

#### Family Unions and Intersections

## Why

We can use families to think about unions and intersections.

# **Family Unions**

Let  $A: I \to \mathcal{P}(X)$  be a family of subsets. We refer to the union (see Set Unions) of the range (see Relations) of the family the family union. We denote it  $\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$ .

**Proposition 1.** 
$$(x \in \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i) \longleftrightarrow (\exists i)(x \in A_i)$$

If 
$$I = \{a, b\}$$
 is a pair with  $a \neq b$ , then  $\bigcup_{i \in I} = A_a \cup A_b$ .

There is no loss of generality in considering family unions. Every set of sets is a family: consider the identity function from the set of sets to itself.

We can also show generalized associative and commutative law<sup>1</sup> for unions.

**Proposition 2.** Let  $\{I_j\}$  be a family of sets and define  $K = \bigcup_j I_j$ . Then  $\bigcup_{k \in K} A_k = \bigcup_{j \in J} (\bigcup_{i \in I_j} A_i)^2$ .

## **Family Intersection**

If we have a nonempty family of subsets  $A: I \to \mathcal{P}(X)$ , we call the intersection (see Set Intersections) of the range of the family the family intersection. We denote it  $\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i$ .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The commutative law will appear in future editions.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>An account will appear in future editions.

# **Proposition 3.** $x \in \bigcap_{i \in I} A_i \longleftrightarrow (\forall i)(x \in A_i)$

Similarly we can derive associative and commutative laws for intersection<sup>3</sup>. They can be derived as for unions, or from the facts of unions using generalized DeMorgan's laws (see Generalized SSet Dualities.

**&**Connections

The following are easy<sup>4</sup>

Let  $\{A_i\}$  be a family of subsets of X and let  $B \subset X$ .

**Proposition 4.**  $B \cap \bigcup_i A_i = \bigcup_i (B \cap A_i)$ 

**Proposition 5.**  $B \cup \bigcap_i A_i = \bigcap_i (B \cup A_i)$ 

Let  $\{A_i\}$  and  $\{B_i\}$  be families of sets.<sup>5</sup>

**Proposition 6.**  $(\bigcup_i A_i) \cap (\bigcup_j B_j) = \bigcup_{i,j} (A_i \cap B_j)$ 

Proposition 7.  $(\bigcap_i A_u) \cup (\bigcap_i B_i) = \bigcap_{i,j} (A_i \cup B_j)$ .

**Proposition 8.**  $\cap_i X_i \subset X_j \subset \cup_i X_i$  for each j.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Statements of these will be given in future editions.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Accounts will appear in future editions.

 $<sup>^{5}\</sup>mathrm{An}$  account of the notation used and the proofs will appear in future editions.

