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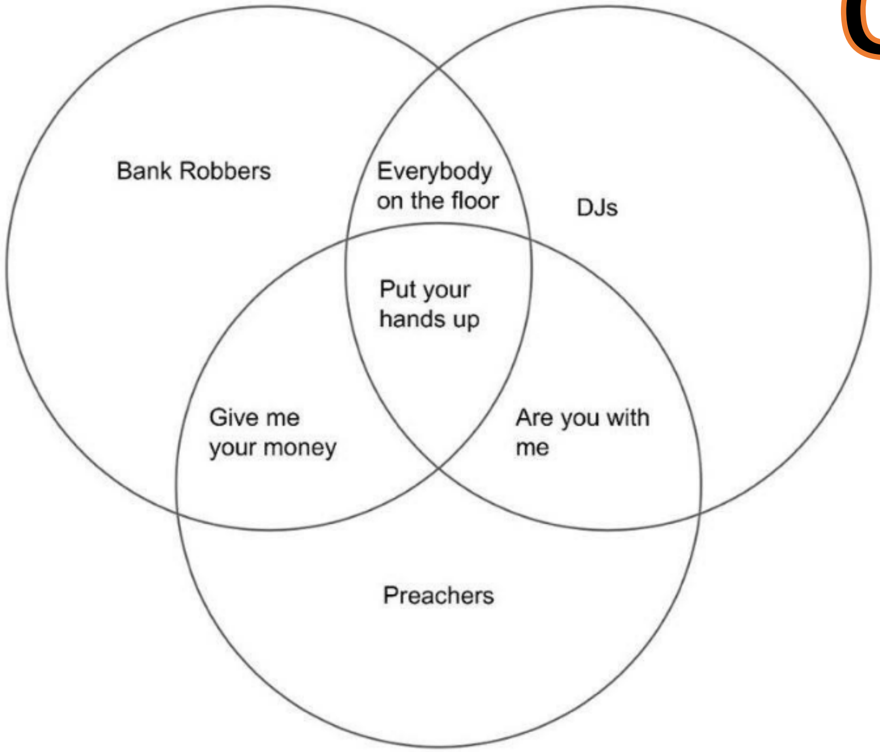
CSCI 2824: Discrete Structures

Lecture 12: Set Theory and Set Operations



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Set Theory

A **set** is an unordered collection of objects, called *elements* or *members* of the set. A set is said to *contain* its elements. We write $a \in A$ to denote that a is an element of the set A. The notation $a \notin A$ denotes that a is not an element of the set A.

$N = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots\}$ the set of natural numbers

$Z = \{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ the set of integers

$Z^+ = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ the set of positive integers

$Q = \left\{ \frac{p}{q} \;\middle|\; p \in Z, q \in Z, and\ q \neq 0 \right\}$ the set of rational numbers

$\emptyset$ aka $\{\ \}$

$A = \{cat, dog, 1, 8, -7, circle\}$

$V = \{a, e, i, o, u\}$

❖ Typically sets are denoted with uppercase letters while elements of sets are denoted by lowercase letters.

Set Theory

Roster Method: set notation where all members of the set are listed between braces.

