
&\{\{\emptyset\}\}, \\
&\{\{\{\emptyset\}\}\}, \\
&\{\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}, \\
&\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}, \\
&\{\emptyset, \{\{\emptyset\}\}\}, \\
&\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}, \\
&\{\{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}\}, \\
&\{\{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}, \\
&\{\{\{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}, \\
&\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}\}, \\
&\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}, \\
&\{\emptyset, \{\{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}, \\
&\{\{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}, \\
&\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\} \\
\}&
\end{aligned}
$$

Chapter 2

Chapter 2 — Axioms and Operations

2.1 Arbitrary Unions and Intersections

Exercise 1 $A \cap B \cap C$ is the set of all integers that are divisible by 4, 9 and 10, which is the same as the set of all integers that are divisible by 180.

Exercise 2 Take $A = \emptyset$ and $B = \{\emptyset\}$. Then $\bigcup A = \bigcup B = \emptyset$ but $A \neq B$. (There are many other possible answers.)

Exercise 3 Let $b \in A$. We must show that $b \subseteq \bigcup A$.

Let x be any element of b. We must show that $x \in \bigcup A$. We know that $x \in b$ and $b \in A$, and so $x \in \bigcup A$ by the definition of $\bigcup A$.

Exercise 4 Suppose $A \subseteq B$. Let $x \in \bigcup A$. We must show that $x \in \bigcup B$.

Pick an element $a \in A$ such that $x \in a$. Then $a \in B$ because $A \subseteq B$. Since we know $x \in a$ and $a \in B$, we know that $x \in \bigcup B$.

Exercise 5 Assume that every member of $\mathcal{A}$ is a subset of B. Let $x \in \bigcup \mathcal{A}$. We must show that $x \in B$.

Pick $A \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $x \in A$. By our assumption, we have $A \subseteq B$. Since $x \in A$ and $A \subseteq B$, we have $x \in B$ as required.

Exercise 6

(a) We will show that $\bigcup \mathcal{P}A \subseteq A$ and $A \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{P}A$.

To show $\bigcup \mathcal{P}A \subseteq A$: This follows from Exercise 5, since every member of $\mathcal{P}A$ is a subset of A.

To show $A \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{P}A$: Let $a \in A$. Then we have $a \in \{a\}$ and $\{a\} \in \mathcal{P}A$ so $a \in \bigcup \mathcal{P}A$.

(b) To show $A \subseteq \mathcal{P} \bigcup A$: This holds because every element of A is a subset of $\bigcup A$, as we proved is Exercise 3.

Equality holds if and only if $A = \mathcal{P}X$ for some set X.

Proof: If $A = \mathcal{P} \bigcup A$ then of course $A = \mathcal{P}X$ for some X.

Conversely, if $A = \mathcal{P}X$, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P} \bigcup A &= \mathcal{P} \bigcup \mathcal{P}X \\ &= \mathcal{P}X && \text{(by part (a))} \\ &= A \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 7

(a) For any set X,

$$\begin{aligned} & X \in \mathcal{P}A \cap \mathcal{P}B \\ \Leftrightarrow & X \subseteq A \text{ and } X \subseteq B \\ \Leftrightarrow & \text{Every member of } X \text{ is a member of } A \text{ and a member of } B \\ \Leftrightarrow & X \subseteq A \cap B \\ \Leftrightarrow & X \in \mathcal{P}(A \cap B) \end{aligned}$$

(b) Let $X \in \mathcal{P}A \cup \mathcal{P}B$. Then either $X \in \mathcal{P}A$ or $X \in \mathcal{P}B$ (or both). If $X \in \mathcal{P}A$, then we have $X \subseteq A$ and so $X \subseteq A \cup B$ (because $A \subseteq A \cup B$). Similarly if $X \in \mathcal{P}B$ then we have $X \subseteq A \cup B$. So in either case $X \subseteq A \cup B$, hence $X \in \mathcal{P}(A \cup B)$.

Equality holds if and only if either $A \subseteq B$ or $B \subseteq A$.

Proof: Suppose $A \subseteq B$. Then $\mathcal{P}A \subseteq \mathcal{P}B$ (Chapter 1 Exercise 3) and so $\mathcal{P}A \cup \mathcal{P}B = \mathcal{P}B$. Also $A \cup B = B$ so $\mathcal{P}(A \cup B) = \mathcal{P}B$. Thus $\mathcal{P}A \cup \mathcal{P}B$ and $\mathcal{P}(A \cup B)$ are equal.

Similarly if $B \subseteq A$ then $\mathcal{P}A \cup \mathcal{P}B = \mathcal{P}(A \cup B)$.

Conversely, suppose $\mathcal{P}A \cup \mathcal{P}B = \mathcal{P}(A \cup B)$. We have $A \cup B \in \mathcal{P}(A \cup B)$, so $A \cup B \in \mathcal{P}A \cup \mathcal{P}B$. If $A \cup B \in \mathcal{P}A$, then we have $B \subseteq A \cup B \subseteq A$. And if $A \cup B \in \mathcal{P}B$, then we have $A \subseteq A \cup B \subseteq B$.

Exercise 8 If A is a set such that every singleton belongs to A, then every set belongs to $\bigcup A$, contradicting Theorem 2A.

Exercise 9 Let $a = \{\emptyset\}$ and $B = \{\{\emptyset\}\}$. Then $a \in B$ but $\mathcal{P}a$ is not a subset of B because $\emptyset \in \mathcal{P}a$ and $\emptyset \notin B$.

Exercise 10 We must show that $\mathcal{P}a \subseteq \mathcal{P}\bigcup B$. So let $X \in \mathcal{P}a$. Then $X \subseteq a$; we must show that $X \subseteq \bigcup B$.

Let $x \in X$; we must show that $x \in \bigcup B$. We have $x \in a$ (because $x \in X$ and $X \subseteq a$) and $a \in B$, hence $x \in \bigcup B$ as required.

2.2 Algebra of Sets

Exercise 11 For any x we have

$$\begin{aligned} x \in (A \cap B) \cup (A - B) &\Leftrightarrow (x \in A \& x \in B) \text{ or } (x \in A \& x \notin B) \\ &\Leftrightarrow x \in A \& (x \in B \text{ or } x \notin B) \\ &\Leftrightarrow x \in A \end{aligned}$$

Hence $A = (A \cap B) \cup (A - B)$.

For any x we have

$$\begin{aligned} x \in A \cup (B - A) &\Leftrightarrow x \in A \text{ or } (x \in B \& x \notin A) \\ &\Leftrightarrow x \in A \text{ or } x \in B \\ &\Leftrightarrow x \in A \cup B \end{aligned}$$

Hence $A \cup (B - A) = A \cup B$.

Exercise 12 For any x,

$$\begin{aligned} x \in C - (A \cap B) &\Leftrightarrow x \in C \& \neg(x \in A \& x \in B) \\ &\Leftrightarrow x \in C \& (x \notin A \text{ or } x \notin B) \\ &\Leftrightarrow (x \in C \& x \notin A) \text{ or } (x \in C \& x \notin B) \\ &\Leftrightarrow x \in (C - A) \cup (C - B) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 13 Suppose $A \subseteq B$. Let $x \in C - B$; we must show $x \in C - A$. We have $x \in C$ and $x \notin B$. Therefore $x \notin A$, since every member of A is a member of B. And so we have $x \in C - A$ as required.

Exercise 14 Let $A = \{\emptyset\}$, $B = \emptyset$ and $C = \{\emptyset\}$. Then $A - (B - C) = A - \emptyset = \{\emptyset\}$ while $(A - B) - C = \{\emptyset\} - C = \emptyset$.

