

CSCI 2824: Discrete Structures

Lecture 13: More Set Operations

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Set Operations

Example: Draw a Venn Diagram relating the set of all vowels to the set of all letters in the English alphabet.

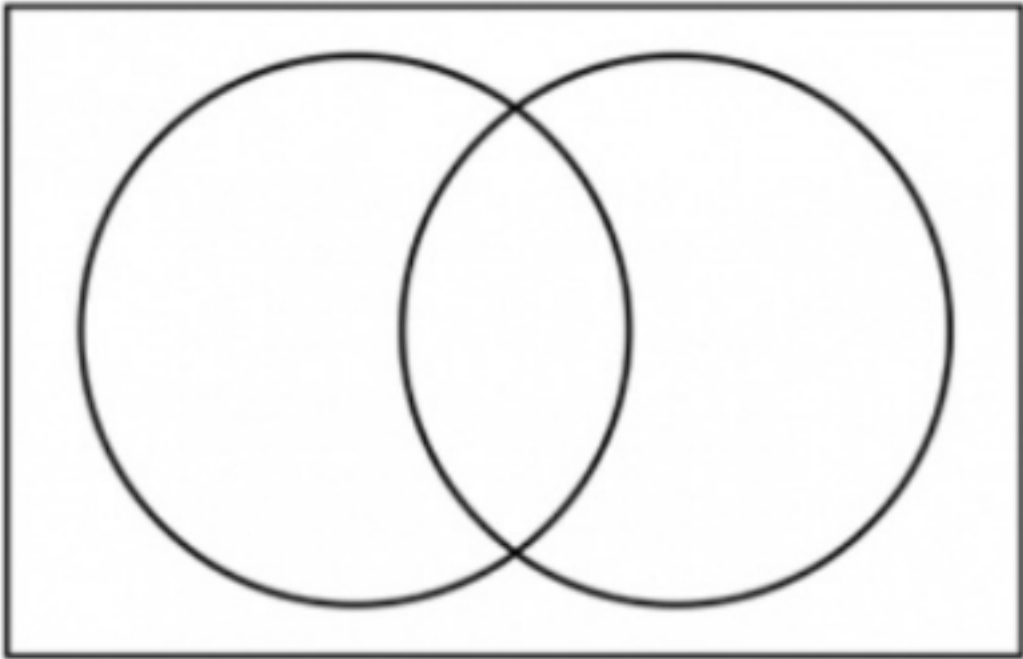
Example: Draw a Venn diagram relating the set of all prime numbers and the set of odd numbers. (prime numbers are numbers that are only divisible by 1 and itself.

Set Operations

Example: Consider the sets $A = \{dumbo, jumbo\}$ and $B = \{a, b, c\}$. What is $A \times B$?

Set Operations

Example: How many elements are in the set $A \cup B$?



Set Operations

- **Python** has some nice functionality that can help you convert lists of elements into sets, and perform some operations on them.

```
In [8]: mylist = [1,2,3,1,4]
In [9]: myset = set(mylist)
In [10]: print(myset)
{1, 2, 3, 4}
```

- **If/when** the time comes, you should feel free to explore these functions for manipulating sets...
... he said with a knowing grin.



```
In [15]: A = set([1,2,3,4])
In [16]: B = set([3,4,5,6])
In [17]: print(set.intersection(A,B))
{3, 4}
In [18]: print(set.union(A,B))
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
In [19]: print(set.difference(A,B))
{1, 2}
In [20]: print(set.difference(B,A))
{5, 6}
```

Set Operations

Example: Use set identities to prove $\overline{A \cup (B \cap C)} = (\overline{C} \cup \overline{B}) \cap \overline{A}$

Set Operations

- **Definition:** The equivalent set-version of a truth table is called a membership table.
 - We can use these to prove set equivalences.

- **Example:** Show (again) that DeMorgan's law holds: $\overline{A \cup B} = \bar{A} \cap \bar{B}$

A	B	\bar{A}	\bar{B}	$A \cup B$	$\overline{A \cup B}$	$\bar{A} \cap \bar{B}$

Set Operations

Example: If P is the set of prime numbers, then what is \overline{P} ?

Set Operations

Example: Suppose $A = \{b, c, d\}$ and $B = \{a, b\}$. Find:

(a) $(A \times B) \cap (B \times B)$

(d) $(A \cap B) \times A$

(g) $\mathcal{P}(A) - \mathcal{P}(B)$

(b) $(A \times B) \cup (B \times B)$

(e) $(A \times B) \cap B$

(h) $\mathcal{P}(A \cap B)$

(c) $(A \times B) - (B \times B)$

(f) $\mathcal{P}(A) \cap \mathcal{P}(B)$

(i) $\mathcal{P}(A) \times \mathcal{P}(B)$