



## SET UNIONS

### Why

Can we combine sets?

### Definition

We say yes. For example, if we have a first set denoted  $A$  and a second set denoted  $B$ , then we want a third set including all the elements of the set denoted by  $A$  and the elements of the set denoted by  $B$ . If an object appears in the set denoted by  $A$  and in the set denoted by  $B$ , it appears in the new set. If an object appears in one set but not the other, it appears in the new set. Indeed, if we have a set of sets, the same should hold.

**Principle 1** (Union). *Given a set of sets, there exists a set which contains all elements which belong to any of the sets.*

We call this the *principle of union*. If we have one set and another, the axiom of unions says that there exists a set which contains all the elements that belong to at least one of the former or the latter.

The set guaranteed by the principle of union may contain more elements than just those which are elements of a member of the the given set of sets. No matter: apply the axiom of specification (see *Set Specification*) to form the set which contains only those elements which are appear in at least one of

any of the sets. The set is unique by the principle of extension. We call that unique set *the union* of the sets.

## Notation

Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be a set of sets. We denote the union of  $\mathcal{A}$  by  $\bigcup \mathcal{A}$ . So

$$(\forall x)((x \in (\bigcup \mathcal{A})) \longleftrightarrow (\exists A)((A \in \mathcal{A}) \wedge x \in A)).$$

## Simple Facts

It is reasonable for the union of the empty set to be empty and for the union of the singleton of a set to be itself.

**Proposition 1.**  $\bigcup \emptyset = \emptyset$

*Proof.* Immediate<sup>1</sup>

□

**Proposition 2.**  $\bigcup \{A\} = A$

*Proof.* Immediate<sup>2</sup>

□

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<sup>1</sup>Future editions will include the account.

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