CS 441 Discrete Mathematics for CS
Lecture 8

Sets and set operations: cont. Functions.

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Course administration

Homework assignment 4:
- is out and due on Feb 11, 2013

Midterm 1:
- February 13, 2013
- Covers chapter 1 and 2.1-2.3 of the textbook
- Closed book
- Tables for equivalences and rules of inference will be given to you

Course web page:

http://www.cs.pitt.edu/~milos/courses/cs441/

Set

- **Definition**: A **set** is a (unordered) collection of objects. These objects are sometimes called **elements** or **members** of the set. (Cantor's naive definition)

- **Examples:**
  - **Vowels in the English alphabet**
    V = { a, e, i, o, u }
  - **First seven prime numbers**.
    X = { 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17 }

Sets - review

- **A subset of B:**
  - **A is a subset of B if all elements in A are also in B.**
- **Proper subset:**
  - **A is a proper subset of B, if A is a subset of B and A $\neq$ B**
- **A power set:**
  - **The power set of A is a set of all subsets of A**

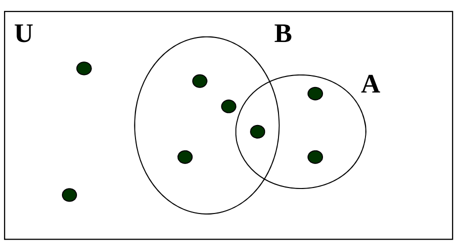
Sets - review

- **Cardinality of a set A:**
  - **The number of elements of in the set**
- **An n-tuple**
  - **An ordered collection of n elements**
- **Cartesian product of A and B**
  - **A set of all pairs such that the first element is in A and the second in B**

Set operations

Definition: Let A and B be sets. The **union of A and B**, denoted by $A \cup B$, is the set that contains those elements that are either in A or in B, or in both.

- Alternate: $A \cup B = \{ x \mid x \in A \vee x \in B \}$.

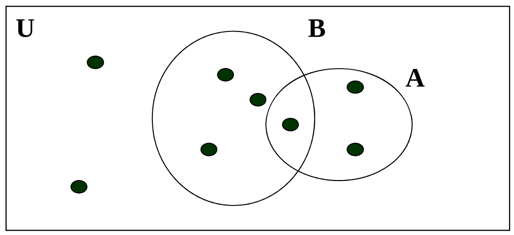


- **Example:**
- A = {1,2,3,6} B = { 2,4,6,9}
- $A \cup B$ = { 1,2,3,4,6,9 }

Set operations

Definition: Let A and B be sets. The **intersection of A and B**, denoted by $A \cap B$, is the set that contains those elements that are in both A and B.

- Alternate: $A \cap B = \{ x \mid x \in A \land x \in B \}$.



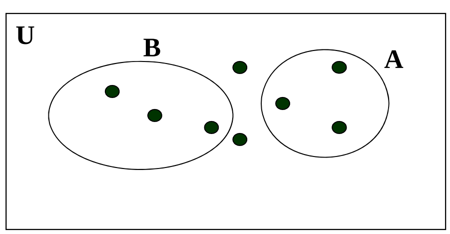
Example:

- $A = \{1,2,3,6\}$ $B = \{ 2, 4, 6, 9\}$
- $A \cap B = \{ 2, 6 \}$

Disjoint sets

Definition: Two sets are called **disjoint** if their intersection is empty.

- Alternate: A and B are disjoint **if and only if** $A \cap B = \emptyset$.



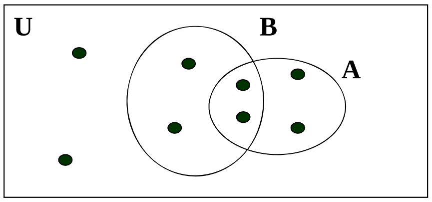
Example:

- $A=\{1,2,3,6\}$ $B=\{4,7,8\}$ Are these disjoint?
- Yes.
- $A \cap B = \emptyset$

Set difference

Definition: Let A and B be sets. The **difference of A and B**, denoted by **A - B**, is the set containing those elements that are in A but not in B. The difference of A and B is also called the complement of B with respect to A.

- Alternate: $A - B = \{ x \mid x \in A \wedge x \notin B \}$.



Example: A= {1,2,3,5,7} B = {1,5,6,8}

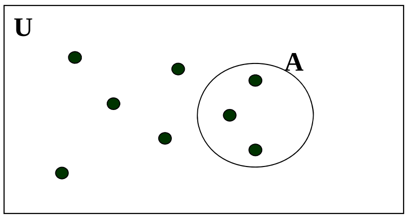
- A - B ={2,3,7}

Complement of a set

Definition: Let U be the **universal set**: the set of all objects under the consideration.

Definition: The **complement of the set A**, denoted by $\bar{A}$, is the complement of A with respect to U.

