**set** – a well defined collection of objects called **elements** or **members**

subsets – see logic 2 notes from today

* **Union** – given A and B, a set consisting of all elements that belong to A or B
* **Intersection** – given A and B, set consisting of all the elements that belong to both A and B
* **Disjoint sets** – sets that have no common elements
* Given A and B, the **Complement of B with respect to A** is the set of all elements that belong to A but not to B and is denoted A – B
* **Complement** – the universal set minus whatever set is in question
* **Symmetric Difference** – set of all elements that belong to A or B but not to both A and B

**Addition principle/inclusion-exclusion principle** – if A and B are finite sets then |A U B| = |A| + |B| - |A intersection B|

**Sequence** – a list of objects arranged in a definite order

**Recursive** – a formula that refers to a previous term to define the next term

**Explicit** – a formula that tells you exactly what value a specific term has

**Strings** – sequences of letters or other symbols, written without commas

**Set corresponding to the sequence** – the set of all distinct elements in the sequence

**Linear array/list** – a sequence in Computer Science

**Matrix** – a rectangular array of numbers arranged in m horizontal rows and n vertical columns