

Meeting 4

Development Economics Cohort

Aldrich Wang, Ziz Zhou

Oeconomica, University of Chicago

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Overview

① Recap of Last Meeting

② Intro to Set Theory

- Intersection
- Union
- Complement
- Other Notations
- Combination of Three Events

③ R - IHDS Workbook



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Recap of Last Meeting

- ▶ **Sample space:** a set that contains every possible outcome of a random experiment.
- ▶ **Event:** a subset of sample space; an unambiguous outcome of the experiment that can be determined by yes or no.



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Intro to Set Theory

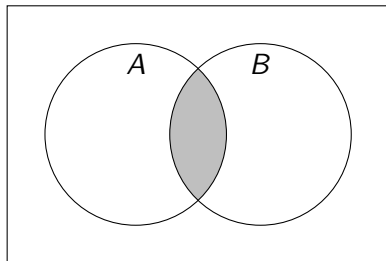
Let $A, B \subset \Omega$ be two events in the sample space. Keep these two guys in mind and we will define three terms later.



Intersection

Let's firstly define the term **intersection**:

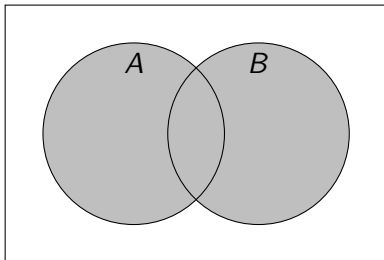
- ▶ Mathematically, we denote $A \cap B = \{\omega \in \Omega : \omega \in A \text{ and } \omega \in B\}$.
- ▶ Definition in words: The intersection contains elements that are both in A and in B.



Union

Then, we are going to define **union**.

- ▶ Mathematically, we denote $A \cup B = \{\omega \in \Omega : \omega \in A \text{ or } \omega \in B\}$.
- ▶ Definition in words: The union contains elements that are either in A or in B.



Complement

- ▶ Mathematically, we denote the complement of A as $A^c = \{\omega \in \Omega : \omega \notin A\}$.
- ▶ Definition in words: The complement contains all the elements that are not in A .



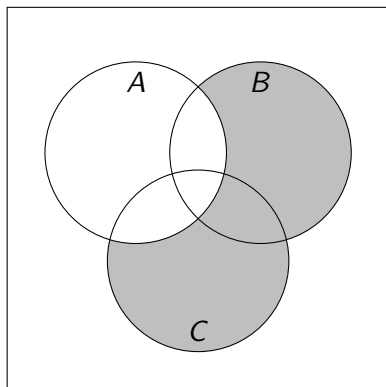
Other Notations

- ▶ **Multiple intersections:** $\bigcap_{i \geq 1} A_i = A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3 \cap \dots ;$
- ▶ **Multiple unions:** $\bigcup_{i \geq 1} A_i = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \cup \dots ;$
- ▶ Explanation in words: These two above expressions can help us to define the intersection/union of more than two sets. Especially when we have a large collection of events, we can use these notations to simplify.



Combination of Three Events

► Example: $(B \cup C) \cap A^c$



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