Exercises

(generic, not necessarily natural numbers), such that

 $x \subseteq v \subseteq S(x)$

 $x = v \lor v = S(x)$:

where the above two are mutually exclusive, and (in the hypothesis (3.h.7) above) the second one holds if and only if $x \in y$; summarizing

 $(3.h.7) \Rightarrow (x = y \iff y \neq S(x) \iff x \notin y)$.

(3.h.7)

E3.h.6 [239] Prerequisites: [01R], [(3.171)], [24V]. Let x, y be elements

Note the analogy with [22H].

prove that