

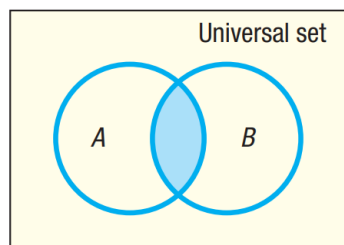
Sets

A set is a collection of objects, and these objects are called the elements of the set.

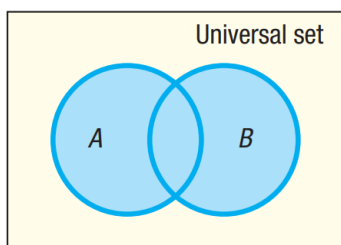
$$\text{Let } A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

A in **set notation**, $A = \{x \mid x \text{ is an integer and } 0 < x < 7\}$

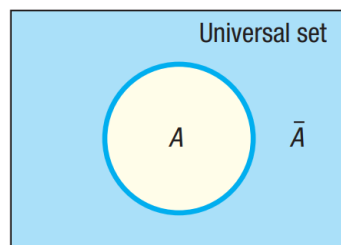
Union and Intersection of Set with Venn diagrams



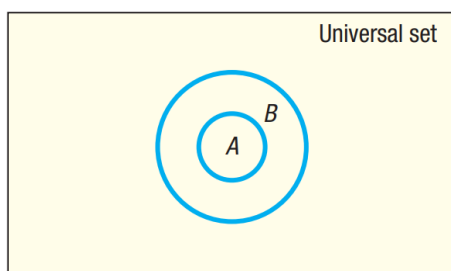
$A \cap B$
intersection



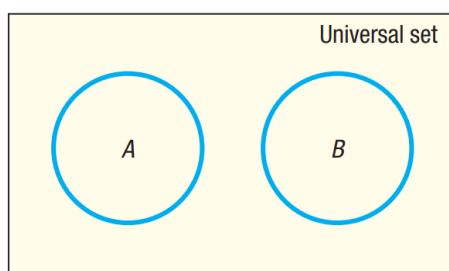
$A \cup B$
union



$\bar{A}$
complement



$A \subseteq B$
subset



$A \cap B = \emptyset$
disjoint sets

Example 1

If the universal set is $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$ and if $A = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$, then $\bar{A} = \dots$



Example 2

If $S = \{1,2,3,4,5\}$, $T = \{4,5,6,7\}$, and $V = \{6,7,8\}$, find the sets $S \cup T$, $S \cap T$, and $S \cap V$.

Example 3

Use $U = \text{universal set} = \{0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9\}$, $A = \{1,3,4,5,9\}$, $B = \{2,4,6,7,8\}$, and $C = \{1,3,4,6\}$ to find the following:

- $A \cup B$
- $A \cap C$
- $(A \cup B) \cap C$
- $\overline{A \cap B}$



Classify Numbers

Natural numbers: 1,2,3,4, ...

Integers: ..., -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ...

Rational numbers: ratio of integers

$$r = \frac{m}{n} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad -\frac{3}{7} \quad 46 = \frac{46}{1}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = 0.66666 \dots = 0.\bar{6} \quad \frac{1}{2} = 0.5000 \dots = 0.5\bar{0}$$

$$\frac{9}{7} = 1.285714285714 \dots = 1.\overline{285714}$$

Irrational numbers:

$$\sqrt{3} \quad \sqrt{5} \quad \sqrt[3]{2} \quad \pi \quad \frac{3}{\pi^2}$$

Exercises

List the given elements to (a) natural numbers (b) integers (c) rational numbers (d) irrational numbers.

$$\bullet \left\{ -1.5, 0, \frac{5}{2}, \sqrt{7}, 2.71, -\pi, 3.1\bar{4}, 100, -8 \right\}$$

$$\bullet \left\{ 1.3, 1.3333 \dots, \sqrt{5}, 5.34, -500, 1\frac{2}{3}, \sqrt{16}, \frac{246}{579}, -\frac{20}{5} \right\}$$



Addition and Subtraction

Properties of Negatives

- $(-1)a = -a$
- $-(-a) = a$
- $(-a)b = a(-b) = -(ab)$
- $(-a)(-b) = ab$
- $-(a + b) = -a - b$
- $-(a - b) = b - a$

Multiplication and Division

Properties of Fractions

- $\frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ac}{bd}$
- $\frac{a}{b} \div \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a}{b} \cdot \frac{d}{c}$
- $\frac{a}{c} + \frac{b}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c}$
- $\frac{a}{b} + \frac{c}{d} = \frac{ad+bc}{bd}$
- $\frac{ac}{bc} = \frac{a}{b}$
- if $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} \Rightarrow ad = bc$



Exercises

Evaluate each expression

- $18 - 5 \cdot 2$
- $6 - [3 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot (3 - 2)]$
- $\frac{4+8}{5-3}$
- $\frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{2}$
- $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$
- $\frac{5}{24} - \frac{8}{15}$
- $1 + \frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{6}$
- $\frac{2}{2/3} - \frac{2/3}{2}$
- $\frac{\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{3}{15}}$



Properties of Real Numbers

Commutative Properties

- $a + b = b + a$
- $ab = ba$

Associative Properties

- $a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c$
- $a(bc) = (ab)c$

Distributive Property

- $a(b + c) = ab + ac$
- $(b + c)a = ab + ac$

Exercises

If $2x + 3x = (2 + 3)x$, the property is called Property.

State the property of real numbers being used.

- $3 + 7 = 7 + 3$
- $(x + 2y) + 3z = x + (2y + z)$
- $(5x + 1)3 = 15x + 3$
- $(x + a)(x + b) = (x + a)x + (x + a)b$

Rewrite the expression using the given property of real numbers.

- Commutative Property of Addition, $x + 3 =$
- Associative Property of Multiplication, $7(3x) =$
- Distributive Property, $4(A + B) =$

