The operations defined on sets satisfy the following properties;

· Commutative properties: 1. Auß = BuC;

2 An B = BnC;

· Associative properties. 3. Au (BuC) = (AuB)uC

 $\gamma A \cap (B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap C$ 

· Distributive properties.

5. An (Buc) = (AnB)u(Anc)

6. A U (BnC) = (AuB)n(AuC)

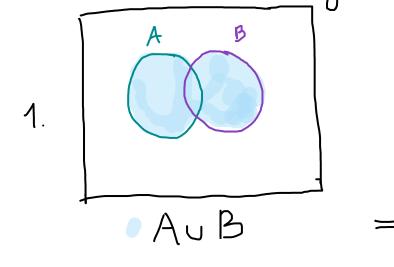
- · Idempotent properties:
- $\neq$ .  $A \cup A = A$
- 8 An A= A
  - . Properties of the complement.
- $(\bar{A}) = A$
- 10. A U A = U
- 11. Ø = U
- 13 U = Ø
- 14. AuB = AnB
- $15 \overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$

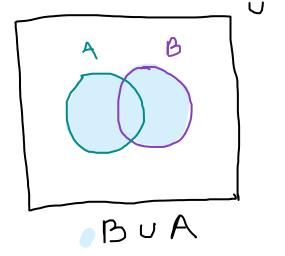
· Properties of a universal set

10 A 0 Ø = Ø

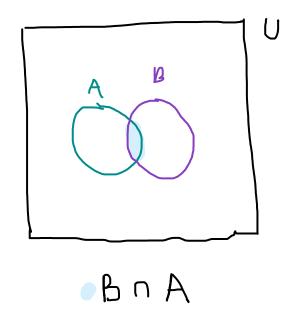
. Properties of the empty set  $18. A \cup \emptyset = A$ 

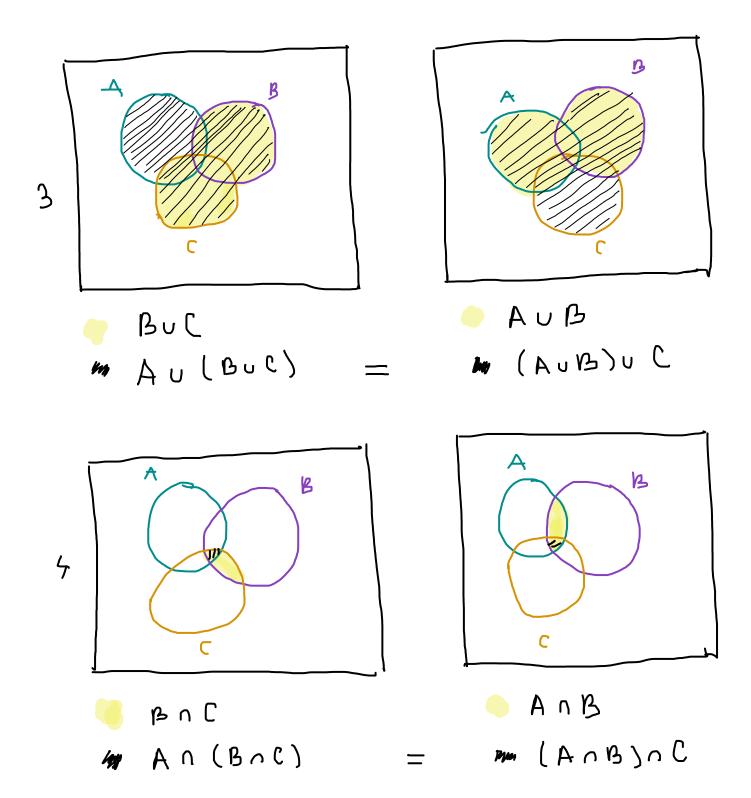
## > Venn diagrams of the properties:

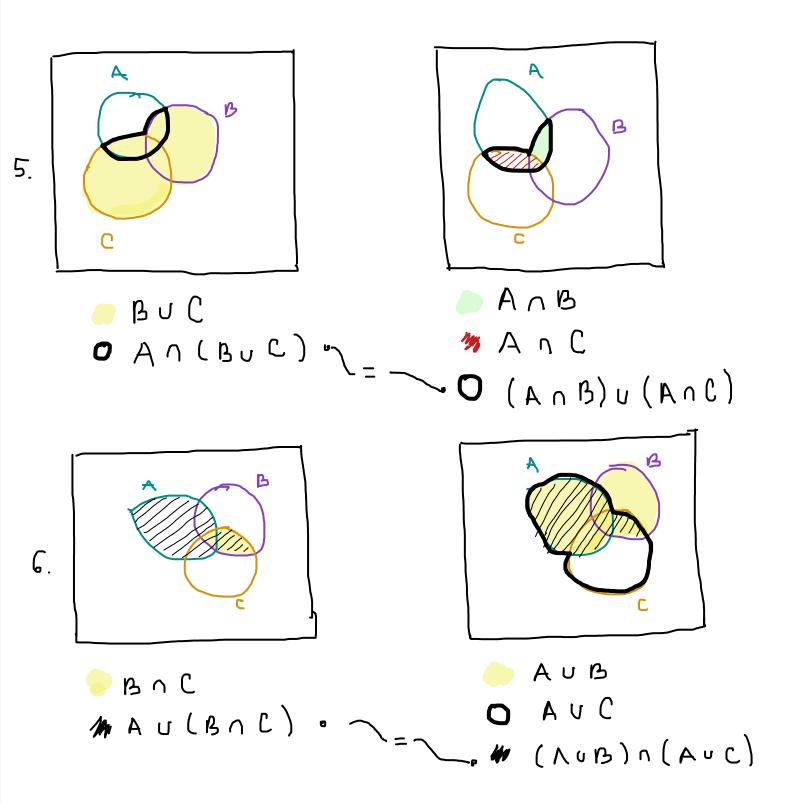


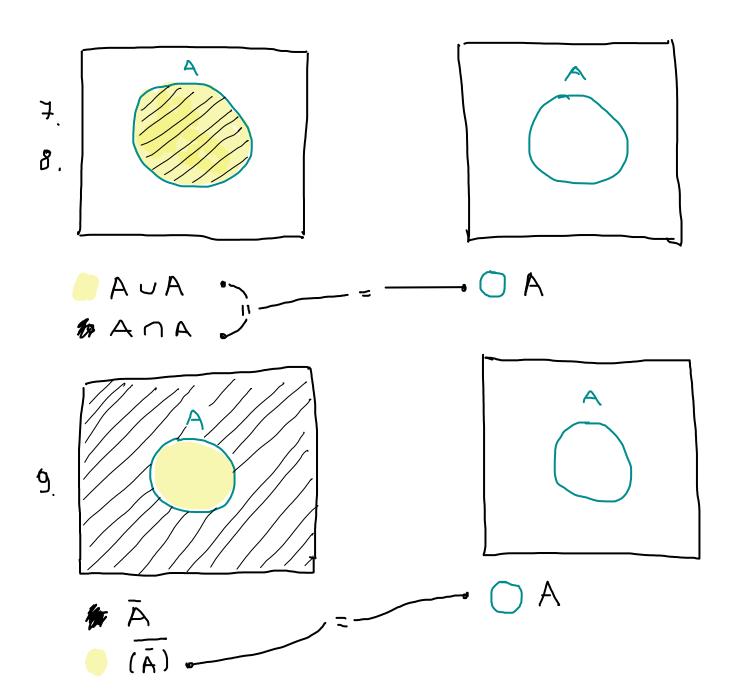


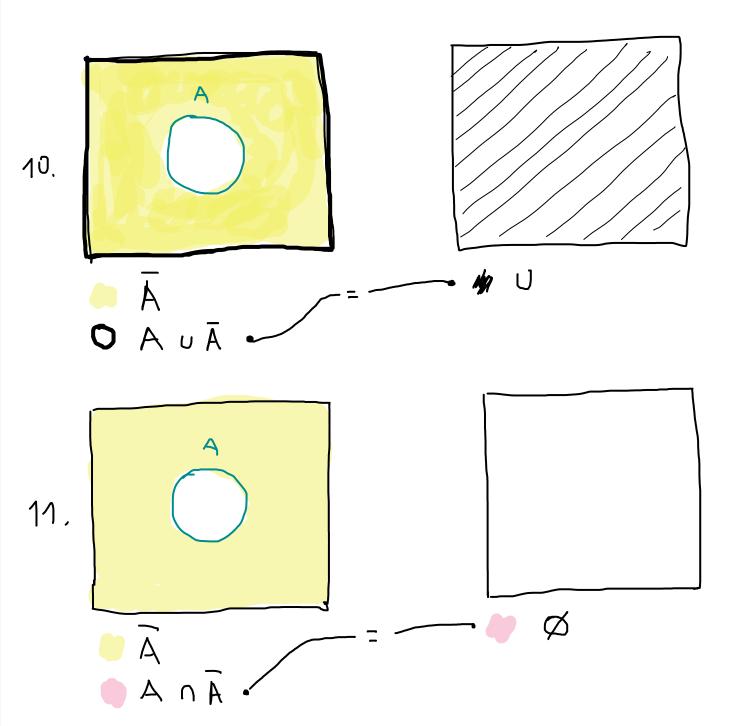
2. An B

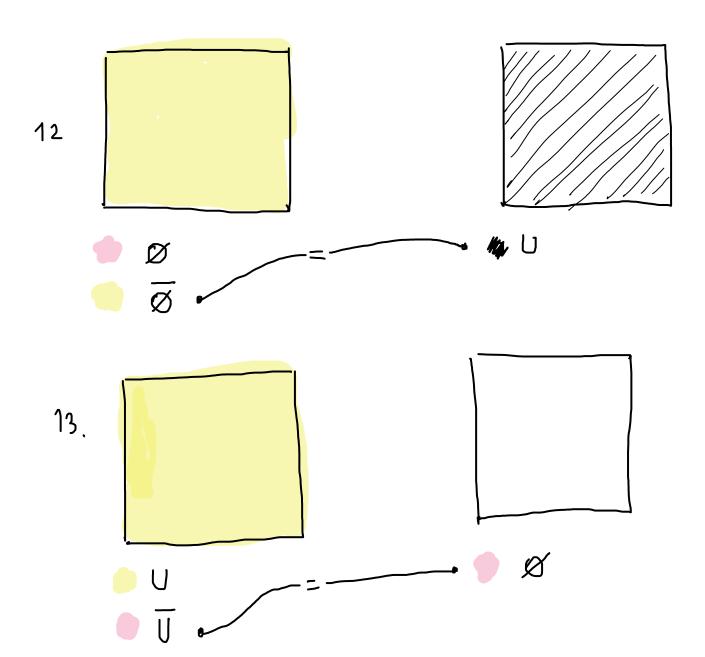


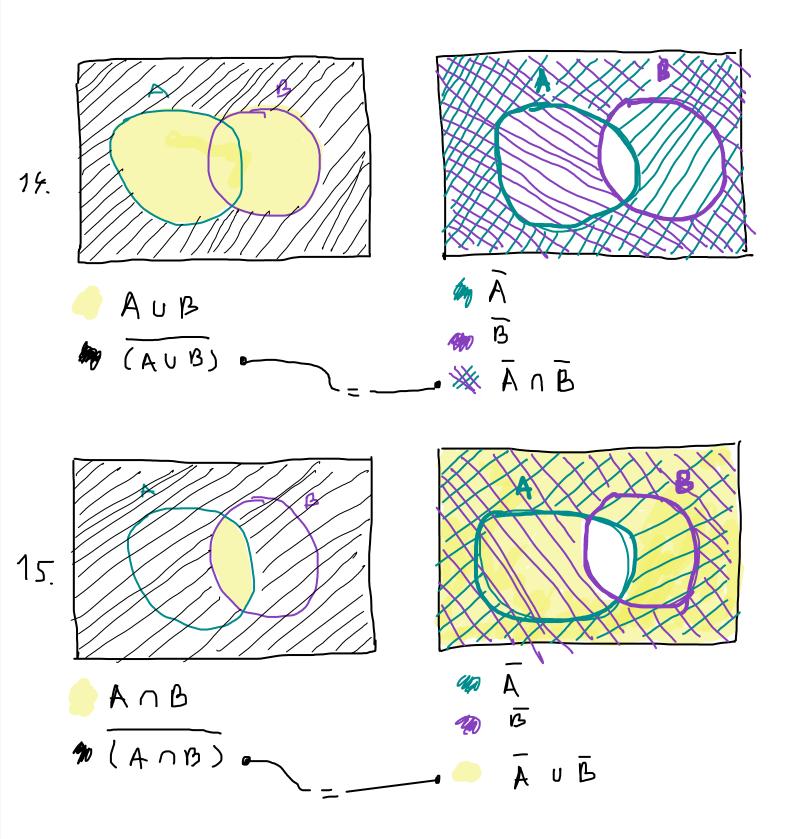


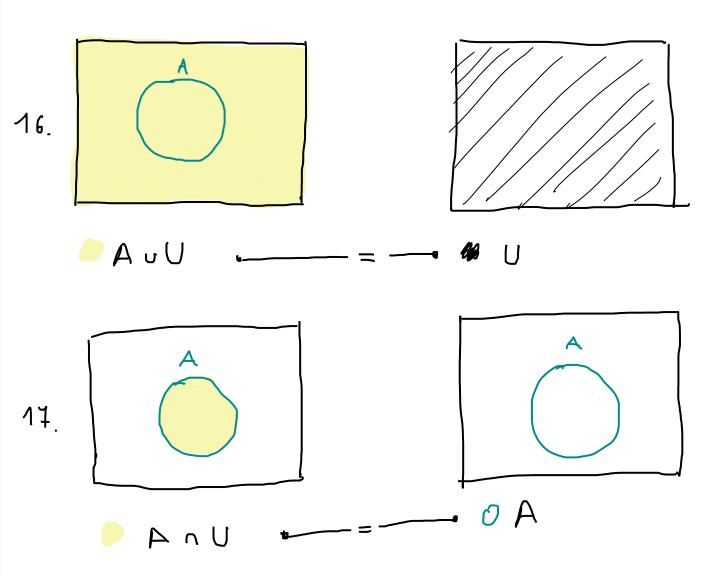


