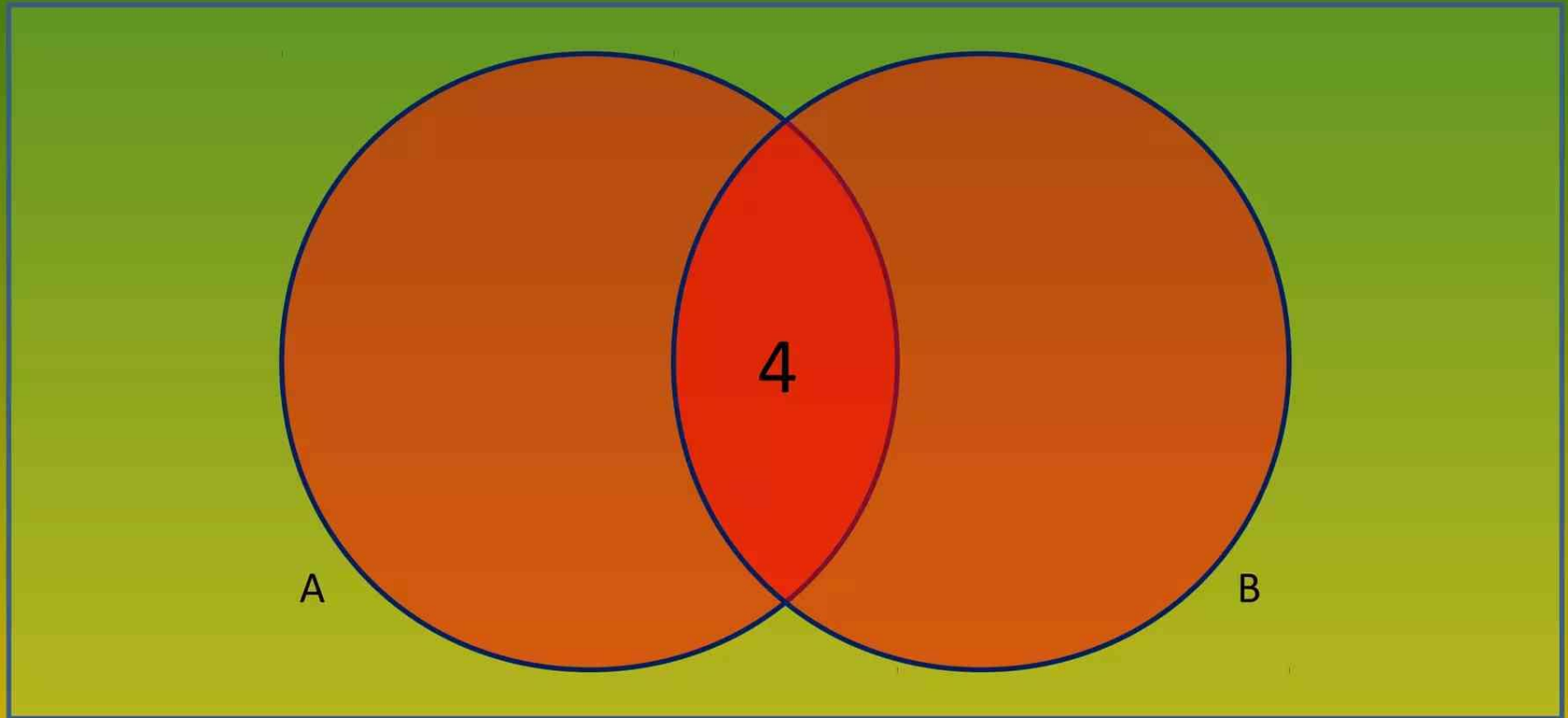


Venn Diagrams

Using the numbers 0, 1, 2, ... , 9 illustrate the sets: $A = \{4, 7, 9\}$ and $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

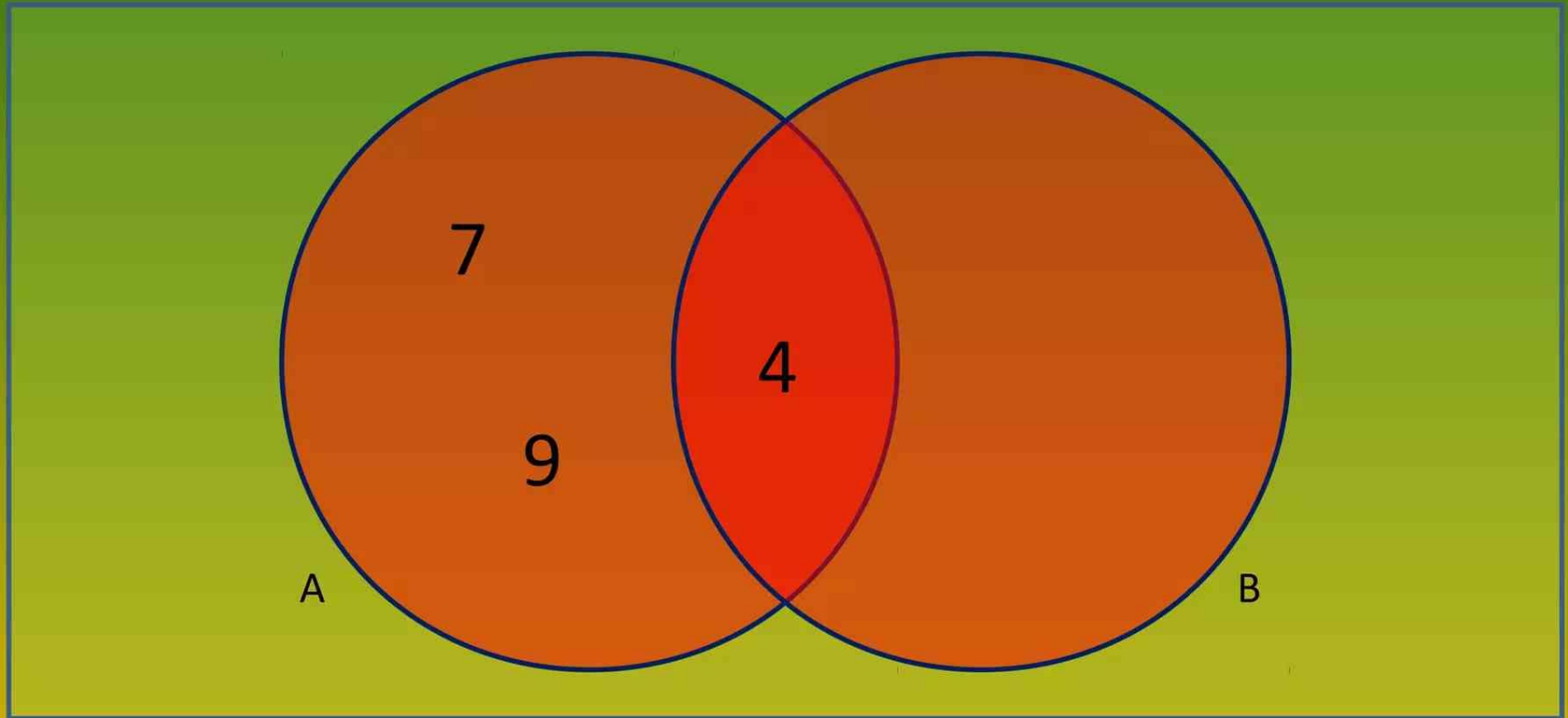
Solution: Use a Venn diagram

Using the numbers 0, 1, 2, ... , 9 illustrate the sets: $A = \{4, 7, 9\}$ and $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$



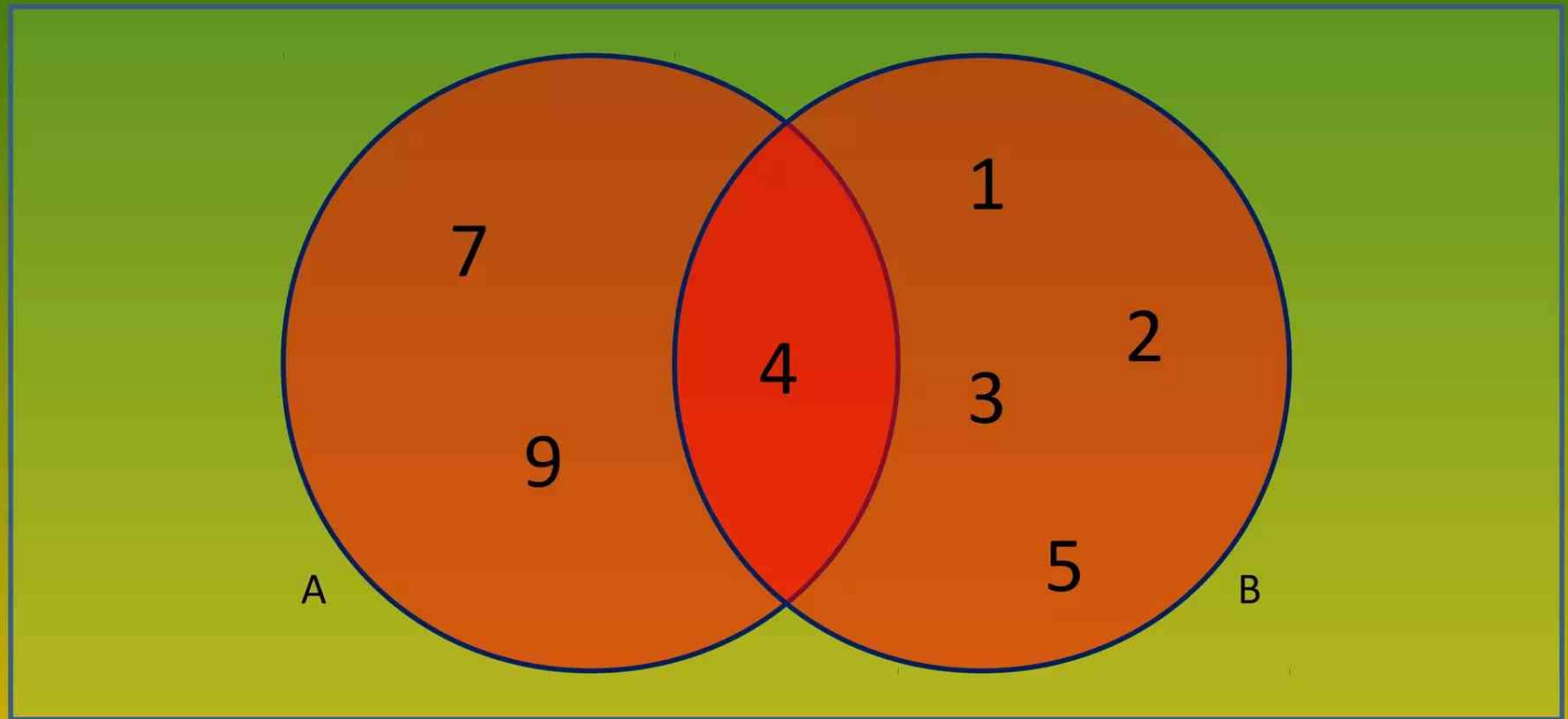
4 is in BOTH sides

Using the numbers 0, 1, 2, ... , 9 illustrate the sets: $A = \{4, 7, 9\}$ and $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$