Exercise 15

(a) For any x we have the following eight possibilities:

$x \in A$	$x \in B$	$x \in C$	$x \notin A \cap (B + C)$	$x \notin (A \cap B) + (A \cap C)$
$x \in A$	$x \in B$	$x \notin C$	$x \in A \cap (B + C)$	$x \in (A \cap B) + (A \cap C)$
$x \in A$	$x \notin B$	$x \in C$	$x \in A \cap (B + C)$	$x \in (A \cap B) + (A \cap C)$
$x \in A$	$x \notin B$	$x \notin C$	$x \notin A \cap (B + C)$	$x \notin (A \cap B) + (A \cap C)$
$x \notin A$	$x \in B$	$x \in C$	$x \notin A \cap (B + C)$	$x \notin (A \cap B) + (A \cap C)$
$x \notin A$	$x \in B$	$x \notin C$	$x \notin A \cap (B + C)$	$x \notin (A \cap B) + (A \cap C)$
$x \notin A$	$x \notin B$	$x \in C$	$x \notin A \cap (B + C)$	$x \notin (A \cap B) + (A \cap C)$
$x \notin A$	$x \notin B$	$x \notin C$	$x \notin A \cap (B + C)$	$x \notin (A \cap B) + (A \cap C)$

In every case, we have $x \in A \cap (B + C) \Leftrightarrow x \in (A \cap B) + (A \cap C)$.

(b) For any x we have the following eight possibilities:

$x \in A$	$x \in B$	$x \in C$	$x \in A + (B + C)$	$x \in (A + B) + C$
$x \in A$	$x \in B$	$x \notin C$	$x \notin A + (B + C)$	$x \notin (A + B) + C$
$x \in A$	$x \notin B$	$x \in C$	$x \notin A + (B + C)$	$x \notin (A + B) + C$
$x \in A$	$x \notin B$	$x \notin C$	$x \in A + (B + C)$	$x \in (A + B) + C$
$x \notin A$	$x \in B$	$x \in C$	$x \notin A + (B + C)$	$x \notin (A + B) + C$
$x \notin A$	$x \in B$	$x \notin C$	$x \in A + (B + C)$	$x \in (A + B) + C$
$x \notin A$	$x \notin B$	$x \in C$	$x \in A + (B + C)$	$x \in (A + B) + C$
$x \notin A$	$x \notin B$	$x \notin C$	$x \notin A + (B + C)$	$x \notin (A + B) + C$

In every case, we have $x \in A + (B + C) \Leftrightarrow x \in (A + B) + C$.

Exercise 16

$$\begin{aligned}[(A \cup B \cup C) \cap (A \cup B)] - [(A \cup (B - C)) \cap A] &= (A \cup B) - A \\ &= B - A\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 17

(a) $\Leftrightarrow$ (b)

$$\begin{aligned}A \subseteq B &\Leftrightarrow \text{Every element of } A \text{ is an element of } B \\ &\Leftrightarrow \text{There is no element of } A \text{ that is not an element of } B \\ &\Leftrightarrow A - B = \emptyset\end{aligned}$$

(a) $\Rightarrow$ (c) Suppose $A \subseteq B$. We have $B \subseteq A \cup B$ from the definition of $A \cup B$; we must prove that $A \cup B \subseteq B$. So let $x \in A \cup B$. Then $x \in A$ or $x \in B$. But in either case $x \in B$, since $x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B$. Thus we have $x \in B$ as required.

(c) $\Rightarrow$ (a) We always have $A \subseteq A \cup B$. So if $A \cup B = B$ then we have $A \subseteq B$.

(a) $\Rightarrow$ (d) Suppose $A \subseteq B$. We have $A \cap B \subseteq A$ from the definition of $A \cap B$; we must prove that $A \subseteq A \cap B$. So let $x \in A$. Then $x \in B$ since $A \subseteq B$, hence $x \in A \cap B$ as required.

(d) $\Rightarrow$ (a) We always have $A \cap B \subseteq B$. So if $A \cap B = A$ then $A \subseteq B$.

Exercise 18 We can make the following 16 sets:

- $\emptyset$ $(= A - A)$
- $A - B$
- $A \cap B$
- $B - A$
- $S - (A \cup B)$
- A
- $A + B$
- $S - B$
- B
- $S - (A + B)$
- $S - A$
- $A \cup B$
- $S - (B - A)$
- $S - (A \cap B)$
- $S - (A - B)$

Exercise 19 They are never equal, because for all A, B, we have $\emptyset \in \mathcal{P}(A - B)$ but $\emptyset \notin \mathcal{P}A - \mathcal{P}B$ since $\emptyset \in \mathcal{P}B$.

Exercise 20 Assume $A \cup B = A \cup C$ and $A \cap B = A \cap C$.

We first show $B \subseteq C$. Let $x \in B$; we show $x \in C$. We have $x \in A \cup B = A \cup C$, so either $x \in A$ or $x \in C$. If $x \in C$, we are done. If $x \in A$, then we have $x \in A \cap B = A \cap C$, and so $x \in C$ in this case too.

We can show $C \subseteq B$ similarly. Hence $B = C$.

Exercise 21 For any x, we have

$$\begin{aligned} x \in \bigcup (A \cup B) &\Leftrightarrow \text{there exists } C \text{ such that } C \in A \cup B \text{ and } x \in C \\ &\Leftrightarrow \text{there exists } C \in A \text{ such that } x \in C, \text{ or there exists } C \in B \text{ such that } x \in C \\ &\Leftrightarrow x \in \bigcup A \cup \bigcup B \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 22 For any x, we have

$$\begin{aligned} x \in \bigcap(A \cup B) &\Leftrightarrow \text{for all } C, \text{ if } C \in A \text{ or } C \in B \text{ then } x \in C \\ &\Leftrightarrow \text{for all } C \in A \text{ we have } x \in C, \text{ and for all } C \in B \text{ we have } x \in C \\ &\Leftrightarrow x \in \bigcap A \cap \bigcap B \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 23 PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. $A \subseteq \bigcap\{A \cup X \mid X \in \mathcal{B}\}$
  ⟨2⟩1. LET: $x \in A$
  ⟨2⟩2. LET: $X \in \mathcal{B}$
  ⟨2⟩3. $x \in A \cup X$
⟨1⟩2. $\bigcap \mathcal{B} \subseteq \bigcap\{A \cup X \mid X \in \mathcal{B}\}$
  ⟨2⟩1. LET: $x \in \bigcap \mathcal{B}$
  ⟨2⟩2. LET: $X \in \mathcal{B}$
  ⟨2⟩3. $x \in X$
  ⟨2⟩4. $x \in A \cup X$
⟨1⟩3. $\bigcap\{A \cup X \mid X \in \mathcal{B}\} \subseteq A \cup \bigcap \mathcal{B}$
  ⟨2⟩1. LET: $x \in \bigcap\{A \cup X \mid X \in \mathcal{B}\}$
  ⟨2⟩2. ASSUME: $x \notin A$
    PROVE: $x \in \bigcap \mathcal{B}$
  ⟨2⟩3. LET: $X \in \mathcal{B}$
  ⟨2⟩4. $x \in A \cup X$
  ⟨2⟩5. $x \in X$
□

Exercise 24

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} Y \in \mathcal{P}\bigcap \mathcal{A} &\Leftrightarrow Y \subseteq \bigcap \mathcal{A} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in Y. \forall X \in \mathcal{A}. y \in X \\ &\Leftrightarrow \forall X \in \mathcal{A}. \forall y \in Y. y \in X \\ &\Leftrightarrow \forall X \in \mathcal{A}. Y \in \mathcal{P}X \\ &\Leftrightarrow Y \in \bigcap\{\mathcal{P}X \mid X \in \mathcal{A}\} \end{aligned}$$

(b) $\bigcup\{\mathcal{P}X \mid X \in \mathcal{A}\} \subseteq \mathcal{P}\bigcup \mathcal{A}$

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. LET: $Y \in \bigcup\{\mathcal{P}X \mid X \in \mathcal{A}\}$
⟨1⟩2. PICK $X \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $Y \in \mathcal{P}X$
⟨1⟩3. $Y \subseteq X$
⟨1⟩4. $Y \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{A}$
⟨1⟩5. $Y \in \mathcal{P}\bigcup \mathcal{A}$

Equality holds if and only if $\bigcup\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A}$.

