

程序代写代做 CS编程辅导



COM

Foundations of Computer Science

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Lecture 4: Set Theory

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UNSW
SYDNEY

Outline

程序代写代做 CS编程辅导

Recap of Key Definitions

Set Equality

Laws of Set Operations

Derived Laws

Two Useful Results

Feedback



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Defining Sets

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- 1 Explicitly list elements
- 2 Take a subset of an existing set by restricting the elements
- 3 Build up from existing sets using Set Operations

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Set Operations

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Definition

$A \cup B$ – **union** (a or



$A \cup B = \{x \in A \text{ or } x \in B\}$.

$A \cap B$ – **intersection** (a and b):

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

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A^c – **complement** (with respect to a universal set U):

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$A^c = \{x : x \in U \text{ and } x \notin A\}$.

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We say that A, B are **disjoint** if $A \cap B = \emptyset$

Set Operations

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Other set operations

Definition

$A \setminus B$ – **set difference** (the complement (a but not b)):

$$A \setminus B = A \cap B^c$$

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$A \oplus B$ – **symmetric difference** (a and not b or b and not a; also known as a or b exclusively, a xor b):

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$$A \oplus B = (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)$$

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Venn Diagrams

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A **Venn Diagram** is a simple graphical approach to visualize the basic set operations.

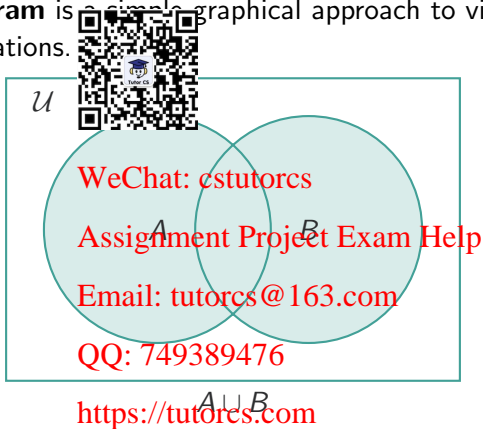


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Set Equality

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Two sets are **equal** (they contain the same elements



To show equality:

- Examine all the elements
- Show $A \subseteq B$ and $B \subseteq A$
- Use the Laws of Set Operations

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Important!

Venn diagrams can help visualize, but are **not** rigorous.

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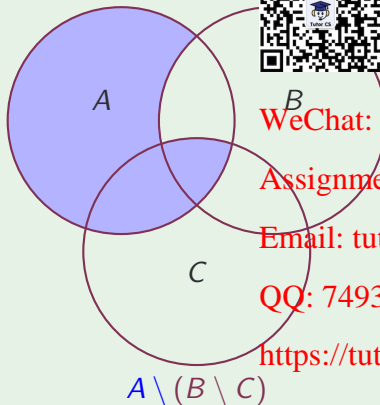
Example

Example

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$$) \neq (A \setminus B) \setminus C$$



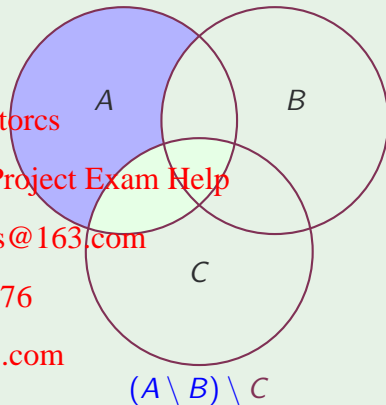
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Examples

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Example

Show $\{3, 2, 1\} = (0, 4)$. WeChat: cstutorcs

$(0, 4) = \{1, 2, 3\} = \{3, 2, 1\}$. Assignment Project Exam Help

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Examples

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Example

Show $\{n : n \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } |n| \leq 2\} = \{n : n \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } |n| \leq 2\}$

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~~Assignment Project Exam Help~~
 $\{n : n \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } |n| \leq 2\} = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$

Email: ~~tutorcs@163.com~~ $\{n : n \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } |n| \leq 2\}$

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Examples

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Example



Show $\{n : n \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } n^2 > 5\} = \{n : n \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } |n| > 2\}$

Show:

- For all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, if $n^2 > 5$ then $|n| > 2$; and
- For all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, if $|n| > 2$ then $n^2 > 5$.

That is, show:

For all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$: $n^2 > 5$ if and only if $|n| > 2$

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Laws of Set Operations

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For all sets A, B, C :

Commutativity



$$A \cup B = B \cup A$$

$$A \cap B = B \cap A$$

Associativity

$$(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$$

$$(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$$

Distribution

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

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

Identity

$$A \cup \emptyset = A$$

$$A \cap \mathcal{U} = A$$

Complementation

$$A \cup (A^c) = \mathcal{U}$$

$$A \cap (A^c) = \emptyset$$

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Substitution

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Because the laws hold for all sets, we can substitute complex expressions for each A and B .