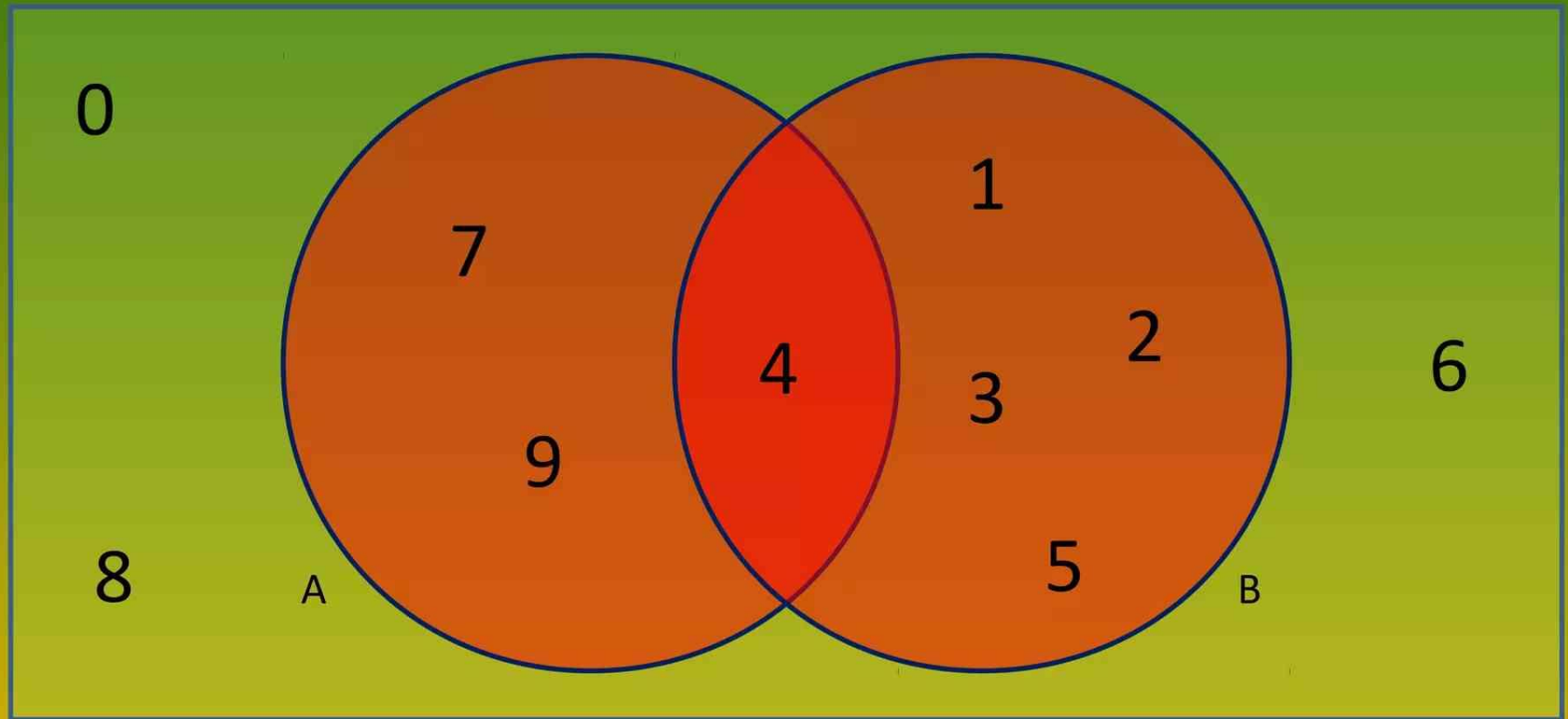
7 and 9 are only in set A

Using the numbers 0, 1, 2, ... , 9 illustrate the sets: $A = \{4, 7, 9\}$ and $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$



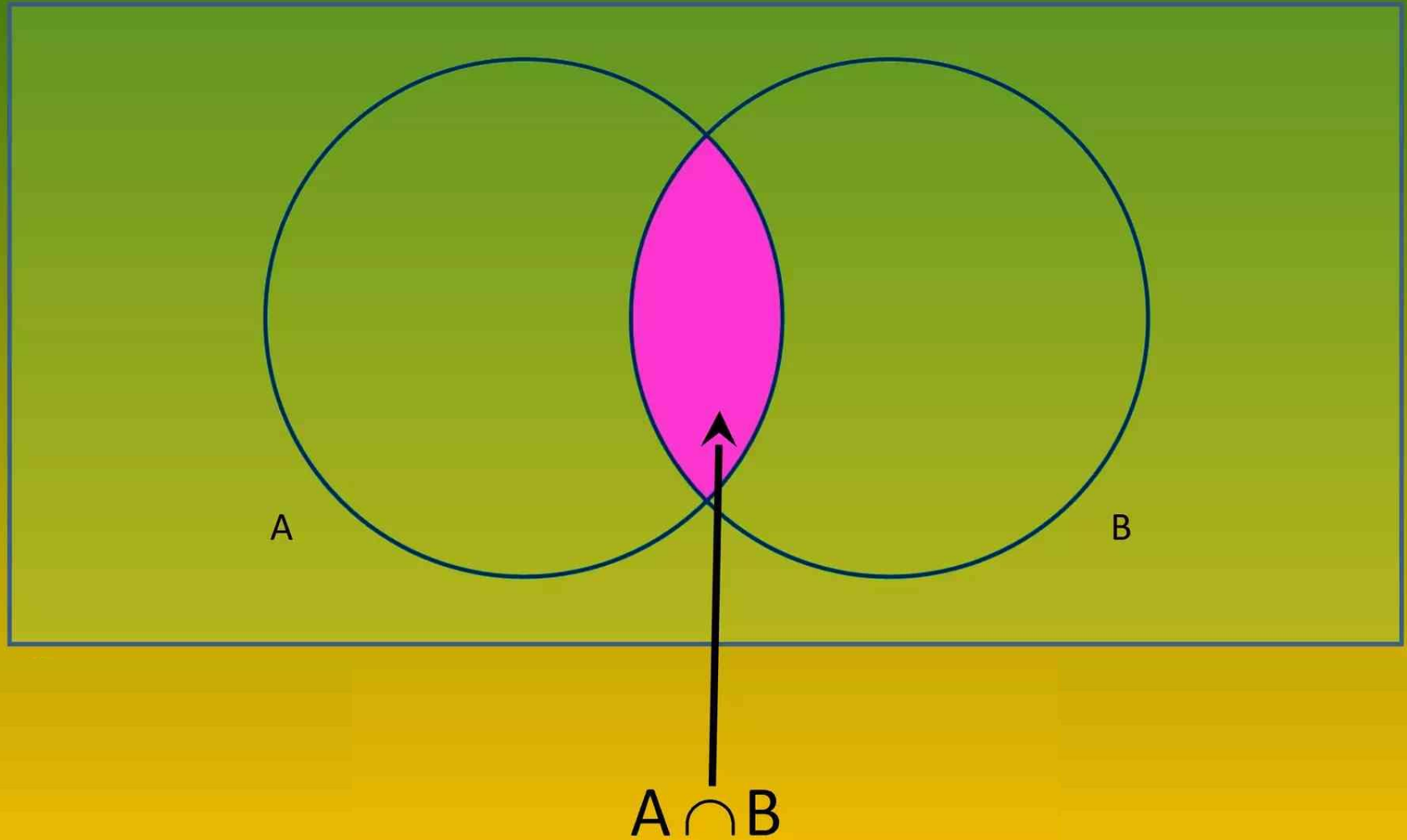
2, 3 and 5 are only in set

Using the numbers 0, 1, 2, ..., 9 illustrate the sets: $A = \{4, 7, 9\}$ and $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

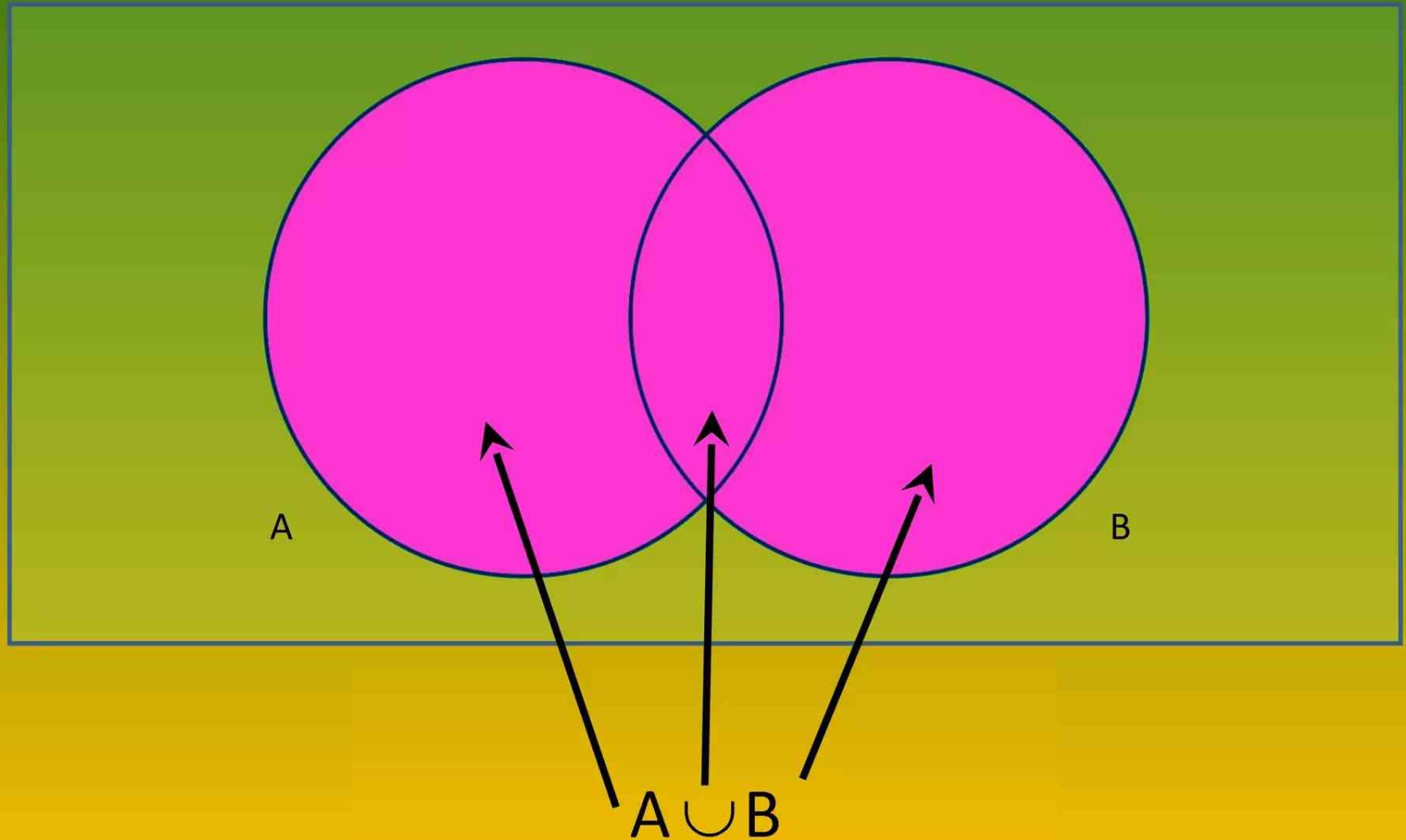


, 6 and 8 are not in A or

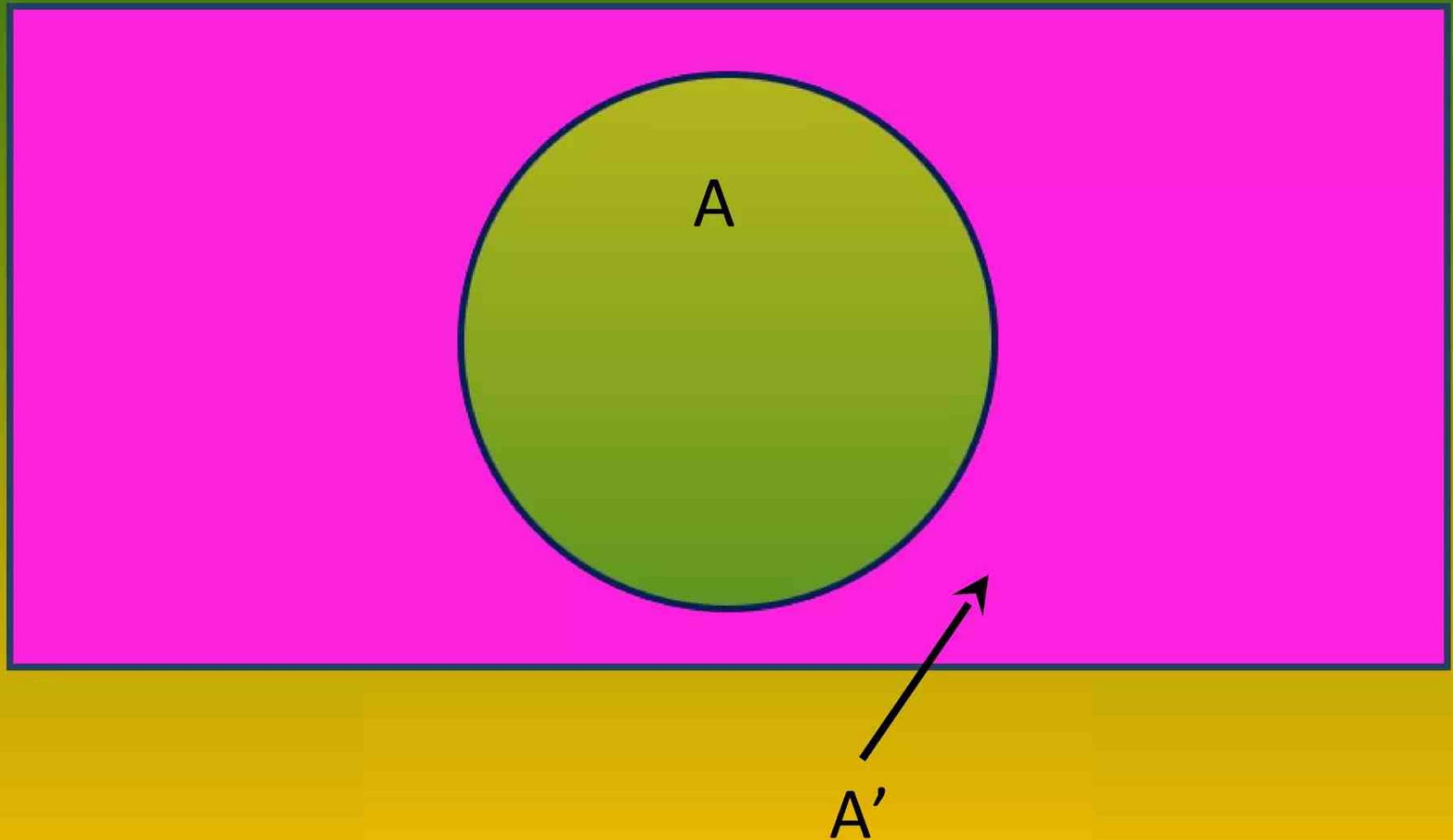
Intersection: Members of both set A and set B