- Alternate: $\bar{A} = \{ x \mid x \notin A \}$



Example: U={1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8} A ={1,3,5,7}

- $\bar{A}$ = ?

Complement of a set

Definition: Let U be the **universal set**: the set of all objects under the consideration.

Definition: The **complement of the set A**, denoted by $\overline{A}$, is the complement of A with respect to U.

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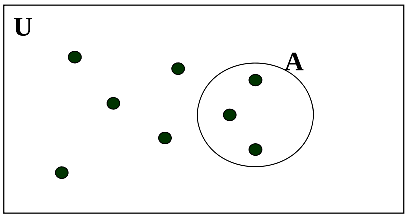


Example: U={1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8} A ={1,3,5,7}

- $\overline{A} = \{2,4,6,8\}$

Set identities

Set Identities (analogous to logical equivalences)

- **Identity**
  - $A \cup \emptyset = A$
  - $A \cap U = A$
- **Domination**
  - $A \cup U = U$
  - $A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$
- **Idempotent**
  - $A \cup A = A$
  - $A \cap A = A$

Set identities

- **Double complement**
  - $\overline{\overline{A}} = A$
- **Commutative**
  - $A \cup B = B \cup A$
  - $A \cap B = B \cap A$
- **Associative**
  - $A \cup (B \cup C) = (A \cup B) \cup C$
  - $A \cap (B \cap C) = (A \cap B) \cap C$
- **Distributive**
  - $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$
  - $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

Set identities

- **DeMorgan**
  - $\overline{(A \cap B)} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$
  - $\overline{(A \cup B)} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$
- **Absorbtion Laws**
  - $A \cup (A \cap B) = A$
  - $A \cap (A \cup B) = A$
- **Complement Laws**
  - $A \cup \overline{A} = U$
  - $A \cap \overline{A} = \varnothing$

Set identities

- **Set identities can be proved using membership tables.**
- List each combination of sets that an element can belong to. Then show that for each such a combination the element either belongs or does not belong to both sets in the identity.
- Prove: $\overline{(A \cap B)} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$

A	B	$\overline{A}$	$\overline{B}$	$\overline{A \cap B}$	$\overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$
1	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	1

Generalized unions and itersections

Definition: The **union of a collection of sets** is the set that contains those elements that are members of at least one set in the collection.

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i = \{A_1 \cup A_2 \cup ... \cup A_n\}$$

Example:

- Let A_i= {1,2,...,i} i =1,2,...,n
- $$\bigcup_{i=1}^{n} A_i = \{1, 2, ..., n\}$$

Generalized unions and intersections

Definition: The **intersection of a collection of sets** is the set that contains those elements that are members of all sets in the collection.

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} A_i = \{A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \ldots \cap A_n\}$$

Example:

- Let A_i = {1,2,...,i} i =1,2,...,n

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} A_i = \{1\}$$

Computer representation of sets

- **Representing sets as unordered collection of elements (using data structures like lists) not very efficient**

Better idea:

- Assign a bit in a bit string to each element in the universal set and set the bit to 1 if the element is present otherwise use 0

Example:

All possible elements: U={1 2 3 4 5}

- Assume A={2,5}
  - Computer representation: A = 01001
- Assume B={1,5}
  - Computer representation: B = 10001

Computer representation of sets

Example:

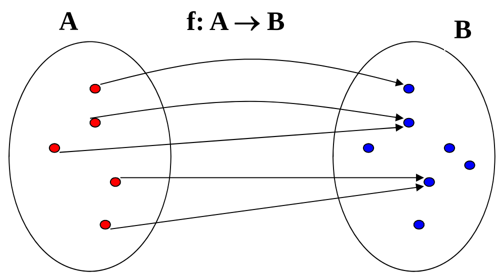
- A = 01001
- B = 10001

- The **union** is modeled with a bitwise **or**
- $A \vee B = 11001$
- The **intersection** is modeled with a bitwise **and**
- $A \wedge B = 00001$
- The **complement** is modeled with a bitwise **negation**
- $\bar{A} = 10110$

Functions

Functions

- **Definition**: Let A and B be two sets. A **function from A to B**, denoted **f : A → B** , is an assignment of exactly one element of B to each element of A. We write f(a) = b to denote the assignment of b to an element a of A by the function f.



