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# Appendix A. A Simple Set Theory Approach

try cap:  $A \sqcap A$  --- try 2229:  $A \sqcap A$

try sup:  $B \sqsupset B$  --- try 2283:  $B \sqsupset B$

try sub:  $C \sqsubset C$  --- try 2282:  $C \sqsubset C$

try empty:  $D \emptyset D$  --- try 2205:  $D \emptyset D$

try ne:  $E \neq E$  --- try 2260:  $E \neq E$

try 2260:  $F \dots F$  --- try 2026:  $F \dots F$

try nbsp:  $G \text{ } G$  --- try 0020:  $G \text{ } Z$

para<sup>1</sup>

para<sup>2</sup>

para<sup>3</sup>

para<sup>4</sup>

para<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>try cap:  $A \cap A$  --- try 2229:  $A \cap A$

<sup>2</sup>try sup:  $B \supset B$  --- try 2283:  $B \supset B$

<sup>3</sup>try sub:  $C \subset C$  --- try 2282:  $C \subset C$

<sup>4</sup>try empty:  $D \emptyset D$  --- try 2205:  $D \emptyset D$

<sup>5</sup>try ne:  $E \neq E$  --- try 2260:  $E \neq E$

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para<sup>6</sup>

para<sup>7</sup>

Table A.1. The Effect of Constraints upon the Size of the Population Set<sup>a</sup>

Independent Requirement □	Fraction of Population□	Population of set□	Intersection Set□
(...X... Z Z ≠X≠ G)	1 in 10	0.0024	(A□B□C□D□E□F□G)
(... ≠ □ □ □ H)	1 in 10	0.0002	(A□B□C□D□E□F□G□H)

<sup>a</sup> ... then we have no knowledge of the possible overlap of the two sets, (we have no knowledge of whether  $B \cap A = \emptyset$ ,  $B \subset A$ ,  $B = A$  or  $B \supset A$ .) However, if  $B = A$  or  $B \supset A$ ; then we would have to infer  $\neq$  ...

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<sup>6</sup>try hellip: F...F --- try 2026: F...F

<sup>7</sup>try nbsp: G G --- try 0020: G Z