

A. **Stars and Bars.** Consider the equation:

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 5$$

The **positive (> 0)** integer solutions are:

We symbolize each solution using **stars and bars** above.

So a solution is found by picking a subset of the gaps between the **5** stars to place **2** bars. Therefore the number of solution is:

Stars and Bars.

The number of **positive (> 0)** integer solutions to $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_r = n$ is:

Another way of thinking about stars and bars is that it counts the number of ways of putting **n** indistinguishable objects into **r** bins. x_1 represents the number of objects assigned to the first bin, x_2 the number of objects assigned to the second, and so on. If you use the formula on the left, each bin must contain at least one object. If you use the formula on the next page, it allows for the possibility that bins contains no objects.

Example 1. Count the number of **nonnegative** (≥ 0) integer solutions to:

$$x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_r = n$$

We cannot directly use the formula from the last page, because it tells us the number of **positive** integer solutions. Nonnegative includes 0, but positive does not.

We can either figure out how to indirectly use the formula from the previous page, or we can create a new stars and bars argument: we have the same number of stars (n) and bars ($r - 1$), except now we allow for the possibility that bars can occur consecutively. In other words any list of length $n+r-1$ made of n stars and $r-1$ bars is possible. Each list is uniquely determined by the locations of the bars. The number of choices of such locations is:

$$\binom{n+r-1}{r-1}$$

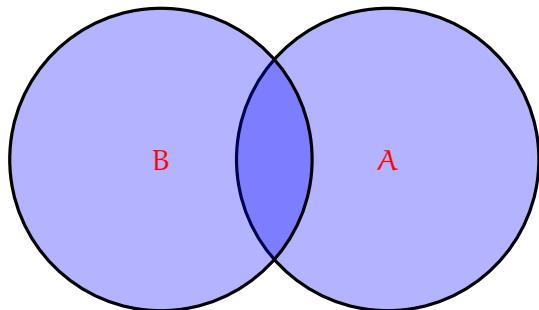
Example 2. 20 blackboards are to be divided among 4 schools.

If the blackboards are identical, and each school must get at least two blackboards, then how many divisions are possible?

B. Unions and Intersections. For sets A and B , we can construct their:

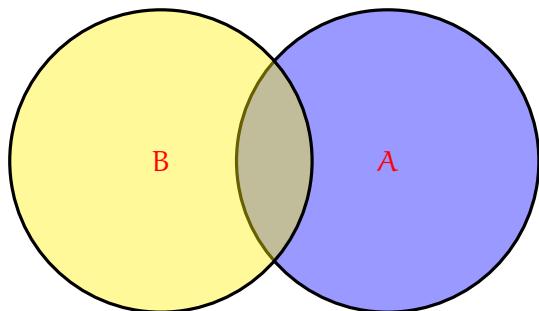
union: $A \cup B = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ or } x \in B\}$

Remember that \in is read "in". In math, "or" means "and/or".



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

intersection: $A \cap B = AB = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ and } x \in B\}$



$$\{1, 2, 3, 4\} \cap \{3, 4, 5, 6\} =$$

Unions and intersections satisfy basic laws.

Laws of Unions and Intersections.

If you intuitively associate " \cup " with "+", and " \cap " with " \times ", then the following laws can be easily memorized.

commutativity $\Rightarrow A \cup B = B \cup A$ and $A \cap B = B \cap A$

associativity $\Rightarrow (A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$ and $(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$

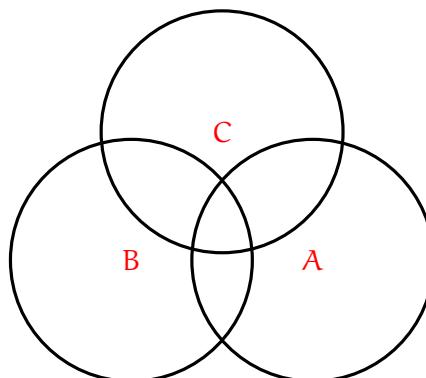
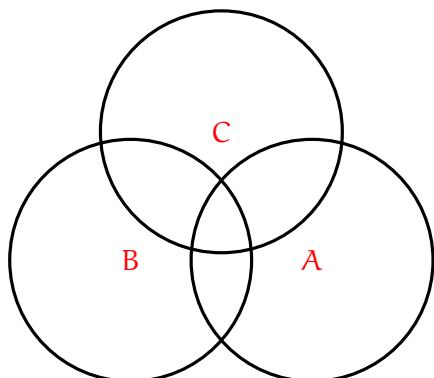
distributivity of \cap over \cup $\Rightarrow A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

There are some laws that do not follow this intuitive association with ordinary algebra.

distributivity of \cup over \cap $\Rightarrow A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$

This intuitive association is helpful, and can be formalized with the notion of a **Boolean algebra**.

Let's "verify" the last law using venn diagrams.



C. Singletons and Countability.

A **singleton** is a set containing a single element. For example: $\{0\}$.

Every set can be written as a, possibly infinite, union of singletons.

$$\mathbb{N} = \{\text{set of natural numbers}\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\} =$$

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{\text{set of integers}\} = \{0, 1, -1, 2, -2, 3, -3, \dots\} =$$

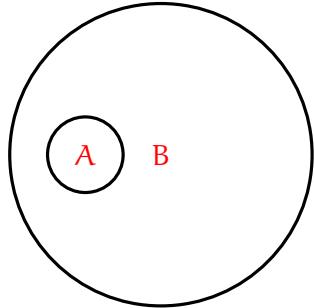
The sets \mathbb{N} and \mathbb{Z} are **countable** because their elements can be arranged in a list that can be counted using natural numbers. In fact, they are **countably infinite**, because infinitely many natural are required. **Finite** set are also countable, but they are not countably infinite.

The set \mathbb{R} of all real numbers is not countable.

D. Containment. For sets A and B , we can discuss:

containment: $A \subseteq B$ means: every x that is in A is also in B .

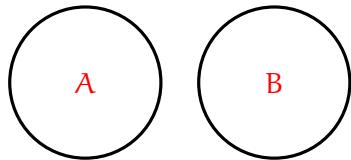
This is read, “ A is a subset of B ”.



$$\{\text{even natural numbers}\} = \{0, 2, 4, 6, \dots\} \subseteq \mathbb{N} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$$

E. Disjointness and the Empty Set. For sets A and B , we can discuss:

disjointness: A and B are **disjoint** if $A \cap B = \emptyset = \{\text{set with no elements}\}$



$$\{\text{even integers}\} \cap \{\text{odd integers}\} = \emptyset$$

We call \emptyset the empty set, because it contains no elements. It may seem odd to discuss it, but it is important in the same way 0 is an important number

When taking unions of **disjoint** sets we often use the “square–cup” \sqcup in place of the “cup” \cup , just as a reminder that the sets involved are disjoint.

That is: $A \sqcup B = A \cup B$, but also tells us that A and B are disjoint.

So: $\mathbb{Z} =$