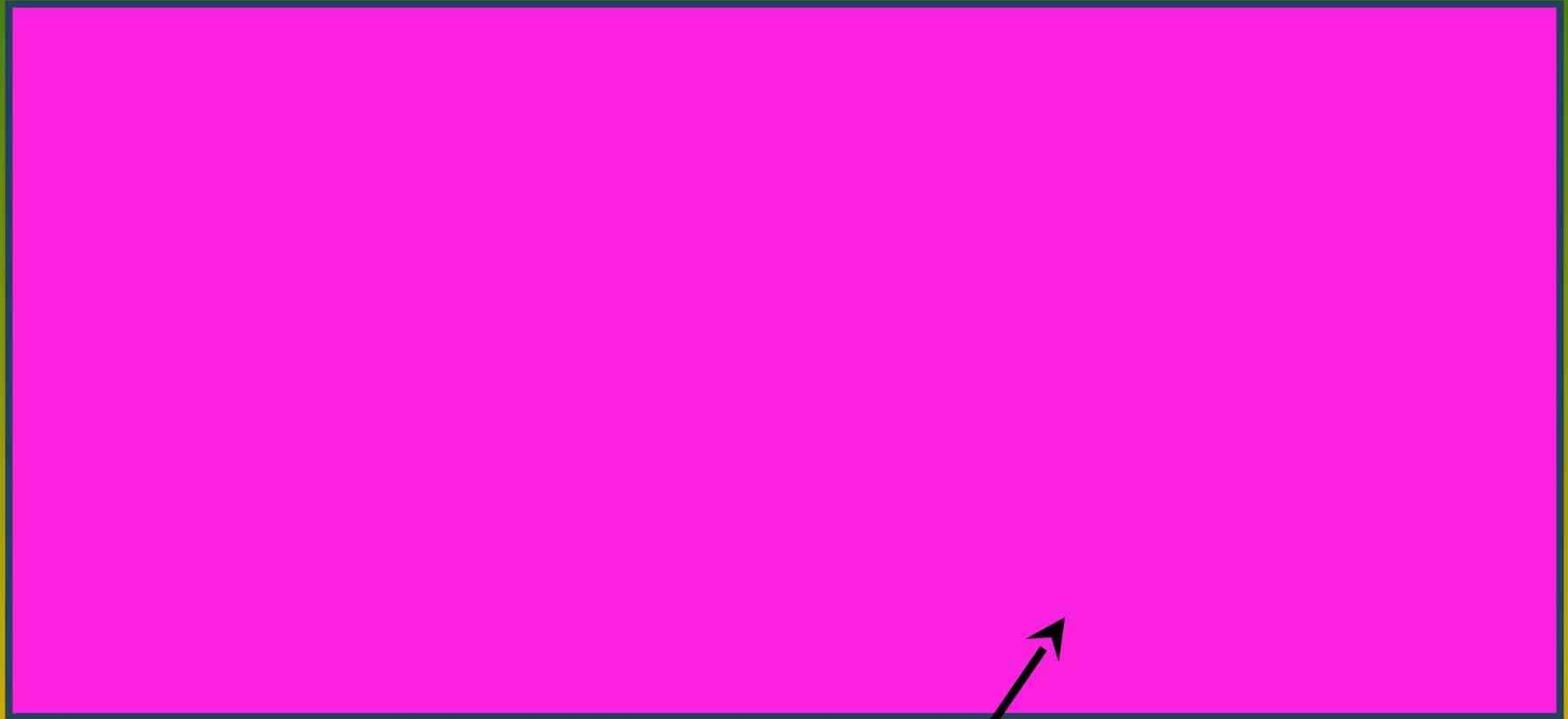
Union: Members of set A or set B or both



Complementary: Members not in the set



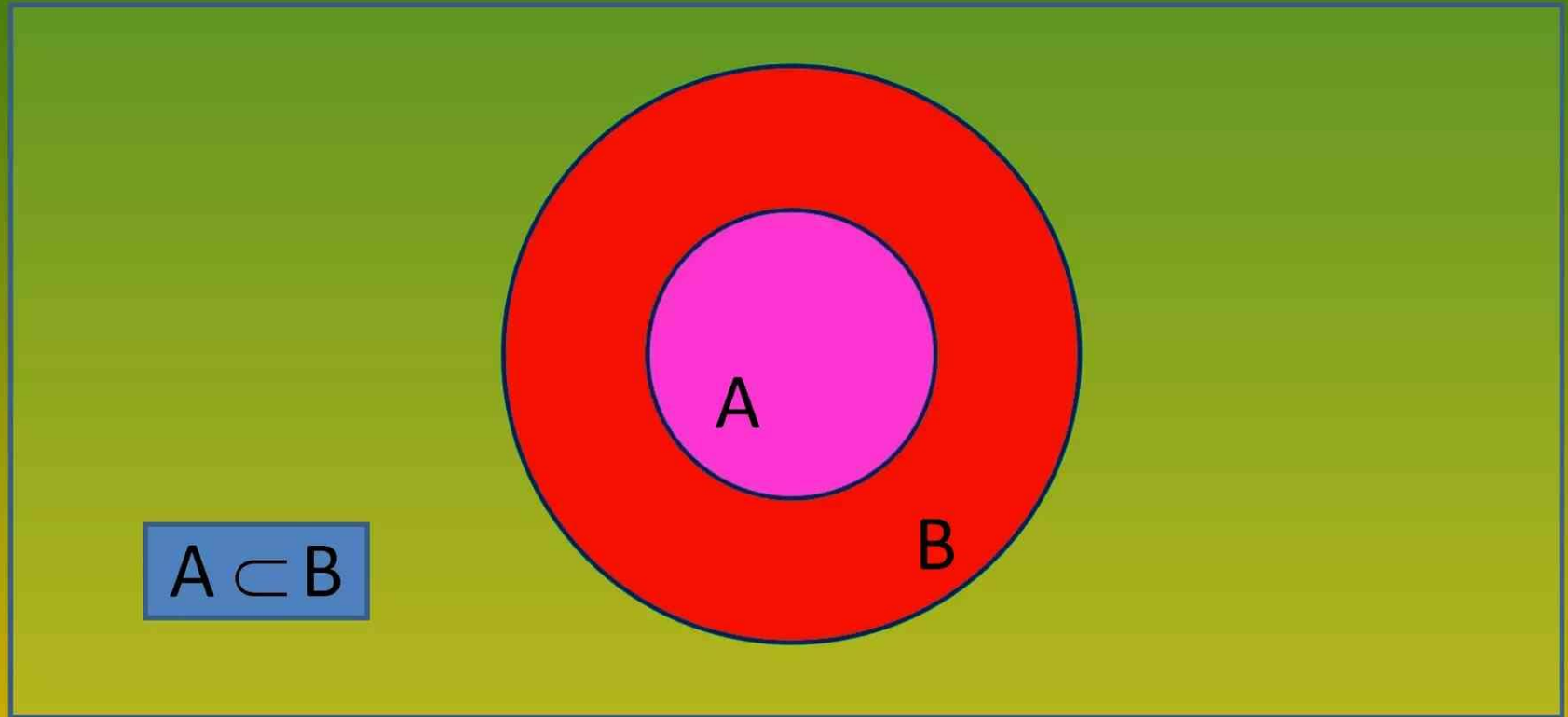
Universal Set: All members



U

A black arrow originates from the letter 'U' and points diagonally upwards and to the left, terminating at the bottom-right corner of the pink rectangle.

