

P. Supper's SET METHOD

1. set method S. 9 Chap-9 S. Chowdhury

S.R [set or count ...] ...
 # membership / belongs to $\rightarrow \in$ - epsilon.
 kind of a collection of entities. [By a set we mean any
 class, collection, aggregate. ...]

set - ...
 - ① welldefined set & ② Arbitrary set.

(i) welldefined set - ...
 ...
 ... {1, 2, 3, 4} ...

(ii) Arbitrary set - ...
 ...
 ... {Plato, chair, 2, flower}

... set is member of ...
 ... set is member of ...

$$A = \{ \{1, 2\}, \{2, 3\}, 4 \}$$

$$\{1, 2\} \in A$$

$$\{2, 3\} \in A$$

$$4 \in A$$

... set is ...
 \in ... symbol ... (epsilon) ...
 ... $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$
 $\{1, 2\} \in A$... A set member.

Identical Set / Equivalent Set or not?

- Two sets are identical or not?

$A = B$ or (Principle of Extensionality)

Two sets are identical if they have the same members. If set A has members and set B has the same members, then A and B are identical sets. $(A = B)$

Two sets are equivalent if they have the same number of members. $(A \sim B)$

$$A = B \iff (\forall x)(x \in A \iff x \in B)$$


only if every x is a member of A and B. $A = B$ identical example = symbol $\{ \}$

Example $A = \{1, 2, 3\} = B = \{3, 2, 1\}$

$\{1, 2, 3\} = \{3, 2, 1\}$, $\{1, 2, 3\} = \{1, 3, 2\}$

$\{1, 2, 3\} = \{1, 1, 2, 2, 3\}$, $\{1, 2, 3\} = \{1, 1+1, 2+1\}$

membership to starts with \in belongs to \in



Empty set

Q. #1 Empty set is only one set?

Yes, set is unique. Empty set is only one set. Empty set is denoted by \emptyset or Λ (Lambda symbol).

Properties of empty set:

(1) $x \in \Lambda$ is false

Member = \in
Not member = \notin

(2) $\Lambda \in \Lambda$ is false

[Lambda is not a member of itself]

Empty set is a subset of every set. $\Lambda \subseteq A$ for any set A.

Q. #2 Prove that A=B if and only if $(x)(x \in A \leftrightarrow x \in B)$

$A=B \iff (x)(x \in A \leftrightarrow x \in B)$

(1) $(x)(x \in A \rightarrow x \in B) \& (x)(x \in B \rightarrow x \in A)$

Proof: Let A and B be sets. If A=B, then every element of A is in B and every element of B is in A. Conversely, if every element of A is in B and every element of B is in A, then A=B.

(2) $(x)(x \in A \rightarrow x \in B)$

Let B be an empty set. Then A must also be an empty set. Conversely, if A is an empty set, then B must also be an empty set.

(3) $(x)(x \in B \rightarrow x \in A)$

ଶୂନ୍ୟ ସେଟ୍ ଉପରେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା
 ଅନୁସାରେ, ଯଦି A କିମ୍ବା B Empty set ଅଟେ
 ତେବେ $A = B$ ଅଟେ ଏବଂ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା ସତ୍ୟ
 ଅଟେ। ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା କରାଯାଇଥିବା Empty set ଉପରେ,
 ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା କରାଯାଇଥିବା Empty set ଅନୁସାରେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା
 Identical ଅଟେ।

5. Inclusion or subset (\subseteq) S.Q

$A \subseteq B$ କି A Included in B ଅଟେ
 କି ନା?

$$A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow (x) (x \in A \rightarrow x \in B) \text{ only}$$

ଯଦି A କିମ୍ବା B ଥିବା set ଅଟେ, ତେବେ A set -ର
 ସମସ୍ତ ସଦସ୍ୟ B set ର ସଦସ୍ୟ ଅଟେ, ତେଣୁ B
 set ର ସମସ୍ତ ସଦସ୍ୟ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା କରାଯାଇଥିବା
 ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା କରାଯାଇଥିବା ଅଟେ।

The set of Americans is included in the
 Set of Men.

$$A = \{1, 2, 3\}, B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$A \subseteq B$$

$A \subseteq B$ କି $A \in B$ -ର ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା କରାଯାଇଥିବା
 ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା କରାଯାଇଥିବା, Subset କି Membership Relation -ର ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା କରାଯାଇଥିବା?

6) $A \in B$ କି $A \subseteq B$ କି ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା କରାଯାଇଥିବା
 ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା କରାଯାଇଥିବା = $A \in I$

1) $A \in B$ ଅଟେ (କାରଣ A -ର ସମସ୍ତ set B
 B set ର ସଦସ୍ୟ, ଯଦି $A = \{1, 2\}$
 $B = \{\{1, 2\}\}$

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ, $\forall A \subseteq B \implies A \in B$ ଠିକ୍ ନୁହେଁ। A set

-ର ସଦସ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ତେ B set ର ସଦସ୍ୟ ଅଟେ। ଯଦି

$$A = \{1, 2\}$$

$$B = \{1, 2\}$$

② ଯଦି set ର ସଦସ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ତେ member ଅଟେ, ତେବେ ଏହାକୁ self-membered set କୁହାଯାଏ। ଯଦି $A \in A$,

ତେବେ The set of chair ର set ହେଉଛି chair ର set ର ସଦସ୍ୟ ଅଟେ। ଯଦି $A \in A$, ତେବେ chair ର set ର ସଦସ୍ୟ ହେଉଛି chair ର set ର ସଦସ୍ୟ।

