1 Set Theory

- 1. The Universal Set \mathcal{U}
- 2. Union
- 3. Intersection
- 4. Set Difference
- 5. Relative Difference
- (2.2.2) Cardinality The number of distinct elements in a finite set is called its cardinality.
 - (2.2.3) Power Set
 - (2.3) Operations on Sets
 - (2.3.1) Complement of a set
- (2.3.2) Binary Operations on Sets -Union -Intersection -Set Difference -Symmetric Difference

Dice Rolls

Consider rolls of a die. What is the universal set?

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

Worked Example

Suppose that the Universal Set \mathcal{U} is the set of integers from 1 to 9.

$$\mathcal{U} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\},\$$

and that the set A contains the prime numbers between 1 to 9 inclusive.

$$\mathcal{A} = \{1, 2, 3, 5, 7\},\$$

and that the set \mathcal{B} contains the even numbers between 1 to 9 inclusive.

$$\mathcal{B} = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}.$$

Complements

- The Complements of A and B are the elements of the universal set not contained in A and B.
- The complements are denoted \mathcal{A}' and \mathcal{B}'

$$\mathcal{A}' = \{4, 6, 8, 9\},\$$

$$\mathcal{B}' = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\},\$$

Intersection

- Intersection of two sets describes the elements that are members of both the specified Sets
- The intersection is denoted $A \cap B$

$$\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B} = \{2\}$$

• only one element is a member of both A and B.

Set Difference

- The Set Difference of A with regard to B are list of elements of A not contained by B.
- The complements are denoted A B and B A

$$\mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} = \{1, 3, 5, 7\},\$$

$$\mathcal{B} - \mathcal{A} = \{4, 6, 8\},\$$

${\bf symbols}$

$$\varnothing,\,\forall,\,\in,\,\notin,\,\cup$$

Relative Difference

 \bullet $A \otimes B$

Power Sets

- \bullet Consider the set A where $A=\{w,x,y,z\}$
- There are 4 elements in set A.
- The power set of A contains 16 element data sets.

•

$$\mathcal{P}(A) = \{ \{x\}, \{y\} \}$$

• (i.e. 1 null set, 4 single element sets, 6 two -elemnts sets, 4 three lement set and one 4- element set.)