Subset: All members of set A are in set B

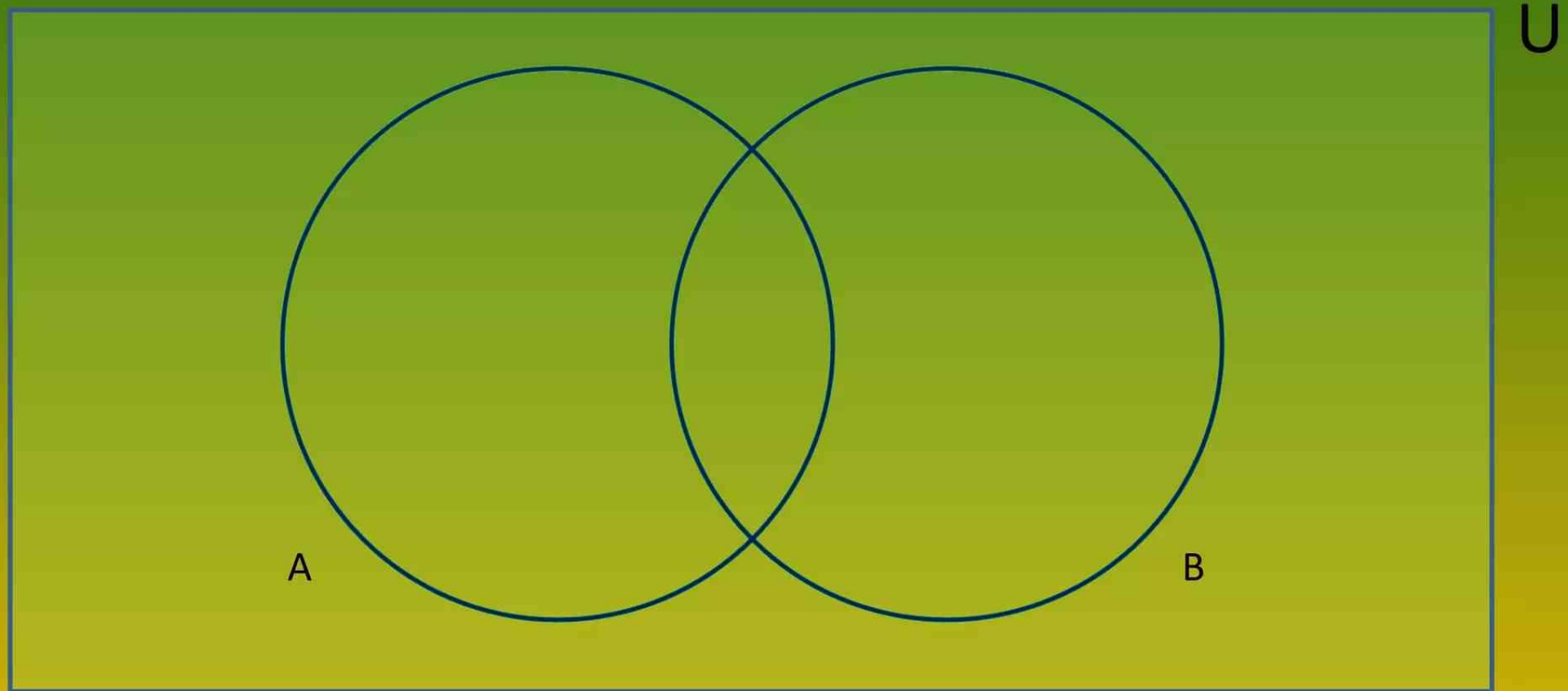


Number of elements in a set: $n(A)$

Empty set: \emptyset

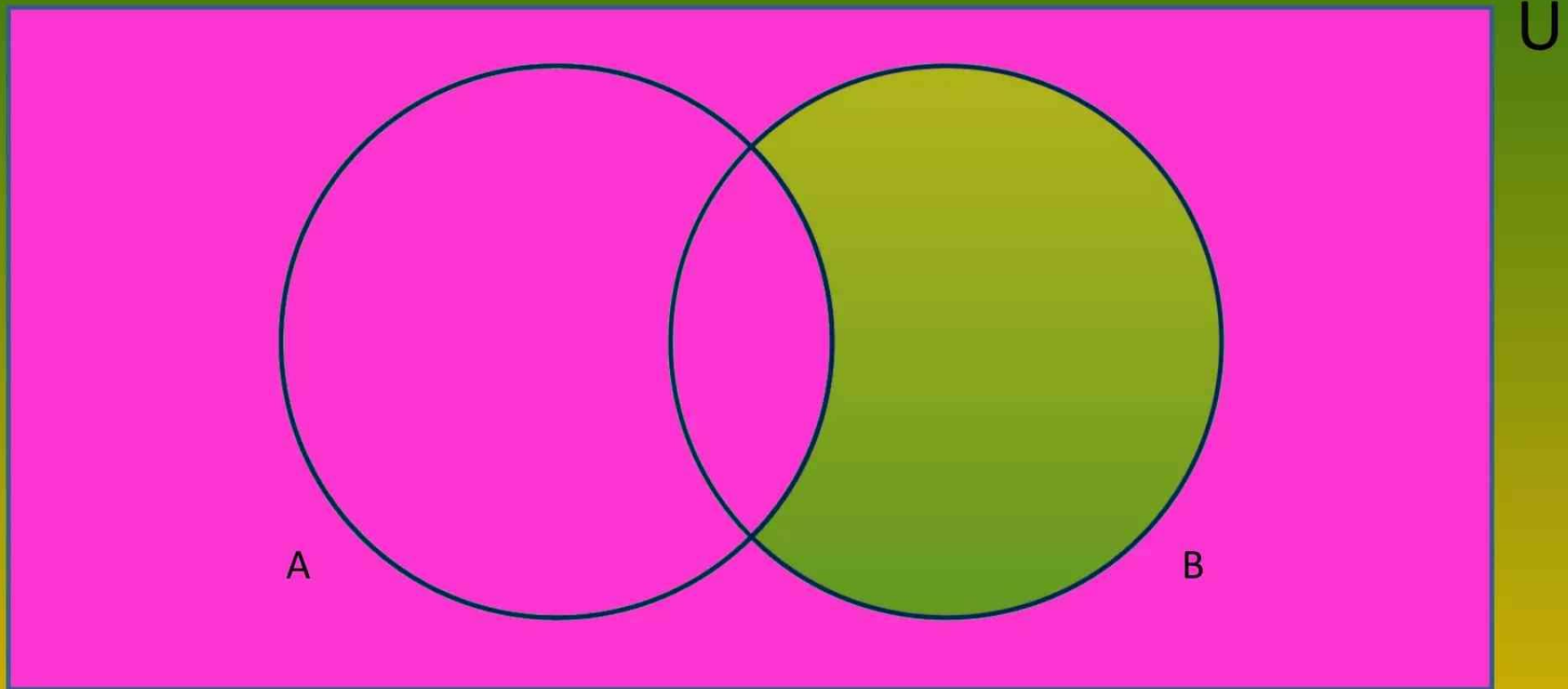
$$n(\emptyset)=0$$

$$A \cup B'$$



- **B'** is the **complement** of the set **B**
- It consists of all the elements in the **universal set** U that are **not** in B .

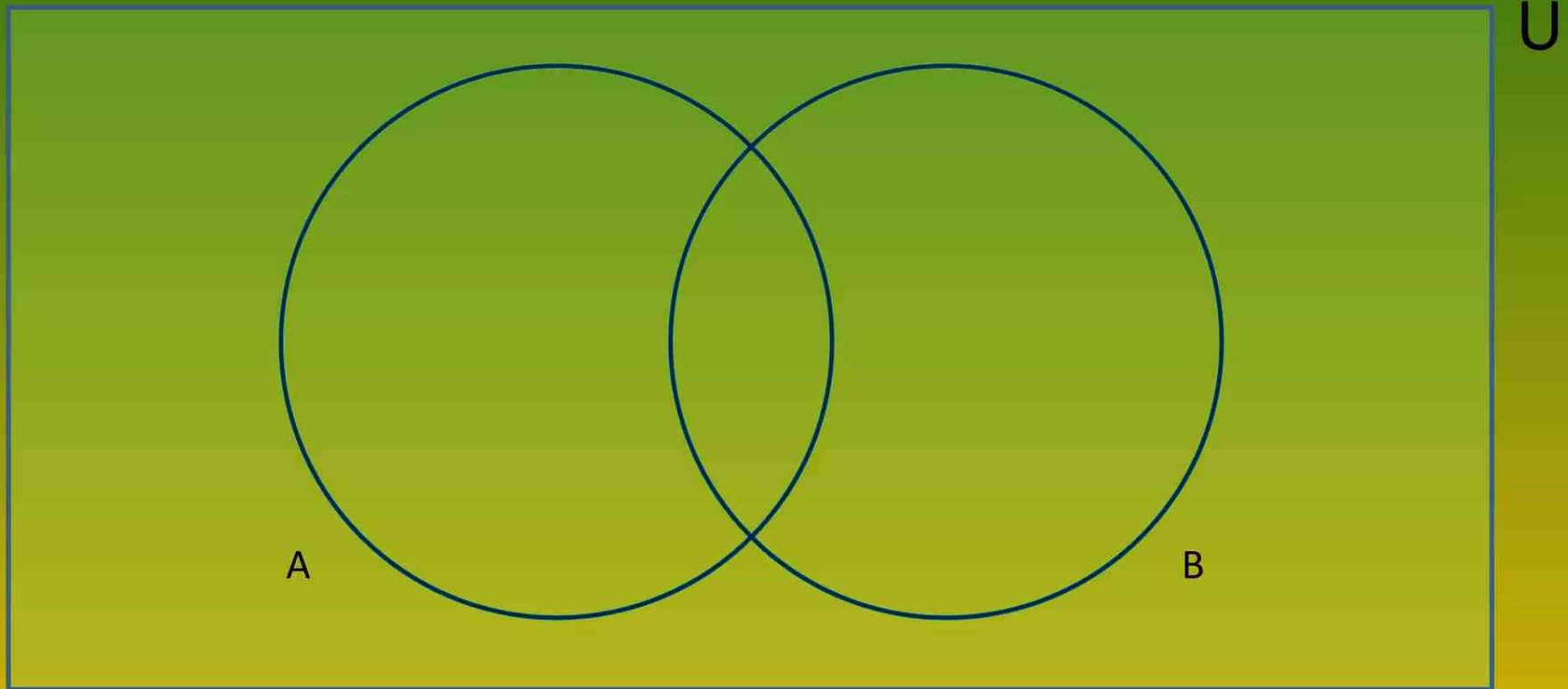
$$A \cup B'$$



Example:

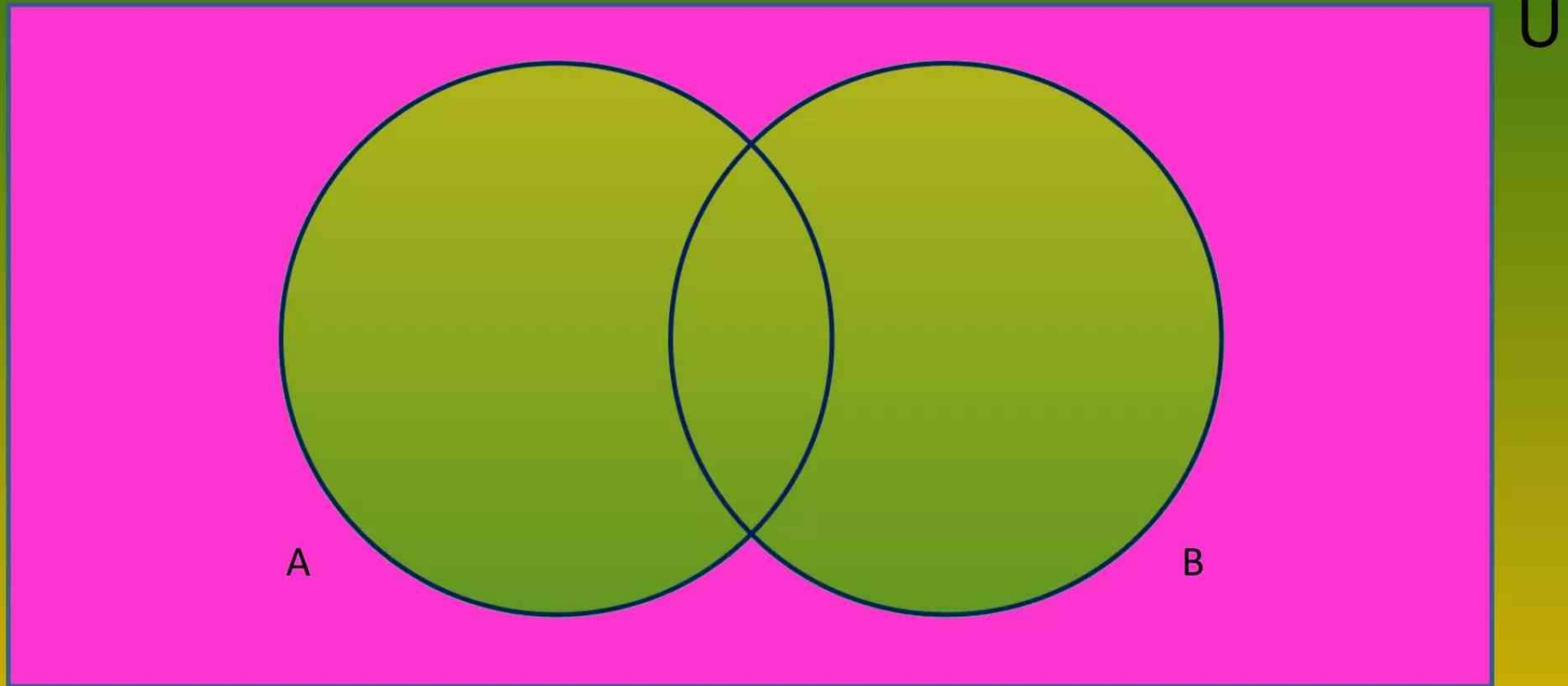
- Let the universal set $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and $A = \{2, 4\}$
- Then, $A' = \{1, 3, 5\}$, because these are the elements in U that are not in A .

$$A' \cap B'$$



- The expression $A' \cap B'$, A' represents the **intersection of the complements** of sets A and B.
- In other words, it refers to the set of elements that are **not** in A **and** are **not** in B.

