

Set Operations and Venn Diagrams:

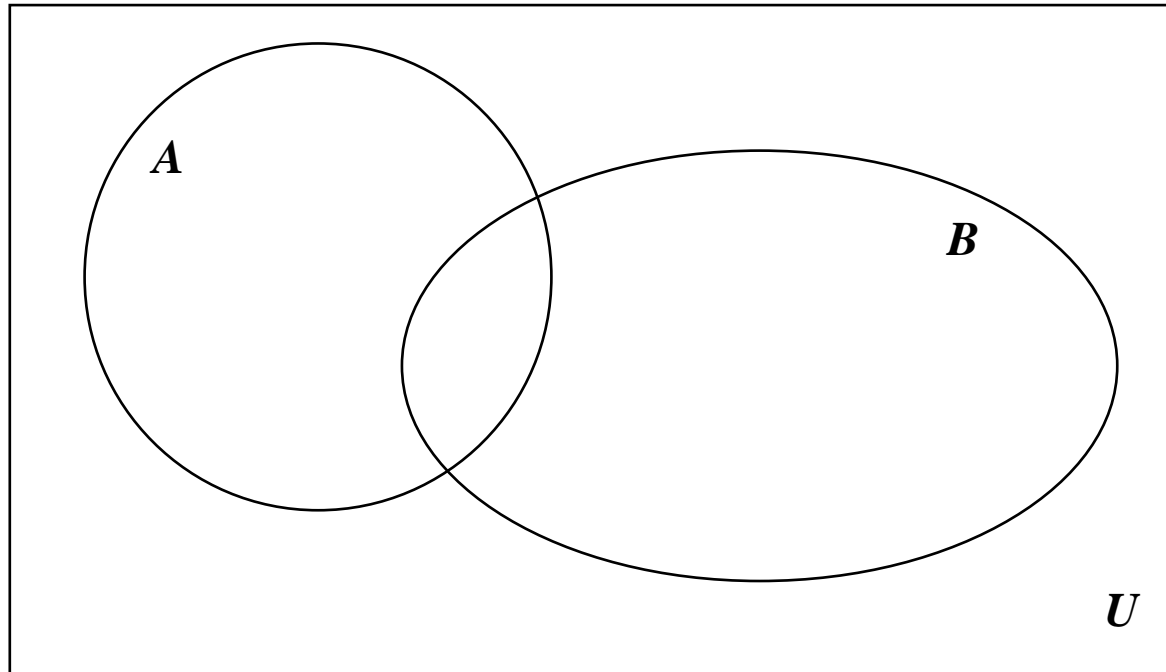
In a particular problem or situation, the set of all objects under consideration is called a universal set. It is abbreviated with the letter U , and represented in a Venn diagram as a large square or rectangle.



All the objects under consideration

U

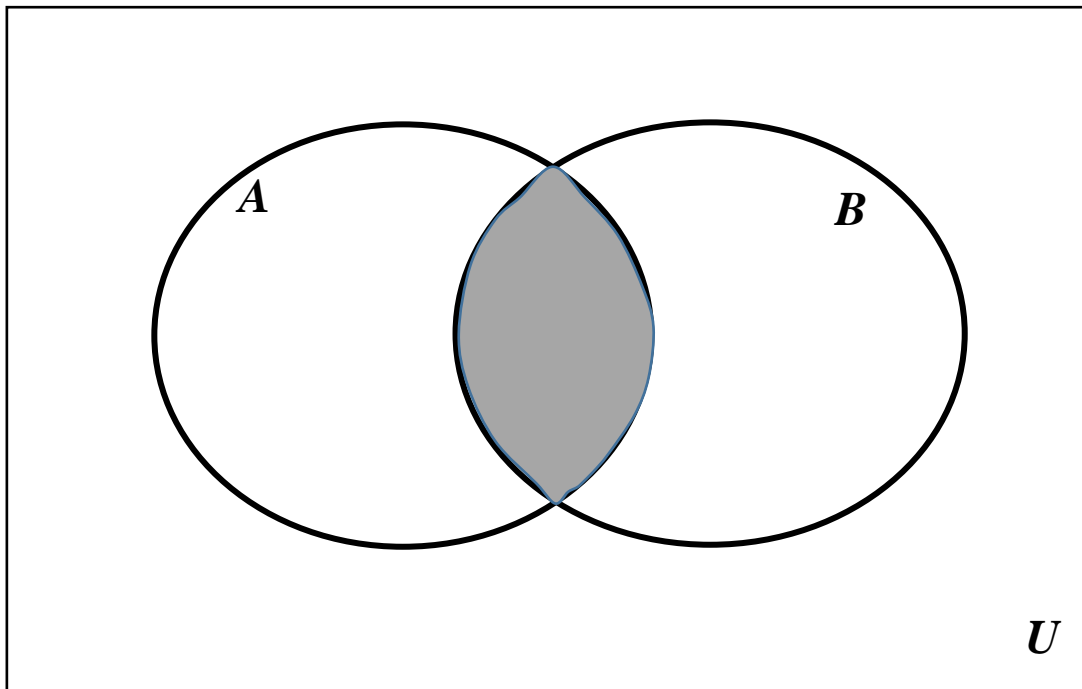
Sets of objects in a universal set are represented by circles or ovals.



