Try it!

Let $A = \{1,2,3,4,5\}$

$B = \{1,2,5\}$

Is $A \subseteq A$?

Is $B \subseteq A$?

Is $A \subseteq B$?

Is $\{1\} \in A$?

Is $1 \in A$?

A proof!

What's the analogue of DeMorgan's Laws…

$\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} = \overline{A \cup B}$

$A = B \equiv \forall x(x \in A \leftrightarrow x \in B) \equiv A \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq A$

$\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} \subseteq \overline{A \cup B}$

$\overline{A \cup B} \subseteq \bar{A} \cap \bar{B}$

Recursive Definitions of Sets

Q1: What is this set?

Basis Step: $6 \in S, 15 \in S$

Recursive Step: If $x, y \in S$ then $x + y \in S$

Q2: Write a recursive definition for the set of powers of 3 $\{1,3,9,27, \ldots\}$

Basis Step:

Recursive Step:

Extra Set Practice

Show $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$
Proof:

Start with the outline. What **two** things do we need to show? For each, where do we start and end?