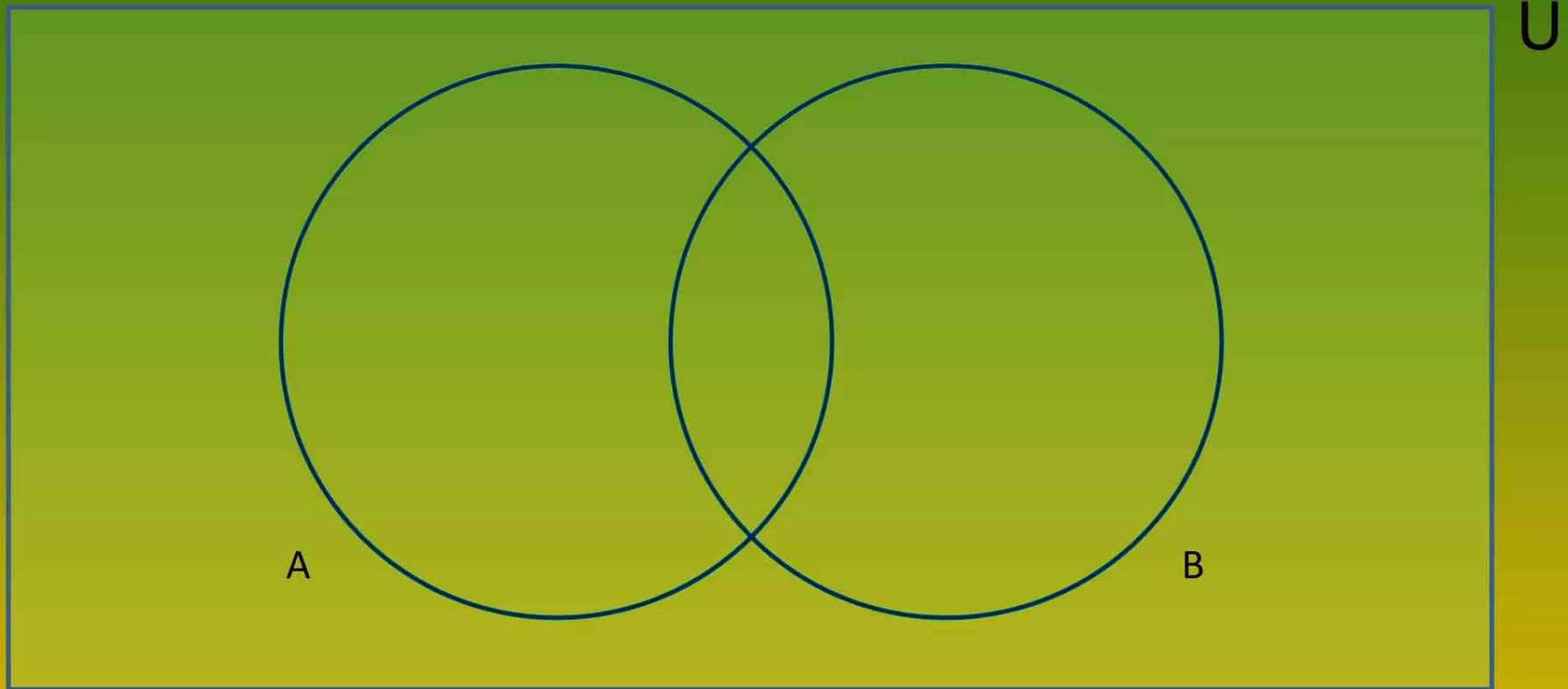
$$A' \cap B'$$

**Example:**

Let the universal set $U=\{1,2,3,4,5\}$ $A=\{1,2\}$ and $B=\{2,3\}$

- The complement of A , $A'=\{3,4,5\}$ $A'=\{3,4,5\}$ (elements not in A).
- The complement of B , $B'=\{1,4,5\}$ $B'=\{1,4,5\}$ (elements not in B).

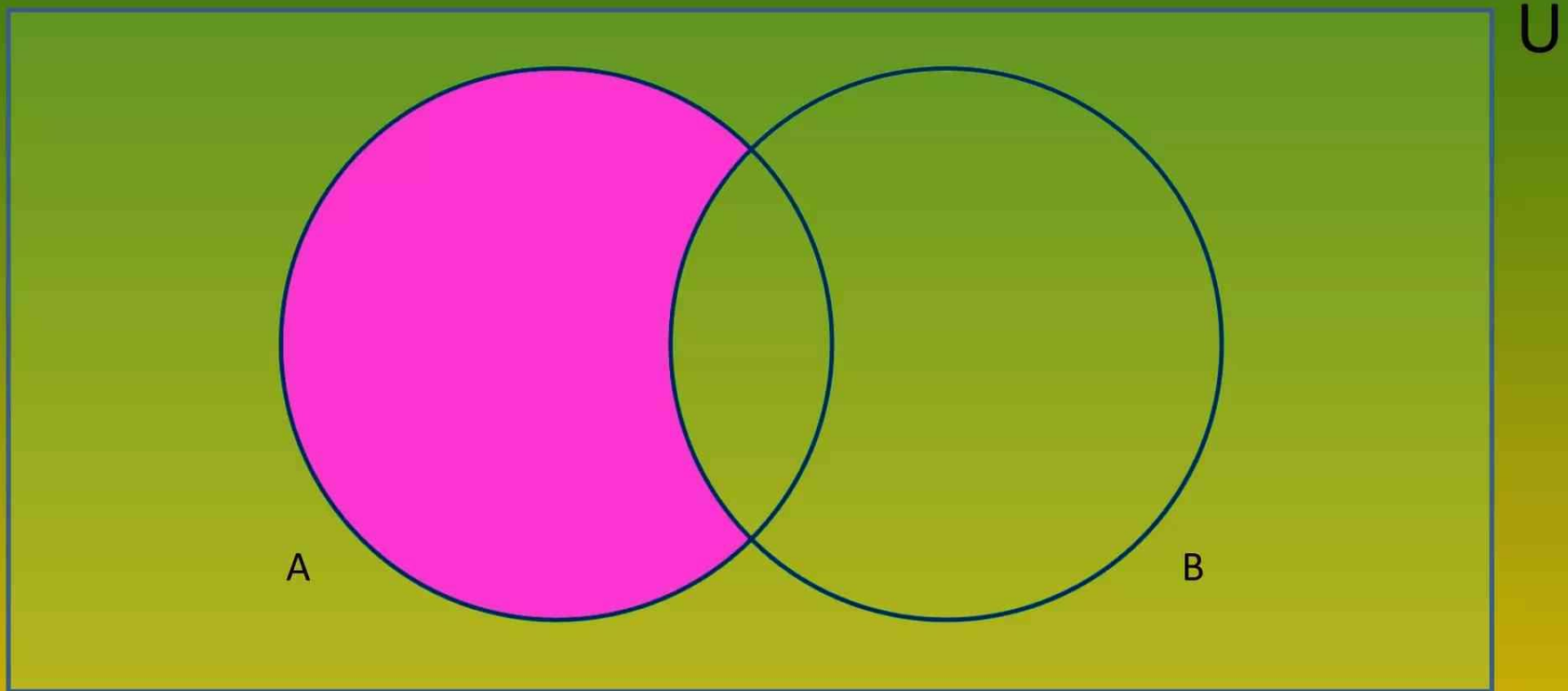
$$A \cap B'$$



The expression **$A \cap B'$** represents the **intersection** of set A and the **complement** of set B. This refers to the set of elements that are:

- **In A**, and
- **Not in B**.

$$A \cap B'$$



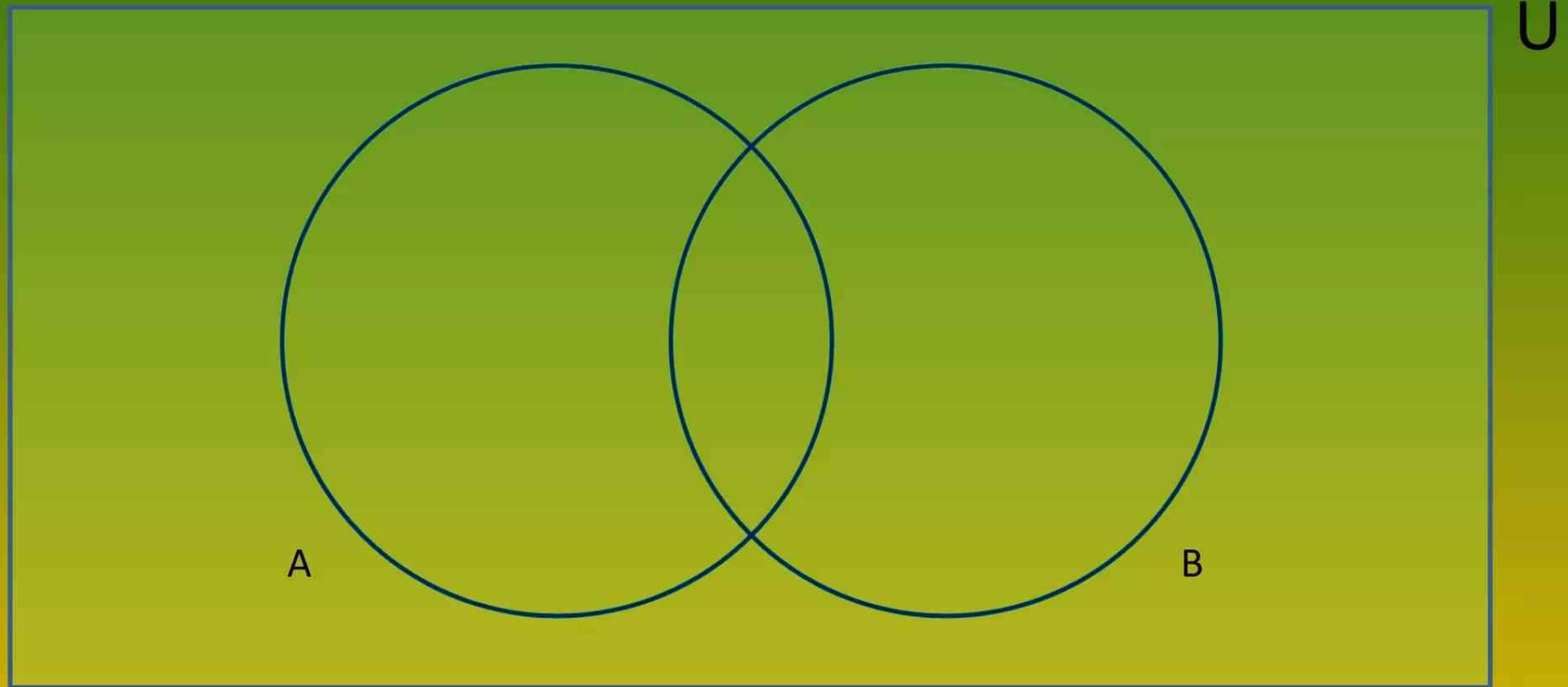
Example:

Let the universal set $U=\{1,2,3,4,5\}$, $A=\{1,2,4\}$, and $B=\{2,3\}$

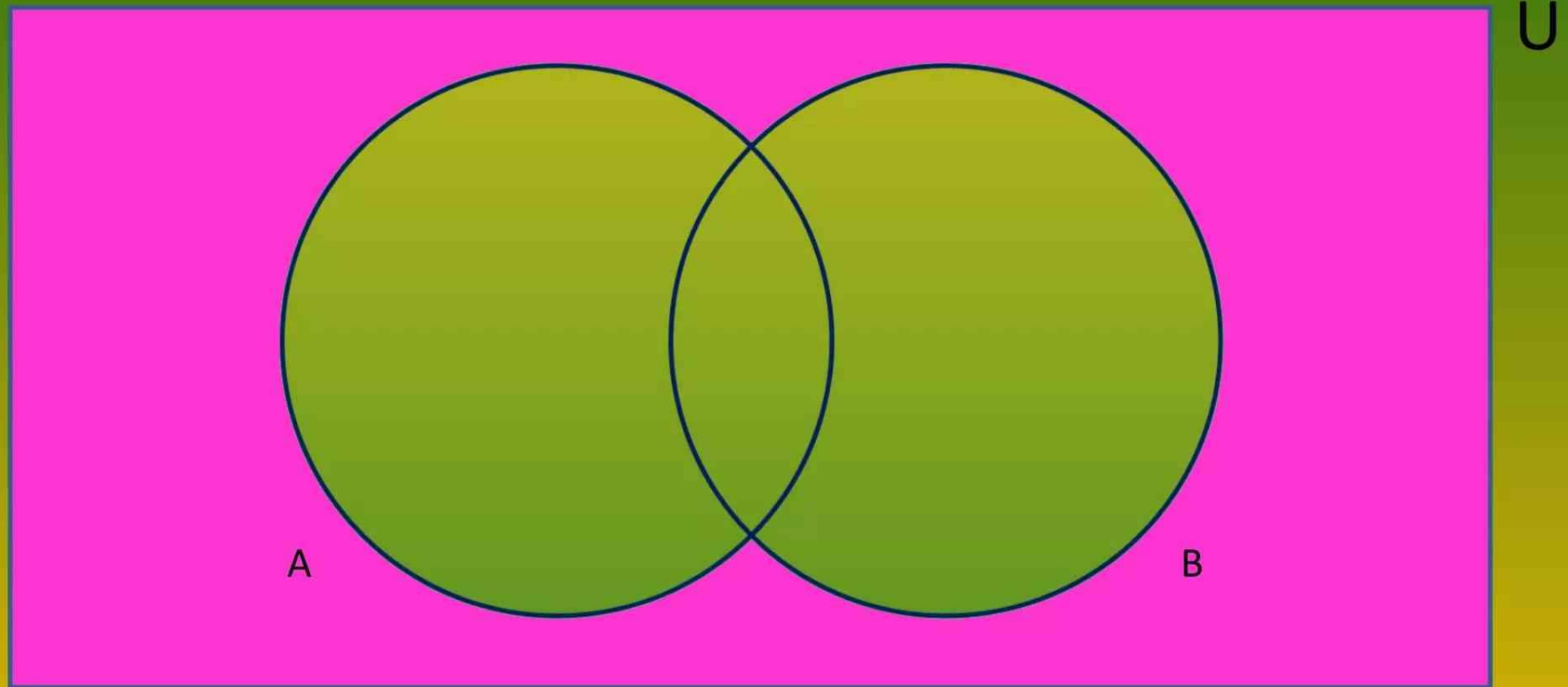
The complement of B , $B'=\{1,4,5\}$

(all elements in the universal set that are not in B).

