## MAT2440, Classwork18, Spring2025

ID:\_\_\_\_\_\_ Name:\_\_\_\_

1. The Venn Diagram and the Universal Set *U*:

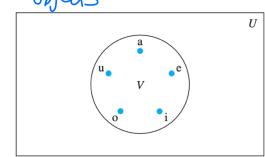
Sets can be represented graphically using Venn Diagram:

The <u>Universal</u> Set U, which contains all the <u>elements</u> under consideration, is

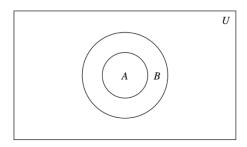
represented by a <u>rectangle</u>.

Inside this rectangle, <u>Circles</u> or other geometrical figures are used to represent sets.

Example: the Venn diagram for V: the set of vowels in English alphabet.

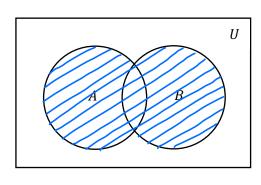


2. If  $A \subseteq B$ , then the corresponding Venn diagram can be the circle for A within the circle for B.



3. The definition of the **Union** of two sets:

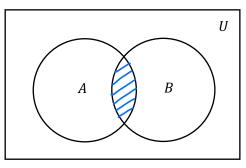
Let A and B be sets. The <u>Union</u> of A and B, denoted by  $A \cup B$ , is the set that contains those elements that are either in A or in B, or in B. Hence,



$$A \cup B = \{x \mid x \in A \ \underline{\hspace{1cm}} x \in B\}. \ = \ B \cup A$$

4. The definition of the **Intersection** of two sets:

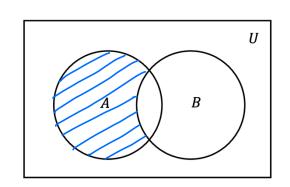
Let A and B be sets. The <u>Inflifedim</u> of A and B, denoted by A is the set that contains those elements in A and B. Hence,



$$A \cap B = \{x \mid x \in A \land x \in B\}. = B \land A$$

5. The definition of the **Difference** of two sets:

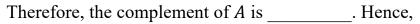
Let A and B be sets. The A and B, denoted by A or A or A is the set containing those elements that are in A but not in B. It is also called the A with respect to A. Hence,



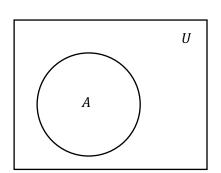
$$A - B = \{x \mid x \in A \land x \triangleq B\}.$$

6. The definition of the **Complement** of a set:

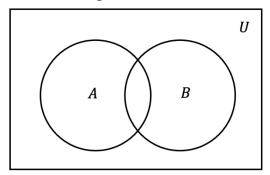
Let A be a set and U be the universal set. The \_\_\_\_\_ of A, denoted by \_\_\_\_\_, is the complement of A with respect to U.



$$\bar{A} = \underline{\qquad} = \{x \mid x \in U \land x \underline{\qquad} A\}.$$



7. Let **A** and **B** be sets. Shade the Venn diagram for B - A.



8. The definition of Disjoint:

Two sets are called \_\_\_\_\_\_ if their intersection is the \_\_\_\_\_ set.

