

# Set Theory

## 1 Equivalence

The law of equivalence

$$a = a$$

## 2 Definition of element $\{a\}$

$$\{a\} := a$$

## 3 Definition of Empty Set $\{\}$

$$\emptyset := \{\}$$

## 4 Definition of Cardinality of element a $|a|$

$$|\emptyset| := 0$$

$$|\{a\}| := 1$$

## 5 Definition of Union $\cup$

$$\emptyset \cup \{a\} := \{a\}$$

$$\{a_x\} \cup \{a_y\} := \{a_x; a_y\}$$

### 5.1 Notation

Union  $\cup$  can be denoted as ,

$$\cup = ,$$

### 5.2 Equivalent Expressions

$$\emptyset, a = \emptyset \cup a = \{\} \cup \{a\} = \{\}, \{a\}$$

$$a_x, a_y = a_x \cup a_y = \{a_x\} \cup \{a_y\} = \{a_x\}, \{a_y\}$$

## 6 Definition of Intersection $\cap$

$$\emptyset \cap a := \emptyset$$

$$a_x \cap a_y := \emptyset$$

$$a_x \cap a_x := a_x$$

## 7 Definition of Deletion $\setminus$

$$a_x \setminus a_x := \emptyset$$

## 8 Definition of Set S

$$\begin{aligned} S &:= a_1 \cup a_2 \cup \dots \cup a_N \\ &= \{a_1\} \cup \{a_2\} \cup \dots \cup \{a_N\} \\ &= \{a_1; a_2; \dots; a_N\} \end{aligned}$$

## 9 Definition of Magnitude of a Set $|S|$

$$S := a_1 \cup a_2 \cup \dots \cup a_N = \{a_1; a_2; \dots; a_N\}$$

## 10 Definition of In $\in$

## 11 Definition of For All $\forall$

## 12 Definition of Vector

## 13 Null Property of Vector V

$$< \emptyset_i, \emptyset_j, \dots > = \emptyset$$

### 13.1 Proof

$$\begin{aligned} < \emptyset_i, \emptyset_j, \dots > &:= \{\emptyset_i, \emptyset_j, \dots\} \\ &\{\emptyset_i \cup \emptyset_j \cup \dots\} \\ &\{\emptyset\} \end{aligned}$$

## 14 Properties of Empty Set $\emptyset$

### 14.1 $\emptyset_c = \emptyset_d$

Prove  $\emptyset_c = \emptyset_d$

$$\begin{aligned}\emptyset_c &:= \{\} \\ \emptyset_d &:= \{\} \\ \therefore \emptyset_c &= \{\} = \emptyset_d\end{aligned}$$

### 14.2 $\emptyset \cup \emptyset = \emptyset$

Prove

$$\begin{aligned}\emptyset \cup \emptyset &= \emptyset \\ \emptyset &:= \{\} \\ \emptyset \cup \emptyset &= \{\} \cup \{\} := \{\} = \emptyset \\ \therefore \emptyset \cup \emptyset &= \emptyset\end{aligned}$$

## 15 Definition of Universal Set

Define Universal Set

$$\Omega := s_i \in \Omega, \forall i$$

## 16 Set Union $\cup$

Define  $\cup$  the union of two elements

$$\begin{aligned}\cup[l_i, l_j] &= l_i \cup l_j = \{l_i\} \cup \{l_j\} := \\ &\cup[l_i, l_j] \rightarrow \{l_i\} \quad i = j \\ &\cup[l_i, l_j] \rightarrow \{l_i, l_j\} \quad i \neq j\end{aligned}$$

### 16.1 Translation

$\cup$  is often read as "and"

## 16.2 Comma ,

In set notation the comma "," denotes union  $\cup$

$$l_1 \cup l_2 = \{l_1\} \cup \{l_2\} = \{l_1, l_2\}$$

## 17 Set Intersection $\cap$

Define  $\cap$ , the intersection of two elements

$$l_1 \cap l_2 = \{l_1\} \cap \{l_2\}$$

$$\cap[l_i, l_j] \rightarrow \{l_i\} \quad i = j$$

$$\cap[l_i, l_j] \rightarrow \emptyset \quad i \neq j$$

## 18 Set Subtraction $\setminus$

## 19 Sets

### 19.1 Definition

Define set  $S$  as an ordered union of elements  $s_i$

$$S := s_1 \cup s_2 \cup \dots \cup s_{n-1} \cup s_n = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_N\}$$

### 19.2 Alternate Notation

$$S := s_i \in S : i = 1, 2, \dots, N-1, N$$

$$S = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{N-1}, s_N\}$$

### 19.3 Magnitude of a Set

$$|S| = |\{x_1, \dots, x_N\}| = N$$

### 19.4 Counting

$$1, 2, \dots, N = 1 : N$$

### 19.5 Definition Unordered Set

Set  $S$  is unordered if

$$S = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} := \\ x_i, x_j \in S; \quad x_i = x_j; \quad \forall i, j \neq i$$

## 19.6 Definition of Unique Set

$$\begin{aligned} a_i, a_j &\in S \\ a_i &\neq a_j \quad \forall i, j \neq i \end{aligned}$$

## 19.7 Definition of Countable/Uncountable set

Potentially just a line?

## 19.8 Define line $\mathbb{L}$

Define line  $\mathbb{L}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{L} &:= \{l_0, l_1, l_2, \dots, l_{N-1}, l_N, l_{N+1}, \dots\} \\ &\iff \exists l_i \in \mathbb{L} \quad \forall i \end{aligned}$$

## 20 Hierarchy of Elements to Sets

Every element is a set, but not all sets are elements

## 21 Containment

### 21.1 Contains

### 21.2 Equals =

Define set equivalence =

$$S_1 \subseteq S_2; \quad S_2 \subseteq S_1 \iff S_1 = S_2$$

### 21.3 Subset

### 21.4 Proper Subset Citation

### 21.5 Definition of Complement

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_N\} \\ S^C &:= \\ s_j &: \{s_j \in \Omega\} \cap \{s_j \notin S\}; \quad \forall j \end{aligned}$$

## 21.6 Alternate Notation

Wikipedia definition of complement

$$S^C = U - S = \{x \in \Omega : x \notin S\}$$

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Complement\\_\(set\\_theory\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Complement_(set_theory))

## Appendix

### 22 Criticism of Union $\cup$

### 23 Alternate Translations

#### 23.1 Set

Collection

#### 23.2 Magnitude

Count

#### 23.3 Intersection

Mutual Elements

#### 23.4 Union

And

### 24 Proofs and Properties

1.  $\Omega \subset \emptyset$
2.  $\Omega \cap \Omega = \Omega$
3.  $\Omega \cup \Omega = \Omega$
4.  $\Omega \cup \emptyset = \Omega$
5.  $\Omega \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$
6.  $\Omega \cap S = S$
7.  $\Omega \cup S = \Omega$
8.  $\emptyset \notin \Omega$
9.  $\emptyset \cup \emptyset = \emptyset$
10.  $\emptyset \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$

11.  $\emptyset \cap S = \emptyset$

12.  $\emptyset \cup S = S$

13.  $\emptyset = \emptyset$

14.  $\emptyset = \Omega^C$

15.  $\Omega \subseteq S$