

Set , Relation, Function

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Set = An unordered collection of objects.

↳ ឧទាហរណ៍ ជំពូកណាមួយ មិនអាចមានឯកសារដូចគ្នាបានទេ ដូច្នេះវាហៅថា set ក៏បាន

The objects that comprises of the set are called **elements** .

$\{ \dots , \dots , \dots , \dots , \dots \}$

Number of objects in a set can be finite or infinite.

The number of elements in a set is called the **cardinality** of the set.

(If S is a set the **cardinality is denoted by |S|**)

$$n(A) = |A|$$

$$\{\emptyset\} = |0|$$

$$\{1, 2, 3\} = |3|$$

Set Notations

- $\emptyset = \{ \}$, the **empty set**.
- $\mathbb{N} = \{ 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \}$, the non-negative integers
- $\mathbb{N}^+ = \{ 1, 2, 3, \dots \}$, the positive integers
- $\mathbb{Z} = \{ \dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots \}$, the integers
- $\mathbb{Q} = \{ q \mid q = a/b, a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, b \neq 0 \}$, the rational numbers
- $\mathbb{Q}^+ = \{ q \mid q \in \mathbb{Q}, q > 0 \}$, the positive rationals
- \mathbb{R} , the real numbers
- \mathbb{R}^+ , the positive reals

Set Builder Notation

จำนวนเต็มบวก, จำนวนเต็มลบ, จำนวนเต็ม
 $\frac{A}{B}$

$x \in S$: x is an element of the set S we write as

All the elements of set T is contained in the set S then T is called a **subset** of the set S

သို့ဖြစ်၍ T S ၏ အပိုင်းအစု ဖြစ်သည်။

and is denoted as $T \subseteq S$ or $T \subset S$ (depending on whether the containment is strict or not).

Conversely, in this case S is called a **super-set** of T .

$P(S)$ is the set of all subsets of S

↪ S ၏ အပိုင်းအစု အားလုံး၏ အစု

$$P(A) = 2^{n(A)}$$

ลองเขียน Set ต่อไปนี้

- $P(\{1,2,3\}) = \{\{\emptyset\}, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1,2\}, \{1,3\}, \{2,3\}, \{1,2,3\}\}$
- Set ของเลขคี่ที่อยู่ในช่วง 1-100 = $\{1, 3, 5, 7, \dots, 99\}$
- $P(\emptyset) = \{\{\emptyset\}\}$
- $P(\{\emptyset\}) = \{\{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}\}$
- $|P(P(P(P(\emptyset))))|$

↙ เลขแฉก เลขคี่เลขคู่ 2^{2^{2^{2^{n(S)}}}} = 2^{2^{2^{2⁰}}} = 16

- In some context we may have to allow repetitions. We call them **multisets**. Thus in the multiset $\{1, 1, 2\}$ is different from $\{1, 2\}$ is different from $\{1, 1, 1, 2\}$.
- Sometimes we care about the ordering of the elements in the set. We call them **ordered sets**. They are sometime referred as lists or strings or vectors. For example: the ordered set $\{1, 2, 3\}$ is different from $\{2, 1, 3\}$.

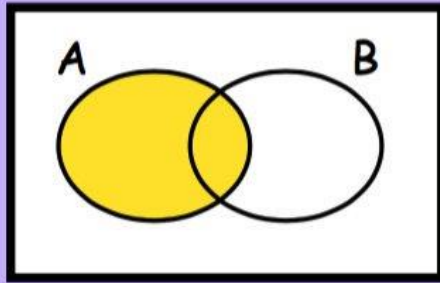
- We can also have **ordered multi-sets**.

