

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 2.0.12.

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

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

Problem 2.0.13. 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

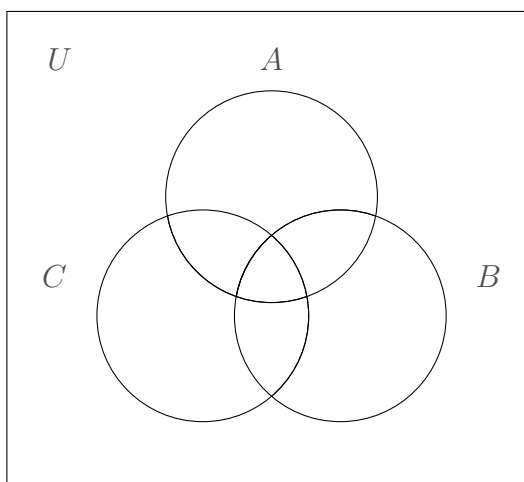
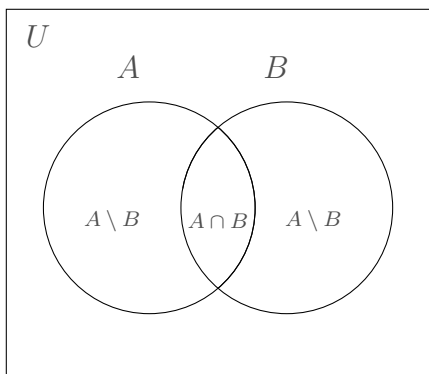
Intersection of n Sets

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

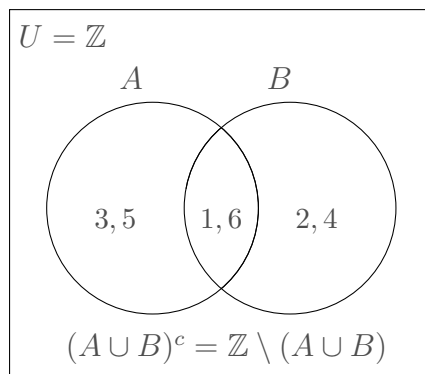
The *complement* of a set A with respect to the superset U , denoted by A^c , is the set containing all elements of U which are not in A .

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 2.0.14. Consider the following set define in Example 2.0.12. The following Venn diagram show lists all elements from all set.



Problem 2.0.15. 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 2.0.16. 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 2.0.17. Let A and B be the sets defined in Example 2.0.16. Find $B \times A$ and B^2 .