Solutions Manual for Enderton *Elements of Set Theory*

Robin Adams

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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

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

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.