



Set Algebra

1 Why

We want to consider the elements of two sets together at once, and other such sets created from two sets.

2 Definitions

Let A and B be two sets. The **union** of A with B is the set whose elements are in either A *or* B *or* both. The keyword in the definition is *or*. The **intersection** of A with B is the set whose elements are in both A *and* B . The keyword in the definition is *and*. Viewed as operations, both union and intersection commute; this property justifies the language “with.” The intersection is a subset of A , of B , and of the union of A with B .

The **symmetric difference** of A and B is the set whose elements are in the union but not in the intersection. The symmetric difference commutes because both union and intersection commute; this property justifies the language “and.” The symmetric difference is a subset of the union.

Let C a set containing A . The **complement** of A in C is the symmetric difference of A and C . Since $A \subset C$, the union is C and the intersection is A . So the complement is the “left-over” elements of B after removing the elements of A .

2.1 Notation

Let A, B be sets. We denote the union of A with B by $A \cup B$, read aloud as “A union B.” \cup is a stylized U. We denote the intersection of A with B by $A \cap B$, read aloud as “A intersect B.” We denote the symmetric difference

of A and B by $A\Delta B$, read aloud as “A symdiff B.” “Delta” is a mnemonic for difference.

Let C be a set containing A . We denote the complement of A in C by $C - A$, read aloud as “C minus A.”

2.2 Results

Proposition 1 *For all sets A and B the operations \cup , \cap , and Δ commute.*

Proposition 2 *Let S a set. For all sets $A, B \subset S$,*

- (1) $S - (A \cup B) = (S - A) \cap (S - B)$
- (2) $S - (A \cap B) = (S - A) \cup (S - B).$