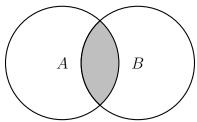
## Properties of sets

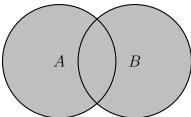
This is a version of Section 3.2.

## **Key definitions**

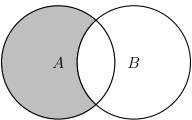
The following three operations defined on sets are called *Boolean operations*, named after George Boole (1815–1864). Let A and B be sets. Define a set, called the *intersection* of A and B, denoted by  $A \cap B$ , whose elements consist of all those elements that belong to A and B.



Define a set, called the *union* of A and B, denoted by  $A \cup B$ , whose elements consist of all those elements that belong to A or B. The word or in mathematics does not mean quite the same as it does in everyday life. Thus X or Y means X or Y or both. It is therefore inclusive or.



Define a set, called the difference or relative complement of A and B, denoted by  $A \setminus B$  or A - B, whose elements consist of all those elements that belong to A and not to B.



The diagrams used to illustrate the above definitions are called *Venn diagrams* where a set is represented by a region in the plane.

## Properties of Boolean operations

Let A, B and C be any sets.

- (1)  $A \cap (B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap C$ . Intersection is associative.
- (2)  $A \cap B = B \cap A$ . Intersection is commutative.
- (3)  $A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset = \emptyset \cap A$ . The empty set is the zero for intersection.
- (4)  $A \cup (B \cup C) = (A \cup B) \cup C$ . Union is associative.
- (5)  $A \cup B = B \cup A$ . Union is commutative.
- (6)  $A \cup \emptyset = A = \emptyset \cup A$ . The empty set is the identity for union.
- (7)  $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$ . Intersection distributes over union.
- (8)  $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$ . Union distributes over intersection.
- (9)  $A \setminus (B \cup C) = (A \setminus B) \cap (A \setminus C)$ . De Morgan's law part one.
- (10)  $A \setminus (B \cap C) = (A \setminus B) \cup (A \setminus C)$ . De Morgan's law part two.
- (11)  $A \cap A = A$ . Intersection is idempotent.
- (12)  $A \cup A = A$ . Union is idempotent.

To *illustrate* these properties, we can use Venn diagrams.