

# Set Theory & Combinations

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# Intro to Set Theory

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- A branch of mathematics
- Collects objects into *sets* and studies the properties

# What's a set?

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- The objects can be anything
- We usually use variables or units of observation

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- Or not:

$$q_1 \notin S$$

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- We can also define non-proper subsets:

$$L \subseteq S$$

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- Though Austin might be close...

$$Z = \{\emptyset\}$$

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- For example:

$$R = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$$

- $R$  represents all the possibilities of a (single) roll of a die
- We can define sets for the even possibilities and the odd possibilities

$$E = \{2, 4, 6\} \quad O = \{1, 3, 5\}$$

# Compliments

- A *compliment* is that together, they contain all the elements of the relevant universe

$$E = O^C \quad ; \quad O = E^C$$

# Universe

- Board examples of how to draw sets

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- How to count things?
- Countable *discrete* structures
- Let's say we have the set  $R$  from above

$$R = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

- How many different combinations of 3 dice rolls are there?

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- think “permutation” = “position”

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  - $16 * 15 * 14 * 13 \dots = 16!$