SCSI1013: Discrete Structures

CHAPTER 1

SET THEORY

[Part 2: Operation on Set]

Union

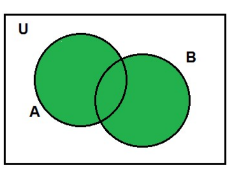
- The union of two sets A and B, denoted by $A \cup B$, is defined to be the set

$$A \cup B = \{ x \mid x \in A \text{ or } x \in B\}$$

- The union consists of all elements belonging to either A or B (or both)

Union

- Venn diagram of $A \cup B$



Example

A={1, 2, 3, 4, 5}, B={2, 4, 6} and C={8, 9}

$A \cup B$ = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
$A \cup C$ = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9}
$B \cup C$ = {2, 4, 6, 8, 9}
$A \cup B \cup C$ = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9}

Union

- If A and B are finite sets, the cardinality of $A \cup B$,

$$|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$$

Intersection

- The intersection of two sets A and B, denoted by $A \cap B$, is defined to be the set

$$A \cap B = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ and } x \in B\}$$

- The intersection consists of all elements belonging to both A and B.

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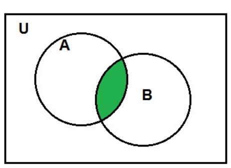
Intersection

- Venn diagram of $A \cap B$



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Example

A={1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}, B={2, 4, 6, 8, 10} and C={ 1, 2, 8, 10 }

$A \cap B = \{2, 4, 6\}$
$A \cap C = \{1, 2\}$
$C \cap B = \{2, 8, 10\}$
$A \cap B \cap C = \{2\}$

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Disjoint

- Two sets A and B are said to be disjoint if,

  $A \cap B = \varnothing$

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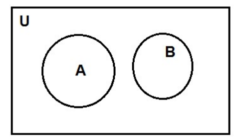
Disjoint

- Venn diagram, $A \cap B = \varnothing$



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Example

$A = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11\}$

$B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$

$A \cap B = \varnothing$

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Difference

- The set

  $A - B = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ and } x \notin B\}$

  is called the difference.

- The difference $A - B$ consists of all elements in A that are not in B.

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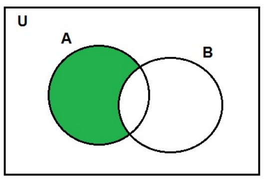
Difference

- Venn diagram of $A - B$



Example

$A = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 \}$

$B = \{ 2, 4, 6, 8 \}$

$A - B = \{ 1, 3, 5, 7 \}$

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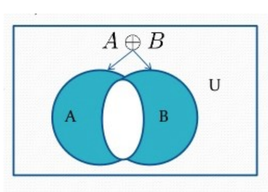
Symmetric Difference

The symmetric difference of set *A* and set *B*, denoted by $A \oplus B$ is the set **(*A* - *B*) U (*B* - *A*)**



Venn Diagram

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Example

$$U = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}; \; B = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$$

$$A \oplus B = (A - B) \cup (B - A) = \{1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8\}$$

B-A $= \{6, 7, 8\}$

$A - B = \{1, 2, 3\}$

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Complement

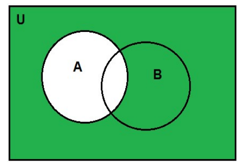
- The complement of a set A with respect to a universal set U, denoted by A' is defined to be

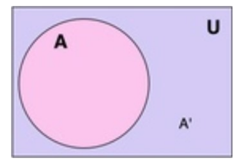
  $A' = \{x \in U \mid x \notin A\}$

  $A' = U - A$

Complement

Venn diagram of A'





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Example

Let U be a universal set,

$U = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 \}$

$A = \{ 2, 4, 6 \}$

$A' = U - A = \{ 1, 3, 5, 7 \}$

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Exercise

- Let,

  $U = \{ a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m \}$

  $A = \{ a, c, f, m \}$

  $B = \{ b, c, g, h, m \}$

- Find:

  $A \cup B$, $A \cap B$, $| A \cup B |$, $A - B$ dan A'.

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Exercise

Let the universe be the set U={1, 2, 3, 4,…..,10}.
Let A={1, 4, 7, 10}, B={1, 2, 3, 4, 5} and
C={2, 4, 6, 8}.
List the elements of each set:

a) U'

b) $B' \cap (C - A)$

c) $B - A$

d) $(A \cup B) \cap (C - B)$

Set Identities
(or Properties of Set)

- Commutative laws

$A \cap B = B \cap A$

$A \cup B = B \cup A$

Set Identities (cont'd)

- Associative laws

$A \cap (B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap C$

$A \cup (B \cup C) = (A \cup B) \cup C$

Set Identities (cont'd)

- Distributive laws

$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$

$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

Set Identities (cont'd)

- Absorption laws

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

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

Set Identities (cont'd)

- Idempotent laws

$A \cap A = A$

$A \cup A = A$

Set Identities (cont'd)

- Complement laws
  - $A \cap A' = \varnothing$
  - $A \cup A' = U$
- Double complement laws: $(A')' = A$
- Complement of U and $\varnothing$:
  - $\varnothing' = U$
  - $U' = \varnothing$

Set Identities (cont'd)

- De Morgan's laws

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

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

Set Identities (cont'd)

- Properties of universal set

  $A \cup U = U$

  $A \cap U = A$
- Set difference laws:

  $A - B = A \cap B'$

Set Identities (cont'd)

- Identity laws:

  $A \cup \varnothing = A$

  $A \cap U = A$

- Properties of empty set:

  $A \cup \varnothing = A$

  $A \cap \varnothing = \varnothing$

Example

- Let *A, B* and *C* denote the subsets of a set *S* and let *C'* denote a complement of *C* in *S*.

