Defining sets

To define sets:

To define a set using **roster method**, explicitly list its elements. That is, start with { then list elements of the set separated by commas and close with }.

To define a set using **set builder definition**, either form "The set of all x from the universe U such that x is ..." by writing

$$\{x \in U \mid ...x...\}$$

or form "the collection of all outputs of some operation when the input ranges over the universe U" by writing

$$\{...x... \mid x \in U\}$$

We use the symbol \in as "is an element of" to indicate membership in a set.

Example sets: For each of the following, identify whether it's defined using the roster method or set builder notation and give an example element.

{AUG, UAG, UGA, UAA}

Rna motivation

RNA is made up of strands of four different bases that encode genomic information in specific ways. The bases are elements of the set $B = \{A, C, U, G\}$.

Formally, to define the set of all RNA strands, we need more than roster method or set builder descriptions.

Set recursive examples

Definition The set of nonnegative integers \mathbb{N} is defined (recursively) by:

Basis Step: Recursive Step:

Examples:

Definition The set of all integers \mathbb{Z} is defined (recursively) by:

Basis Step: Recursive Step:

Examples:

Definition The set of RNA strands S is defined (recursively) by:

Basis Step: $A \in S, C \in S, U \in S, G \in S$

Recursive Step: If $s \in S$ and $b \in B$, then $sb \in S$

where sb is string concatenation.

Examples:

Definition The set of bitstrings (strings of 0s and 1s) is defined (recursively) by:

Basis Step: Recursive Step:

Notation: We call the set of bitstrings $\{0,1\}^*$.

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