set → មេត្រីតំបន់
↙ មេត្រីតំបន់
↘ មេត្រីតំបន់

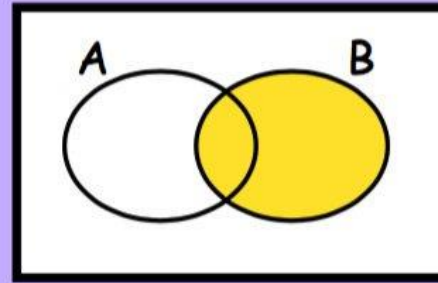
Set Operations

- **Union**, \cup . รวม
 - $A \cup B$ is the set of all elements that are in A OR B.
 - $A \cup B = \{ x \mid x \in A \vee x \in B \}$
- **Intersection**, \cap ที่ทับ
 - $A \cap B$ is the set of all elements that are in A AND B.
 - $A \cap B = \{ x \mid x \in A \wedge x \in B \}$
- **Complement**, A^c or \bar{A} ดัชนี
 - A^c or \bar{A} are the set of elements NOT in A.
 - $\bar{A} = \{ x \in U \mid x \notin A \}$
- **Difference**, $A-B$ ไล่ไป
 - $A-B = \{ x \mid x \in A \wedge x \notin B \}$

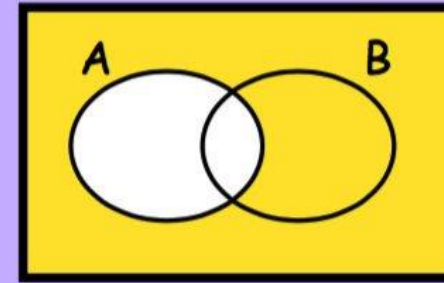
Venn Diagrams



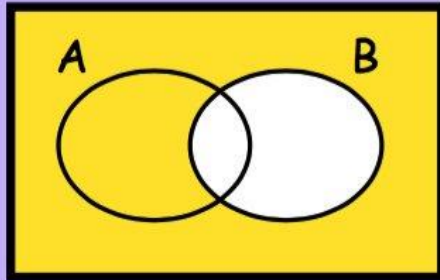
A



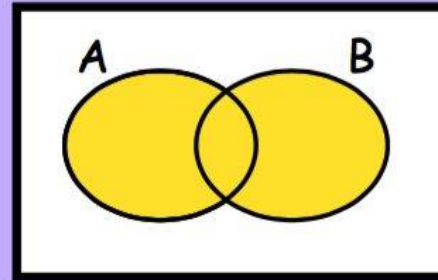
B



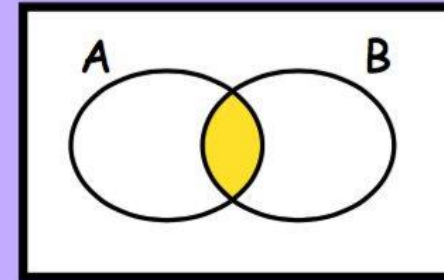
A'
Complement of A



B'
Complement of B



$A \cup B$
A union B

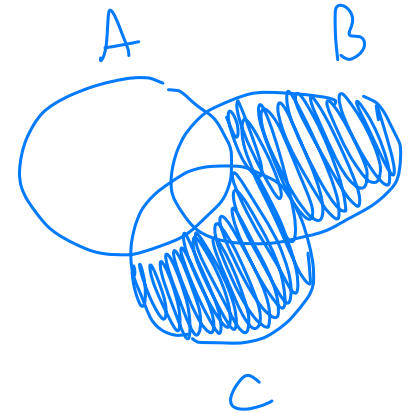
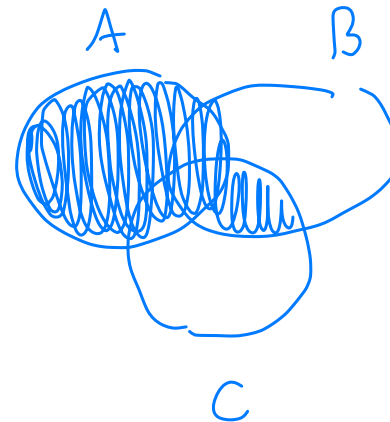
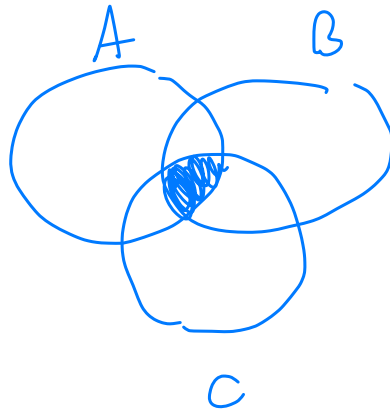


$A \cap B$
A intersect B

Activity : Venn Diagram

- เขียน Venn Diagram โดยระบุพื้นที่ของ Set Operation ดังต่อไปนี้

- $A \cap B \cap C$
- $A \cup (B \cap C)$
- $A^c \cap (B \cup C)$



Rules of Set Theory

$$p \rightarrow q \equiv \sim p \vee q$$

$$p \rightarrow q \equiv \sim q \rightarrow \sim p$$

$$p \leftrightarrow q \equiv (p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)$$

Let p , q and r be sets.