Set Intersection:

The intersection of sets A and B , written as $A \cap B$, is the set of elements common to both set A and set B . In other words, it's the objects shared by the two sets.

$A \cap B$ is represented in a Venn diagram as the shaded region, the region of overlap of the two ovals.



Examples: $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ $B = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 7\}$ $C = \{5, 8\}$ $D = \{1, 2, 3\}$

List the elements in the following sets:

$$A \cap B$$

$$B \cap C$$

$$A \cap C$$

$$C \cap D$$

$$A \cap \emptyset$$

$$A \cap B \cap C$$

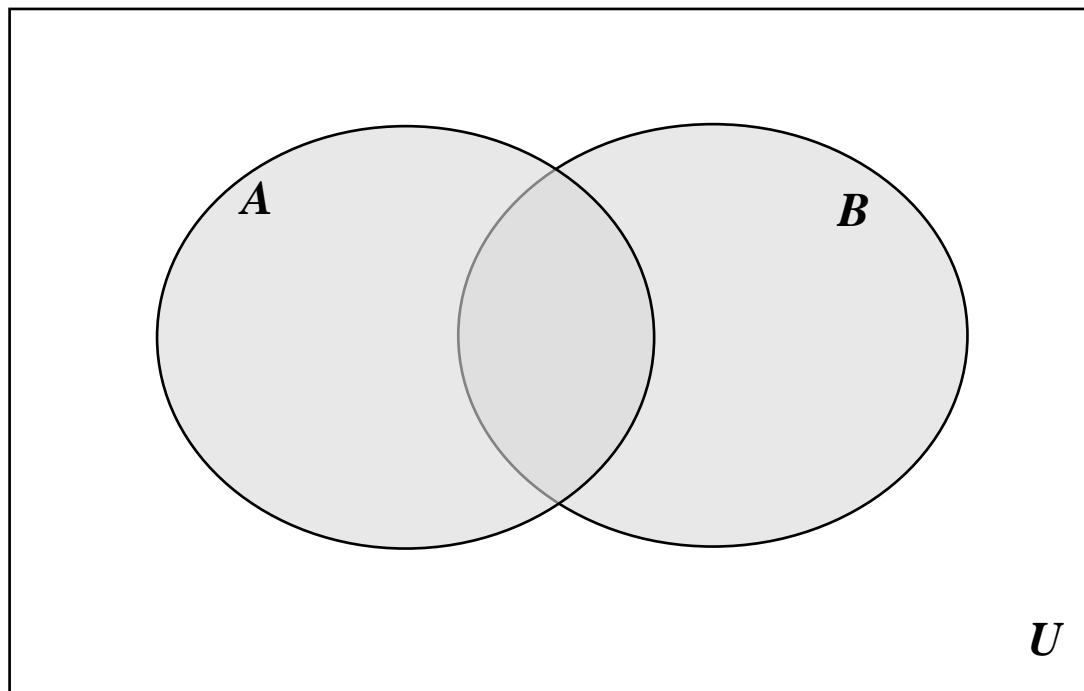
$$C \cap C$$



Set Union:

The union of sets A and B , written as $A \cup B$, is the set of elements that are in set A or in set B , or in both. In other words, it's the elements of both sets combined into one.

$A \cup B$ is represented in a Venn diagram as the shaded region below. It's formed by joining the regions inside the ovals.