$\langle 1\rangle 1.$ If $\bigcup\{\mathcal{P}X \mid X \in \mathcal{A}\} = \mathcal{P}\bigcup\mathcal{A}$ then $\bigcup\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A}$
$\langle 2\rangle 1.$ Assume: $\bigcup\{\mathcal{P}X \mid X \in \mathcal{A}\} = \mathcal{P}\bigcup\mathcal{A}$
$\langle 2\rangle 2.$ $\bigcup\mathcal{A} \in \bigcup\{\mathcal{P}X \mid X \in \mathcal{A}\}$
$\langle 2\rangle 3.$ Pick $X \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $\bigcup\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{P}X$
$\langle 2\rangle 4.$ $X = \bigcup\mathcal{A}$
$\langle 1\rangle 2.$ If $\bigcup\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A}$ then $\bigcup\{\mathcal{P}X \mid X \in \mathcal{A}\} = \mathcal{P}\bigcup\mathcal{A}$
Proof: If $\bigcup\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A}$ then $\mathcal{P}\bigcup\mathcal{A} \in \{\mathcal{P}X \mid X \in \mathcal{A}\}$.
□

Exercise 25 We have $A \cup \bigcup\mathcal{B} = \bigcup\{A \cup X \mid X \in \mathcal{B}\}$ if and only if $A = \emptyset$ or $\mathcal{B} \neq \emptyset$

$\langle 1\rangle 1.$ If $A \cup \bigcup\mathcal{B} = \bigcup\{A \cup X \mid X \in \mathcal{B}\}$ then $A = \emptyset$ or $\mathcal{B} \neq \emptyset$
Proof: If $A \cup \bigcup\mathcal{B} = \bigcup\{A \cup X \mid X \in \mathcal{B}\}$ and $\mathcal{B} = \emptyset$ then

$$A \cup \bigcup\emptyset = \bigcup\emptyset$$
$$\therefore A = \emptyset$$

$\langle 1\rangle 2.$ If $A = \emptyset$ then $A \cup \bigcup\mathcal{B} = \bigcup\{A \cup X \mid X \in \mathcal{B}\}$
Proof: Both sides are equal to $\bigcup\mathcal{B}$
$\langle 1\rangle 3.$ If $\mathcal{B} \neq \emptyset$ then $A \cup \bigcup\mathcal{B} = \bigcup\{A \cup X \mid X \in \mathcal{B}\}$
$\langle 2\rangle 1.$ Assume: $\mathcal{B} \neq \emptyset$
$\langle 2\rangle 2.$ $A \cup \bigcup\mathcal{B} \subseteq \bigcup\{A \cup X \mid X \in \mathcal{B}\}$
$\langle 3\rangle 1.$ Let: $x \in A \cup \bigcup\mathcal{B}$
Prove: $x \in \bigcup\{A \cup X \mid X \in \mathcal{B}\}$
$\langle 3\rangle 2.$ Case: $x \in A$
$\langle 4\rangle 1.$ Pick $X \in \mathcal{B}$
Proof: By $\langle 2\rangle 1$
$\langle 4\rangle 2.$ $x \in A \cup X$
$\langle 3\rangle 3.$ Case: $x \in \bigcup\mathcal{B}$
$\langle 4\rangle 1.$ Pick $X \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in X$
$\langle 4\rangle 2.$ $x \in A \cup X$
$\langle 2\rangle 3.$ $\bigcup\{A \cup X \mid X \in \mathcal{B}\} \subseteq A \cup \bigcup\mathcal{B}$
$\langle 3\rangle 1.$ Let: $x \in \bigcup\{A \cup X \mid X \in \mathcal{B}\}$
$\langle 3\rangle 2.$ Pick $X \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $x \in A \cup X$
$\langle 3\rangle 3.$ $X \subseteq \bigcup\mathcal{B}$
$\langle 3\rangle 4.$ $A \cup X \subseteq A \cup \bigcup\mathcal{B}$
$\langle 3\rangle 5.$ $x \in A \cup \bigcup\mathcal{B}$

2.3 Review Exercises

Exercise 26 Sets A, B, D and F are all equal to each other. Sets C, E and G are equal to each other. None of the first list is equal to any of the second list.

Exercise 27 Take $A = \{\{0\}, \{1\}\}$ and $B = \{\{1\}\}$. Then $A \cap B = \{\{1\}\}$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \bigcap A \cap \bigcap B &= \emptyset \cap \{1\} \\ &= \emptyset \\ \bigcap (A \cap B) &= \bigcap \{\{1\}\} \\ &= \{1\} \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 28

$$\bigcup \{\{3,4\}, \{\{3\},\{4\}\}, \{3,\{4\}\}, \{\{3\},4\}\} = \{3,4,\{3\},\{4\}\}$$

Exercise 29

(a) $\emptyset$

(b) We have

$$\begin{aligned} \{\emptyset\} &\subseteq \mathcal{P}\{\emptyset\} \\ \therefore \mathcal{P}\{\emptyset\} &\subseteq \mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}\{\emptyset\} \\ \{\emptyset\} &\subseteq \mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}\{\emptyset\} \\ \therefore \mathcal{P}\{\emptyset\} &\subseteq \mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}\{\emptyset\} \\ \therefore \bigcap \{\mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}\{\emptyset\}, \mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}\{\emptyset\}, \mathcal{P}\{\emptyset\}\} &= \mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}\{\emptyset\} \cap \mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}\{\emptyset\} \cap \mathcal{P}\{\emptyset\} \\ &= \mathcal{P}\{\emptyset\} \\ &= \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\} \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 30

(a) $\{\emptyset, \{\{\emptyset\}\}, \{\{\{\emptyset\}\}\}, \{\{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}\}\}$

(b) $\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$

(c) $\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$

(d) $\{\{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}\}$

Exercise 31

(a) $\{1, 2, 3, \emptyset\}$

(b) $\emptyset$

(c) $\emptyset$

(d) $\emptyset$

Exercise 32

(a) $a \cup b$

(b) a

(c)

$$\begin{aligned}
\bigcap\bigcup S \cup (\bigcup\bigcup S - \bigcup\bigcap S) &= (a \cap b) \cup ((a \cup b) - a) \\
&= (a \cap b) \cup (b - a) \\
&= b
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 33 When $a \neq b$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\bigcup(\bigcup S - \bigcap S) &= \bigcup(\{a, b\} - \{a\}) \\
&= \bigcup\{b\} \\
&= b
\end{aligned}$$

When $a = b$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\bigcup(\bigcup S - \bigcap S) &= \bigcup(\{a, b\} - \{a\}) \\
&= \bigcup\emptyset \\
&= \emptyset
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 34 For any set S, we have

$$\begin{gathered}
\emptyset \subseteq \mathcal{P}S \\
\therefore \emptyset \in \mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}S \\
\emptyset \subseteq S \\
\therefore \emptyset \in \mathcal{P}S \\
\therefore \{\emptyset\} \subseteq \mathcal{P}S \\
\therefore \{\emptyset\} \in \mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}S \\
\therefore \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\} \subseteq \mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}S \\
\therefore \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\} \in \mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}S
\end{gathered}$$

Exercise 35 Assume $\mathcal{P}A = \mathcal{P}B$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&A \in \mathcal{P}A \\
\therefore\ &A \in \mathcal{P}B \\
\therefore\ &A \subseteq B \\
&B \in \mathcal{P}B \\
\therefore\ &B \in \mathcal{P}A \\
\therefore\ &B \subseteq A \\
\therefore\ &A = B
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 36