- Commutative law:

สลับที่

- $(p \cup q) = (q \cup p)$ and $(p \cap q) = (q \cap p)$

- Associative law:

เปลี่ยนกลุ่ม

- $(p \cup (q \cup r)) = ((p \cup q) \cup r)$ and $(p \cap (q \cap r)) = ((p \cap q) \cap r)$

- Distributive law:

กระจาย

- $(p \cup (q \cap r)) = (p \cup q) \cap (p \cup r)$ and

- $(p \cap (q \cup r)) = (p \cap q) \cup (p \cap r)$

- De Morgan's Law:

การเปลี่ยนกลุ่มและ

- $(p \cup q)^c = (p^c \cap q^c)$ and $(p \cap q)^c = (p^c \cup q^c)$

Activity : จงพิสูจน์ว่า

- $A \cap (A \cap B')' = A \cap B$
- $A \cup (B' \cup A)' = A \cup B$
- $A \cap (B \cup A') = A \cap B$

$$\begin{aligned} & \bullet A \cap (A' \cup B) \\ & (A \cap A') \cup (A \cap B) \\ & \emptyset \cup (A \cap B) \\ & A \cap B \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \bullet A \cup (B \cap A') \\ & (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup A') \\ & (A \cup B) \cap U \\ & A \cup B \end{aligned}$$

Activity : จงหาค่าต่อไปนี้

- $(P \cap Q')' = ?$
- $(C \cap (B \cup A'))' = ?$
- $A \cup (B \cap A)' = ???$

$$\begin{aligned} & \bullet (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap A') \\ & (A \cap B) \cup \emptyset \\ & A \cap B \end{aligned}$$

Activity : จงเขียน code ภาษา C ที่ให้ผลลัพธ์เหมือนกับ
ตัวอย่าง

If ((!(y>=U)) and (!(y<=L))) then call_func(y);

กำหนด $y \geq U$ เป็น A และ $y \leq L$ เป็น B

if ($\sim A \wedge \sim B$) \rightarrow ทำตาม 3 ข้อ

if ($\sim (A \vee B)$) \rightarrow ทำในขั้นตอนที่ 2
 \downarrow
ทำตาม 2 ข้อ

Cartesian Product \rightarrow คู่อันดับ

- Let A be a set. $A \times A$ is a the set of ordered pairs (x, y) where $x, y \in A$.
- Similarly, $A \times A \times \dots \times A$ (n times) (also denoted as A^n) is the set of all ordered subsets (with repetitions) of A of size n
- For example: $\{0, 1\}^n$ the set of all “strings” of 0 and 1 of length n .

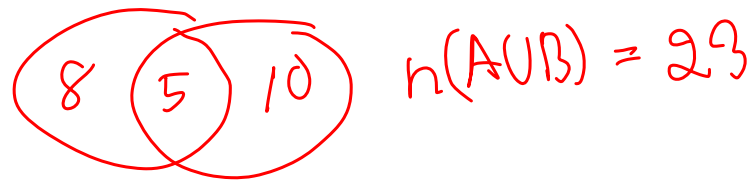
Activity : Cartesian Product

$$A \times B = \{(a,1), (a,2), (b,1), (b,2)\} \quad B \times A = \{(1,a), (1,b), (2,a), (2,b)\}$$

