

# 250H Discussion: Set Operations

2/9/26





# Set Operations

- Like basic arithmetic operations
- Somewhat analogous to addition and multiplication



# Set Union

- For sets  $A$  and  $B$ , we define  $A \cup B$  as:

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



# Set Union

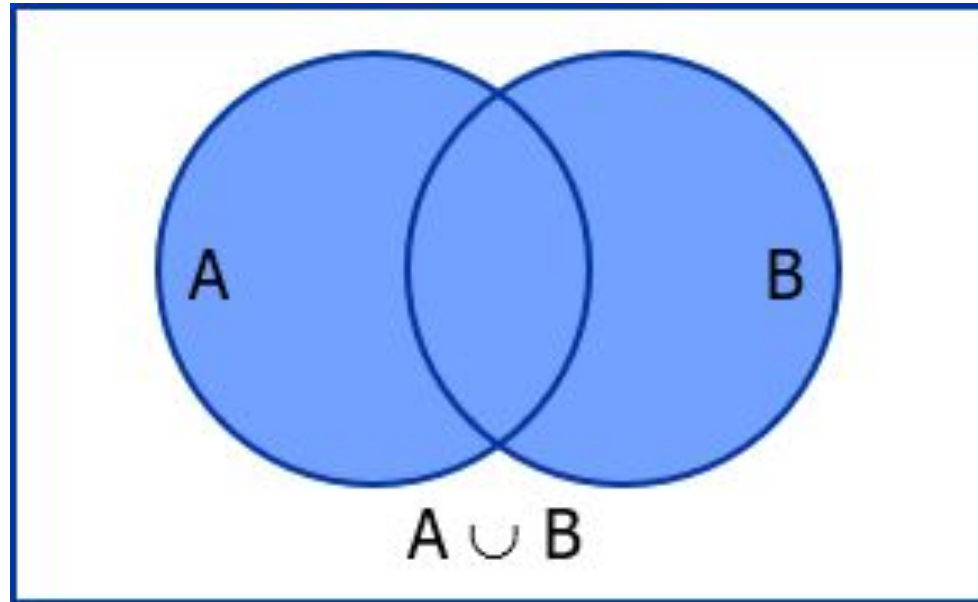
- For sets  $A$  and  $B$ , we define  $A \cup B$  as:

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

- Elements are not repeated



## Set Union





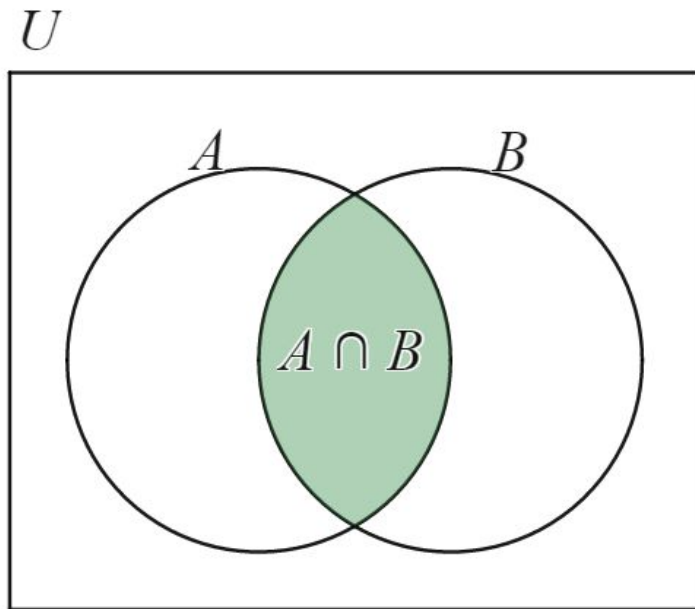
# Set Intersection

- Definition:

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



# Set Intersection





# Set Subtraction

- Definition:

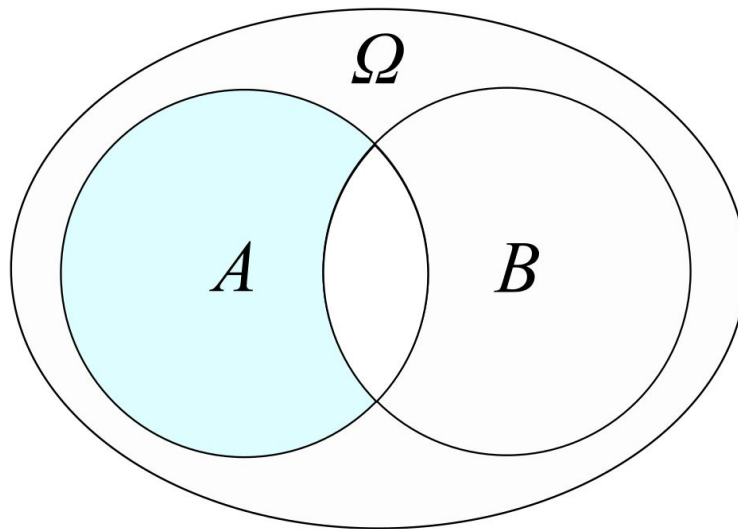
$$A \setminus B = \{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \notin B\}$$

- Can also use  $A - B$





# Set Minus



$A \setminus B$  ☒ Sann ☐ Falsk



# De Morgan's Laws for Sets

- We can also simplify set operations by establishing equivalence
- Negation for sets is known as the complement (not compliment)
- We can do these as proofs, formally
- Venn diagrams also work intuitively

$$A^C \text{ or } A'$$



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

- We want everything that is not in the union of A and B
- What is an equivalent way of writing this?