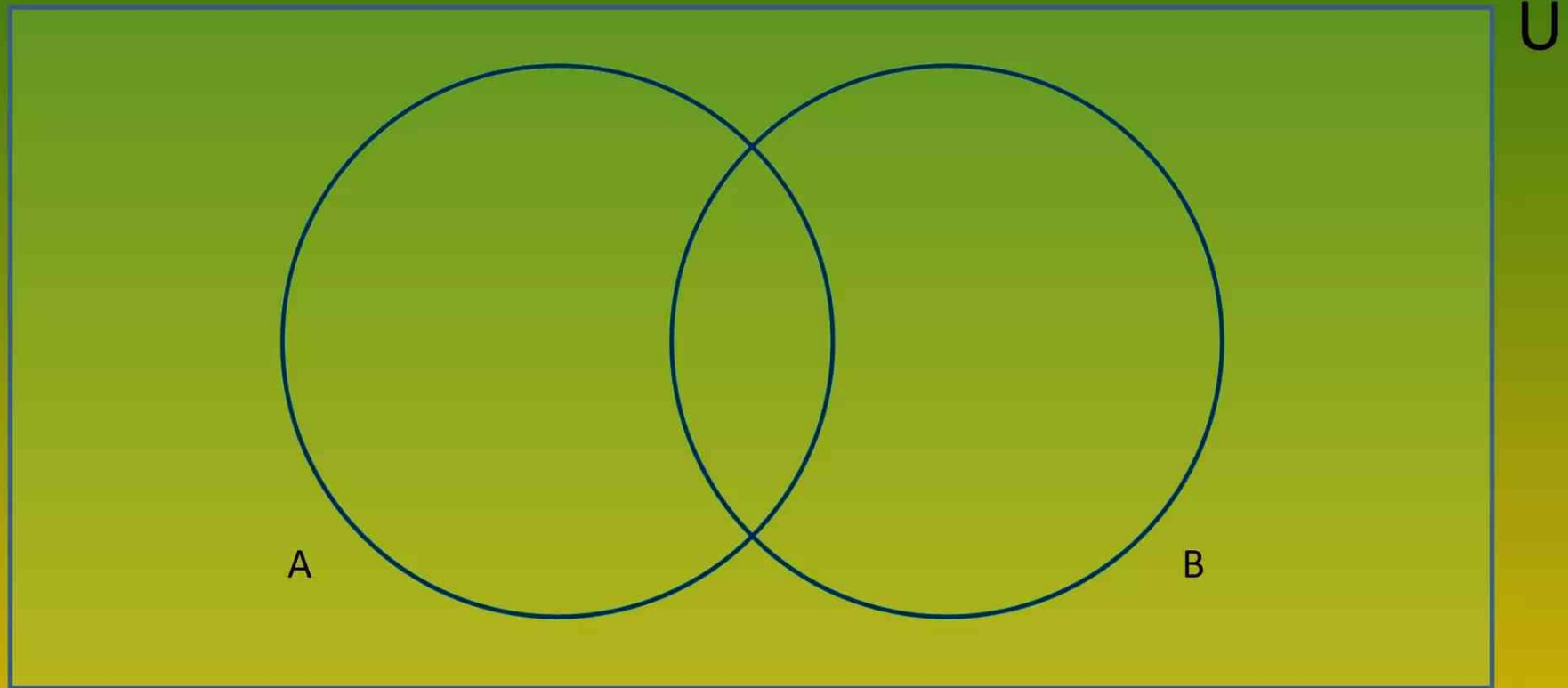
$$(A \cup B)'$$



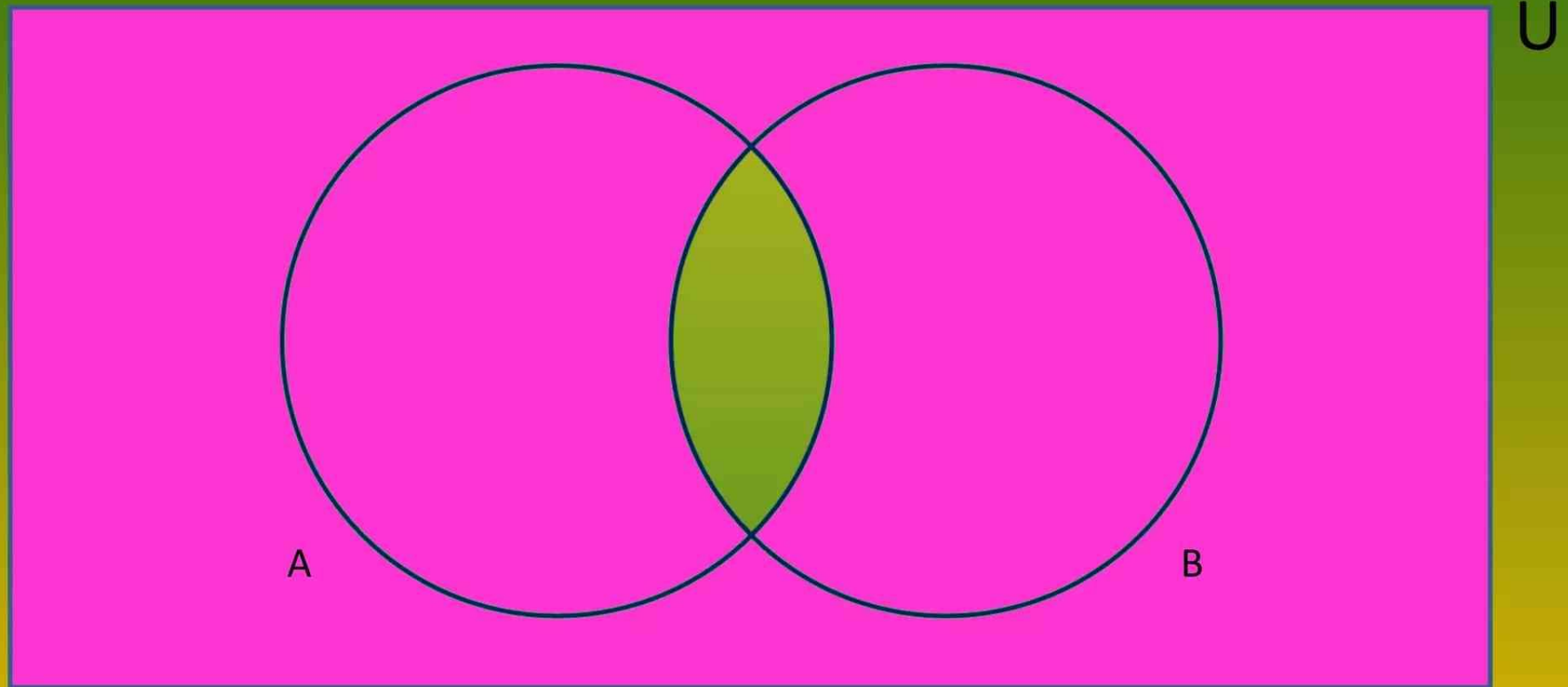
$$(A \cup B)'$$



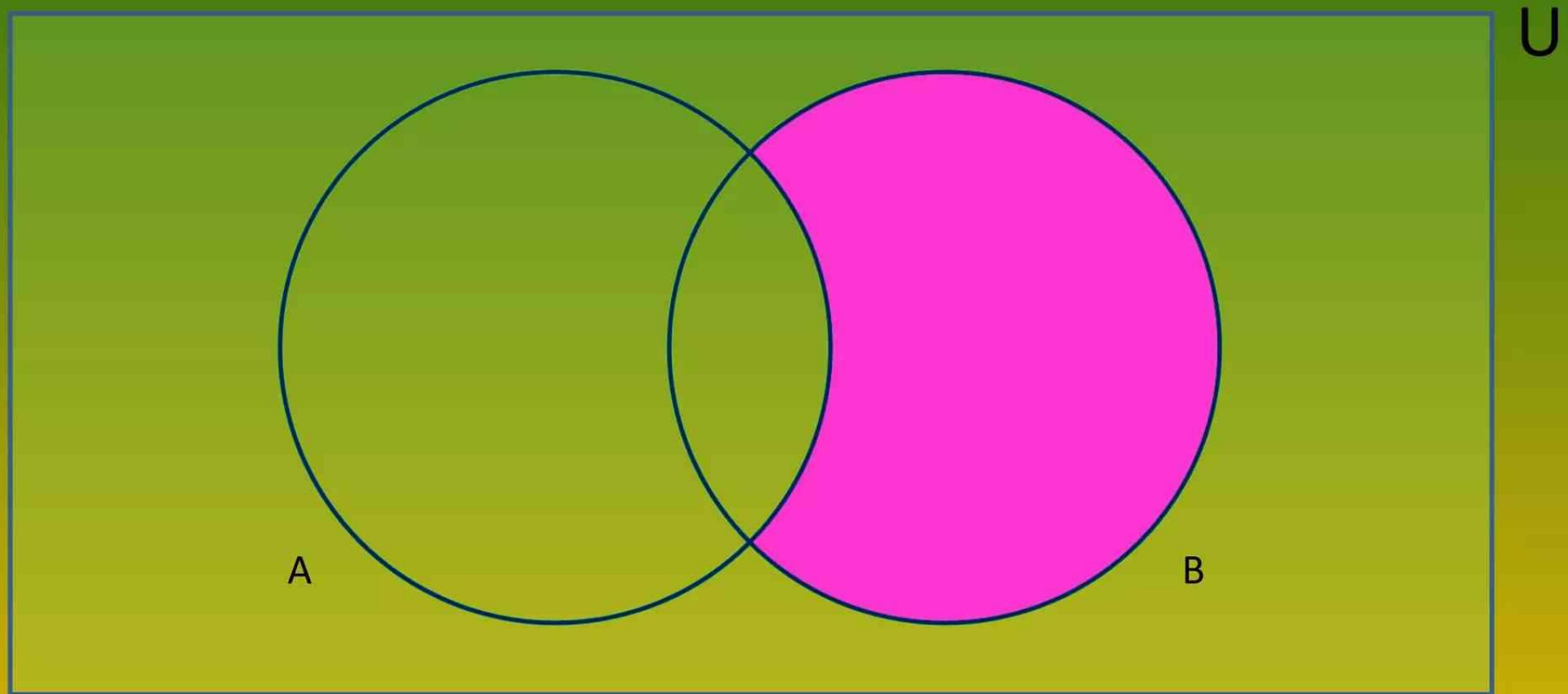
$$A' \cup B'$$



$$A' \cup B'$$

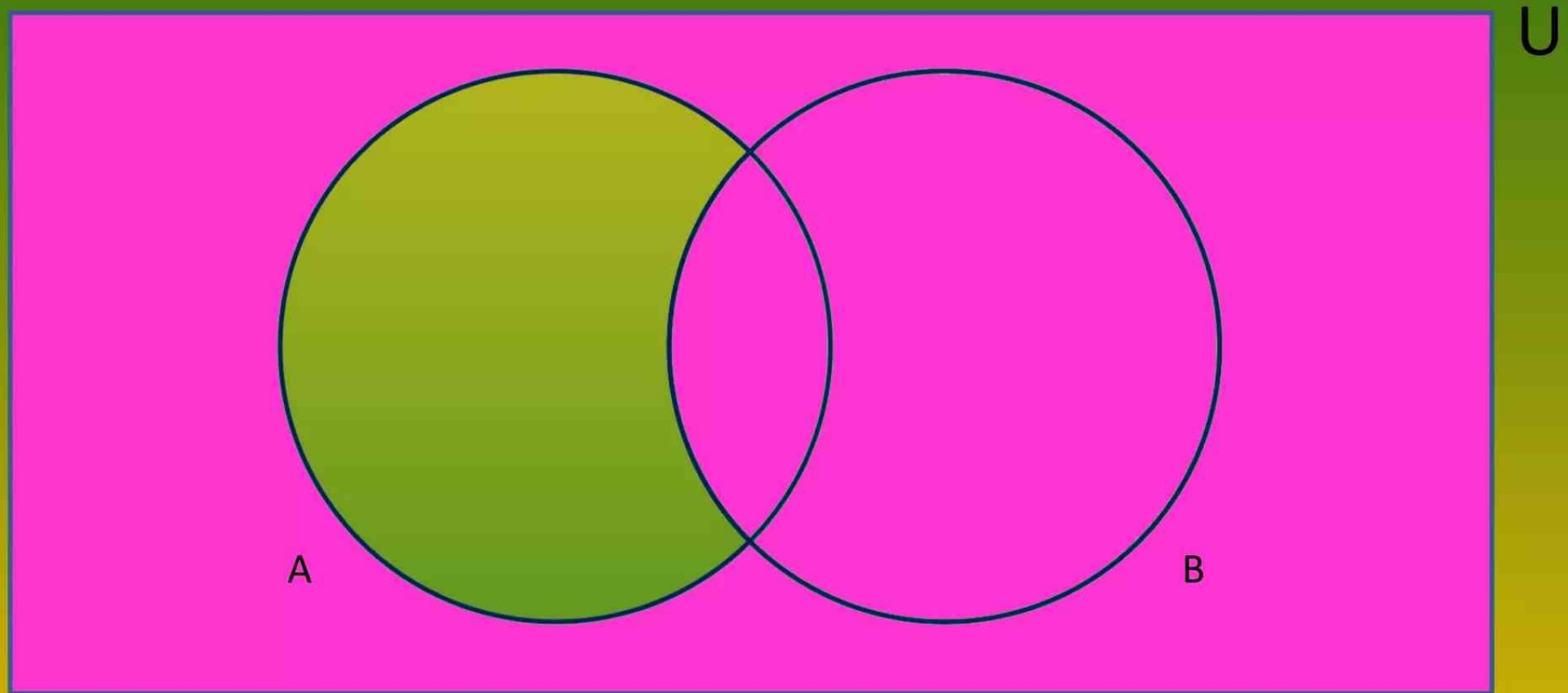


What is the shaded region?



