

Definition: (infinite / finite set)

A set B is said to be **infinite** if there exists a proper subset B_0 of B and a bijection

$$f: B \rightarrow B_0$$

Zermelo - Fraenkel (ZF) Axioms

ZF1) 2 sets are identical iff they contain the same elements

Consequence: To show $A=B$, you show $A \subseteq B$ and $B \subseteq A$.

ZF ω) Every non-empty set
A contains an element
x such that

$$x \cap A = \emptyset$$

Consequence: no set is an
element of itself.

ZF3) Let A be any set. Let x be a free variable and let $\varphi(x)$ be a logical formula involving x .

Then

$$B = \{ x \in A \mid \varphi(x) \}$$

exists (but may be empty)

Example:

$\varphi(n)$
↓

$$\{n \in \mathbb{N} : 2 \mid n\}$$

= even natural numbers

$$\{n \in \mathbb{N} : 2 \mid n \text{ and } 2 \nmid 1\}$$

$$= \emptyset$$

ZF4) Let A and B be sets. Then \exists a set C with $A \in C$ and $B \in C$.

Example: $A = \{1, 2\}$
 $B = \{3, 4\}$

$$C = \{A, B\}.$$

ZF5) Let A be a set. Then

$$B = \bigcup_{x \in A} x \quad \text{exists.}$$

Example: $A = \mathbb{N}$

$$B = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} n$$

Where n is considered
as a set.

ZF6) Let A be a set and
let f be a function
defined on A . Then
if $f(x)$ is a set \forall
 $x \in A$, then \exists a set
 B such that $f(A) \subseteq B$.

idea the range is always
contained in a codomain
which is a set!

ZF7) \exists an infinite set.

Consequence: \exists a set!

ZFC) Let A be a set and
let

$$\mathcal{P}(A) = \{ B \subseteq A \}.$$

i.e. $\mathcal{P}(A)$ is a set whose
elements are the subsets of
 A . Then $\mathcal{P}(A)$ exists.

Example: $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$.

$$P(A) = \{ \{1, 2, 3\}, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}, \emptyset \}$$

$$= 8 \text{ elements}$$

$$= 2^3 \text{ elements.}$$

If A is finite with n elements, $P(A)$ has 2^n elements.

If we add on additional axioms,
we get the Zermelo-Fraenkel-Choice
(ZFC) system:

ZFC1) (Axiom of Choice)

Given any collection of sets

$\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$, \exists

$f : \bigsqcup_{i \in I} A_i \rightarrow \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$ such

that f selects exactly one
element out of each A_i , $i \in I$.

You can add other axioms - if you like the idea of doing so, consider a career in logic!