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

- We want everything that is not in the union of A and B
- What is an equivalent way of writing this?
  - Take everything not in A
  - Take everything not in B



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

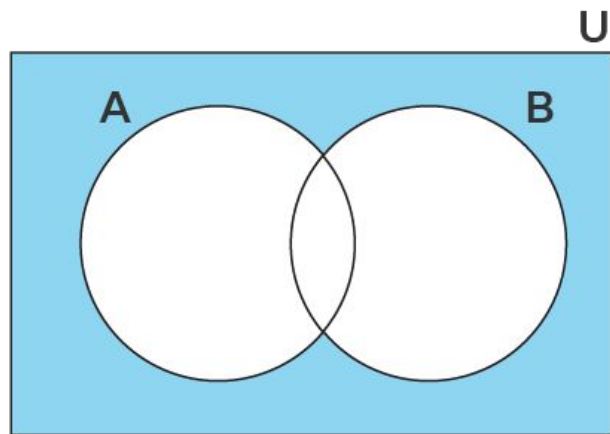
- We want everything that is not in the union of A and B
- What is an equivalent way of writing this?
  - Take everything not in A
  - Take everything not in B
  - Take the intersection of this

$$(A \cup B)^C \equiv A^C \cap B^C$$



$$(A \cup B)^c$$

A union B Complement



$$(A \cup B)^c$$



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

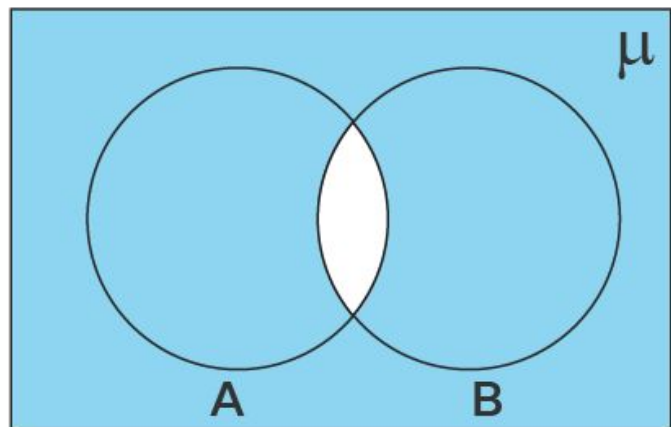
- We want everything not in both A and B
- What is an equivalent way of writing this?
  - Take everything not in both A and B

$$(A \cap B)^C \equiv A^C \cup B^C$$



$$(A \cap B)^c$$

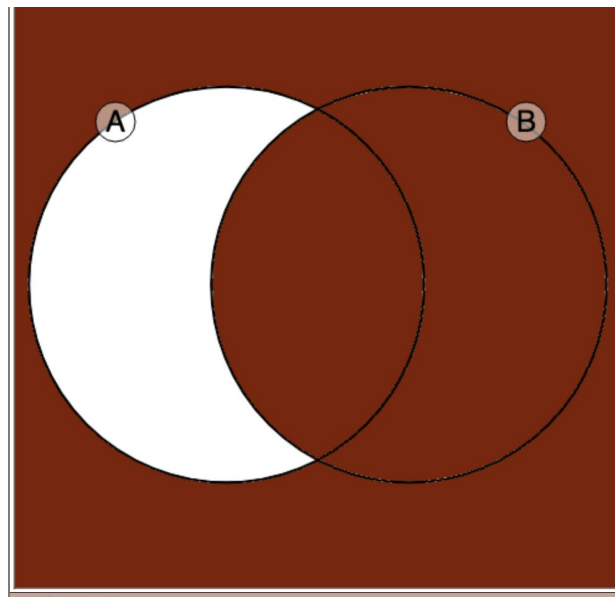
A Complement Union B Complement



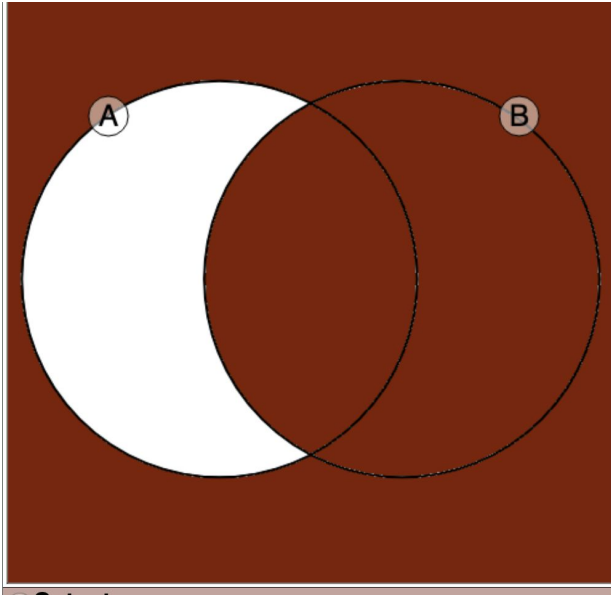




$$(A \setminus B)^C$$




$$(A \setminus B)^C$$



$$(A \setminus B)^C \equiv A^C \cup B \equiv A^C \cup (A \cap B)$$