MATH1081 notes

Nira (z5417727)

September 17th, 2022

Contents

1 1.1: Introduction

1. addition, multiplication, division and subtraction
2. Mainly dealing with finite sets

2 1.2: Sets and subsets

A set is a well defined collection of distinct objects

Example: $S = \{1, a, 3\}, A = \{\Pi, 1\}$.
1. $e \notin A$; it is not in A
2. For example, if A is a set of all integers; $\{\text{all even integers}\} = \{n \in \mathbb{R} | \text{n is even}\}$.
3. We can remove superfluos items (elements that occur more than one). $A = \{1, 2, 3, 3\}$ where 3 can be removed.

Example:
$A = \{1, 2, 3\}, B = \{2, 3, 1\}, C = \{1, 2, 3, 3\}, D = \{1, 3\}$.
Here, D is a proper subset of A, B, C; A, B, C are supersets of D.
$\subseteq$: Subset (proper subset),$\supseteq$: Superset.

1. To prove if a set is a proper subset; do the following:
For example, if $D \in A$, then check if $e \in D$
If $e \in D$, then $e \in A$. Thus, it would be a proper subset (here, e is just an element).

2. To prove that two sets are equal;
For example, if A = B, prove:
i) $A \subseteq B$; if an element is in A, then the element is in B.
ii) $B \subseteq A$; if an element is in B, then the element is in A.

3 1.3: Power Sets and Stability

Subsets of $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$:
1. Could throw everything out to get empty set Φ,
2. One element each: $\{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}$,
3. Two elements: $\{1, 2\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 3\}$,
4. Set itself: A.
The set containing 1, 2, 3, 4 is called the powerset of A.

Given $A = \{1, 2, 3\}, B = \{1, 2, 3, 3\}, C = \{1, 3\}, D = \{1, 3\}$, where $A = B$, $C \subseteq A, B$ and $D \nsubseteq A, B, C$.
1. size of A = 3, B = 3, C = 2, D = 2.
[Exercise with A = 0, 1, 0, 1, B done in word].

3.1 1.4: Set Operations

Boolean Operators ("not" operation in programming):
1. Complement:
Let there be a set A in U (A: all of the people in the video, U: universal set of everyone in the world, A^c = complement of A).

$$\boxed{A^c = \{x \in U | x \notin A\}.}$$

2. Intersecting ("and" operation in programming):
If there is A, B, intersecting,

$$\boxed{A \cap B = \{x \in A | x \in B\}.}$$

3. Union ("or" operation in programming): If there is A, B, A or B is:

$$\boxed{A \cup B = \{x \in U | x \in A \text{ or } x \in B\}.}$$

4. Difference: If there is A, B, intersecting,

$$\boxed{A - B = \{x \in A | x \in B\}.}$$