1. (Axiom of Extensionality) If, for the sets S and T, $S \subseteq T$ and $T \subseteq S$, then $S = T$.
2. (Axiom of Elementary Sets) There is a set with no elements, called the empty set, and for any objects a and b in $\mathcal{B}$, there exist sets $\{a\}$ and $\{a, b\}$.
3. (Axiom of Separation) If a propositional function $P(x)$ is definite (see below) for a set S, then there is a set T containing precisely those elements x of S for which $P(x)$ is true.
4. (Power Set Axiom) If S is a set, then the power set $\mathcal{P}(S)$ of S is a set. (The power set of S is the set of all subsets of S.)
5. (Axiom of Union) If S is a set, then the union of S is a set. (The union of S is the set of all elements of the elements of S.)
6. (Axiom of Choice) If S is a disjoint set of nonempty sets, then there is a subset T of the union of S which has exactly one element in common with each member of S.
7. (Axiom of Infinity) There is a set Z containing the empty set and such that for any object a, if $a \in Z$, then $\{a\} \in Z$.[6]