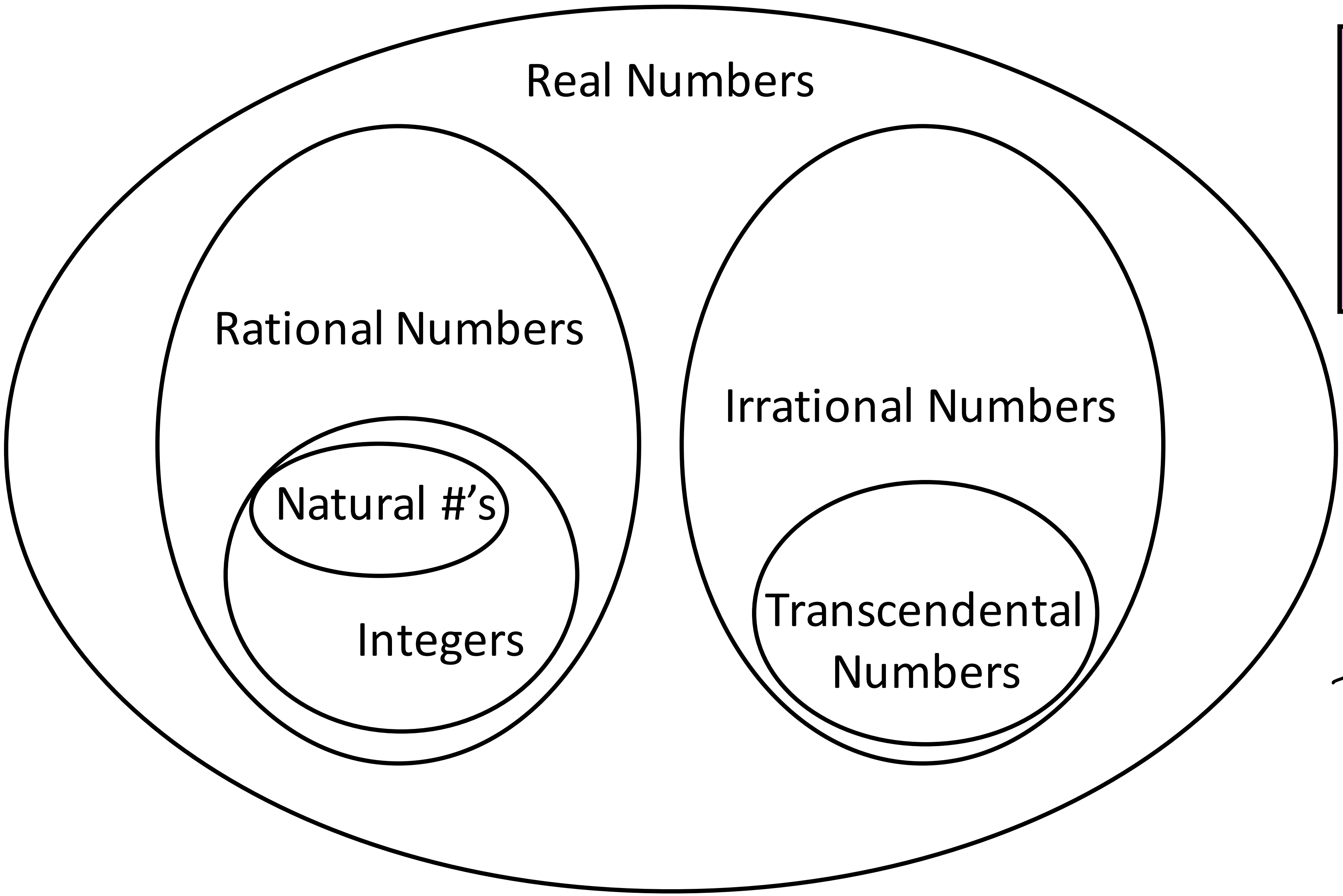
e.g. $B = \{bison, mountain\ lion, deer, rabbit, coyote, prairie\ dog\}$

Set Builder Notation: members of a set are characterized by stating the property or properties they must have to be members.

e.g. $\mathrm{C} = \{x \mid x > 3\}$

$C = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8, \ldots\}$

Set Theory



The set A is a <u>subset</u> of B if and only if every element of A is also an element of B.

denoted: $A \subseteq B$

means: $\forall x(x \in A \rightarrow x \in B)$

proper subset

$A \subset B$

$\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q}$

Set Theory

$\{1\}$ set containing 1

$\uparrow$ element

To show that $A \subseteq B$ you have to show that every element of A is also in B.

To show that $A \nsubseteq B$ you have to find just one element in A that is not in B.

Proper Subset: In order for A to be a proper subset of B we must have that A is a subset of B but that $A \neq B$.

- denoted: $A \subset B$
- means: $\forall x(x \in A \rightarrow x \in B) \wedge \exists x(x \in B \wedge x \notin A)$

Set Theory

Two sets are **equal** if and only if they have the same elements. Therefore, if A and B are sets, then A and B are equal if and only if $\underline{\forall x(x \in A \leftrightarrow x \in B)}$. We write $A = B$ if A and B are equal sets.

Example: Consider the sets $A = \{ black, gold, ralphie, 2018\}$ and $B = \{gold, black, 2018, 2018, ralphie, black\}$.
Are these sets equal?

Yes! These are equal!

