

## Operations on Sets

The *union* of two sets  $A$  and  $B$ , denoted by  $A \cup B$ , is the set containing elements from  $A$  or  $B$ . The *intersection* of two sets  $A$  and  $B$ , denoted by  $A \cap B$ , is the set of elements which are in  $A$  and  $B$ .

**Example 2.12.**

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

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

**Problem 2.13.** Let  $A = \{a, b, c\}$  and  $B = \{A, b, 3\}$ . Find  $A \cup B$  and  $A \cap B$ .

The union of multiple sets can be generalized in the following way.

**Notation**

Union of  $n$  Sets

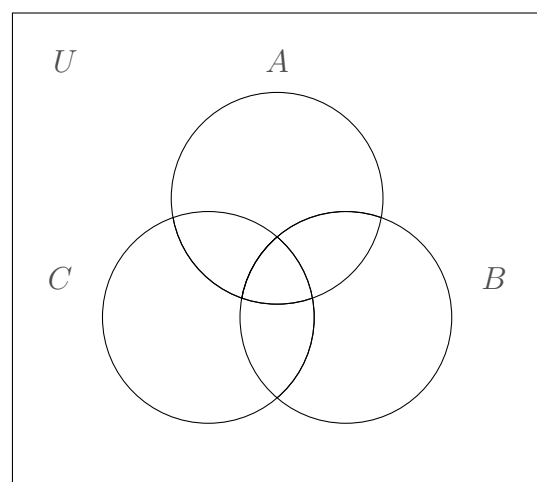
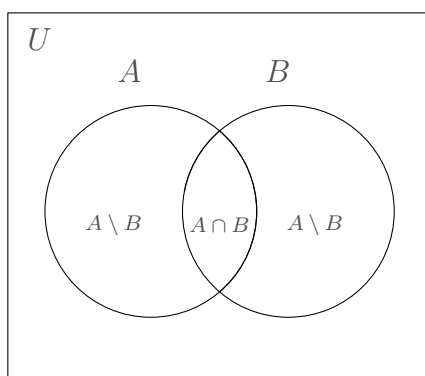
Intersection of  $n$  Sets

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \cdots \cup A_n \quad \bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i = A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \cdots \cap A_n$$

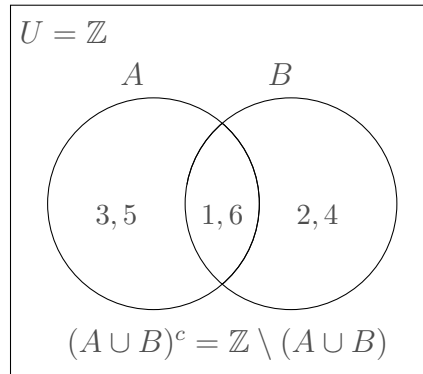
The *complement* of a set  $A$  with respect to the superset  $U$ , denoted by  $A^c$ , is the set containing all elements of  $U$  which are not in  $A$ .

## Venn Diagram

A *Venn diagram* is a diagram which shows the relationship between an element  $x$  in a set  $A$  with another set  $B$ .



**Example 2.14.** Consider the following set define in Example 2.12. The following Venn diagram show lists all elements from all set.



**Problem 2.15.** Make a Venn diagram for the sets  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ ,  $B = \{1, 4, 5\}$ , and  $C = \{2, 5, 7\}$ .

The *Cartesian product* of the set  $A$  and  $B$ , denoted by  $A \times B$ , is the set

$$\{(a, b) \mid a \in A \text{ and } b \in B\}.$$

Note that the Cartesian product of two sets is a set of order pairs. Hence  $(a, b) \in A \times B$  does not imply that  $(b, a) \in A \times B$ . Also,

$$A^n = \underbrace{A \times A \times \cdots \times A}_{n \text{ times}} = \{(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \mid a_i \in A, i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}\}.$$

**Example 2.16.** Consider the sets  $A = \{1, 2\}$  and  $B = \{x, y, z\}$ . Then the Cartesian product  $A \times B$  is

$$\{(1, x), (1, y), (1, z), (2, x), (2, y), (2, z)\}$$

and

$$A^3 = \{(1, 1, 1), (1, 1, 2), (1, 2, 1), (1, 2, 2), (2, 1, 1), (2, 1, 2), (2, 2, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}.$$

**Problem 2.17.** Let  $A$  and  $B$  be the sets defined in Example 2.16. Find  $B \times A$  and  $B^2$ .