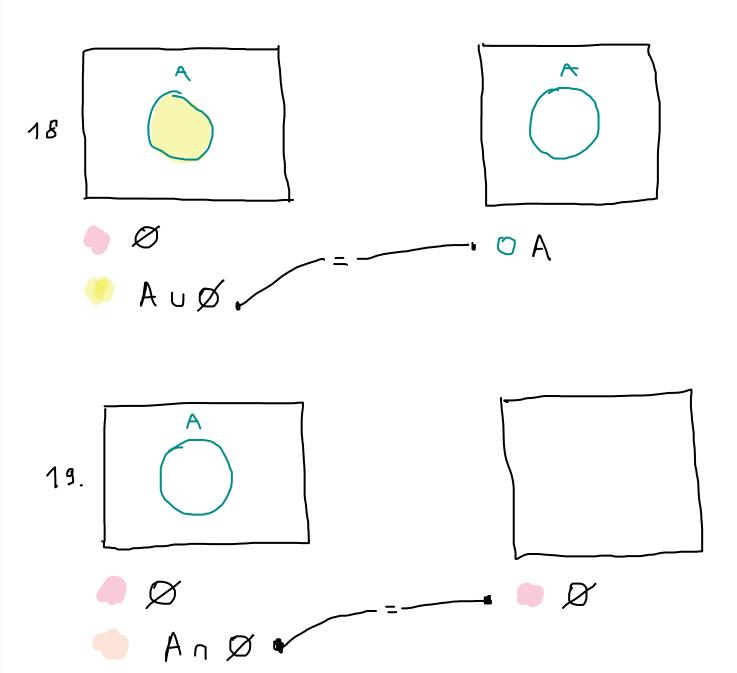












A Proofs.

14. Suppose XE AUB => X # A and X & B C=> X E A and X E B C=> X E A n B => AUB = AnB. In other order, of KEANB=> XEA and XEB=> XEAUB <=> x E AUB => AnB = AUB. And becouse the sets includes each other => AuB = 15. Suppose X ∈ A 1B => (X ∉ A and XE(BUU))or(X&B and XE(AUU)) C=> (xeU and x # A) or (xeU and x # B) <=> (XEA and XEU) or (XEB and XEU) <=> XEAnU or X∈BnU <=> XEĀ or XEB<=> XEĀUB=> AnB C AUB In other order, if xe AuB=> x #A or x & B <=> x ∉ AnB <=> x ∈ AnB => AUB = AnB, and becouse AnB = AUB => AnB = AUB.