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
x \in A - (A \cap B) &\Leftrightarrow x \in A \ \&\neg(x \in A \ \&\ x \in B) \\
&\Leftrightarrow x \in A \ \&\ x \notin B \\
&\Leftrightarrow x \in A - B
\end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
x \in A - (A - B) &\Leftrightarrow x \in A \ \&\neg(x \in A \ \&\ x \notin B) \\
&\Leftrightarrow x \in A \ \&\ x \in B \\
&\Leftrightarrow x \in A \cap B
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 37

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
x \in (A \cup B) - C &\Leftrightarrow (x \in A \text{ or } x \in B) \ \&\ x \notin C \\
&\Leftrightarrow (x \in A \ \&\ x \notin C) \text{ or } (x \in B \ \&\ x \notin C) \\
&\Leftrightarrow x \in (A - C) \cup (B - C)
\end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
x \in A - (B - C) &\Leftrightarrow x \in A \ \&\neg(x \in B \ \&\ x \notin C) \\
&\Leftrightarrow x \in A \ \&(x \notin B \text{ or } x \in C) \\
&\Leftrightarrow (x \in A \ \&\ x \notin B) \text{ or } (x \in A \ \&\ x \in C) \\
&\Leftrightarrow x \in (A - B) \cup (A \cap C)
\end{aligned}$$

(c)

$$\begin{aligned}
x \in (A - B) - C &\Leftrightarrow x \in A \ \&\ x \notin B \ \&\ x \notin C \\
&\Leftrightarrow x \in A \ \&\neg(x \in B \vee x \in C) \\
&\Leftrightarrow x \in A - (B \cup C)
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 38

(a) If every element of A is an element of C, and every element of B is an element of C, then everything that is an element of either A or B is an element of C.

(b) If every element of C is an element of A, and every element of C is an element of B, then every element of C is an element of both A and B.

Chapter 3

Chapter 3 — Relations and Functions

3.1 Ordered Pairs

Exercise 1 We have $\langle 0, 1, 0\rangle^* = \langle 0, 1, 1\rangle^* = \{\{0\}, \{0, 1\}\}$.

Exercise 2

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
&z \in A \times (B \cup C) \\
\Leftrightarrow &\exists x, y(z = (x, y) \ \&\ x \in A \ \&\ (y \in B \text{ or } y \in C)) \\
\Leftrightarrow &\exists x, y(z = (x, y) \ \&\ x \in A \ \&\ y \in B) \text{ or } (z = (x, y) \ \&\ x \in A \ \&\ y \in C) \\
\Leftrightarrow &z \in (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)
\end{aligned}$$

(b)
$\langle 1\rangle 1$. ASSUME: $A \times B = A \times C$ and $A \neq \emptyset$
$\langle 1\rangle 2$. PICK $a \in A$
$\langle 1\rangle 3$. For all x, $x \in B \Leftrightarrow x \in C$
PROOF: $x \in B$ iff $(a, x) \in A \times B$ iff $(a, x) \in A \times C$ iff $x \in C$.
$\square$

Exercise 3

$$\begin{aligned}
&z \in A \times \bigcup \mathcal{B} \\
\Leftrightarrow &\exists x, y(z = (x, y) \ \&\ x \in A \ \&\ \exists X \in \mathcal{B}. y \in X) \\
\Leftrightarrow &\exists X \in \mathcal{B}. \exists x, y(z = (x, y) \ \&\ x \in A \ \&\ y \in X) \\
\Leftrightarrow &z \in \bigcup\{A \times X : X \in \mathcal{B}\}
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 4 If every ordered pair belongs to A then every set belongs to $\bigcup\bigcup A$ contradicting Theorem 2A.

Exercise 5

(a) Apply a Subset Axiom to $\mathcal{P}(A \times B)$: we have $C = \{z \in \mathcal{P}(A \times B) \mid \exists x \in A.z = \{x\} \times B\}$.

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} & z \in \bigcup C \\ \Leftrightarrow & \exists x \in A.z \in \{x\} \times B \\ \Leftrightarrow & \exists x \in A.\exists y \in B.z = (x, y) \\ \Leftrightarrow & z \in A \times B \end{aligned}$$

3.2 Relations

Exercise 6 If $A \subseteq \operatorname{dom} A \times \operatorname{ran} A$ then A is a set of ordered pairs, i.e. a relation.

Conversely, suppose A is a relation. Let $z \in A$. Then z is an ordered pair; let $z = (x, y)$. We have $x \in \operatorname{dom} A$ and $y \in \operatorname{ran} A$ and so $z \in \operatorname{dom} A \times \operatorname{ran} A$ as required.

Exercise 7 We have $\operatorname{fld} R \subseteq \bigcup\bigcup R$ by Lemma 3D.

Conversely, let $x \in \bigcup\bigcup R$. Pick a and b such that $x \in a$, $a \in b$ and $b \in R$. Then b is an ordered pair; let $b = (y, z)$. We have $a = \{y\}$ or $\{y, z\}$, hence $x = y$ or $x = z$. In either case, $x \in \operatorname{fld} R$.

Exercise 8

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} & x \in \operatorname{dom} \bigcup \mathcal{A} \\ \Leftrightarrow & \exists y.\exists R \in \mathcal{A}.(x, y) \in R \\ \Leftrightarrow & \exists R \in \mathcal{A}.\exists y.(x, y) \in R \\ \Leftrightarrow & x \in \bigcup\{\operatorname{dom} R : R \in \mathcal{A}\} \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& y \in \operatorname{ran} \bigcup \mathcal{A} \\
\Leftrightarrow & \exists x . \exists R \in \mathcal{A} .(x, y) \in R \\
\Leftrightarrow & \exists R \in \mathcal{A} . \exists x .(x, y) \in R \\
\Leftrightarrow & y \in \bigcup \{\operatorname{ran} R : R \in \mathcal{A}\}
\end{aligned}
$$

Exercise 9 Assume $\mathcal{A}$ is nonempty. We have $\operatorname{dom} \bigcap \mathcal{A} \subseteq \bigcap \{\operatorname{dom} R : R \in \mathcal{A}\}$.

PROOF:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x \in \operatorname{dom} \bigcap \mathcal{A} \\
\Leftrightarrow & \exists y . \forall R \in \mathcal{A} .(x, y) \in R \\
\Rightarrow & \forall R \in \mathcal{A} . \exists y .(x, y) \in R \\
\Leftrightarrow & x \in \bigcap \{\operatorname{dom} R : R \in \mathcal{A}\}
\end{aligned}
$$

Equality holds iff the middle '$\Rightarrow$' can be reversed, i.e. iff for all x, if $\forall R \in \mathcal{A}.\exists y.(x,y) \in R$ then $\exists y.\forall R \in \mathcal{A}.(x,y) \in R$. I haven't found a simpler condition than this. The condition does not always hold, for example if $\mathcal{A} = \{\{(1,2)\}, \{(1,3)\}\}$ then $\operatorname{dom} \bigcap \mathcal{A} = \emptyset$ while $\bigcap \{\operatorname{dom} R : R \in \mathcal{A}\} = \{1\}$.

Similarly, $\operatorname{ran} \bigcap \mathcal{A} \subseteq \bigcap \{\operatorname{ran} R : R \in \mathcal{A}\}$, and equality holds iff, for any y, if $\forall R \in \mathcal{A}.\exists x.(x,y) \in R$ then $\exists x.\forall R \in \mathcal{A}.(x,y) \in R$.

3.3 n-ary Relations

Exercise 10 This follows from the equations at the top of page 42. An ordered 4-tuple $\langle a,b,c,d \rangle$ is also an ordered 1-tuple (because every set is), and the ordered pair $\langle \langle a,b,c \rangle, d \rangle$, and the ordered triple $\langle \langle a,b \rangle, c, d \rangle$.

