Naive Set Theory Refresher Lecture 2, No Associated Chapter

John Connor

Definition: Set

What is a set?

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What is a **set**? A set is a collection of elements.

But what's a collection and what is an element?

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- 3. Repitition of elements in a set does not matter; i.e. $\{1,2,\{3\}\}=\{1,1,2,\{3\}\}=\{1,2,\{3,3\}\}=\{1,\{3,3\},2\}.$

Set Relations: Membership

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If A is a subset of B then B is a **superset** of A. Note: The emptyset is a subset of *every* set!

True or false: $\{0,1\}\subset\{1,2\}$

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This can also be stated using subsets:

$$A = B$$
 if and only if $A \subseteq B$ and $B \subseteq A$

The **powerset** of a set A is the set of all subsets of A.

What is the powerset of $\{0, 1, 2\}$?

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If A is a finite set, what is $|\mathcal{P}(A)|$ as a function of |A|?

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$$|\mathcal{P}(A)| = 2^{|A|}$$

A set C is the **union** of sets A, B if $C = \{x : x \in A \text{ or } x \in B\}.$

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What is
$$\{1,2,3\}\backslash\{2,3,4\}$$
? $\{1\}$

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$$\{2,3,4\}\setminus\{1,2,3\}$$
? $\{4\}$

Definition: Tuple

Like a set, a tuple is a collection of elements, but unlike a set a tuple

- 1. is ordered: $(0,1,2,3) \neq (1,2,3,0)$.
- 2. can have "duplicate" elements: $(0,0,1,2,3) \neq (0,1,2,3)$.

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Note: A tuple with exactly two elements is called a pair.

Tuple Operations: Projection

A function that takes a tuple as an argument and returns the element at the *i*-th index is called the *i*-th **projection**, and is denoted π_i .

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$$\{1,2,3\} \times \{1,2\}$$
? $\{(1,1),(1,2),(2,1),(2,2),(3,1),(3,2)\}$

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