- 1. AUB= $\{x \mid x \in A \text{ or } x \in B\}$ =  $\{x \mid x \in B \text{ or } x \in A\}$ = BUA
- 2. An  $B = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ and } x \in B\}$  =  $\{x \mid x \in B \text{ and } x \in A\}$  =  $B \cap A$ 
  - 3.  $X = B \cup C$   $X' = A \cup X$   $Y = A \cup B$  $Y' = Y \cup C$

If  $x \in X' < => x \in A$  or  $x \in X < => x \in A$  or  $x \in B$  or  $x \in C$   $<=> x \in Y'$  or  $x \in C$   $<=> x \in Y' => x \in Y'$  or  $x \in C$   $<=> x \in Y' <=> x \in Y'$  or  $x \in C$   $<=> x \in Y' <=> x \in Y'$  or  $x \in C$   $<=> x \in A$  or  $x \in B$  or  $x \in C$   $<=> x \in A$  or  $x \in A$ 

4. 
$$X = B \cap C$$
  
 $X' = A \cap X$   
 $Y = A \cap B$   
 $Y' = Y \cap C$ 

If  $x \in X' = x \in A$  and  $x \in X = x \times A$  and  $x \in B$  and  $x \in C = x \in Y' = x \times A$  and  $x \in C = x \times A$  and

 $5 \times = B \cup C$   $Z = A \cap X$   $Y = A \cap B$   $Y' = A \cap C$   $Z' = Y \cup Y'$ 

If  $x \in Z \subset Z \times A$  and  $x \in X \subset Z \times A$  and  $x \in B$  or  $x \in A$  and  $x \in B$  or  $x \in A$  and  $x \in B$  or  $x \in A$  and  $x \in C$   $C = X \in A$  or  $x \in A$  or  $x \in A$  and  $x \in C$   $C = X \in A$  or  $x \in A$  and  $x \in B$  or  $x \in C$   $C = X \in A$  and  $x \in C$   $C = X \in A$  and  $x \in C$   $C = X \in A$  and  $x \in A$  or  $x \in A$  o

 $6 \quad X = B \cap C$   $Z = A \cup X$   $Y = A \cup B$   $Y' = A \cup C$   $Z' = Y \cap Y'$ 

If x ∈ Z < => x ∈ A or x ∈ X < => x ∈ A or x ∈ B) and (x ∈ C) < => x ∈ Z' => Z ⊆ Z'(1). If x ∈ Z' < => x ∈ Y' and x ∈ C) < => x ∈ B) and (x ∈ B) and (x ∈ B) or x ∈ C) < => x ∈ A or (x ∈ B) and x ∈ C) < => x ∈ A or x ∈ B) and (x ∈ B) or x ∈ C) < => x ∈ A or (x ∈ B) and x ∈ C) < => x ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => x ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X ∈ A or x ∈ C) < => X

7. X=AUA

=> AuU =U |

If xeX=>XEA or XEA <>> XEALD. If XEAC=>XEAC=>XEA Or XEA <=> XEA or XEA or XEA or ... <-> XEA or XEA <=> XEX => A = X (2). From (1) and (2) => X = A ==> AUA = A AnA={x|xeA andxeA3=  $\{x \mid x \in A\} = A$ 9 (A) = {x/x & A3 = {x/x eA} = A (XE U and XEA) = {x/keAorxeU) and (xEA orxeA) B= {x/ xexor xeU} = AUU, and becouse ACU

- 11. An  $\overline{A} = \{ \times | \times \in A \text{ and } \times \notin A \} = \emptyset$ 12.  $\overline{\emptyset} = U \emptyset = \{ \times | \times \in U \text{ and } \times \notin \emptyset \}$ ,
  and because  $|\emptyset| = 0 = > (\forall) \times \in U, \times \notin \emptyset = >$   $\{ \times | \times \in U \text{ and } \times \notin \emptyset \} = \{ \times | \times \in U \} = \emptyset$ 13.  $\overline{U} = U U = \{ \times | \times \in U \text{ and } \times \notin U \} = \emptyset$
- 16.  $\triangle UU = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ or } x \in U\}$ , and because  $A \subseteq U = > \{x \mid x \in A \text{ or } x \in U\} = > \{x \mid x \in A \text{ or } x \in U\} = > \{x \mid x \in U\} = U\}$
- 17. Anu= {x| xeA and xeU}, and because
  A=U=> (+) xeA, xeU=> (x1xeA and xe U) =

 $\{x \mid x \in A\} = A$ 

18. A  $\cup \emptyset = \{x | x \in A \text{ an } x \in \emptyset^{2}\}$ , and because  $|\emptyset| = 0 = 7 \{x | x \in A \text{ on } x \in \emptyset^{2} = \{x | x \in A^{2}\} = A \longrightarrow 10$ . A  $\cap \emptyset = \{x | x \in A \text{ and } x \in \emptyset^{2}\}$ , and because  $|\emptyset| = 0 = 7 \{x | x \in A | x \in \emptyset = 7 \{x | x \in A \text{ and } x \in \emptyset^{2}\} = 10$