Chapter 1

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1 Set

1.1 Definition Part

1.1.1 Proper Subset

We say that a set A is a **proper subset** of a set B if $A \subseteq B$, but there is at least one element of B that is not in A. In this case we sometimes write

$$A \subset B.$$

In short, If $A \subseteq B$and $\exists b \in B, b \notin A$, then $A \subset B$.

1.1.2 Two set is equal

If $A \in B$ and $B \in A$, then two set are said to be **equal**, and we write $A = B$.

1.1.3 Set Operations

The **union** of sets A and B is the set

$$A \cup B = \{x : x \in A \textbf{or} x \in B\}.$$

The **intersection** of the sets A and B is the set

$$A \cap B = \{x : x \in A \textbf{and} x \in B\}.$$

The **complement of** B **relative to** A is the set

$$A \backslash B = \{x : x \in A \textbf{and} x \notin B\}.$$

1.1.4 Empty set and disjoint

The set that has no elements is called the **empty set** and is denoted by the symbol$\emptyset$. Two set A and B are sasid to be **disjoint** if they have no elements in common, this can be expressed by writing $A \cap B = \emptyset$

1.1.5 Infinite union or intersection

$$\cup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n = \{x : x \in A_n, \exists n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$\cap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n = \{x : x \in A_n, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

1.2 Theorem Part

1.2.1 De Morgan Law

if A, B, C are sets, then

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

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

1.3 Other