Union
Vs
Intersection



Examples: $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ $B = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 7\}$ $C = \{5, 8\}$ $D = \{1, 2, 3\}$

List the elements in the following sets:

$$A \cup B$$

$$C \cup D$$

$$\phi \cup D$$

$$A \cap (C \cup D)$$

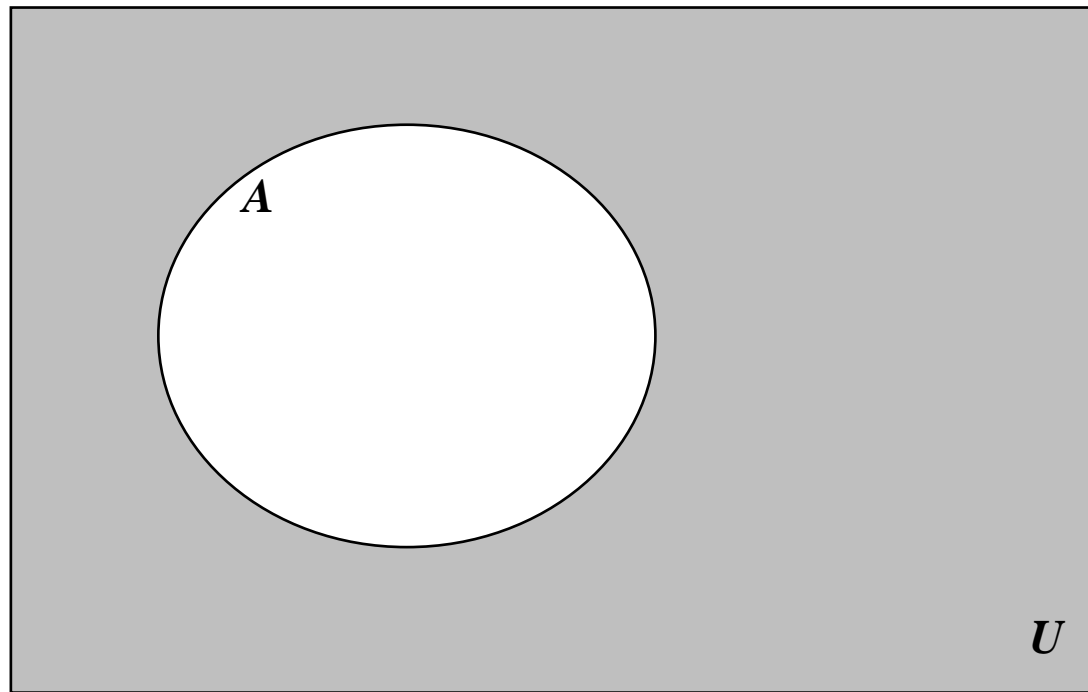
$$A \cup B \cup C$$

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

Set Complement:

The complement of the set A , written A' , is the set of all objects in the universe that are not in the set A . In other words it's the opposite of A .

A' is represented in a Venn diagram as the shaded region below. It's the region outside of the oval.



"Well, let's continue with set theory, today we will see the concept of disjoint sets."

Examples: $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ $B = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 7\}$ $C = \{5, 8\}$ $D = \{1, 2, 3\}$

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

List the elements in the following sets:

$$A'$$

$$B'$$

$$(A \cap B)'$$

$$(A \cup B)'$$

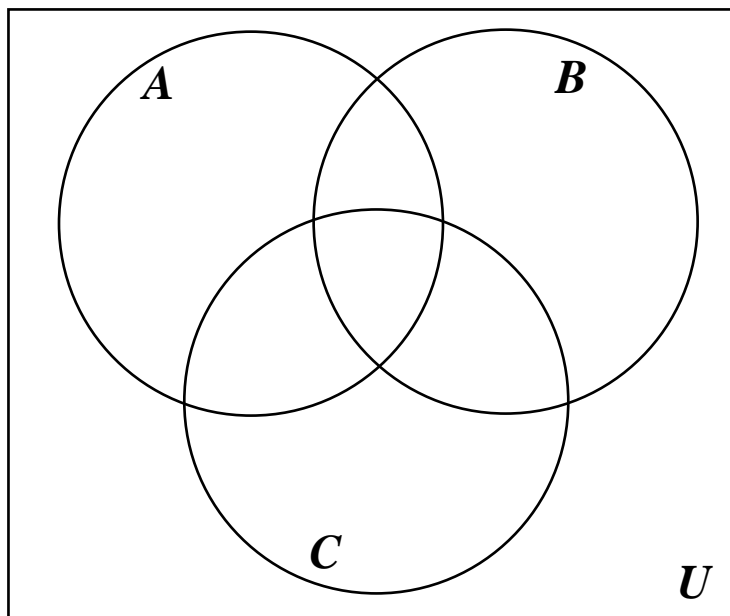
$$B' \cap C$$

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

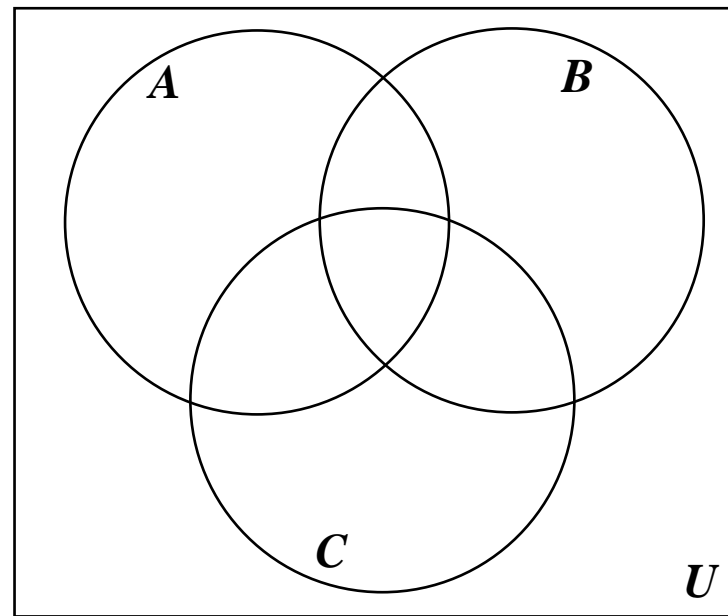
$$A' \cap B'$$

$$A' \cup B'$$

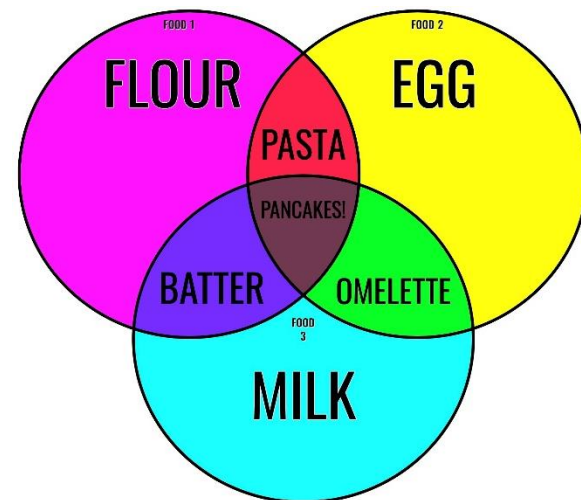
Shade the region(s) that is represented by the following set operations.

