Please submit a response to the following questions on Gradescope. We do not grade on accuracy, so please submit your best attempt. You may either typeset your responses or hand-write them. Note that hand-written solutions must be legible to be graded.

We have created this template if you choose to typeset with Latex. This guide has specific information about scanning and uploading pdf files to Gradescope.

0. Set Proof: A Complement Makes all the Difference
Consider the following statement: For sets $A$, $B$, 

$$A \cap (A \setminus B) = A \cap B$$

Prove the statement using a subset proof in each direction.

Solution:
Let $A$ and $B$ be arbitrary sets. First we show $A \cap (A \setminus B) \subseteq A \cap B$. Let $x$ be an arbitrary element of $A \cap (A \setminus B)$. By definition of intersection and complement, $x$ is an element of $A$ and is not an element of $(A \setminus B)$. By definition of set difference this means, $x \in A \land \neg (x \in A \land x \notin B)$. By DeMorgan’s law we have: $x \in A \land (x \notin A \lor x \in B)$. Distributing we find, $(x \in A \land x \notin A) \lor (x \in A \land x \in B)$. By definition of empty set, union, and intersection we find: $(x \in A \land x \notin A) \lor (x \in A \land x \in B) = \emptyset \cup (A \cap B) = A \cap B$.

Therefore, since $x$ was arbitrary we have found every element in $A \cap (A \setminus B)$ is in $A \cap B$, so it follows that $A \cap (A \setminus B) \subseteq A \cap B$.

Now we show $A \cap B \subseteq A \cap (A \setminus B)$. Let $x$ be an arbitrary element of $A \cap B$. Then, by definition of intersection, we know $(x \in A \land x \in B)$. By identity, we can state $(x \in A \land x \in B) \lor (x \in A \land x \notin A)$. By definition of distributivity we have, $x \in A \land (x \notin A \lor x \in B)$. Then by DeMorgan’s law we have $x \in A \land \neg (x \in A \land x \notin B)$. Then by definition of intersection, complement, and set difference we have $A \cap (A \setminus B)$. Therefore, since $x$ was arbitrary we have found that every element in $A \cap B$ is in $A \cap (A \setminus B)$, thus $A \cap B \subseteq A \cap (A \setminus B)$.

Since we have shown subset equality in both directions, we have proven $A \cap (A \setminus B) = A \cap B$.

1. Video Solution
Watch the first 16:20 minutes of this video on the solution after making an initial attempt. Then, answer the following questions. Note that this video, after timestamp 16:20, goes over a different approach to prove set equality. This is a valid and correct solution, but in 311, you are encouraged to prove equality using a subset proof in each direction. You are welcome to watch the whole video to see the different approach, but do not have to watch past 16:20.

(a) What is one thing you took away from the video solution?

(b) What topic from the quick check or lecture would you most like to review in workshop?