The base type for two sets is even numbers from 1 to 50

If setA has the following elements:

(4, 48, 32, 12, 40, 22, 18, 36, 6, 34, 14, 26, 16)

If setB has the following elements:

(20, 4, 38, 48, 30, 32, 10, 12, 24, 42, 40, 44, 8)

1. Show a bit vector representation for each of the sets

(4, 48, 32, 12, 40, 22, 18, 36, 6, 34, 14, 26, 16)

1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1

(20, 4, 38, 48, 30, 32, 10, 12, 24, 42, 40, 44, 8)

0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0

1. Show a bit vector for the set setA U setB (union)

(4, 12, 32, 40, 48)

1 1 0 0 0

(4, 12, 32, 40, 48)

1 0 0 0 1

Union result vector

(4, 12, 32, 40, 48)

1 1 0 0 1

c. Show a bit vector for the set setA ∩ setB (intersection)

(4, 12, 32, 40, 48)

1 1 0 0 0

(4, 12, 32, 40, 48)

1 0 0 0 1

Intersection result vector

(4, 12, 32, 40, 48)

1 0 0 0 0

d. Show a bit vector for the set setA - setB (difference)

(4, 12, 32, 40, 48)

1 1 0 0 0

(4, 12, 32, 40, 48)

1 0 0 0 1

Difference result vector

(4, 12, 32, 40, 48)

0 1 0 0 0

If setA has the following elements:

(4, 48, 32, 12, 40, 22, 18, 36, 6, 34, 14, 26, 16)

If setB has the following elements:

(20, 4, 38, 48, 30, 32, 10, 12, 24, 42, 40, 44, 8)

1. Show an implicit

representation of

setA and setB

setA

(4, 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22, 26)

setB

(4, 10, 24, 30, 38, 44, 48)

1. Show implicit

representation of

setA U setB

(4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 30, 38, 44, 48)

1. Show implicit

representation of

setA setB

(4)

1. Show implicit

representation of

setA – setB

(6, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22, 26)