

Math 140: Tuesday, Nov 5th, Day 18 Notes

Agenda for Tuesday, Nov 5th, 2024

Start new unit: Sets and Logic !!!

1

Coming up

! Online HW 11 due today

• Priority registration for Spring 2025 is open!

• Written HWS due Thursday

Sets use capital letters A, B, C, N, Z

What is a set? A set is a collection of distinct objects called elements of the set. (or members)

ex $H = \{ \text{George, Kris, Jordan} \}$

Example 1. Let $A =$ The set of all whole numbers between 1 and 6.

• Word description: The set of all whole numbers between 1 and 6.

• Listing method: $A = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \}$

• Set-builder notation: $A = \{ x \mid \text{condition to be an element of } A \}$

A is the first 100 natural numbers

$A = \{ x \mid 1 \leq x \leq 100, \text{ where } x \text{ is a natural number} \}$

The set with no elements is called the empty set and it is denoted

$B =$ set of students here above 8 ft

$\emptyset$ empty set or $\{ \}$

To specify that an element belongs to a set we write

$1 \in A$ is an element of A

Juliana $\notin B$?

not an element of B

$\{ \emptyset \}$ not the empty set

Solutions to $x^2 = -1$ is $\emptyset$.

Cardinality: The number of elements in a set is called the cardinal number, or cardinality, of the set.

Symbol: $|A|$

$$|A| = 6$$

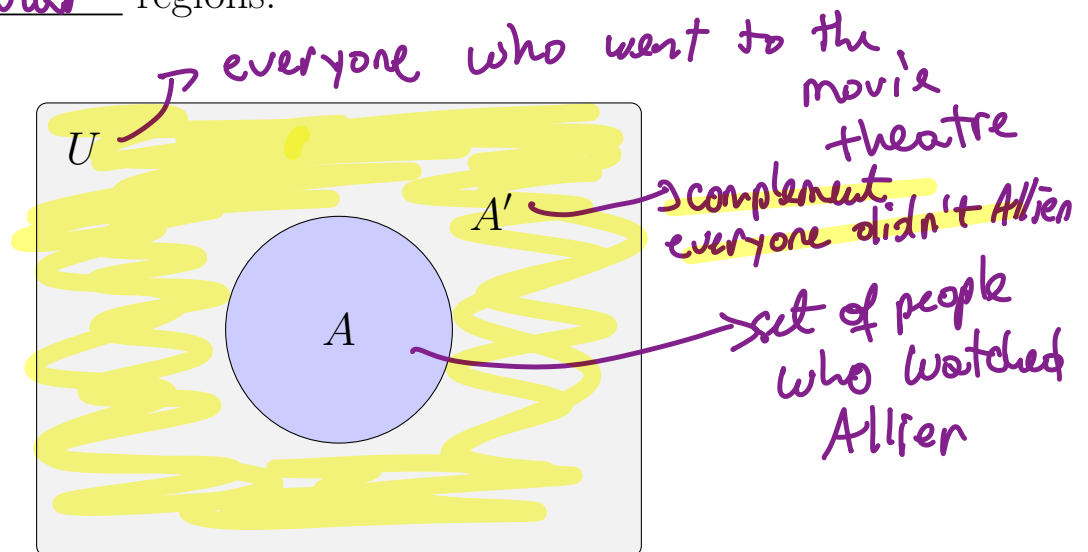
$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$|B| = 3$$

$$B = \{G, O, K\}$$

Universal set: In set theory, the universe of discourse is called the Universal Set, typically designated with the letter U .

Venn Diagrams: Venn diagrams were developed by the logician John Venn (1834 – 1923). In these diagrams, the universal set is represented by a rectangle and other sets of interest within the universal set are depicted as circular regions.



Complement of a set: The complement of a set A contains everything that is NOT in the set A . The complement is notated A' or A^c .

$$B^c = \{C, M, S, \dots\}$$

$$B = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$$

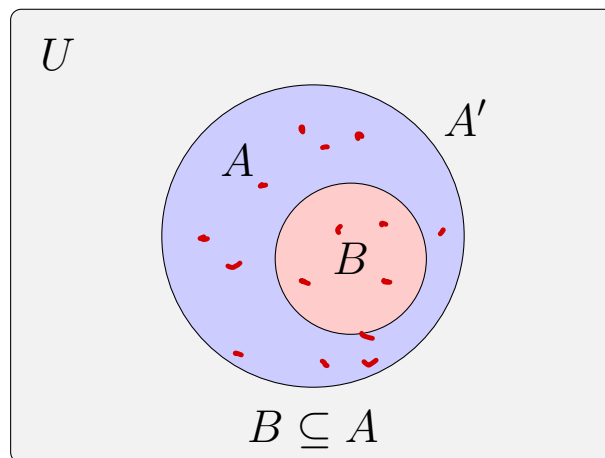
Example 2. Example: Let $A = \{2, 4, 6\}$ and $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$
Find A' .

$$A' = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

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

Subset: Set B is a subset of set A if every element of B is also an element of A . In symbols this is written as $B \subseteq A$.

$$\begin{array}{l} \cancel{2 \subseteq 3} \\ \cancel{3 \neq 2} \end{array}$$

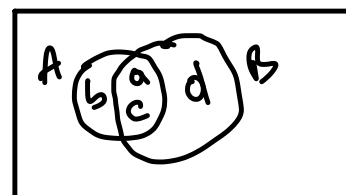


$$\begin{array}{l} A \subseteq B ? \\ \underline{\underline{\text{NO}}} \end{array}$$

Example 3. Fill in the blank with $\subseteq$ to make a true statement.

