

## SOLUTIONS OF THE EXERCISES OF WEEK ONE

**Exercise 1.** Defining the set of the first 100,000 natural numbers as

$$A := \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 99999, 100000\}$$

is ambiguous. How could we define the set above with the Axiom of Unrestricted Comprehension Schema (find  $p(n)$ )?

*Solution.* We can use the UCCS Axiom with the property

$$p(n) : 1 \leq n \leq 100000.$$

Then, there exists

$$A := \{n \mid p(n)\}.$$

□

**Exercise 2.** Draw a truth table for  $\neg(\neg P)$ .

*Solution.*

|     |          |                |
|-----|----------|----------------|
| $P$ | $\neg P$ | $\neg(\neg P)$ |
| $T$ | $F$      | $T$            |
| $F$ | $T$      | $F$            |

Since the columns one and three coincide,  $P$  is equivalent to  $\neg(\neg P)$ .

□

**Exercise 3.** Can you show that the following sets are infinite?

- (a)  $\mathbb{Z} - \mathbb{N}$ : relative integers which are not natural numbers
- (b)  $\mathbb{Q} - \mathbb{Z}$ : rational numbers which are not relative integers
- (c)  $\mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q}$ : real numbers which are not rational numbers

*Solution.*

- (a) for every  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , we have

$$-n \in \mathbb{Z} - \mathbb{N}$$

then the set above is infinite

- (b) for every  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , we have

$$\frac{1}{n+1} \in \mathbb{Q} - \mathbb{Z}$$

then it is an infinite set

- (c) for every  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$n\sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q}$$

then it is an infinite set.

□

**Exercise 4.** We defined  $E := \{S \mid \#S = \infty\}$ . We know that  $E \in E$ . Starting from  $E$ , can you find another set  $E_*$  such that  $E_* \in E_*$ ?

*Solution.* An example is given by

$$E_* := E - \{E\}.$$

We show that  $E_* \in E_*$ . Since  $\#\{E\} = 1$  and  $\#E = \infty$ , we have  $\#E_* = \infty$ . Then

$$(1) \quad E_* \in E.$$

We already know that  $E \in E$ . Then  $E \neq E - \{E\} = E_*$ . Then

$$(2) \quad E \neq E_*.$$

By (1) and (2), it follows that  $E_* \in E - \{E\}$ . Then  $E_* \in E_*$ .

Another example is given by

$$D := \{S \mid \#S \geq 1\}.$$

Since  $\{3\} \in D$ , the set  $D$  has at least one element. Then  $\#D \geq 1$ . Therefore,  $D \in D$ .  $\square$