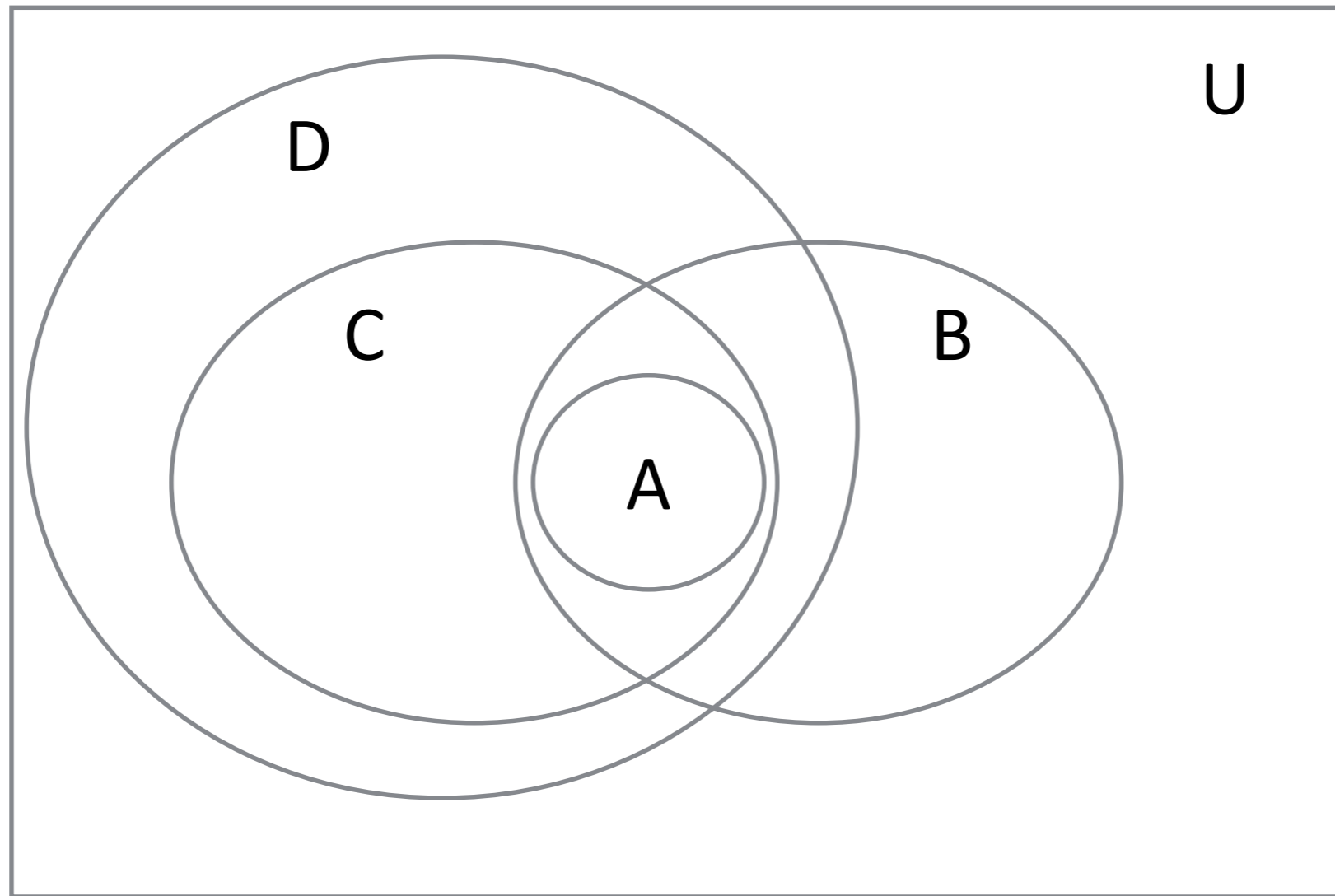


2.1 Examples

Use set builder notation to give a description of each of these sets.

- **1)** $\{0, 3, 6, 9, 12\}$
 - $\{3n \mid n = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$
 - $\{x \mid x \text{ is a multiple of } 3 \text{ and } 0 \leq x \leq 12\}$.
- **2)** $\{-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$
 - $\{x \mid -3 \leq x \leq 3\}$
- **3)** $\{m, n, o, n\}$
 - $\{x \mid x \text{ is a letter of the word moon}\}$

Use a Venn diagram to illustrate the relationships $A \subset B$, $A \subset C$, and $C \subset D$.



What is the power set of the
set $S = \{0, 1, 2\}$?

$$|S| = 3$$

$$|P(S)| = 2^{|S|} = 2^3 = 8$$

$$P(\{0, 1, 2\}) = \{\emptyset, \{0\}, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{0, 1\}, \{0, 2\}, \{1, 2\}, \{0, 1, 2\}\}$$

What is the power set of the
set $S = \emptyset$?

$$|S|=0$$

$$|P(S)| = 2^{|S|} = 2^0 = 1$$

$$P(\emptyset) = \{\emptyset\}$$

What is the power set of the
set $S = \{\emptyset\}$?

$$|S|=1$$

$$|P(S)| = 2^{|S|} = 2^1 = 2$$

$$P(\{\emptyset\}) = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$$

What is the cartesian product of $A \times B$,
where $A = \{0,1\}$ and $B = \{0,1\}$?

$$A \times B = \{ (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1) \}$$

How many pairs in $A \times B$?

Answer:?

What is the cartesian product of $A \times B$, where $A = \{A, K, Q, J, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2\}$ and $B = \{\spadesuit, \heartsuit, \diamondsuit, \clubsuit\}$?

$\{(A, \spadesuit), (A, \heartsuit), (A, \diamondsuit), (A, \clubsuit),$
 $(K, \spadesuit), (K, \heartsuit), (K, \diamondsuit), (K, \clubsuit),$
.....
.....
 $(3, \spadesuit), (3, \heartsuit), (3, \diamondsuit), (3, \clubsuit),$
 $(2, \spadesuit), (2, \heartsuit), (2, \diamondsuit), (2, \clubsuit)\}$

All 52 cards in a deck by (rank, suit)!

What is the cartesian product of $A \times B \times C$,
where $A = \{a\}$, $B = \{5, 7\}$, $C = \{0, 1\}$?

$$A \times B \times C = \{(a, 5, 0), (a, 5, 1), (a, 7, 0), (a, 7, 1)\}$$

How many pairs in $A \times B \times C$.

Translate into English

- $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} (x^2 \neq -1)$
 - The square of a real number is never -1. (True)
- $\exists x \in \mathbb{Z} (x^2 = 2)$
 - There exists an integer whose square is 2. (False)
- $\forall x \in \mathbb{Z} (x^2 > 0)$
 - The square of every integer is positive. (False, for inst. 0)
- $\exists x \in \mathbb{R} (x^2 = x)$
 - There is a real number equal to its square. (True, for inst. 1)