

Classwork #1

MATRICOLA ..... Lastname ..... Name .....

1) (1 point) Complete the following table of truth.

$\mathcal{F}$	$\mathcal{G}$	$\mathcal{F} \vee \mathcal{G}$	$\mathcal{F} \wedge \mathcal{G}$	$\neg (\mathcal{F} \wedge \mathcal{G})$	$(\mathcal{F} \vee \mathcal{G}) \wedge \neg (\mathcal{F} \wedge \mathcal{G})$
T	T	T	T	F	F
T	F	T	F	T	T
F	T	T	F	T	T
F	F	F	F	T	F

2) (1 point) Given the set  $A = \{1, 2\}$ , find its power set  $\mathcal{P}(A)$ . Which is the cardinality of  $\mathcal{P}(A)$ ? **Motivate your answers.**

The power set of  $A$  is the set whose elements are all the subsets of  $A$ . Whence

$$\mathcal{P}(A) = \{\emptyset, \{1, 2\}, \{1\}, \{2\}\}$$

and so the cardinality is

$$\text{card}(\mathcal{P}(A)) = 4 = 2^{\text{card}(A)}.$$

3) (1 point) Consider the set  $E = \{\frac{1}{n^2} \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \wedge n > 0\}$ . Compute, provided that they exist, max and min. Compute infimum and supremum. **Motivate your answers.**

Since  $1 \in E$  and for all  $q \in E$  it holds that  $q \leq 1$  then 1 is the maximum element of  $E$ . We know that when the maximum exists it coincides with the supremum. Hence

$$\sup(E) = 1.$$

The set has no minimum because, no matter how close to zero is an element  $q$  of  $E$ , there will be another element  $u \in E$  which is smaller than  $q$ . To find out the infimum, we note that the set of lower bounds is

$$L_E = (-\infty, 0]$$

and since  $\max(L_E) = 0$  we have, by definition of infimum,

$$\inf(E) = 0.$$