Let A and B be two sets. The set difference of A and B, denoted as A-B, is the set of all the elements of A that are not members of B.

Elements belonging to the set difference A-B are those elements that belong to A and do not belong to B.

1. If
$$A = \{a, b, c, d\}$$
 and $B = \{b, d\}$, then $A - B$ és $A - B = \{a, c\}$.
2. If $A = \{a, b, c, d\}$ and $B = \{c, d, e, f\}$, then $A - B = \{a, b\}$.
3. If $W = \{x \mid x \text{ odd and } x < 13\}$ and $Z = \{7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13\}$, then $W - Z = \{1, 3, 5\}$ and $Z - W = \{8, 10, 12, 13\}$.

disjoint sets, then A – B = A and B – A = B. Some properties of the set difference : $1.\,A-A=\emptyset$

cpmmutative operation and if A, B are two

2. $A-\emptyset=\emptyset-A=A$ 3. $A-B=A\cap B^c$

4. $A\subset B\Leftrightarrow A-B=\emptyset$

5.
$$A - (A - B) = A \cap B$$

6. $A \cap (B - C) = (A \cap B) - (A \cap C)$