3.4 Functions

Exercise 11 We prove $F \subseteq G$. Let $z \in F$. Since F is a relation, then z is an ordered pair; let $z = \langle x,y \rangle$. We have $x \in \operatorname{dom} F$ and $y = F(x)$. Therefore $x \in \operatorname{dom} G$ and $y = G(x)$ (because $\operatorname{dom} F = \operatorname{dom} G$ and $F(x) = G(x)$). Hence $\langle x,y \rangle \in G$, i.e. $z \in G$.

We have proved $F \subseteq G$. We can prove $G \subseteq F$ similarly. Thus $F = G$.

Exercise 12 PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. If $f \subseteq g$ then $\operatorname{dom} f \subseteq \operatorname{dom} g$ and $\forall x \in \operatorname{dom} f. f(x) = g(x)$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: $f \subseteq g$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. LET: $x \in \operatorname{dom} f$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. $(x, f(x)) \in f$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $(x, f(x)) \in g$

  $\langle 2 \rangle 5$. $x \in \operatorname{dom} g$ and $g(x) = f(x)$

$\langle 1\rangle 2$. If $\mathrm{dom}\, f = \mathrm{dom}\, g$ and $\forall x \in \mathrm{dom}\, f . f(x) = g(x)$ then $f \subseteq g$
$\langle 2\rangle 1$. ASSUME: $\mathrm{dom}\, f = \mathrm{dom}\, g$ and $\forall x \in \mathrm{dom}\, f . f(x) = g(x)$
$\langle 2\rangle 2$. LET: $z \in f$
$\langle 2\rangle 3$. LET: $z = (x, y)$
$\langle 2\rangle 4$. $x \in \mathrm{dom}\, f$ and $y = f(x)$
$\langle 2\rangle 5$. $x \in \mathrm{dom}\, g$ and $y = g(x)$
$\langle 2\rangle 6$. $z = (x, y) \in g$
$\square$

Exercise 13 PROOF:
$\langle 1\rangle 1$. ASSUME: f and g are functions
$\langle 1\rangle 2$. ASSUME: $f \subseteq g$
$\langle 1\rangle 3$. ASSUME: $\mathrm{dom}\, g \subseteq \mathrm{dom}\, f$
$\langle 1\rangle 4$. $\mathrm{dom}\, f = \mathrm{dom}\, g$
PROOF: We have $\mathrm{dom}\, f \subseteq \mathrm{dom}\, g$ from $\langle 1\rangle 2$ and $\mathrm{dom}\, g \subseteq \mathrm{dom}\, f$ from $\langle 1\rangle 3$
$\langle 1\rangle 5$. For $x \in \mathrm{dom}\, f$ we have $f(x) = g(x)$
PROOF: From $\langle 1\rangle 2$ and Exercise 12
$\langle 1\rangle 6$. Q.E.D.
PROOF: From Exercise 11.
$\square$

Exercise 14

(a) If (x, y) and (x, z) are members of $f \cap g$ then they are both members of f, hence $y = z$.

(b) PROOF:
$\langle 1\rangle 1$. If $f \cup g$ is a function then, for all $x \in \mathrm{dom}\, f \cap \mathrm{dom}\, g$, we have $f(x) = g(x)$.
$\langle 2\rangle 1$. ASSUME: $f \cup g$ is a function.
$\langle 2\rangle 2$. LET: $x \in \mathrm{dom}\, f \cap \mathrm{dom}\, g$
$\langle 2\rangle 3$. $(x, f(x))$ and $(x, g(x))$ are both elements of $f \cup g$
$\langle 2\rangle 4$. $f(x) = g(x)$
$\langle 1\rangle 2$. If, for all $x \in \mathrm{dom}\, f \cap \mathrm{dom}\, g$, we have $f(x) = g(x)$, then $f \cup g$ is a function.
$\langle 2\rangle 1$. ASSUME: For all $x \in \mathrm{dom}\, f \cap \mathrm{dom}\, g$, we have $f(x) = g(x)$
$\langle 2\rangle 2$. $f \cup g$ is a relation.
PROOF: Since every element of either f or g is an ordered pair.
$\langle 2\rangle 3$. Whenever (x, y) and (x, z) are elements of $f \cup g$ we have $y = z$
$\langle 3\rangle 1$. LET: $(x, y), (x, z) \in f \cup g$
$\langle 3\rangle 2$. CASE: $(x, y), (x, z) \in f$
PROOF: Then $y = z$ since f is a function.
$\langle 3\rangle 3$. CASE: $(x, y) \in f$,$(x, z) \in g$
PROOF: Then $y = z$ by $\langle 2\rangle 1$
$\langle 3\rangle 4$. CASE: $(x, y) \in g$,$(x, z) \in f$
PROOF: Then $y = z$ by $\langle 2\rangle 1$
$\langle 3\rangle 5$. CASE: $(x, y), (x, z) \in g$

PROOF: Then $y = z$ since g is a function.

$\square$

Exercise 15 PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. $\bigcup \mathcal{A}$ is a relation.

PROOF: Since every member of $\mathcal{A}$ is a relation.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. Whenever (x, y) and (x, z) are elements of $\bigcup \mathcal{A}$ then $y = z$

$\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $(x, y), (x, z) \in \bigcup \mathcal{A}$

$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. PICK $f, g \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $(x, y) \in f$ and $(x, z) \in g$

$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. ASSUME: w.l.o.g. $f \subseteq g$

$\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $(x, y), (x, z) \in g$

$\langle 2 \rangle 5$. $y = z$

PROOF: Since g is a function.

$\square$

Exercise 16 If every function belongs to A then every set belongs to $\operatorname{dom} \bigcup A$ contradiction Theorem 2A.

Exercise 17 PROOF:

$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. LET: R and S be single-rooted.

$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. LET: $(x, z), (y, z) \in R \circ S$

$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. PICK t and t' such that $(x, t) \in S$, $(t, z) \in R$, $(y, t') \in S$ and $(t', z) \in R$

$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $t = t'$

PROOF: Since R is single-rooted.

$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. $x = y$

PROOF: Since S is single-rooted.

Thus if F and G are one-to-one functions then $F \circ G$ is single-rooted and a function by Theorem 3H, hence a one-to-one function.

Exercise 18

$$\begin{aligned}
R \circ R &= \{\langle 0, 2 \rangle, \langle 0, 3 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle\} \\
R \restriction \{1\} &= \{\langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle\} \\
R^{-1} \restriction \{1\} &= \{\langle 1, 0 \rangle\} \\
R[\![\{1\}]\!] &= \{2, 3\} \\
R^{-1}[\![\{1\}]\!] &= \{0\}
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 19

$$\begin{aligned}
A(\emptyset) &= \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\} \\
A[\![\emptyset]\!] &= \emptyset \\
A[\![\{\emptyset\}]\!] &= \{\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\} \\
A[\![\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}]\!] &= \{\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}, \emptyset\} \\
A^{-1} &= \{\langle\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}, \emptyset\rangle, \langle\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\rangle\} \\
A \circ A &= \{\langle\{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\rangle\} \\
A \upharpoonright \emptyset &= \emptyset \\
A \upharpoonright \{\emptyset\} &= \{\langle\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\rangle\} \\
A \upharpoonright \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\} &= \{\langle\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\rangle, \langle\{\emptyset\}, \emptyset\rangle\} \\
&= A \\
\bigcup\bigcup A &= \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset\}\}
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 20

$$\begin{aligned}
z \in F \upharpoonright A &\Leftrightarrow z \in F \ \& \ \exists x, y.(z = \langle x, y\rangle \ \& \ x \in A) \\
&\Leftrightarrow z \in F \ \& \ \exists x, y(z = \langle x, y\rangle \ \& \ x \in A \ \& \ y \in \operatorname{ran} F) \\
&\Leftrightarrow z \in F \cap (A \times \operatorname{ran} F)
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 21 Both are equal to $\{\langle x, w\rangle \mid \exists y, z.xTy \ \& \ ySz \ \& \ zRw\}$.

