

Math 4190 Spring 2024 - Dr. Neil Calkin

Properties of sets

1. Counting and Sets

$$A = (A - B) \cup (A \cap B)$$

$$B = (B - A) \cup (A \cap B)$$

$$|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$$

formulas for cardinalities of unions/intersections of sets

$$|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$$

$$|A \cup B \cup C| = |A| + |B| + |C| - |A \cap B| - |A \cap C| - |B \cap C| + |A \cap B \cap C|$$

general formula for set union intersection

$$|A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n| = \sum_{i=1}^n |A_i| - \sum_{i < j} |A_i \cap A_j| + \sum_{i < j < k} |A_i \cap A_j \cap A_k| - \dots$$

Pidgeonhole principle

if you place $n+1$ pieces of mail into n mailboxes, then at least one mailbox will have more than one piece of mail

Generalised Pigeonhole Principle. if

$$|A| > k * |B|$$

then for every total function $f : A \rightarrow B$ maps at least $k + 1$ different elements to the same element of B .

chess problem

- claim: for any coloring of a chessboard with different colors, we can find a rectangle so that the squares in the corners of the rectangle are all the same color.

six people at a party problem

- among any six people some have shaken hands (red edge) some have not shaken hands (blue edge)