0-1 Guided NotesSets

Objectives:

1. Use set notation to denote elements, subsets, and complements.
2. Find intersections and unions of sets

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SET NOTATION

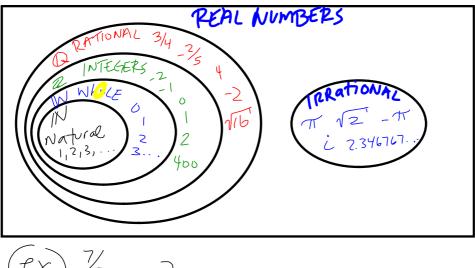
A $\overline{\text{SET}}$ is a collection of objects.

Each object in a set is called an **ELEMENT**.

A set is named using a capital letter and is written with its elements listed within braces $\{\,\}.$

Examples of Sets:

THE REAL NUMBER SYSTEM





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USING SET NOTATION

Example 1: Use set notation to write the elements of each set. Then determine whether the statement about the set is *true* or *false*.

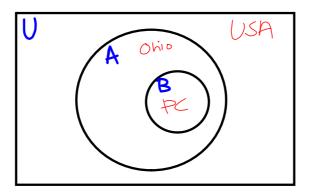
a.) N is the set of whole numbers greater than 10 and less than 16. 12 € N?

b.) V is the set of vowels. t ∈ V?

c.) M is the set of months that begin with the letter J. April $\in M$?

d.) X is the set of numbers on a die. 12 \in X?

If every element of set B is also contained in set A, then B is called a ________ of A, and is written as B __ A. The _______ SET__ U is the set of all possible elements for a situation. All other sets in this situation are subsets of the universal set.



X

COMPLEMENT

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EXAMPLE

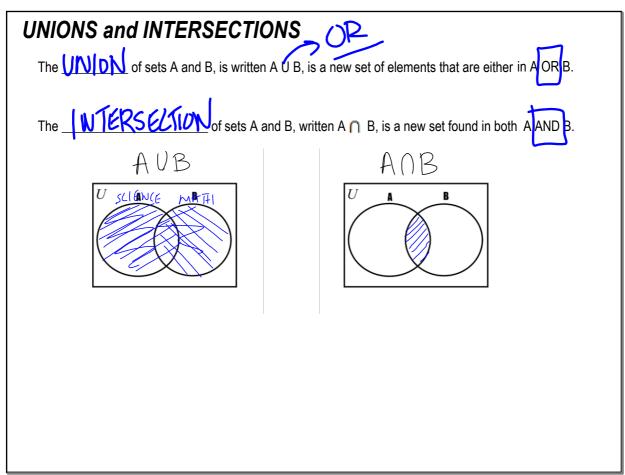
Let $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$, $A = \{1, 4, 7, 8, 9\}$, $B = \{2, 4\}$, $D = \{3, 9\}$, and $E = \{9, 2\}$.

a.) State whether B@A is true or false.

b.) State whether Ech is true or false.

- d.) Find C' $C' = \{2, 3, 4, 6, 9\}$
- e.) Find A'

$$A = \{3, 5, 6\}$$



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Homework:

pg P5 #1-8 odd, 9, 11, 17-23 odd, 25

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