Exercise 22

(a) PROOF:
$\langle 1\rangle 1.$ ASSUME: $A \subseteq B$
$\langle 1\rangle 2.$ LET: $y \in F[\![A]\!]$
$\langle 1\rangle 3.$ PICK $x \in A$ such that xFy
$\langle 1\rangle 4.$ $x \in B$ and xFy
□

(b) Both are equal to $\{z : \exists x, y.x \in A \ \& \ xGy \ \& \ yFz\}$

(c) Both are equal to $\{\langle x, y\rangle : (x \in A \text{ or } x \in B) \ \& \ xQy\}$

Exercise 23

$$\begin{aligned} B \circ I_A &= \{\langle x, z\rangle : \exists y (x I_A y \ \&\ yBz)\} \\ &= \{\langle x, z\rangle : \exists y (x \in A \ \&\ x = y \ \&\ yBz)\} \\ &= \{\langle x, z\rangle : x \in A \ \&\ xBz\} \\ &= B \restriction A \\ I_A[\![C]\!] &= \{y : \exists x \in C . x I_A y\} \\ &= \{y : \exists x \in C (x \in A \ \&\ x = y)\} \\ &= \{y : y \in C \ \&\ y \in A\} \\ &= A \cap C \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 24

$$\begin{aligned} F^{-1}[\![A]\!] &= \{x : \exists y \in A . y F^{-1} x\} \\ &= \{x : \exists y \in A . xFy\} \\ &= \{x \in \operatorname{dom} F : F(x) \in A\} \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 25

(a) PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. LET: G be a one-to-one function.
⟨1⟩2. G^{-1} is a function.
PROOF: Theorem 3F.
⟨1⟩3. $G \circ G^{-1}$ is a function.
PROOF: Theorem 3H.
⟨1⟩4. $\operatorname{dom}(G \circ G^{-1}) = \operatorname{ran} G$
PROOF:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{dom}(G \circ G^{-1}) &= \{x \in \operatorname{dom} G^{-1} : G^{-1}(x) \in \operatorname{dom} G\} && \text{(Theorem 3H)} \\ &= \{x \in \operatorname{ran} G : G^{-1}(x) \in \operatorname{dom} G\} && \text{(Theorem 3E)} \\ &= \operatorname{ran} G \end{aligned}$$

⟨1⟩5. $\forall x \in \operatorname{ran} G . (G \circ G^{-1})(x) = x$
PROOF: Theorem 3G.
□

(b) Let G be a function. Then

$$\begin{aligned} G \circ G^{-1} &= \{\langle x, z\rangle : \exists y (x G^{-1} y \ \&\ yGz)\} \\ &= \{\langle x, z\rangle : \exists y (yGx \ \&\ yGz)\} \\ &= \{\langle x, x\rangle : \exists y . yGx\} && \text{(G is a function)} \\ &= I_{\operatorname{ran} G} \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 26

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}F[\![\bigcup\mathcal{A}]\!] &= \{y : \exists x.\exists A \in \mathcal{A}(x \in A \ \&\ xFy)\} \\ &= \{y : \exists A \in \mathcal{A}.\exists x(x \in A \ \&\ xFy)\} \\ &= \bigcup\{F[\![A]\!] : A \in \mathcal{A}\}\end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}F[\![\bigcup\mathcal{A}]\!] &= \{y : \exists x.\forall A \in \mathcal{A}(x \in A \ \&\ xFy)\} \\ &\subseteq \{y : \forall A \in \mathcal{A}.\exists x(x \in A \ \&\ xFy)\} \\ &= \bigcap\{F[\![A]\!] : A \in \mathcal{A}\}\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 27

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{dom}(F \circ G) &= \{x : \exists y.x(F \circ G)y\} \\ &= \{x : \exists y \exists z(xGz \ \&\ zFy)\} \\ &= \{x : \exists z(zG^{-1}x \ \&\ z \in \operatorname{dom} F)\} \\ &= G^{-1}[\![\operatorname{dom} F]\!]\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 28 PROOF:
$\langle 1\rangle 1.$ $G : \mathcal{P}A \to \mathcal{P}B$
PROOF: Since $f[\![X]\!] \subseteq \operatorname{ran} f \subseteq B$
$\langle 1\rangle 2.$ For all $X, Y \in \mathcal{P}A$, if $G(X) = G(Y)$ then $X = Y$
$\langle 2\rangle 1.$ LET: $X, Y \in \mathcal{P}A$
$\langle 2\rangle 2.$ ASSUME: $f[\![X]\!] = f[\![Y]\!]$
$\langle 2\rangle 3.$ $X \subseteq Y$
$\langle 3\rangle 1.$ LET: $x \in X$
$\langle 3\rangle 2.$ $f(x) \in f[\![X]\!]$
$\langle 3\rangle 3.$ $f(x) \in f[\![Y]\!]$
$\langle 3\rangle 4.$ PICK $y \in Y$ such that $f(x) = f(y)$
$\langle 3\rangle 5.$ $x = y$
PROOF: Because f is one-to-one.
$\langle 3\rangle 6.$ $x \in Y$
PROOF: Similar.
$\langle 2\rangle 4.$ $Y \subseteq X$
$\square$

Example 29 PROOF:
$\langle 1\rangle 1.$ ASSUME: f maps A onto B
$\langle 1\rangle 2.$ LET: $b, b' \in B$
$\langle 1\rangle 3.$ ASSUME: $G(b) = G(b')$
$\langle 1\rangle 4.$ PICK $x \in A$ such that $f(x) = b$

PROOF: By $\langle 1\rangle 1$.
$\langle 1\rangle 5.$ $x \in G(b)$
$\langle 1\rangle 6.$ $x \in G(b')$
$\langle 1\rangle 7.$ $f(x) = b'$
$\langle 1\rangle 8.$ $b = b'$
$\square$

The converse does not hold. Let $A = \{0\}$ and $B = \{0, 1\}$. Let f be the function that maps 0 to 0. Then

$$G(0) = \{0\}$$
$$G(1) = \emptyset$$

Thus G is one-to-one but f does not map A onto B.

Exercise 30

(a) PROOF:
$\langle 1\rangle 1.$ $F(B) = B$
$\langle 2\rangle 1.$ $F(B) \subseteq B$
$\langle 3\rangle 1.$ LET: $X \in \mathcal{P}A$ be such that $F(X) \subseteq X$
PROVE: $F(B) \subseteq X$
$\langle 3\rangle 2.$ $B \subseteq X$
$\langle 3\rangle 3.$ $F(B) \subseteq F(X)$
$\langle 3\rangle 4.$ $F(B) \subseteq X$
PROOF: From $\langle 3\rangle 1$ and $\langle 3\rangle 3$.
$\langle 2\rangle 2.$ $B \subseteq F(B)$
PROOF: From $\langle 2\rangle 1$ and the definition of B, since B is one of the sets X such that $F(X) \subseteq X$
$\langle 1\rangle 2.$ $F(C) = C$
$\langle 2\rangle 1.$ $C \subseteq F(C)$
$\langle 3\rangle 1.$ LET: $X \in \mathcal{P}A$ with $X \subseteq F(X)$
PROVE: $X \subseteq F(C)$
$\langle 3\rangle 2.$ $X \subseteq C$
$\langle 3\rangle 3.$ $F(X) \subseteq F(C)$
$\langle 3\rangle 4.$ $X \subseteq F(C)$
PROOF: From $\langle 3\rangle 1$ and $\langle 3\rangle 3$
$\langle 2\rangle 2.$ $F(C) \subseteq C$
PROOF: From $\langle 2\rangle 1$ and the definition of C.
$\square$

(b) If $F(X) = X$ then we have $B \subseteq X$ (because $F(X) \subseteq X$) and $X \subseteq C$ (because $X \subseteq F(X)$).