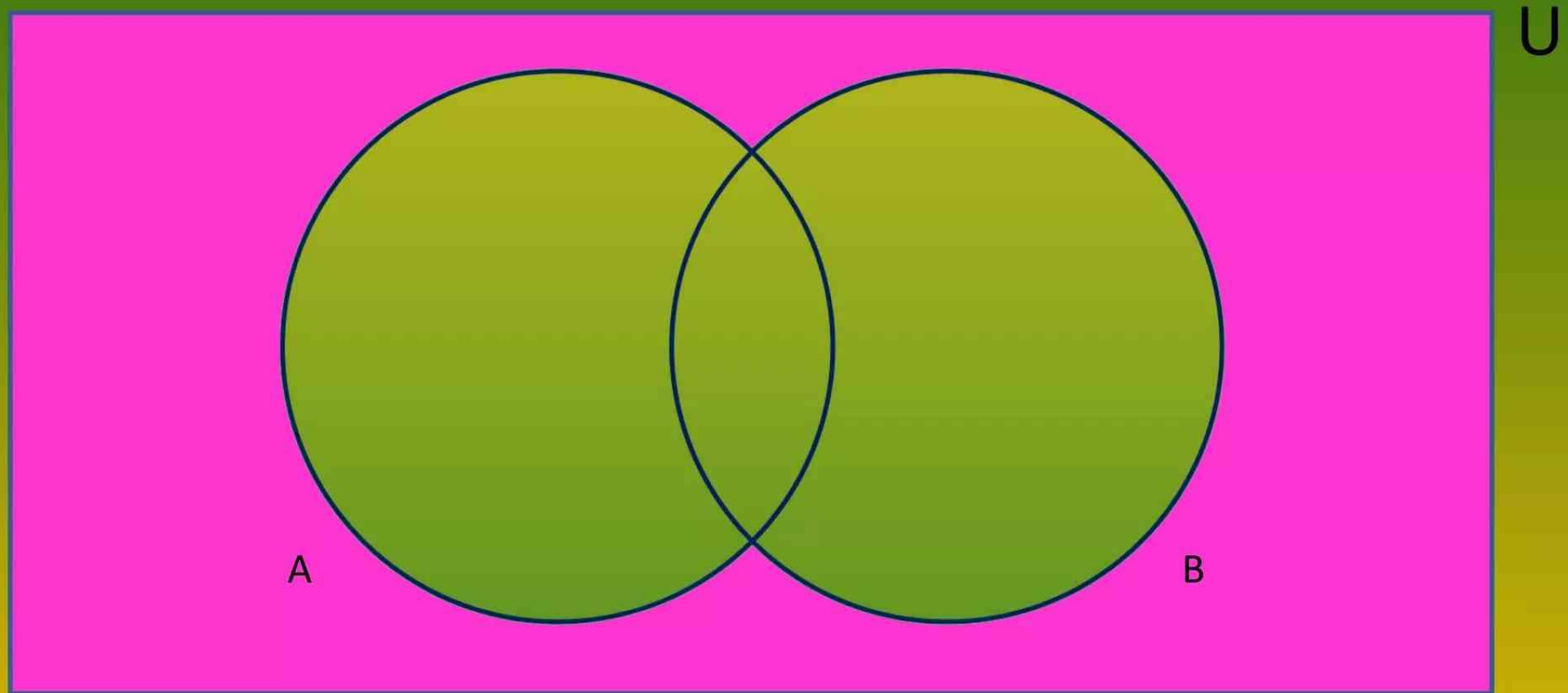
$$(B \cap A')$$

What is the shaded region?



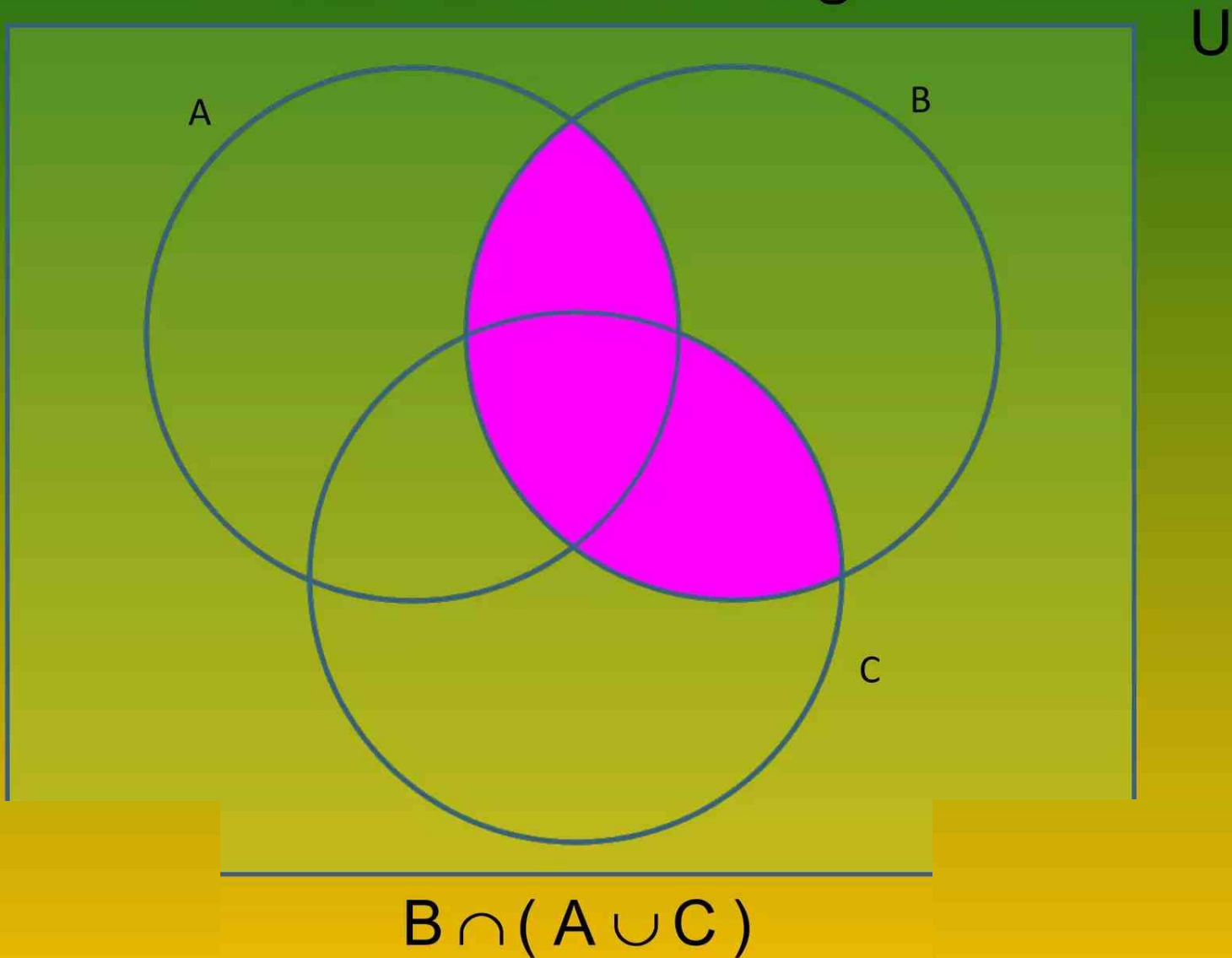
$$(A' \cup B)$$

What is the shaded region?

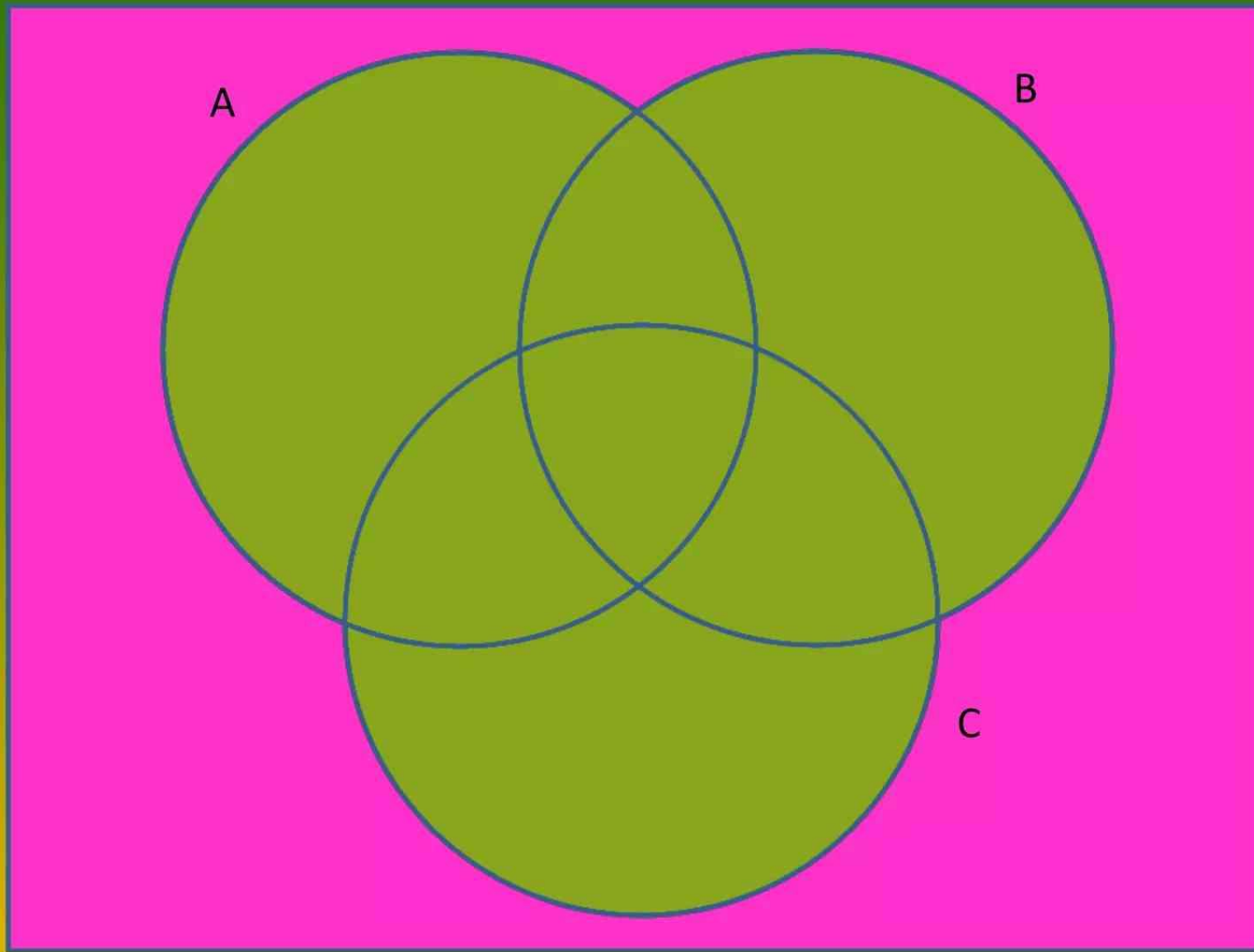


$$(A \cup B)'$$

What is the shaded region?



