Sets

Murat Osmanoglu

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- $x \in A$, x is an element of the set A
- $x \notin A$, x is not an element of the set A

```
• Z = \{2, -22, 12, 0, 43, -1287, ...\}

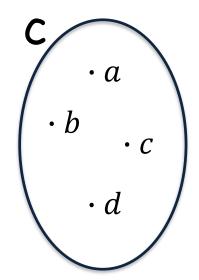
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- Venn Diagram



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- The universal set, denoted by U, contains all possible elements under the consideration
- The empty set, denoted by Ø, has no element

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$$\leftrightarrow \exists x \sim [x \in A \to x \in B]$$

Definitions

$$A \subseteq B \leftrightarrow \forall x [x \in A \rightarrow x \in B]$$

$$\mathbf{A} \not\subseteq \mathbf{B} \leftrightarrow \sim \forall x [x \in A \to x \in B]
\leftrightarrow \exists x \sim [x \in A \to x \in B]
\leftrightarrow \exists x \sim [\sim x \in A \lor x \in B]$$

$$(\mathbf{p} \to \mathbf{q} \equiv \sim \mathbf{p} \lor \mathbf{q})$$

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$$(p \to q \equiv \sim p \lor q)
\leftrightarrow \exists x [x \in A \land \sim x \in B]$$

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$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x [x \in A \land \sim x \in B]
\leftrightarrow \exists x [x \in A \land x \notin B]$$

 A set A is a subset of a set B if and only if every element of A is also an element of B.

$$A \subseteq B \leftrightarrow \forall x [x \in A \rightarrow x \in B]$$

• $\emptyset \subseteq A$ and $A \subseteq A$.

$$A \subseteq B \leftrightarrow \forall x [x \in A \rightarrow x \in B]$$

- $\emptyset \subseteq A$ and $A \subseteq A$.
- A = B if and only if $A \subseteq B$ and $B \subseteq A$

• $A = \{x | x = 4k + 1 \text{ for some } k \in Z\}$, $B = \{x | x = 4k - 3 \text{ for some } k \in Z\}$ Show that whether the sets A and B are equal or not.

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Thus, A=B.

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- $\emptyset \subseteq A$ and $A \subseteq A$.
- A = B if and only if $A \subseteq B$ and $B \subseteq A$
- A set A is a proper subset of a set B if and only if $A \subseteq B$ and $A \neq B$

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 $P(S)=\{\emptyset, \{1\}\}$

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The power set of a given set is the set of all possible subsets.

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• If |S|=n, then $|P(S)|=2^n$

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• The complement of A, denoted by \overline{A} , contains elements that are in U but not in A.

$$\overline{A} = \{ x \in U | x \notin A \}$$

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• $AU(B \cap C) = (AUB) \cap (AUC)$ $A \cap (BUC) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

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- $\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$ (De Morgan) $\overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$

•
$$A \cup \emptyset = A$$
 $p \lor 0 \equiv p$ $p \land 1 \equiv p$

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$$AU(B\cap C) = (AUB)\cap (AUC)$$

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•
$$A \cup U = U$$
 $p \lor 1 \equiv 1$ $p \land 0 \equiv 0$

•
$$A \cap \overline{A} = \emptyset$$

 $A \cup \overline{A} = U$

$$p \land \sim p \equiv 0$$
$$p \lor \sim p \equiv 1$$

•
$$A \cup A = A$$
 $p \lor p \equiv p$ $A \cap A = A$ $p \land p \equiv p$

•
$$\overline{(\overline{A})} = A$$
 $\overline{(\sim p)} \equiv p$

•
$$A \cup B = B \cup A$$

 $A \cap B = B \cap A$

•
$$\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$$
 (De Morgan)
 $\overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$

$$\sim (p \lor q) \equiv \sim p \land \sim q$$

 $\sim (p \land q) \equiv \sim p \lor \sim q$

- $A \cup \emptyset = A$ $A \cap U = A$
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IAUBI = IAI + IBI - IA∩BI

Definitions

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Show that \overline{A}\overline{\cup}\overline{B}=\overline{A}\cap\overline{B}.
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Show that \overline{A} \cup \overline{B} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}.

(AUB \subseteq \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}) assume x \in \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}, then (x \notin A \cup B)
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\leftrightarrow x \in \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}
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Show that \overline{AUB} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}.
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                                       (x \notin A \cup B) \leftrightarrow \sim ((x \in A) \lor (x \in B))
                                                                    \leftrightarrow (x \notin A) \land (x \notin B)
                                                                     \leftrightarrow (x \in \overline{A}) \land (x \in \overline{B})
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A \cap \overline{B} \subseteq \overline{A \cup B}
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                                                                   \leftrightarrow (x \notin A) \land (x \notin B)
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                                                                 \leftrightarrow \sim (x \in A) \land \sim (x \in B)
```

```
Show that \overline{AUB} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}.
(\overline{AUB} \subseteq \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}) assume x \in \overline{AUB}, then (x \notin AUB)
                                   (x \notin A \cup B) \leftrightarrow \sim ((x \in A) \lor (x \in B))
                                                               \leftrightarrow (x \notin A) \land (x \notin B)
                                                               \leftrightarrow (x \in \overline{A}) \land (x \in \overline{B})
                                                               \leftrightarrow x \in \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}
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                   (x \in \overline{A}) \land (x \in \overline{B}) \leftrightarrow (x \notin A) \land (x \notin B)
                                                               \leftrightarrow \sim (x \in A) \land \sim (x \in B)
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                                                                 \leftrightarrow (x \notin A) \land (x \notin B)
                                                                 \leftrightarrow (x \in \overline{A}) \land (x \in \overline{B})
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                                                                 \leftrightarrow \sim (x \in A) \land \sim (x \in B)
                                                                 \leftrightarrow \sim ((x \in A) \lor (x \in B))
                                                                 \leftrightarrow (x \notin A \cup B) \leftrightarrow (x \in \overline{A \cup B})
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• The cartesian product of A and B, denoted by AxB, is the set of all pairs (x,y) where $x \in A$ and $y \in B$

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$$|A \times B| = |A| \cdot |B|$$

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$$A_1 x ... x A_n = \{(a_1, a_2, ..., a_n) | a_i \in A_i, i = 1... n\}$$