3.5 Infinite Cartesian Products

Exercise 31 PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. If the Axiom of Choice is true then, for any set I and any function H with domain I, if $H(i) \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in I$, then $\prod_{i \in I} H(i) \neq \emptyset$.
⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: The Axiom of Choice.
⟨2⟩2. LET: I be a set.
⟨2⟩3. LET: H be a function with domain I.
⟨2⟩4. ASSUME: $H(i) \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in I$.
⟨2⟩5. LET: $R = \{(i, x) : i \in I, x \in H(i)\}$
⟨2⟩6. PICK a function $F \subseteq R$ with $\operatorname{dom} F = \operatorname{dom} R$
PROVE: $F \in \prod_{i \in I} H(i)$
PROOF: By the Axiom of Choice.
⟨2⟩7. $\operatorname{dom} H = I$
PROOF: We have $\operatorname{dom} R = I$ since for all $i \in I$ there exists x such that $x \in H(i)$.
⟨2⟩8. $\forall i \in I. F(i) \in H(i)$
PROOF: Since $iRF(i)$.
⟨1⟩2. If, for any set I and any function H with domain I, if $H(i) \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in I$, then $\prod_{i \in I} H(i) \neq \emptyset$, then the Axiom of Choice is true.
⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: For any set I and any function H with domain I, if $H(i) \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in I$, then $\prod_{i \in I} H(i) \neq \emptyset$
⟨2⟩2. LET: R be a relation
⟨2⟩3. LET: $I = \operatorname{dom} R$
⟨2⟩4. Define the function H with domain I by: for $i \in I$, $H(i) = \{y : iRy\}$
⟨2⟩5. $H(i) \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in I$
⟨2⟩6. PICK $F \in \prod_{i \in I} H(i)$
PROOF: By ⟨2⟩1
⟨2⟩7. F is a function
⟨2⟩8. $F \subseteq R$
PROOF: For all $i \in I$ we have $F(i) \in H(i)$ and so $iRF(i)$.
⟨2⟩9. $\operatorname{dom} F = \operatorname{dom} R$
□

3.6 Equivalence Relations

Exercise 32

(a)

$$\begin{aligned} & R \text{ is symmetric} \\ \Leftrightarrow & \forall x, y (xRy \Rightarrow yRx) \\ \Leftrightarrow & \forall x, y (\langle y, x \rangle \in R^{-1} \Rightarrow \langle y, x \rangle \in R) \\ \Leftrightarrow & R^{-1} \subseteq R \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
&R \text{ is transitive}\\
\Leftrightarrow&\forall x, y, z(xRy \ \& \ yRz \Rightarrow xRz)\\
\Leftrightarrow&\forall x, z(\exists y(xRy \ \& \ yRz) \Rightarrow xRz)\\
\Leftrightarrow&\forall x, z(\langle x, z\rangle \in R \circ R \Rightarrow \langle x, z\rangle \in R)\\
\Leftrightarrow&R \circ R \subseteq R
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 33 PROOF:
$\langle 1\rangle 1.$ If R is a symmetric and transitive relation then $R = R^{-1} \circ R$.
  $\langle 2\rangle 1.$ ASSUME: R is a symmetric and transitive relation.
  $\langle 2\rangle 2.$ $R \subseteq R^{-1} \circ R$
    $\langle 3\rangle 1.$ LET: xRy
    $\langle 3\rangle 2.$ yRy
      PROOF: By Theorem 3M.
    $\langle 3\rangle 3.$ xRy and $yR^{-1}y$
    $\langle 3\rangle 4.$ $x(R^{-1} \circ R)y$
  $\langle 2\rangle 3.$ $R^{-1} \circ R \subseteq R$
    PROOF:

$$\begin{aligned}
R^{-1} \circ R &\subseteq R \circ R && \text{(Exercise 32(a))}\\
&\subseteq R && \text{(Exercise 32(b))}
\end{aligned}$$

$\langle 1\rangle 2.$ If $R = R^{-1} \circ R$ then R is a symmetric and transitive relation.
  $\langle 2\rangle 1.$ ASSUME: $R = R^{-1} \circ R$
  $\langle 2\rangle 2.$ R is a relation.
  $\langle 2\rangle 3.$ R is symmetric.
    $\langle 3\rangle 1.$ LET: xRy
    $\langle 3\rangle 2.$ PICK z such that xRz and $zR^{-1}y$
    $\langle 3\rangle 3.$ yRz and $zR^{-1}x$
    $\langle 3\rangle 4.$ $y(R^{-1} \circ R)x$
    $\langle 3\rangle 5.$ yRx
  $\langle 2\rangle 4.$ R is transitive.
    $\langle 3\rangle 1.$ LET: xRy and yRz
    $\langle 3\rangle 2.$ zRy
      PROOF: By $\langle 2\rangle 3$
    $\langle 3\rangle 3.$ xRy and $yR^{-1}z$
    $\langle 3\rangle 4.$ $x(R^{-1} \circ R)z$
    $\langle 3\rangle 5.$ xRz
□

Exercise 34

(a) $\bigcap \mathcal{A}$ is a transitive relation.

PROOF:
$\langle 1\rangle 1.$ $\bigcap \mathcal{A}$ is a relation.

PROOF: Every member of a member of $\mathcal{A}$ is an ordered pair.
$\langle 1\rangle 2.$ $\bigcap \mathcal{A}$ is transitive.
  $\langle 2\rangle 1.$ LET: $\langle x, y\rangle$ and $\langle y, z\rangle$ be in $\bigcap \mathcal{A}$
    PROVE: $\langle x, z\rangle \in \bigcap \mathcal{A}$
  $\langle 2\rangle 2.$ LET: $R \in \mathcal{A}$
  $\langle 2\rangle 3.$ xRy and yRz
  $\langle 2\rangle 4.$ xRz
    PROOF: Since R is transitive.
□

(b) Not necessarily. If $\mathcal{A} = \{\{\langle 0, 1\rangle\}, \{\langle 1, 2\rangle\}\}$ then each member of $\mathcal{A}$ is transitive but $\bigcup \mathcal{A} = \{\langle 0, 1\rangle, \langle 1, 2\rangle\}$ is not.

Example 35

$$\begin{aligned} R[\![\{x\}]\!] &= \{y : \exists z(z \in \{x\} \ \& \ zRy)\} \\ &= \{y : \exists z(z = x \ \& \ zRy)\} \\ &= \{y : xRy\} \\ &= [x]_R \end{aligned}$$

Example 36 PROOF:
$\langle 1\rangle 1.$ Q is a relation on A.
  PROOF: By definition.
$\langle 1\rangle 2.$ Q is reflexive on A.
  $\langle 2\rangle 1.$ LET: $x \in A$
  $\langle 2\rangle 2.$ $f(x)Rf(x)$
    PROOF: Since R is reflexive on B.
  $\langle 2\rangle 3.$ xQx
$\langle 1\rangle 3.$ Q is symmetric.
  $\langle 2\rangle 1.$ ASSUME: xQy
  $\langle 2\rangle 2.$ $f(x)Rf(y)$
  $\langle 2\rangle 3.$ $f(y)Rf(x)$
    PROOF: R is symmetric.
  $\langle 2\rangle 4.$ yQx
$\langle 1\rangle 4.$ Q is transitive.
  $\langle 2\rangle 1.$ ASSUME: xQy and yQz
  $\langle 2\rangle 2.$ $f(x)Rf(y)$ and $f(y)Rf(z)$
  $\langle 2\rangle 3.$ $f(x)Rf(z)$
    PROOF: R is transitive.
  $\langle 2\rangle 4.$ xQz
□

Exercise 37 PROOF:
$\langle 1\rangle 1.$ R_Π is a relation on A.