To show equality we show

$A \subseteq B$

AND

$B \subseteq A$

Set Theory

❖ Sets can have pretty much anything in them, including other sets.

e.g. $S = \{0, 1, \{0, 1, 2\}, \boldsymbol{Z}, \text{lamp}\}$

❖ Sets have no ordering. e.g. $\{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{4, 3, 2, 1\}$

❖ Repeated elements don't matter. e.g. $\{cat, dog\} = \{cat, cat, dog\}$

☆ **Theorem: For every set S,** $\emptyset \subseteq S$ and $S \subseteq S$

Set Theory

Three Special Sets

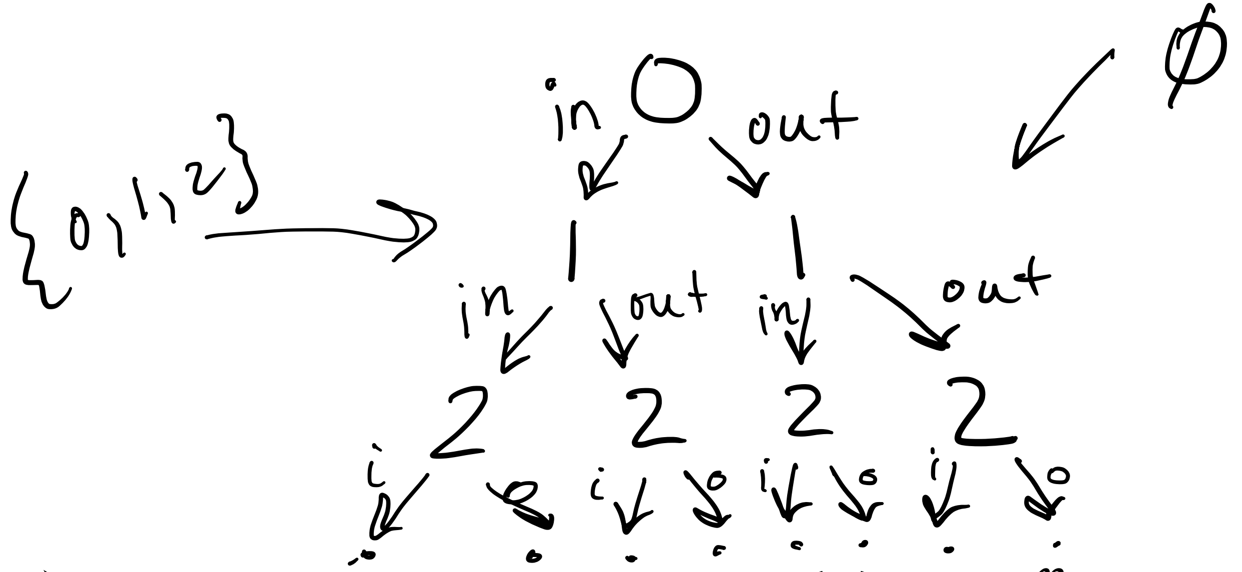
The Empty Set: The set that has no elements $\emptyset$ or $\{\,\}$

The Singleton Set: A set with only one element

The Power Set: set of all subsets of a set S $P(S)$

Example: $P(\{0, 1, 2\}) =$

$$\{\emptyset, \{0\}, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{0,1\}, \{0,2\}, \{1,2\}, \{0,1,2\}\}$$



➢ If S has n elements then $P(S)$ has 2^n elements.

Set Theory

The number of elements in a set is called the sets **cardinality**. If a set's cardinality is a finite number, then we say the set is finite

Example: What is the cardinality of the english alphabet?

26

set A
cardinality is
represented $|A|$

Example: What is the cardinality of $\mathbb{Z}$?

set of all integers

infinite

Set Theory

Let A and B be sets. The **Cartesian product** of A and B, denoted by $A \times B$, is the set of all ordered pairs (a, b), where $a \in A$ and $b \in B$. Hence,

$$A \times B = \{(a, b) | a \in A \wedge b \in B\}$$

The Cartesian product of the sets $A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n$, denoted by $A_1 \times A_2 \times \cdots \times A_n$, is the set of ordered n–tuples $(a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n)$, where a_i belongs to A_i for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$.

$$A_1 \times A_2 \times \cdots \times A_n = \{(a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n) | a_1 \in A_i \text{ for } i = 1, 2, \ldots, n\}$$

Example: Think about ordered pairs of integers representing points in the xy-plane. $(3, 5)$ is very different from $(5, 3)$

Set Theory

indicates an ordered triple.