- If $A \cap C = B \cap C$ and $A \cap C' = B \cap C'$, then prove that $A=B$

Example

$$
\begin{aligned}
A &= A \cap S \\
&= A \cap (C \cup C') \\
&= (A \cap C) \cup (A \cap C') && \text{by distributivity} \\
&= (B \cap C) \cup (B \cap C') && \text{by the given conditions} \\
&= B \cap (C \cup C') && \text{by distributivity} \\
&= B \cap S \\
&= B
\end{aligned}
$$

Example

By referring to the properties of set operations (Set Identities), show that:

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

Solution

From set identities: $A - B = A \cap B'$

		Property (law) applied
$A - (A \cap B)$	$= A \cap (A \cap B)'$	[set difference laws]
	$= A \cap (A' \cup B')$	[De Morgan's laws]
	$= (A \cap A') \cup (A \cap B')$	[distributive laws]
	$= \varnothing \cup (A \cap B')$	[complement laws]
	$= (A \cap B') \cup \varnothing$	[commutative]
	$= A \cap B'$	[Identity laws]
	$= A - B$	

Exercise

- Let *A, B* and *C* be sets.
- Show that

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

Exercise

- Let *A, B* and *C* be sets such that $A \cap B = A \cap C$ and $A \cup B = A \cup C$
- Prove that $B = C$

Generalized Unions and Intersections

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.

Notation:

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \cdots \cup A_n = \{x \in U \mid x \in A_i \text{ for at least one } i = 0,1,2,\ldots\ldots,n\}$$

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \cdots \cup A_n = \{x \in U \mid x \in A_i \text{ for at least one nonnegative integer } i\}$$

Generalized Unions and Intersections (cont'd)

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

Notation:

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} A_i = A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \cdots \cap A_n = \{x \in U \mid x \in A_i \text{ for all } i = 0,1,2,\ldots.n\}$$

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i = A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \cdots \cap A_n = \{x \in U \mid x \in A_i \text{ for all nonnegative integer } i\}$$

Example

For i = 1, 2, ……, let $A_i = \{i, i+1, i+2, \ldots.)$. Then,

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} \{i, i+1, i+2, \ldots..\} = \{1,2,3,\ldots.\},$$

and

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} A_i = \bigcap_{i=1}^{n} \{i, i+1, i+2, \ldots..\} = \{n, n+1, n+2, \ldots.\} = A_n$$

Cartesian Product

- Let A and B be sets.
- An ordered pair of elements $a \in A$ dan $b \in B$ written (a, b) is a listing of the elements a and b in a specific order.
- The ordered pair (a, b) specifies that a is the first element and b is the second element.

Cartesian Product

- An ordered pair (a, b) is considered distinct from ordered pair (b, a), unless $a=b$.
- Example $(1, 2) \neq (2, 1)$

Cartesian Product

- The Cartesian product of two sets A and B, written $A \times B$ is the set,

$$A \times B = \{(a,b) \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$$

- For any set A,

$$A \times \varnothing = \varnothing \times A = \varnothing$$

Example

$A = \{a, b\}$, $B = \{1, 2\}$.

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

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

Cartesian Product

- if $A \neq B$, then $A \times B \neq B \times A$.
- if $|A| = m$ and $|B| = n$, then $|A \times B| = mn$.

Example

- $A = \{1, 3\}$, $B = \{2, 4, 6\}$.

  $A \times B = \{(1, 2), (1, 4), (1, 6), (3, 2), (3, 4), (3, 6)\}$
  $B \times A = \{(2, 1), (2, 3), (4, 1), (4, 3), (6, 1), (6, 3)\}$

  $A \neq B$, $A \times B \neq B \times A$
  $|A| = 2$, $|B| = 3$, $|A \times B| = 2.3 = 6$.

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Cartesian Product

- The Cartesian product of sets $A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n$ is defined to be the set of all n-tuples $(a_1, a_2, \ldots a_n)$ where $a_i \in A_i$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$;
- It is denoted $A_1 \times A_2 \times \ldots \times A_n$
  $|A_1 \times A_2 \times \ldots \times A_n| = |A_1| . |A_2| \ldots |A_n|$

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Example

- $A = \{a, b\}$, $B = \{1, 2\}$, $C = \{x, y\}$

  $A \times B \times C = \{(a,1,x), (a,1,y), (a,2,x), (a,2,y), (b,1,x), (b,1,y), (b,2,x), (b,2,y)\}$

- $|A \times B \times C| = 2. 2. 2 = 8$

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Exercise

- Let $A = \{w, x\}$, B={1, 2} and C={KB, SD, PS}.
- Find $|A \times B|$, $|B \times C|$, $|A \times C|$, $|A \times B \times C|$, $|B \times C \times A|$, $|A \times B \times A \times C|$
- Determine the following set,
  a) $A \times B$, $B \times C$, $A \times C$
  b) $A \times B \times C$
  c) $B \times C \times A$
  d) $A \times B \times A \times C$

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Exercise

- Let $X= \{1,2\}$, $Y=\{a\}$ and $Z=\{b,d\}$.
- List the elements of each set.

  a) $X\times Y$

  b) $Y\times X$

  c) $X\times Y\times Z$

  d) $X\times Y\times Y$

  e) $X\times X\times X$

  f) $Y\times X\times Y\times Z$