PROOF: If $B \in \Pi$, $x \in B$ and $y \in B$ then $x, y \in A$.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. R_Π is reflexive on A.
$\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $x \in A$
$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. PICK $B \in \Pi$ such that $x \in B$
PROOF: Because Π is exhaustive.
$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. $x \in B$ and $x \in B$
$\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $x R_\Pi x$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. R_Π is symmetric.
$\langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: $x R_\Pi y$
$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. PICK $B \in \Pi$ such that $x \in B$ and $y \in B$
$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. $y \in B$ and $x \in B$
$\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $y R_\Pi x$
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. R_Π is transitive.
$\langle 2 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: $x R_\Pi y$ and $y R_\Pi z$
$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. PICK $B \in \Pi$ such that $x \in B$ and $y \in B$
$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. PICK $C \in \Pi$ such that $y \in C$ and $z \in C$
$\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $B = C$
PROOF: Since $y \in B$ and $y \in C$
$\langle 2 \rangle 5$. $x \in B$ and $z \in B$
$\langle 2 \rangle 6$. $x R_\Pi z$
□

Exercise 38 PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. If $B \in \Pi$ and $x \in B$ then $B = [x]_{R_\Pi}$
$\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $B \in \Pi$
$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. LET: $x \in B$
$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. $[x]_{R_\Pi} \subseteq B$
$\langle 3 \rangle 1$. LET: $y \in [x]_{R_\Pi}$
$\langle 3 \rangle 2$. $x R_\Pi y$
$\langle 3 \rangle 3$. PICK $C \in \Pi$ such that $x \in C$ and $y \in C$
$\langle 3 \rangle 4$. $B = C$
PROOF: Since $x \in B$ and $x \in C$.
$\langle 3 \rangle 5$. $y \in B$
$\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $B \subseteq [x]_{R_\Pi}$
PROOF: For all $y \in B$, we have $x \in B$ and $y \in B$ hence $x R_\Pi y$.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. $A/R_\Pi \subseteq \Pi$
$\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $x \in A$
PROVE: $[x]_{R_\Pi} \in \Pi$
$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. PICK $B \in \Pi$ such that $x \in B$
$\langle 2 \rangle 3$. $[x]_{R_\Pi} = B$
PROOF: By $\langle 1 \rangle 1$
$\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $[x]_{R_\Pi} \in \Pi$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $\Pi \subseteq A/R_\Pi$
$\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $B \in \Pi$
$\langle 2 \rangle 2$. PICK $x \in B$

PROOF: Since every member of Π is nonempty.
$\langle 2\rangle 3.$ $B = [x]_{R_\Pi}$
PROOF: By $\langle 1\rangle 1$.
$\langle 2\rangle 4.$ $B \in A/R_\Pi$
$\square$

Exercise 39 PROOF:
$\langle 1\rangle 1.$ $R_\Pi \subseteq R$
$\langle 2\rangle 1.$ LET: $xR_\Pi y$
$\langle 2\rangle 2.$ PICK $B \in \Pi$ such that $x \in B$ and $y \in B$
$\langle 2\rangle 3.$ PICK $z \in A$ such that $B = [z]_R$
$\langle 2\rangle 4.$ zRx
$\langle 2\rangle 5.$ zRy
$\langle 2\rangle 6.$ xRy
PROOF: Since R is symmetric and transitive.
$\langle 1\rangle 2.$ $R \subseteq R_\Pi$
$\langle 2\rangle 1.$ LET: xRy
$\langle 2\rangle 2.$ $x \in [x]_R$
$\langle 2\rangle 3.$ $y \in [x]_R$
$\langle 2\rangle 4.$ $xR_\Pi y$
$\square$

Exercise 40 We have $[2]_R = [3]_R$ but $[6]_R \neq [9]_R$ so there is no such function f.

Exercise 41

(a) PROOF:
$\langle 1\rangle 1.$ Q is reflexive on $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$.
PROOF: For any $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, we have $x + y = x + y$, hence $\langle x, y\rangle Q\langle x, y\rangle$
$\langle 1\rangle 2.$ Q is symmetric.
$\langle 2\rangle 1.$ ASSUME: $\langle u, v\rangle Q\langle x, y\rangle$
$\langle 2\rangle 2.$ $u + y = x + v$
$\langle 2\rangle 3.$ $x + v = u + y$
$\langle 2\rangle 4.$ $\langle x, y\rangle Q\langle u, v\rangle$
$\langle 1\rangle 3.$ Q is transitive.
$\langle 2\rangle 1.$ ASSUME: $\langle a, b\rangle Q\langle u, v\rangle$ and $\langle u, v\rangle Q\langle x, y\rangle$
$\langle 2\rangle 2.$ $a + v = u + b$
$\langle 2\rangle 3.$ $u + y = x + v$
$\langle 2\rangle 4.$ $a + y + x + b$
PROOF: Adding $\langle 2\rangle 2$ and $\langle 2\rangle 3$ gives $a + u + v + y = b + u + v + x$.
$\langle 2\rangle 5.$ $\langle a, b\rangle Q\langle x, y\rangle$
$\square$

(b) We prove that, if $\langle u, v\rangle Q\langle x, y\rangle$ then $\langle u + 2v, v + 2u\rangle Q\langle x + 2y, y + 2x\rangle$. It follows from Theorem 3Q that the function G exists.

If $u+y = v+x$ then $u+2v+y+2x = v+2u+x+2y$ by adding $u+v+y+x$ to both sides.

Exercise 42 Assume that R is an equivalence relation on A and that $F : A \times A \to A$. Let us say that F is *compatible* with R iff, whenever xRx' and yRy', then $F(\langle x, y\rangle)RF(\langle x', y'\rangle)$. If F is compatible with R then there exists a unique $\hat{F} : (A/R) \times (A/R) \to A/R$ such that

$$\hat{F}(\langle [x]_R, [y]_R\rangle) = [F(\langle x, y\rangle)]_R \text{ for all } x, y \in A \ .$$

If F is not compatible with R then no such $\hat{F}$ exists.

3.7 Ordering Relations

Exercise 43 Proof:
$\langle 1\rangle 1.$ R^{-1} is transitive.
  $\langle 2\rangle 1.$ Assume: $xR^{-1}y$ and $yR^{-1}z$
  $\langle 2\rangle 2.$ zRy and yRx
  $\langle 2\rangle 3.$ zRx
    Proof: Since R is transitive.
  $\langle 2\rangle 4.$ $xR^{-1}z$
$\langle 1\rangle 2.$ R^{-1} satisfies trichotomy on A.
  $\langle 2\rangle 1.$ Let: $x, y \in A$
  $\langle 2\rangle 2.$ Exactly one of xRy, $x = y$, yRx holds.
  $\langle 2\rangle 3.$ Exactly one of $yR^{-1}x$, $x = y$, $xR^{-1}y$ holds.
$\square$

Exercise 44 Proof:
$\langle 1\rangle 1.$ f is one-to-one.
  $\langle 2\rangle 1.$ Let: $x, y \in A$ with $f(x) = f(y)$
  $\langle 2\rangle 2.$ $f(x) < f(y)$ and $f(y) < f(x)$ do not hold.
    Proof: By trichotomy.
  $\langle 2\rangle 3.$ $x < y$ and $y < x$ do not hold.
  $\langle 2\rangle 4.$ $x = y$
    Proof: By trichotomy.
$\langle 1\rangle 2.$ Whenever $f(x) < f(y)$ then $x < y$
  $\langle 2\rangle 1.$ Let: $x, y \in A$ with $f(x) < f(y)$
  $\langle 2\rangle 2.$ $f(x) = f(y)$ and $f(y) < f(x)$ do not hold.
    Proof: By trichotomy.
  $\langle 2\rangle 3.$ $x = y$ and $y < x$ do not hold.
  $\langle 2\rangle 4.$ $x < y$
    Proof: By trichotomy.
$\square$