Example: What is the Cartesian product $A \times B \times C$ where $A = \{a, b\}$, $B = \{x, y\}$, and $C = \{m, n\}$

$A = \{a, b\}$

$B = \{x, y\}$

$C = \{m, n\}$

$A \times B \times C = \{(a, x, m), (a, x, n), (a, y, m), (a, y, n), (b, x, m), (b, x, n), (b, y, m), (b, y, n)\}$

$$\underbrace{|A \times B \times C|}_{\text{cardinality}} = |A| * |B| * |C|$$

Set Theory

$A = \{1, 2\}$

$A = \{1, 2\}$

Example: Suppose that $A = \{1, 2\}$. Find $A \times A$ (aka A^2) and find $A \times A \times A$ (aka A^3)

$A \times A = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2)\}$

$A \times A \times A = \{ \quad \}$

Example

$A = \{a, b, c\}$

$B = \emptyset$

$A \times B = \{ \}$

$A = \{a, b, c\}$

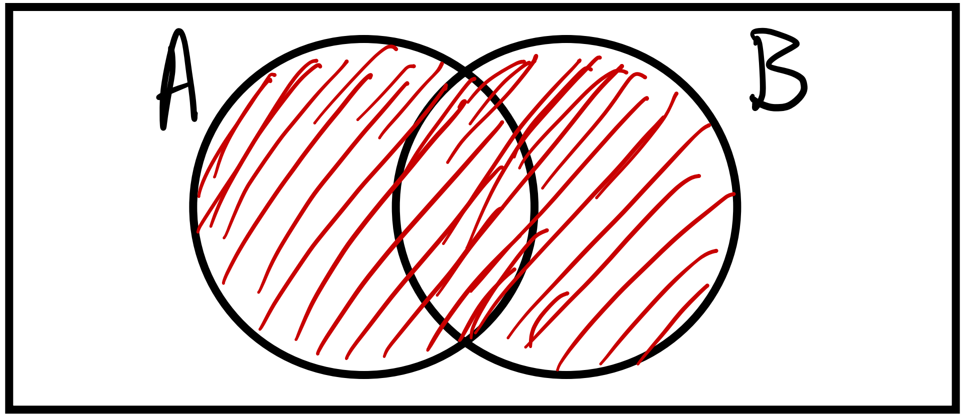
$B = \{\emptyset\}$

$A \times B = \{(a, \emptyset), (b, \emptyset), (c, \emptyset)\}$

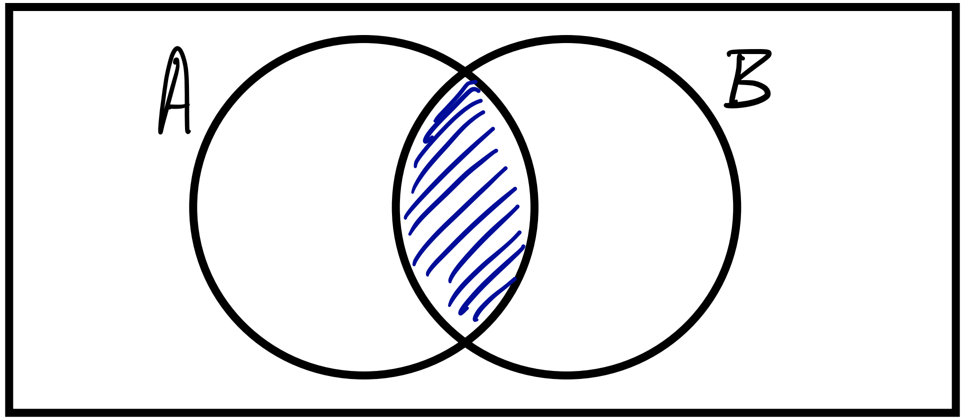
Set Operations

Venn diagrams can be useful when trying to understand and represent set operations.

Let A and B be sets. The **union** of the sets A and B, denoted $\boldsymbol{A \cup B}$, is the set that contains those elements that are either in A or in B, or in both.



Let A and B be sets. The **intersection** of the sets A and B, denoted $\mathbf{A \cap B}$, is the set that contains those elements that are in both A and B.

