

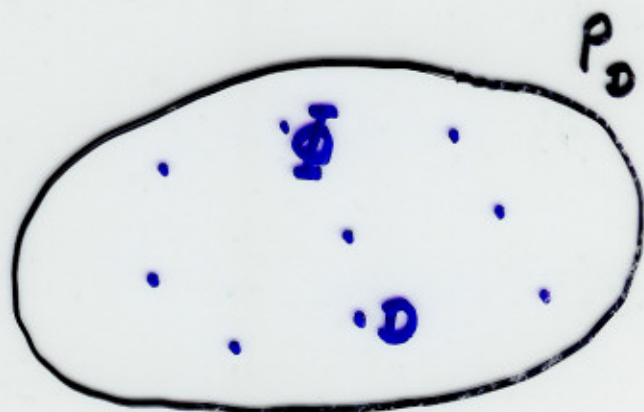
POWER SET OF A SET

Let $\emptyset \neq D$

Then $P_D = \{A \mid A \subseteq D\}$ is called the power set of D

In other words, P_D consists of all subsets of D :

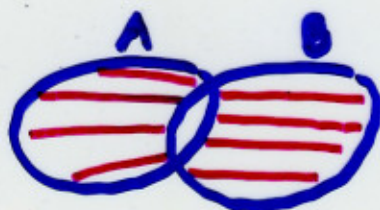
Define the following binary operation $+$ on P_D :



$$\forall A, B \in P_D \quad A + B = \underbrace{(A - B) \cup (B - A)}$$

This is called the symmetric difference of A and B

idea:



Then we can show that $\langle P_D, + \rangle$ is a group.

NOTE: If D is a finite set with n elements then P_D will have 2^n elements. This idea will help to construct certain finite groups.