Example

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Commutativity

$A \cup B = B \cup A$
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Therefore:

$(C \cap D) \cup (D \oplus E) = (D \oplus E) \cup (C \cap D)$
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Example

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Example

Show that for all sets A, B, C : $A \cap (B \cap C) = C \cap (B \cap A)$:

$$\begin{aligned} A \cap (B \cap C) &= (A \cap B) \cap C && \text{[Associativity]} \\ &= C \cap (A \cap B) && \text{[Commutativity]} \\ &= C \cap (B \cap A) && \text{[Commutativity]} \end{aligned}$$

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Important!

(Aim to) limit each step to a non-overlapping applications of a single rule

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Other useful set laws

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The following are all from the previous 10 laws.

Idempotence

$$A \cap A = A$$

$$A \cup A = A$$

Double complementation

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$$(A^c)^c = A$$

Annihilation

$$A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$$

$$A \cup U = U$$

de Morgan's Laws

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$$(A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c$$

$$(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$$

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Example (Idempotent)



$$\begin{aligned} A &= A \cup \emptyset && \text{(Identity)} \\ &= A \cup (A \cap A^c) && \text{(Complementation)} \\ &= (A \cup A) \cap (A \cup A^c) && \text{(Distributivity)} \\ &= (A \cup A) \cap \mathcal{U} && \text{(Complementation)} \\ &= (A \cup A) && \text{(Identity)} \end{aligned}$$

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Two useful results

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Definition

If A is a set defined by $A = \{x \in \mathcal{U} \mid p(x)\}$, \emptyset and \mathcal{U} , then $\text{dual}(A)$ is the expression obtained by replacing \cap with \cup (and vice-versa) and \emptyset with \mathcal{U} (and vice-versa).



Theorem (Principle of Duality)

If you can prove $A_1 = A_2$ using the Laws of Set Operations then you can prove $\text{dual}(A_1) = \text{dual}(A_2)$

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Example

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Absorption law: $A \cup (A \cap B) = A$

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Dual: $A \cap (A \cup B) = A$

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Application (Idempotence)

Recall Idempotence of \cup



$$\begin{aligned} A &= A \cup \emptyset && \text{(Identity)} \\ &= A \cup (A \cap A^c) && \text{(Complementation)} \\ &= (A \cup A) \cap (A \cup A^c) && \text{(Distributivity)} \\ &= (A \cup A) \cap U && \text{(Complementation)} \\ &= (A \cup A) && \text{(Identity)} \end{aligned}$$

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Application (Idempotence)

Invoke the dual laws!



$$\begin{aligned} A &= A \cap \mathcal{U} && \text{(Identity)} \\ &= A \cap (A \cup A^c) && \text{(Complementation)} \\ &= (A \cap A) \cup (A \cap A^c) && \text{(Distributivity)} \\ &= (A \cap A) \cup \emptyset && \text{(Complementation)} \\ &= (A \cap A) && \text{(Identity)} \end{aligned}$$

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Two useful results

Theorem (Uniqueness of complement)

$A \cap B = \emptyset$ and $A \cup B = U$ if and only if, $B = A^c$.



Proof (Only if).

$$\begin{aligned} B &= B \cap U && \text{(Identity)} \\ &= B \cap (A \cup A^c) && \text{(Complement)} \\ &= (B \cap A) \cup (B \cap A^c) && \text{(Distributivity)} \\ &= (A \cap B) \cup (A^c \cap B) && \text{(Commutativity)} \\ &= \emptyset \cup (A^c \cap B) && \text{(Given)} \\ &= (A \cap A^c) \cup (A^c \cap B) && \text{(Complement)} \\ &= (A^c \cap A) \cup (A^c \cap B) && \text{(Commutativity)} \\ &= A^c \cap (A \cup B) && \text{(Distributivity)} \\ &= A^c \cap U && \text{(Given)} \\ &= A^c && \text{(Identity)} \end{aligned}$$



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Application (Double Complement)

Take $A = X^c$ and $B = X$

$$X^c \cap X = X \cap X^c \quad (\text{Commutativity})$$

$$= \emptyset \quad (\text{Identity})$$

$$X^c \cup X = X \cup X^c \quad (\text{Principle of duality})$$

By the uniqueness of complement, $(X^c)^c = X$.

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Exercises

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Exercises

Show the following for all sets A, B, C :

- $B \cup (A \cap \emptyset) = B$
- $(C \cup A) \cap (B \cup C) = (B \cap C) \cup C$
- $(A \cap B) \cup (A \cup B)^c = B$



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Exercises

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Give counterexamples to show the following do not hold for all sets:

- $A \setminus (B \setminus C) = (A \setminus B) \setminus C$
- $(A \cup B) \setminus C = A \cup (B \setminus C)$
- $(A \setminus B) \cup B = A$

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Weekly Feedback

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I would appreciate any comments/suggestions/requests you have on this week's lecture



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