

## Sets

A set is a well defined collection of objects.

$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  — tabular or Roster form

$A = \{x : x \leq 4, x \in \mathbb{N}\}$  — Set builder form.

## Finite set

- Finite number of elements in a set

## Infinite set

- Infinite number of elements in a set.

## Null set

No element in a set

$$\phi = \{\}$$

- empty set
- void set

## Singleton

- only one element in a set.

## Equal sets

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \quad B = \{1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4\}$$

$$A = B$$

$$A = \{\text{WOLF}\} \quad B = \{\text{FOLLOW}\}$$

$$A = B$$

## Equivalent set

$$n(A) = n(B)$$

## Sub set

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \quad B = \{2, 4, 6\}$$

$$B \subseteq A$$

$\{\}$  — is a subset

- set itself a subset

A set has  $2^n$  - no. of subsets  $n$  - no. of elements.

### Proper subset

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \quad B = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

B is proper subset of A

All elements of B in A but not all elements of A in B is proper subset.

### Power set

Collection of all subsets of a set is known as power set.

### Universal set

If all the given sets are subsets of U, then the set U is called universal set.

### Complement of a set

$$A' \text{ or } A^c$$

$$U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \quad A = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad A' = \{3, 4, 5\}$$

### Cartesian product

$$A = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad B = \{x, y\}$$

$$A \times B = \{(1, x), (2, x), (3, x), (1, y), (2, y), (3, y)\}$$

$$n(A) \times n(B) = n(A \times B)$$

### Commutative laws

$$A \cup B = B \cup A$$

$$A \cap B = B \cap A$$

### Associative laws

$$(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$$

$$(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$$

### Distributive laws

$$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$$

$$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$$

### Identity laws

$$A \cup \phi = A$$

$$A \cap U = A$$

### De-morgan's law

$$(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$$

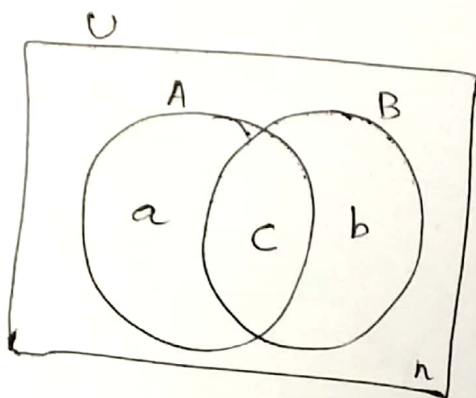
$$(A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$$

$$A \cup A = A$$

$$A \cap A = A$$



## Venn diagram - 2 sets



a - A only

b - B only

c - Both A & B

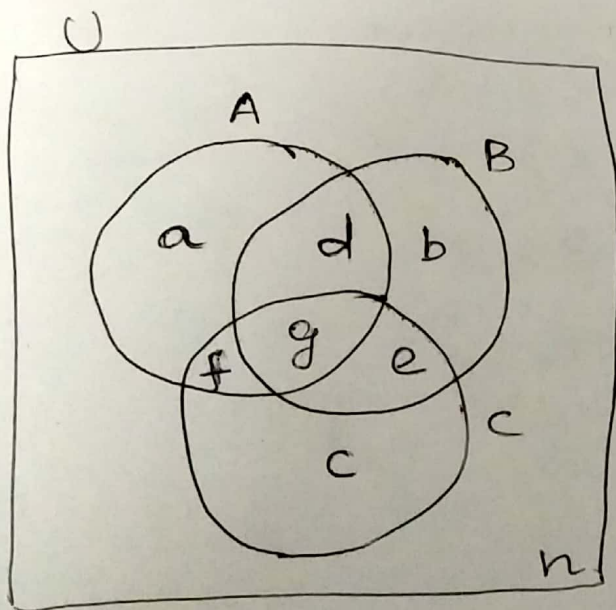
n - not in A & B

U - Total

$$\text{Atleast 1} = a + b + c$$

$$\text{Almost 1} = a + b + n$$

## Venn diagram - 3 sets



a - A only

b - B only

c - C only

d - A & B only

e - B & C only

f - A & C only

g - all A & B & C

n - not in A, B & C

U - total

$$\text{Atleast 1} = a + b + c + d + e + f + g$$

Tot - n

$$\text{Atleast 2} = d + e + f + g$$

$$\text{Almost 1} = a + b + c + n$$

$$\text{Almost 2} = a + b + c + d + e + f + n$$

Tot - g

# Venn diagram - 4 sets

