

Section 1.5. Set Operations

Note. In this section we define the familiar set operations of union, intersection, and complement.

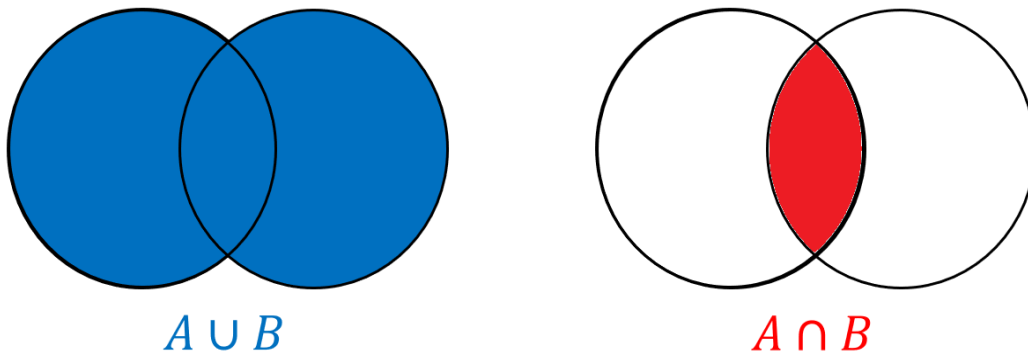
Definition 1.5.1. Let A and B be sets. The *union* of A and B , denoted $A \cup B$, is the set that contains all elements that are either in A or in B (or both).

Definition 1.5.2. Let A and B be sets. The *intersection* of A and B , denoted $A \cap B$, is the set of all elements that are in both A and B .

Note. Is set builder notation

$$A \cup B = \{x \mid x \in A \vee x \in B\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \in B\}.$$

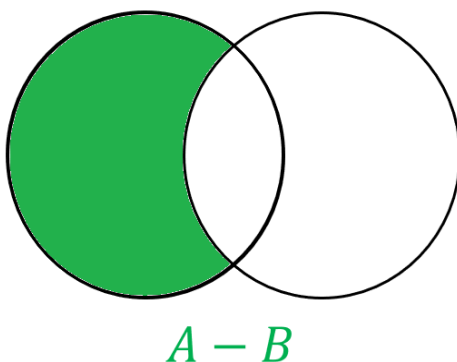


Definition 1.5.3. Two sets are *disjoint* if their intersection is empty.

Note. In general, for finite sets, $|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$. If A and B are disjoint, $|A \cup B| = |A| + |B|$.

Definition 1.5.4. Let A and B be sets. The *difference* of A and B , denoted $A - B$ (or often $A \setminus B$), is the set of all elements in A that are not in B . $A - B$ is also called the *complement of B with respect to A* .

Note. $A - B = \{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \notin B\}$. The Venn diagram for $A - B$ is:



Definition 1.5.5. Let U be the universal set. The *complement* of A , denoted \overline{A} , is $U - A$.

Note. $\overline{A} = \{x \mid x \in U \wedge x \notin A\}$.

Example. Page 49 Number 10. Show $\overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$. HINT: Show each is a subset of the other.

Note. On page 50, the text presents “membership tables” to prove set identities. This method is identical to the method of truth tables with propositions.

Definition 1.5.6. The *union* of a collection of sets is the set that contains those elements that are members of at least one set in the collection.

Definition 1.5.7. The *intersection* of a collection of sets is the set that contains the elements that are members of all the sets in the collection.

Examples. Page 55 Number 38, and Page 54 Numbers 12e, 36, and 34.

Revised: 4/1/2019