

Math 6a/b: Homework 16
Homework #16 is due February 10.

Sets

By the word *set*, we mean any collection of objects: numbers, letters, etc. Most of the sets which we consider will consist either of numbers or points in the plane. Objects of the set are usually referred to as *elements* of this set.

Sets are usually described in one of two ways:

- By explicitly listing all elements of the set. In this case, curly brackets are used, e.g. $\{1, 2, 3\}$
- By giving some conditions, e.g. “set of all numbers satisfying equation $x^2 > 2$ ”. In this case, the following notation is used: $\{x | \dots\}$, where dots stand for some condition (equation, inequality, etc.) involving x and where all x satisfy this condition. For example, $\{x | x^2 > 2\}$ means “set of all x such that $x^2 > 2$ ”.

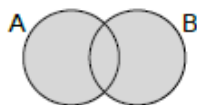
Other notations:

$x \in A$ means “ x is in A ”, or “ x is an element of A ”

$x \notin A$ means “ x is not in A ”

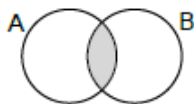
$A \cup B$: union of A and B . It consists of all elements which are in either A or B (or both):

$$A \cup B = \{x | x \in A \text{ OR } x \in B\}$$



$A \cap B$: intersection of A and B . It consists of all elements which are in both A and B :

$$A \cap B = \{x | x \in A \text{ AND } x \in B\}$$



\bar{A} : complement of A , i.e. the set of all elements which are not in A , $\bar{A} = \{x | x \notin A\}$

$A \subset S$, A is a subset of S , all elements of A are elements of S .

$A = \emptyset$, an empty set. A has no elements.

DeMorgan's laws: $\overline{A \cup B} = \bar{A} \cap \bar{B}$, $\overline{A \cap B} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$

Homework

1. If Al comes to a party, Betsy will not come. Al never comes to a party where Charley comes. And either Betsy or Charley (or both) will certainly come to the party. Based on all of this, can you explain why it is impossible that Al comes to the party?

2. Let

A = set of all people who know French

B = set of all people who know German

C = set of all people who know Russian

Describe in words the following sets:

- (a) $A \cap B$ (b) $A \cup (B \cap C)$ (c) $(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$ (d) $C \cap \bar{A}$.

3. Let us take the usual deck of cards. As you know, there are 4 suits: hearts, diamonds, spades and clubs, 13 cards in each suit.

Denote:

H = set of all hearts cards

Q = set of all queens

R = set of all red cards

Describe by formulas (such as $H \cap Q$) the following sets:

all red queens

all black cards

all cards that are either hearts or a queen

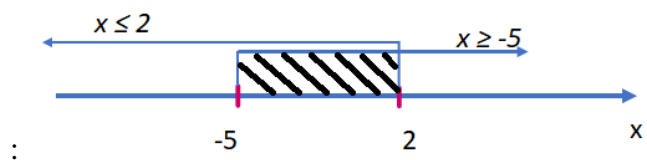
all cards other than red queens

How many cards are there in each set?

4. In a class of 25 students, 10 students know French, 5 students know Russian, and 12 know neither. How many students know both Russian and French? Hint: draw a Venn diagram

5. Draw a number line. Shade the following sets on the number line:

- (a) **Example and solution:** Set of all numbers x satisfying $x \leq 2$ and $x \geq -5$;



- (b) Set of all numbers x satisfying $x \leq 2$ or $x \geq -5$;

- (c) Set of all numbers x satisfying $x \leq -5$ or $x \geq 2$.

6. Use Venn diagrams to prove that the left and the right side of the second DeMorgan's law are equivalent: $\overline{A \cap B} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$