- $A=\{a,b\}$, $B=\{1,2\}$ จงหาค่าของ $A \times B$ และ $B \times A$
- $A=\{1,2\}$, $B=\{3,4\}$, $C=\{5,6,7\}$ จงหาค่าของ $A \times B \times C$ และ $|A \times B \times C|$
- ถ้า $|A| = 5$, $|B| = 8$ และ $|A \cup B| = 11$ จงหา $|A \cap B| = ?$
- ถ้า $|A^c \cap B| = 10$, $|A \cap B^c| = 8$ และ $|A \cap B| = 5$ จงหาค่า $|A \cup B|$
- จงหา $|\{0, 1\}^n|$

$$\underline{2} \times \underline{2} \times \underline{3} = 12 \text{ ตัว}$$

↙
 2^n



Relation

การ เปรียบเทียบอันดับจากความสัมพันธ์ในเซตที่กำหนดไว้

Type of relations

Three main types of relations:

- [Reflexive] “x related to x”, that is, the relation R on the set S is reflexive is for all $x \in S$, $(x, x) \in R$.
- [Symmetric] “x related to y implies y related to x”, that is, the relation R on the set S is symmetric is for all $x, y \in S$, $(x, y) \in R$ implies $(y, x) \in R$.
- [Transitive] “x related to y and y related to z implies x is related to z”, that is, the relation R on the set S is symmetric is for all $x, y, z \in S$, $(x, y) \in R$ and $(y, z) \in R$ implies $(x, z) \in R$.

If a relation is reflexive, symmetric and transitive then it is called an **equivalence relation**. An equivalence relation is often denoted by \equiv

↪ តំរូវការសម្រាប់ករណី 3 ទាំងស្រុង

Activity :

reflexive $1 = 1$

symmetric $1^{\circ} = 1^{\Delta}$ แล้ว $1^{\Delta} = 1^{\circ}$

transitive $1^{\circ} = 1^{\Delta}, 1^{\Delta} = 1^{\square}$ แล้ว $1^{\circ} = 1^{\square}$

- จงพิสูจน์ว่า “=” เป็น equivalence relation.
- “ \leq ” มีคุณสมบัติใดบ้าง (reflexive, symmetric หรือ transitive)
- “ $>$ ” มีคุณสมบัติใดบ้าง (reflexive, symmetric หรือ transitive)

$2 \leq 3 \rightarrow 3 \leq 2$ ไม่สอดคล้องกันทั้ง $\leq, >$

Functions

ឆ្នាំទី១២០១២ x ១ ចំណុចទី១ y ឆ្នាំទី១២០១២ ១ ចំណុចទី១

ข้อใดไม่ใช่ฟังก์ชัน ?

- $\{(0,1), (1,2), (2,3), (3,4)\}$
- $\{(0,2), (1,3), (4,3), (1,2)\}$
- $\{(1,3), (4,2), (2,0), (3,4)\}$
- $\{(1,2), (2,2), (3,2), (4,2)\}$
- $\{(2, 3), (0.5, 0), (2, 7), (-4, 6)\}$
- $\{(x, |x|) \mid x \text{ is a real number}\}$

ตัวอย่างฟังก์ชัน

- $f : \{0; 1; 2; 3; 4; 5\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

- $f(0) = 0$

- $f(1) = 1$

- $f(2) = 4$

- $f(3) = 9$

- $f(4) = 16$

- $f(5) = 25$

$$f(x) = x^2 \text{ เมื่อ } 0 \leq x \leq 5, x \in \mathbb{I}$$

- How to represent the function f ?

Truth-table မှန်ကန်စွာ

Functions are represented using truth-table. Let $f : D \rightarrow R$.

- Order the elements in the domain in a mutually agreeable way.

$$\text{Say } D = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d\}$$

- For each elements in the particular order write down the function value of the element in the same order.

$$\{f(x_1), f(x_2), \dots, f(x_d)\}$$

Boolean Functions

msg

000
001
010
⋮

- $f : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$
- Sometimes $\{0, 1\}$ can be viewed as $\{\text{True}; \text{False}\}$

Activity :

- จงหาขนาดของ Truth-Table ของฟังก์ชันต่อไปนี้

$$f : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\} \quad 2^2 = 4$$

- จงหาจำนวนของฟังก์ชัน $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \rightarrow \{a, e, i, o, u\}$

$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

- จำนวนฟังก์ชันทั้งหมดของ $\{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$

$$2^n = 2^2 = 4$$