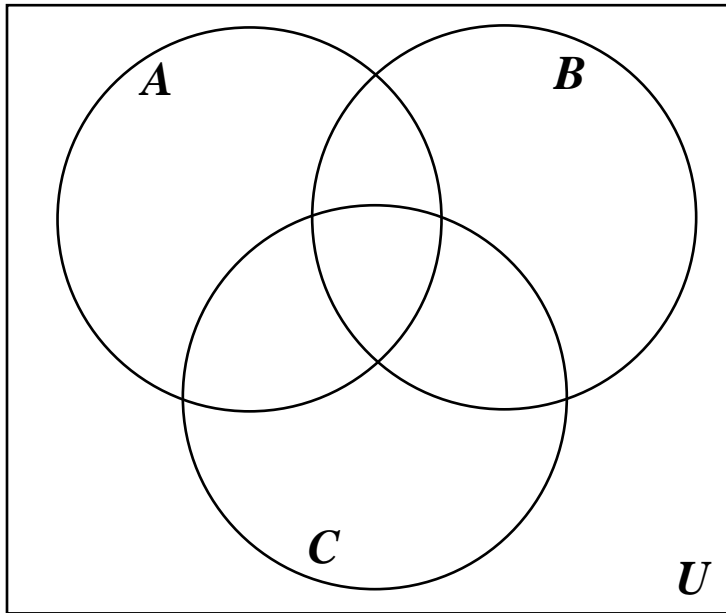


$$A \cap B \cap C$$

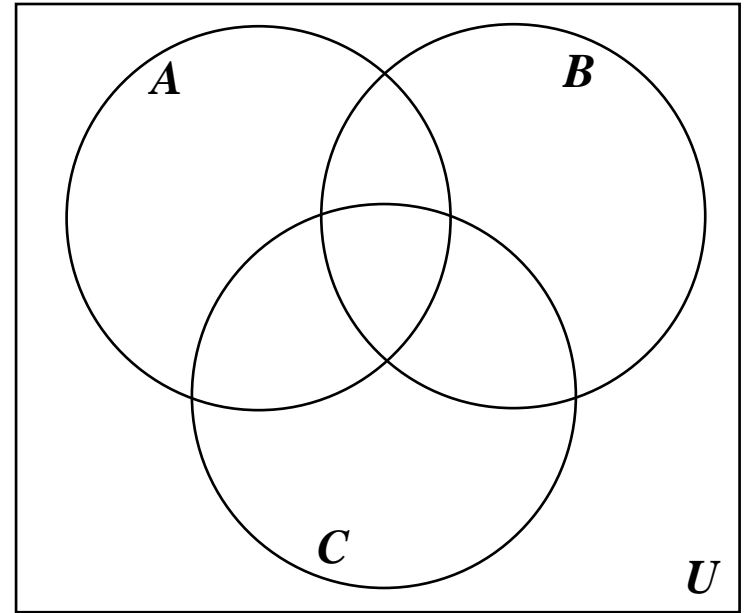


$$A \cup B$$

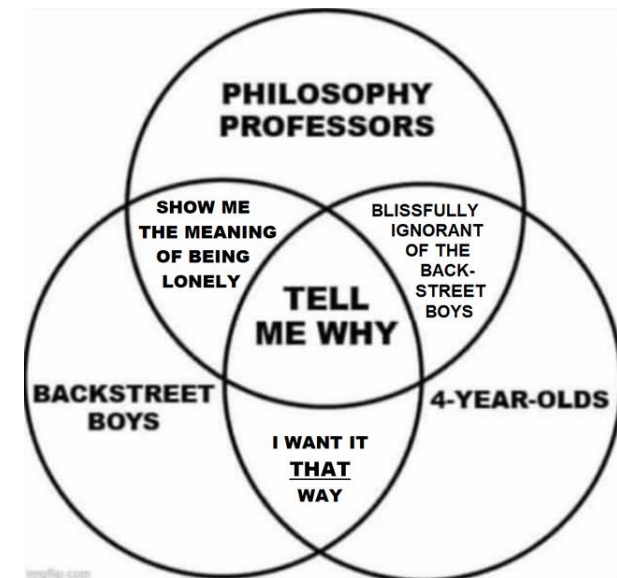


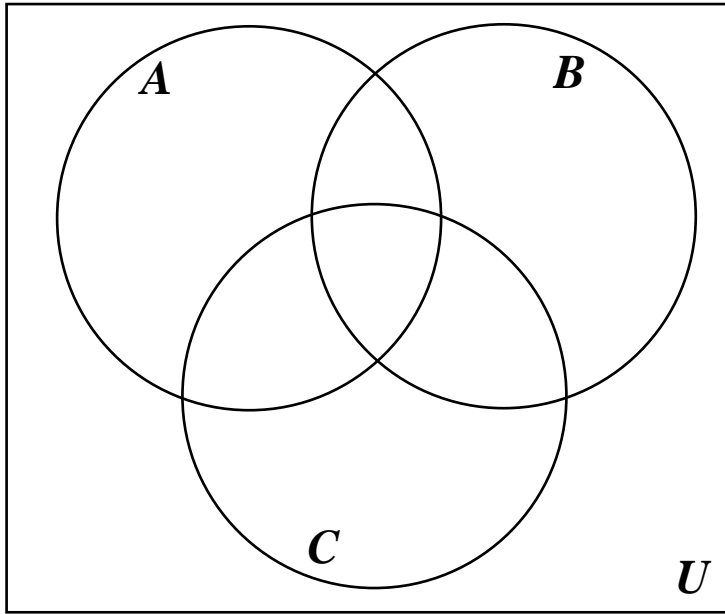


$A \cap B'$

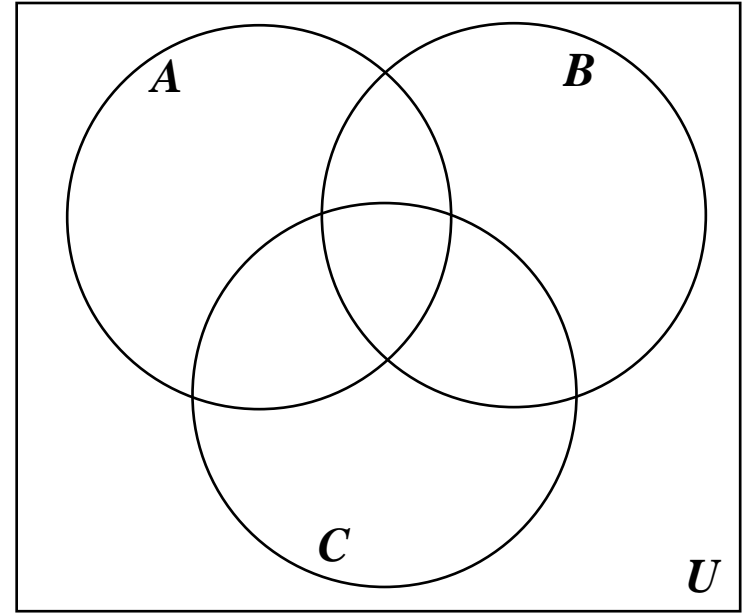


$C \cap B$

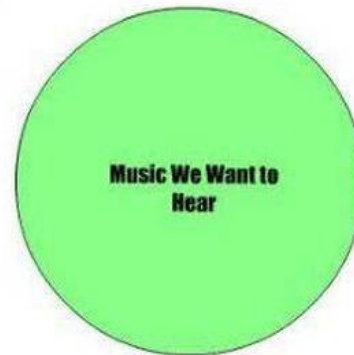
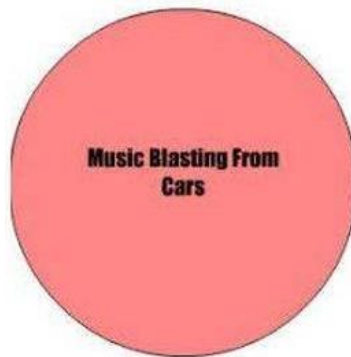




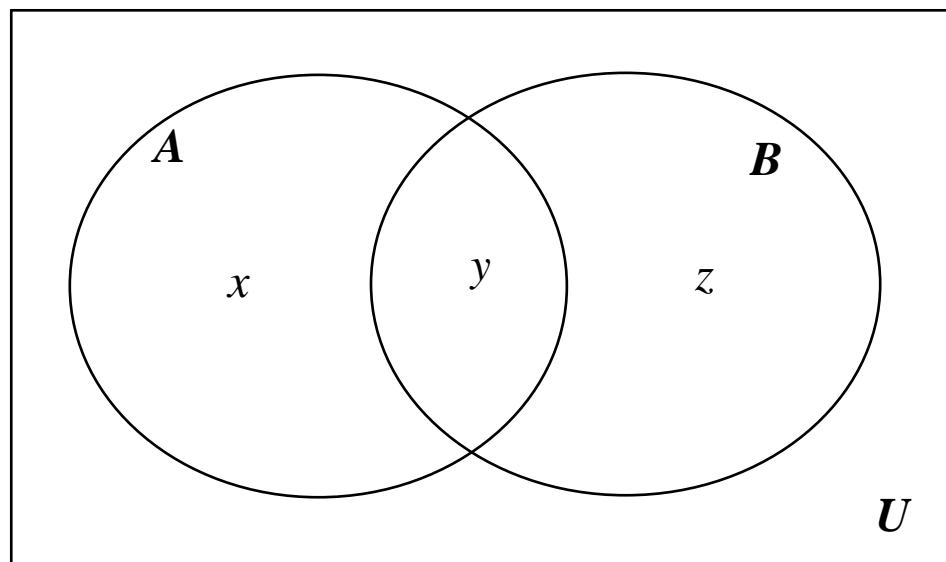
$$(A \cup B) \cap C'$$



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



Counting Formula for the Union of Two Sets:



$$\begin{aligned}n(A \cup B) &= x + y + z \\&= (x + y) + (y + z) - y \\&= n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)\end{aligned}$$

So $n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B).$

Examples:

If $n(A) = 10$, $n(B) = 19$, and $n(A \cap B) = 5$, then what's $n(A \cup B)$?

If $n(A \cup B) = 27$, $n(A) = 12$, and $n(B) = 23$, then what's $n(A \cap B)$?