Why

We have seen several concepts that consist of associating a pair of sets with a third set. For example, set unions and set intersections

Definition

An *operation* (or *binary operation*, *law of composition*) on a set A is a function from $A \times A$ to A.

Roughly speaking, operations *combine* (or *compose*) elements. We *operate* on ordered pairs.

Example: set operations

Let X be a set. Define $g : \mathcal{P}(X) \times \mathcal{P}(X) \to \mathcal{P}(X)$ by $g(A, B) = A \cup B$. Then g, the function which associates with two sets their unionis an operation on $\mathcal{P}(X)$. Likewise, define $h : \mathcal{P}(X) \times \mathcal{P}(X) \to \mathcal{P}(X)$ by $h(A, B) = A \cap B$.

Naming their properties

$\cup$ has several nice properties. For one $A \cup B = B \cup A$ and $(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$.

An operation with the first property, that the ordered pair (A, B) and (B, A) have the same result is called *commutative*. An operation with the second property, that when given three objects the order in which we operate does not matter is called *associative*. $\cap$ shares these properties with $\cup$.

We call the operation of *forming unions* the function $(A, B) \mapsto A \cup B$. We call the operation of *forming intersections* the function $(A, B) \mapsto A \cap B$. We call the operation of *forming symmetric differences* the function $(A, B) \mapsto A + B$. Since forming unions commutes and is associative and likewise with forming intersections, forming symmetric differences also commutes.

Algebras

Of course, any operation is defined on some set. For this reason, we define an *algebra* (or *algebraic structure*) as an ordered pair whose first element is a non-empty set and whose second element is an operation on that set. The *ground set* (or *underlying set*, *carrier set*, *domain*) of the algebra is the set on which the operation is defined.

Operations

Functions

Relations

Pair Intersections

Ordered Pair Projections

Set Products

Set Powers

Ordered Pairs

Unordered Triples

Pair Unions

Set Symmetric Differences

Set Unions

Set Complements

Unordered Pairs

Empty Set

Set Differences

Set Specification

Set Equality

Set Inclusion

Deductions

Quantified Statements

Logical Statements

Statements

Identities

Sets

Names

Letters

Objects