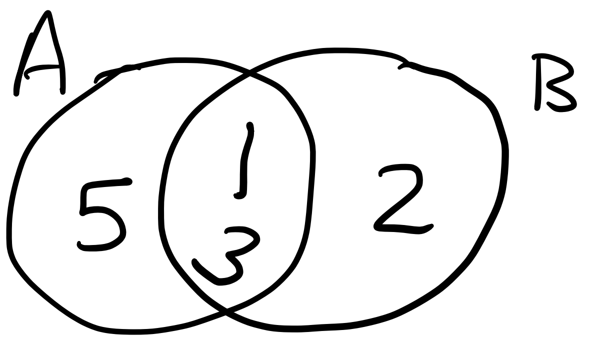


Set Operations

Example: Consider the sets: $A = \{1, 3, 5\}$ and $B = \{1, 2, 3\}$. Find the union and the intersection of these two sets.

$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 5\}$

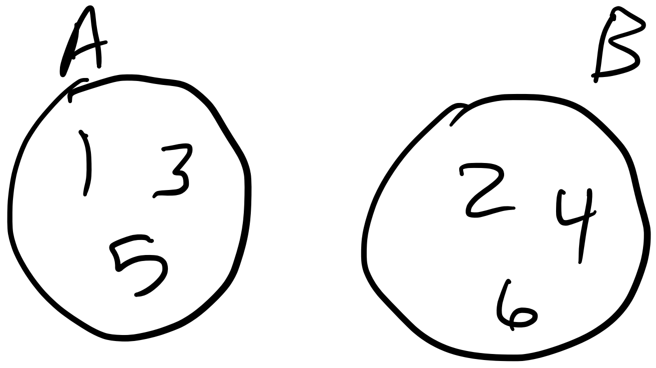
$A \cap B = \{1, 3\}$



Example: Consider the sets: $A = \{1, 3, 5\}$ and $B = \{2, 4, 6\}$. Find the union and the intersection of these two sets.

$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

$A \cap B = \phi$



- Two sets are called <u>disjoint</u> if their intersection is the empty set.

Set Operations

Let A and B be sets. The **<u>difference of A and B</u>**, denoted $\boldsymbol{A - B}$, (or $A \backslash \mathrm{B}$), is the set containing those elements that are in A but not in B. The difference of A and B is also called the complement of B with respect to A.

$$A - B = \{ x \mid x \in A \wedge x \notin B \}$$

<u>Example</u>: What is the difference of the set of positive integers less than 10 and the set of prime numbers?

$$I = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$$

$$P = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, \ldots\}$$

$$I - P = \{1, 4, 6, 8, 9\}$$

Set Operations

Definition: The **universal set**, denoted typically by U, is the set containing all elements within the domain of discourse.

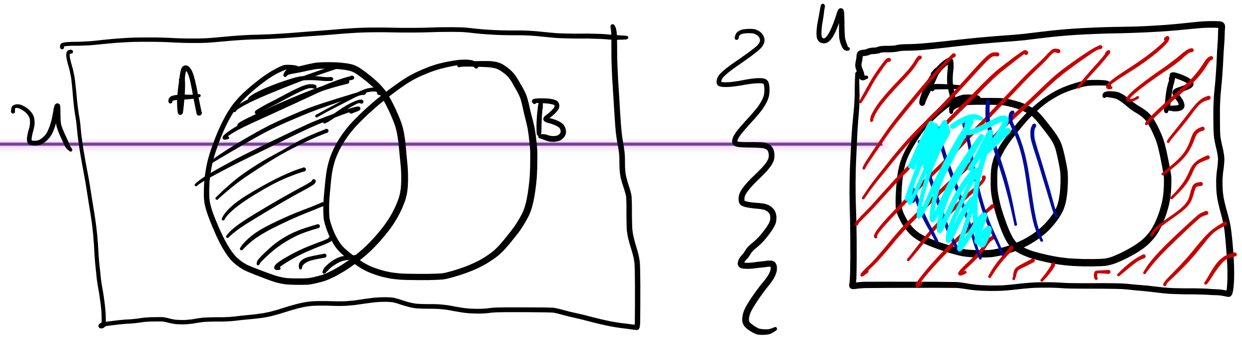
- You can think about the universal set as the set containing all elements under consideration.

Example: if the domain of discourse is all CU students, then U is the set of all CU students.

Definition: Let U be the universal set. The **complement** of the set A, denoted $\bar{A}$, is the set $U - A$.