Functions

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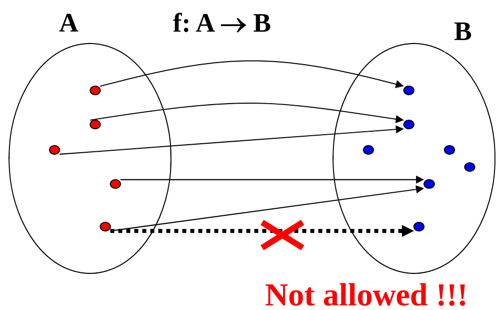

Representing functions

Representations of functions:

1. Explicitly state the assignments in between elements of the two sets
2. Compactly by a formula. (using 'standard' functions)

Example1:

- Let A = {1,2,3} and B = {a,b,c}
- Assume f is defined as:
  - $1 \rightarrow c$
  - $2 \rightarrow a$
  - $3 \rightarrow c$
- Is f a function ?
- **Yes.** since f(1)=c, f(2)=a, f(3)=c. each element of A is assigned an element from B

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Representing functions

Representations of functions:

1. Explicitly state the assignments in between elements of the two sets
2. Compactly by a formula. (using 'standard' functions)

Example 2:

- Let A = {1,2,3} and B = {a,b,c}
- Assume g is defined as
  - $1 \rightarrow c$
  - $1 \rightarrow b$
  - $2 \rightarrow a$
  - $3 \rightarrow c$
- Is g a function?
- **No.** g(1) = is assigned both c and b.

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Representing functions

Representations of functions:

1. Explicitly state the assignments in between elements of the two sets
2. Compactly by a formula. (using 'standard' functions)

Example 3:

- $A = \{0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9\}$, $B = \{0,1,2\}$
- Define $h: A \rightarrow B$ as:
  - $h(x) = x \bmod 3$.
  - (the result is the remainder after the division by 3)
- Assignments:
- $0 \rightarrow$?

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Representing functions

Representations of functions:

1. Explicitly state the assignments in between elements of the two sets
2. Compactly by a formula. (using 'standard' functions)

Example 3:

- $A = \{0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9\}$, $B = \{0,1,2\}$
- Define $h: A \rightarrow B$ as:
  - $h(x) = x \bmod 3$.
  - (the result is the remainder after the division by 3)
- Assignments:
- $0 \rightarrow 0$ $\quad$ $3 \rightarrow 0$
- $1 \rightarrow 1$ $\quad$ $4 \rightarrow 1$
- $2 \rightarrow 2$ $\quad$ …

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Important sets

Definitions: Let f be a function from A to B.

- We say that A is the **domain** of f and B is the **codomain** of f.
- If f(a) = b, **b is the image of a** and **a is a pre-image of b**.
- **The range of f** is the set of all images of elements of A. Also, if f is a function from A to B, we say f maps A to B.

Example: Let A = {1,2,3} and B = {a,b,c}

- Assume f is defined as: 1 → c, 2 → a, 3 → c
- What is the image of 1?
- 1 → c   c is the image of 1
- What is the pre-image of a?
- 2 → a   2 is a pre-image of a.
- Domain of f ? {1,2,3}
- Codomain of f ? {a,b,c}
- Range of f ? {a,c}

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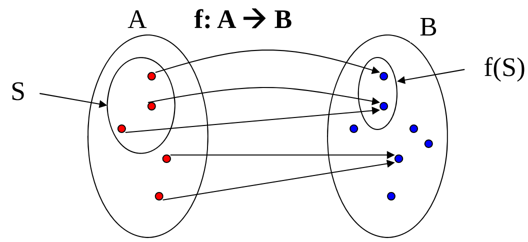
Image of a subset

Definition: Let f be a function from set A to set B and let S be a subset of A. The image of S is a subset of B that consists of the images of the elements of S. We denote the image of S by f(S), so that f(S) = { f(s) | s ∈ S }.



Example:

- Let A = {1,2,3} and B = {a,b,c} and f: 1 → c, 2 → a, 3 → c
- Let S = {1,3} then image f(S) = {c}.

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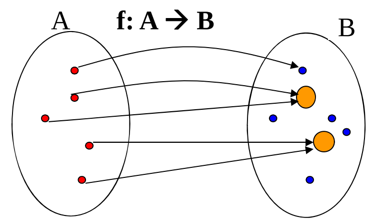
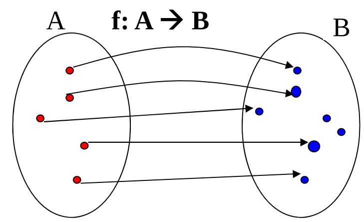
Injective function

Definition: A function f is said to be **one-to-one, or injective**, if and only if f(x) = f(y) implies x = y for all x, y in the domain of f. A function is said to be an **injection if it is one-to-one**.

Alternate: A function is one-to-one if and only if $f(x) \neq f(y)$, whenever $x \neq y$. This is the contrapositive of the definition.



Not injective



Injective function

Injective functions

Example 1: Let A = {1,2,3} and B = {a,b,c}

- Define f as
  - $1 \rightarrow c$
  - $2 \rightarrow a$
  - $3 \rightarrow c$
- Is f one to one? **No**, it is not one-to-one since f(1) = f(3) = c, and $1 \neq 3$.

Example 2: Let $g : Z \rightarrow Z$, where g(x) = 2x - 1.

- Is g is one-to-one (why?)
- **Yes.**
- Suppose g(a) = g(b), i.e., 2a - 1 = 2b - 1 => 2a = 2b

`` => a = b.