1. $\{a, b, c\} \not\subseteq \{a, c, d\}$ bc. b is in the first set but not second

2. $\{1, 2, 3, 4\} \subseteq \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$
yes



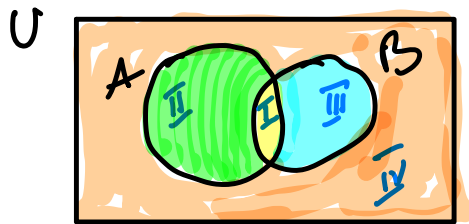
Difference of Sets: The difference of sets A and B , written $A - B$ is the set of elements belonging to set A and not to set B .

Example 4. Find $A - B$ if $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $B = \{2, 3, 4\}$

$$A - B = \{1\} \qquad B - A = \{4\}$$

Intersection: The intersection of sets A and B , written $A \cap B$ is the set of elements common to both A and B .

ex4: $A \cap B = \{2, 3\}$



4 Regions

<u>I</u>	$A \cap B$
<u>II</u>	$A - B$
<u>III</u>	$B - A$
<u>IV</u>	$(A \cup B)^c$

Union: The union of sets A and B , written $A \cup B$ is the set of elements belonging to either of the sets.

This is the “inclusive or”. It means one or the other or both.

$A \cup B$ $\rightarrow$ I $\cup$ II $\cup$ III

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

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

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

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

Find the following:

a) $A \cap C$

b) $A - C$

c) $A \cup B$

d) $B \cap B' = \emptyset$

e) $C \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$

f) $C \cup \emptyset = C$

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

h) $(B \cup A)'$

$$B' = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$\{1, 2, 3\} \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$$

$$\{1, 2, 3\} \cup \emptyset = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

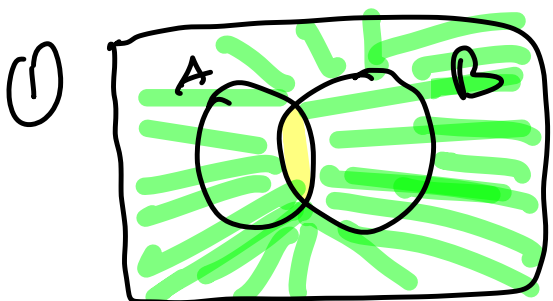
$$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9\} \cap \{1, 2, 3\} = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

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

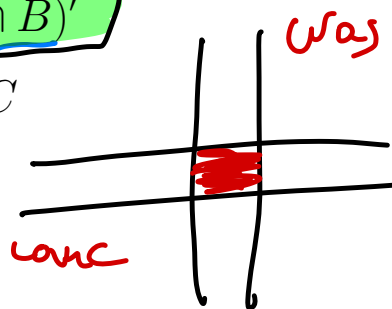
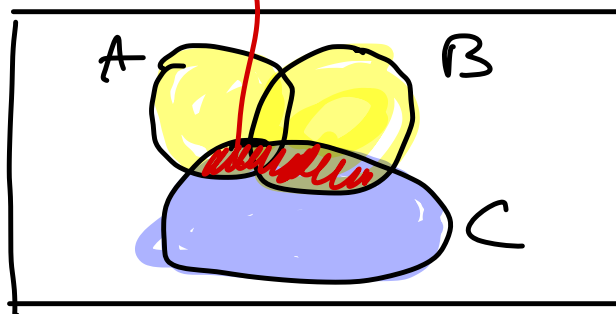
Examples with Venn Diagram

1. Draw a Venn Diagram to represent the set $(A \cap B)'$

2. Draw a Venn Diagram to represent $(A \cup B) \cap C$



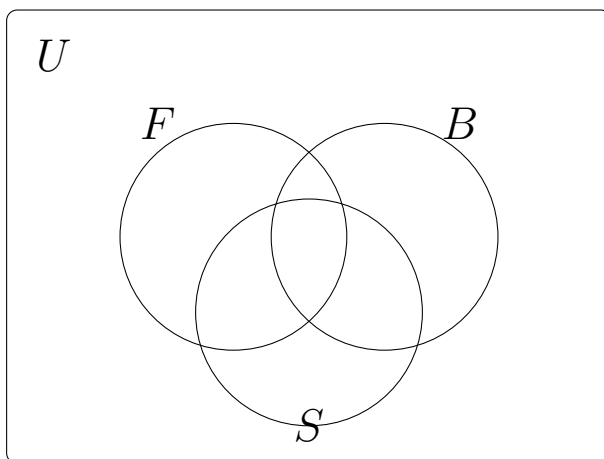
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Example with 3 Venn Diagrams

Example 6. Suppose that a group of 140 people were questioned about particular sports that they watch regularly and the following information was produced.

- 93 like watching football
- 70 like watching baseball
- 40 like watching soccer
- 40 like watching football and baseball
- 25 like watching baseball and soccer
- 28 like watching football and soccer
- 20 like watching all three



Questions:

- a. How many people like watching only football?
- b. How many people don't like watching any of these sports?