An element belongs to $\bar{A}$ if and only if $x \notin A$, so $\bar{A} = \{x \in U \mid x \notin A\}$, or just $\{x \mid x \notin A\}$

Set Operations



Example: Show that $A - B = A \cap \overline{B}$

- In general: To show that two sets R and S are equal, we will show that $R \subseteq S$ and $S \subseteq R$

Show $A - B \subseteq A \cap \overline{B}$

Let x be an arbitrary element of $A - B$

$x \in A - B$

$\Rightarrow x \in A \wedge x \notin B$ Def. of Difference

$x \notin B \Rightarrow x \in \overline{B}$ Def. of Complement

$\Rightarrow x \in A \wedge x \in \overline{B}$

$\Rightarrow x \in A \cap \overline{B}$ Def of intersection

Therefore $A - B \subseteq A \cap \overline{B}$

Now we show $A \cap \overline{B} \subseteq A - B$

let $x \in A \cap \overline{B}$ be arbitrary.

$\Rightarrow x \in A \wedge x \in \overline{B}$ Def. of Intersection

$x \in \overline{B} \Rightarrow x \notin B$ Def. of Complement

$\Rightarrow x \in A \wedge x \notin B$

$\Rightarrow x \in A - B$ Def. of Difference.

Therefore $A \cap \overline{B} \subseteq A - B$

Thus $A - B = A \cap \overline{B}$ ∎

Set Operations

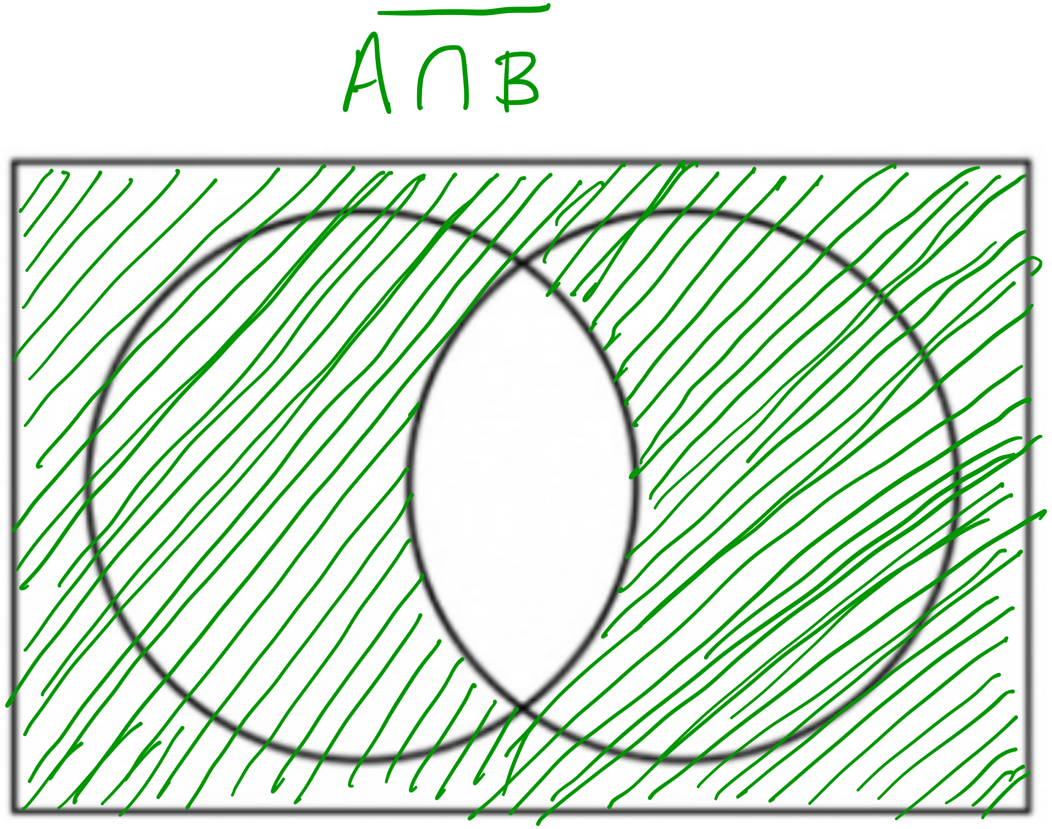
When sets are combined using only ∪,∩, and complements, there is a set of **Set Identities** that completely mirrors the logical equivalences from last chapter.