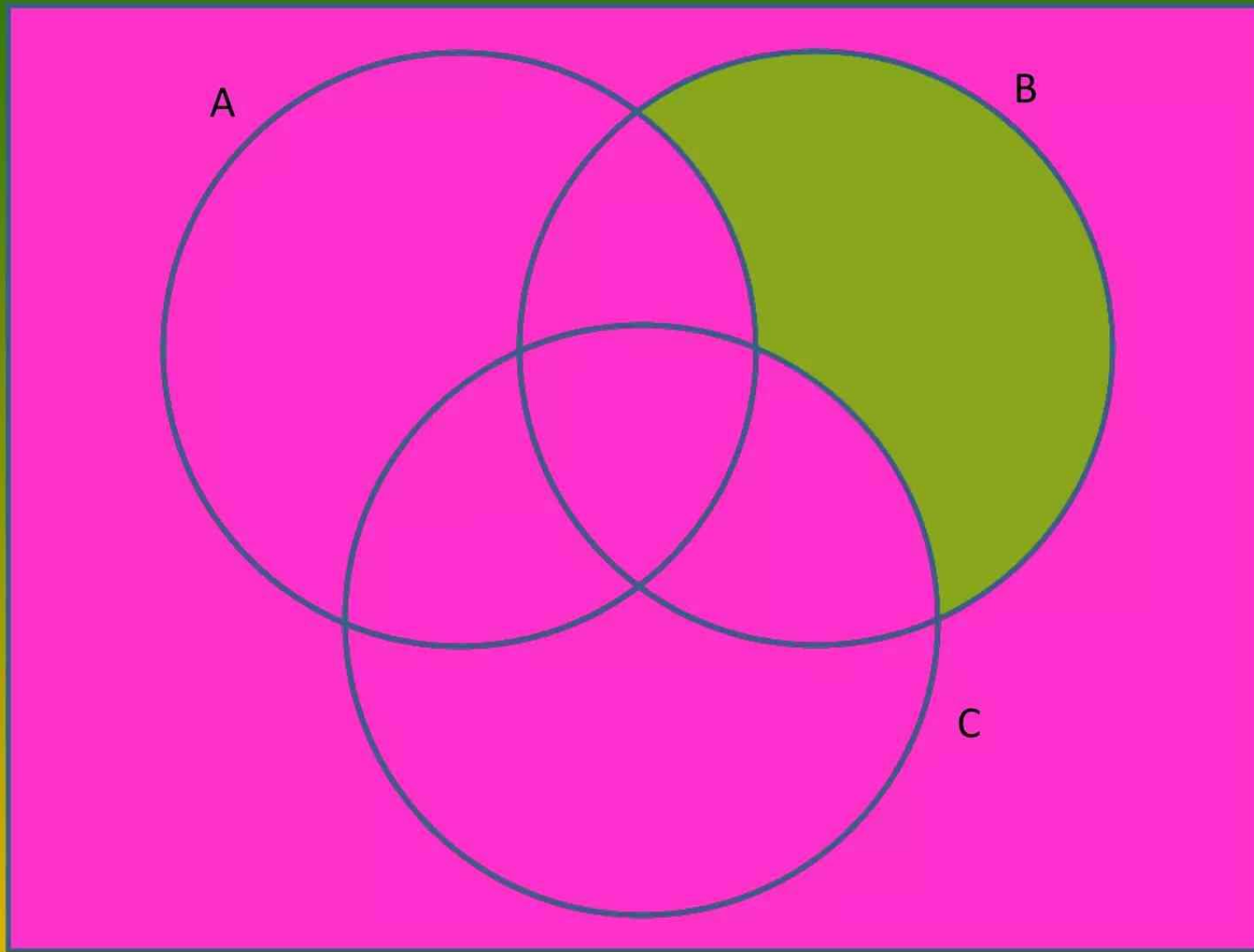
What is the shaded region?



U

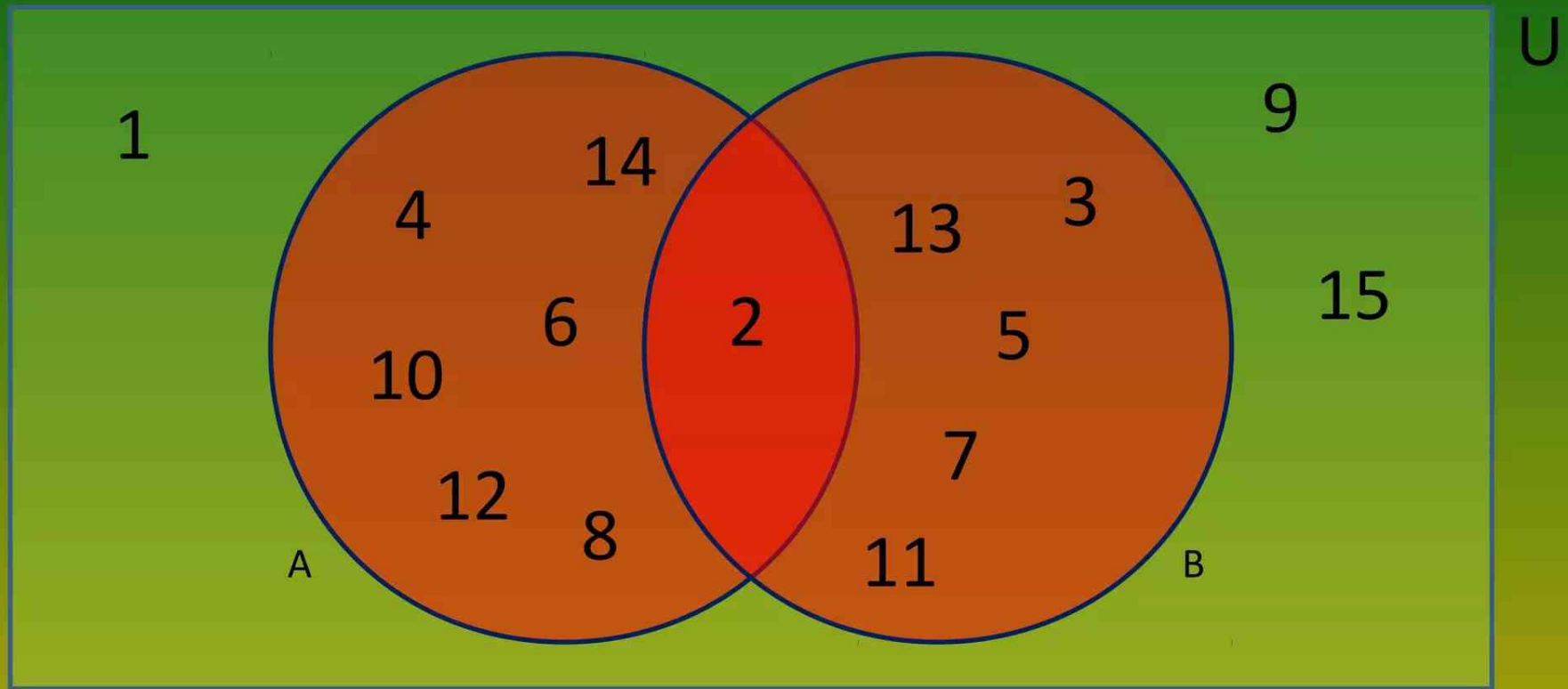
$$(A \cup B \cup C)'$$

What is the shaded region?



U

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

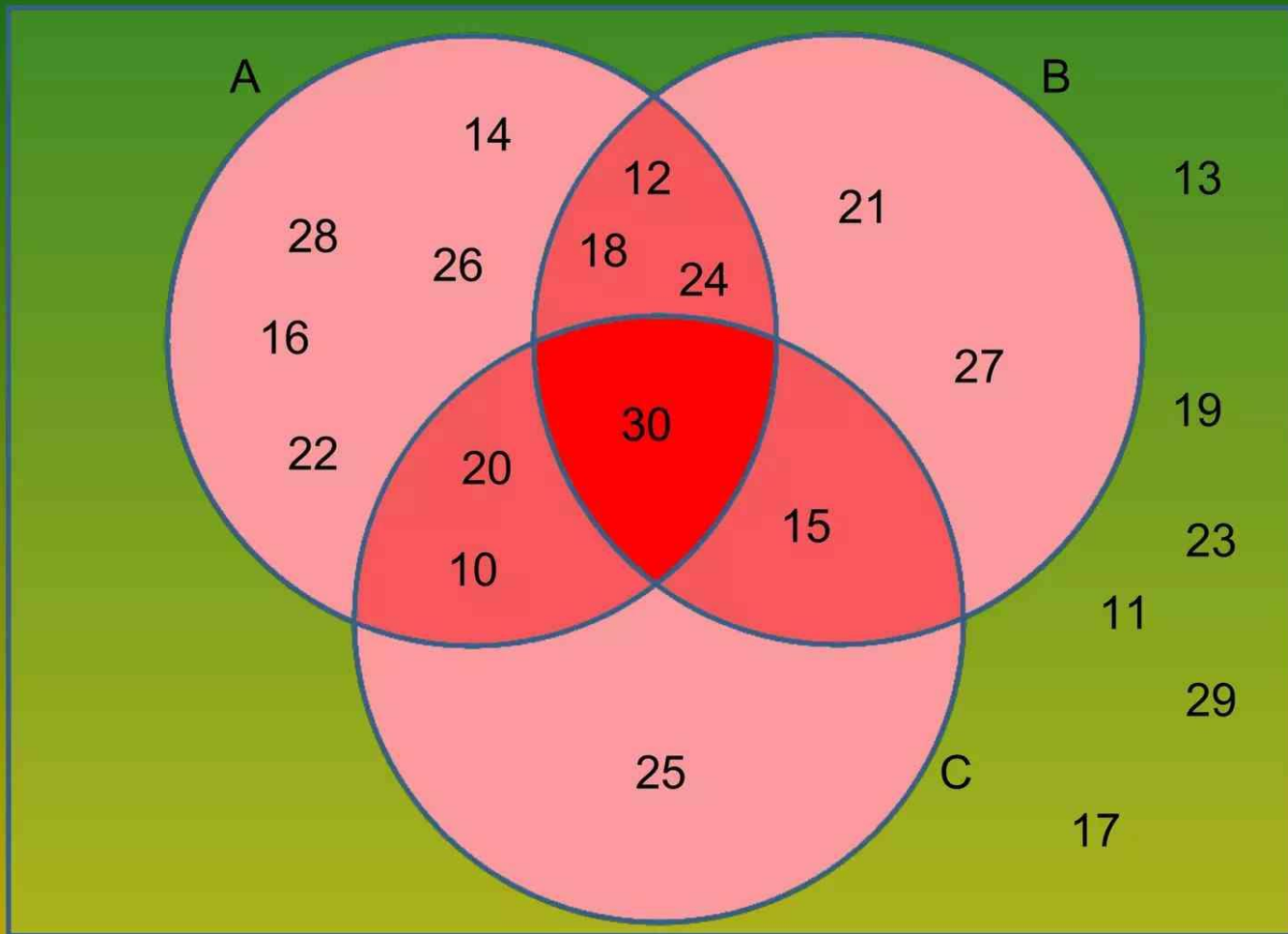


$U = \{\text{Natural Numbers less than 16}\}$

Describe set A and set B

$A = \{\text{Even Numbers}\}$

$B = \{\text{Prime Numbers}\}$



Describe Sets U, A, B and C

$U = \{10, 11, 12, 13, 14, \dots, 29, 30\}$

$A = \{\text{Even Numbers}\}$

$B = \{\text{Multiples of 3}\}$

$C = \{\text{Multiples of 5}\}$