Why

We want to consider the elements of one set which are not contained in another set.

Definition

Let A and B denote sets. The *difference* between A and B is the set $\{x \in A \mid x \notin B\}$. It is not necessary that $B \subset A$.

Notation

We denote the difference between A and B by $A - B$.

Properties

The following are straightforward.[1]

Proposition 1. $A - \varnothing = A$

Proposition 2. $A - A = \varnothing$

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[1] Accounts will appear in future editions.

Set Differences

$\downarrow$

Set Specification

$\downarrow$

Set Equality

$\downarrow$

Set Inclusion

$\downarrow$

Standardized Accounts

$\downarrow$

Accounts

$\downarrow$

Deductions

$\downarrow$

Quantified Statements

$\downarrow$

Logical Statements

$\downarrow$

Statements

Identities   Sets

Names

Letters   Objects