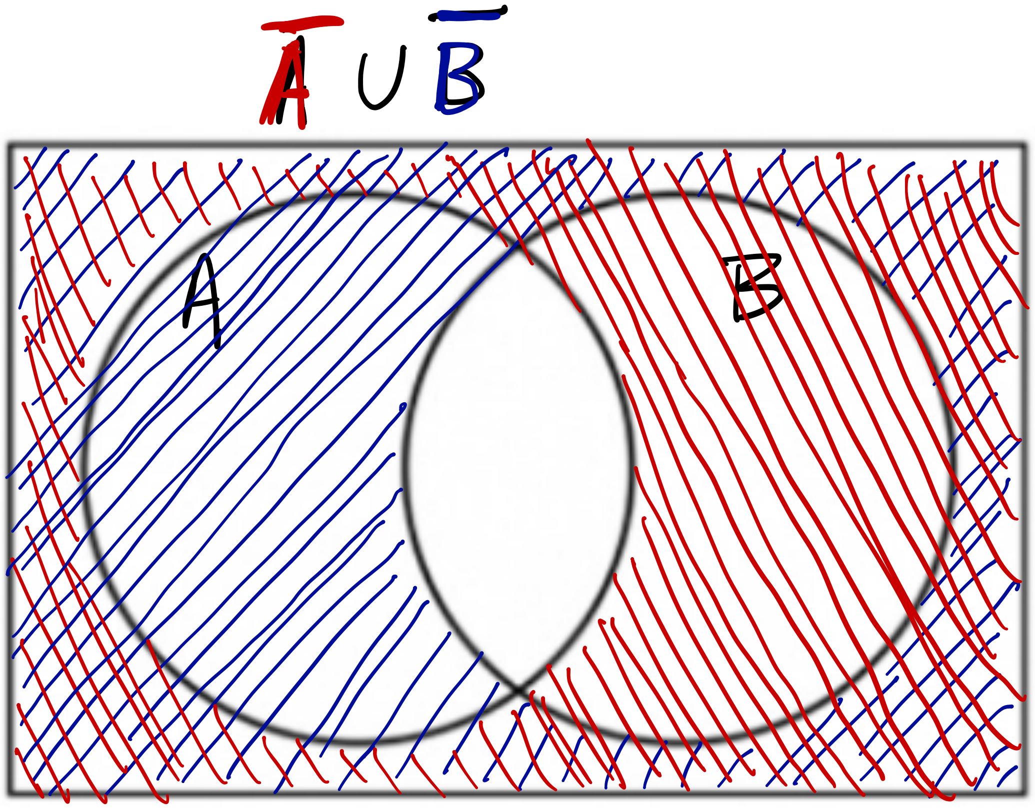
TABLE 1 Set Identities.

Identity	*Name*
$A \cap U = A$ $A \cup \emptyset = A$	Identity laws
$A \cup U = U$ $A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$	Domination laws
$A \cup A = A$ $A \cap A = A$	Idempotent laws
$\overline{(\overline{A})} = A$	Complementation law
$A \cup B = B \cup A$ $A \cap B = B \cap A$	Commutative laws
$A \cup (B \cup C) = (A \cup B) \cup C$ $A \cap (B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap C$	Associative laws
$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$ $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$	Distributive laws
$\overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$ $\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$	De Morgan's laws
$A \cup (A \cap B) = A$ $A \cap (A \cup B) = A$	Absorption laws
$A \cup \overline{A} = U$ $A \cap \overline{A} = \emptyset$	Complement laws

Set Operations

Example: Prove DeMorgan's Law for Sets: $\overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$





Set Operations

Example: Prove DeMorgan's Law for Sets: $\overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$

$\overline{A \cap B} = \{x \mid x \notin A \cap B\}$ Definition of Complement

$= \{x \mid \neg(x \in A \cap B)\}$ Definition of "Not In"

$= \{x \mid \neg(x \in A \wedge x \in B)\}$ Definition of Intersection

$= \{x \mid \neg(x \in A) \vee \neg(x \in B)\}$ DeMorgans

$= \{x \mid x \notin A \vee x \notin B\}$ Definition of "Not In"

$= \{x \mid x \in \overline{A} \vee x \in \overline{B}\}$ Definition of Complement

$= \{x \mid x \in \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}\} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$ $\blacksquare$ Definition of Union

End of Sets and Set Operations!

Next Up: More Set Examples!