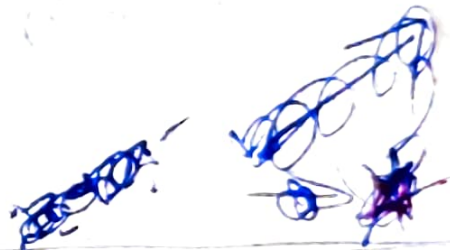
ଯଦି ଯଦି set ର ସଦସ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ତେ subset ଅଟେ, ତେବେ ଏହାକୁ self-subsetted set କୁହାଯାଏ। ଯଦି $A \subseteq A$,

ଯଦି - $A = \{1, 2\}$

$$A = \{1, 2\}$$

$$A \in A$$

$$A \subseteq A$$



③ * Membership Relation or subset Relation - or 2nd) m/ko
 f2mpo oros 3 amr 2v (or Membership Relation or
 Transitive 2v m Dos for Subset Relation or Transitive
 2v |

$$R \text{ transitive in } A \Leftrightarrow (x)(y)(z) [x \in A \& y \in A \& z \in A \& x R y \& y R z \rightarrow x R z]$$

Oris x orin A set or member 2v, or y orin A set or member 2v, or z orin A set or or x or amr y or or y or amr z or or or x or amr z or or or Transitive Relation. or - $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$

$$R = \{(1, 2), (2, 3), (1, 3)\}$$

Oris 3 oros (or oros oros oros oros) (or Membership Relation, Transitive 2v m, $A \in B$ or $B \in C$ - (or oros oros) 2v or $A \in C$, or or or or or $2 \in \{1, 2\}$

$$\text{or } \{1, 2\} \in \{\{1, 2\}, 3\}$$

$$\text{for } 2 \notin \{\{1, 2\}, 3\}$$

Oris oros Transitive Relation - or oros (or oros oros oros oros) (or subset Relation or Transitive 2v | $A \subseteq B$ or $B \subseteq C$ (or oros) 2v (or $A \subseteq C$ | or - $\{1, 2\} \subseteq \{1, 2, 3\}$

$$\text{or } \{1, 2, 3\} \subseteq \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$\text{or or } \{1, 2\} \subseteq \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

Subset

== I

⊗ Identical (=) दोनो set के सभी member एक ही set में होंगे।
A = B

A Identical B \leftrightarrow

$$(x) [x \in A \leftrightarrow x \in B]$$

$$(x) [(x \in A \rightarrow x \in B) \wedge (x \in B \rightarrow x \in A)]$$

~~A = B~~

A = B का मतलब है कि A set में कोई भी member होगा B set में भी होगा।
B set में कोई भी member होगा A set में भी होगा।

⊗ what do you mean by A = B

$$A = B \rightarrow (x) [x \in A \leftrightarrow x \in B]$$

$$\rightarrow (x) [(x \in A \rightarrow x \in B) \wedge (x \in B \rightarrow x \in A)]$$

जहाँ A = B का मतलब है कि A set में कोई भी member होगा B set में भी होगा।
B set में कोई भी member होगा A set में भी होगा।

$$\{1, 2\} = \{2, 1\}$$

Subsets (Inclusion)

एक set दूसरे set का subset है।
set का subset एक भाग है।

$$A \subseteq B \leftrightarrow (\forall) [x \in A \rightarrow x \in B]$$

जहाँ A और B का subset-रूप प्रमाण
A set का every member या B set
का member अतः प्रमाण B set का
extra member ~~का~~ कारण
भागे का कारण है।

$$A = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$B = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad A \subseteq B$$

$$C = \{1, 2\} \quad A \not\subseteq C$$

A is a member of B प्रमाण A is a
subset of B प्रमाण प्रमाण प्रमाण
कारण कारण।

A is a member of B प्रमाण प्रमाण
A - का प्रमाण set या B का member
प्रमाण प्रमाण - A is a subset of
B प्रमाण प्रमाण A set का member या
B set का member प्रमाण।

$$A = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$B = \{\{1, 2, 3\}, 4\}$$

$$A \in B \text{ but } A \not\subseteq B$$

because, $1 \in A$ But $1 \notin B$

Subset (Inclusion)

एक set के हर member को भी दूसरे set के member के रूप में माना जाता है।
set का subset को माना जाता है।

$$A \subseteq B \iff (\forall) [x \in A \rightarrow x \in B]$$

अर्थात् A जो B का subset है - इसका मतलब है कि A set का हर member जो B set का member है वह B set का member है।
अर्थात् B में extra member ~~है~~ ~~हो~~ ~~सकते~~ ~~हैं~~।

$$A = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$B = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad A \subseteq B$$

$$C = \{1, 2\} \quad A \not\subseteq C$$

A is a member of B का मतलब है कि A is a subset of B का मतलब है कि A के हर member को भी B के member के रूप में माना जाता है।

A is a member of B का मतलब है कि A is a subset of B का मतलब है कि A के हर member को भी B के member के रूप में माना जाता है।
A = एक set जो B का member है।
अर्थात् A is a subset of B का मतलब है कि A set का हर member जो B set का member है।

$$A = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$B = \{\{1, 2, 3\}, 4\}$$

$$A \in B \text{ but } A \not\subseteq B$$

because $1 \in A$ But $1 \notin B$

$$B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$A \subseteq B$$