

Classwork #1

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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 $E = \left\{ \frac{1}{n^2} \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \wedge n > 0 \right\}$. 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,

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