

## Logical Quantifications: Conversions

$R(x): x \in 3342\_class$

$P(x): x \text{ receives } A+$

$$(\forall X \bullet R(X) \Rightarrow P(X)) \Leftrightarrow \neg(\exists X \bullet R \wedge \neg P)$$

$$(\exists X \bullet R \wedge P) \Leftrightarrow \neg(\forall X \bullet R \Rightarrow \neg P)$$

# Relating Sets: Exercises

## Sets: Exercises

Set membership: Rewrite  $e \notin S$  in terms of  $\in$  and  $\neg$

Find a common pattern for defining:

1.  $=$  (numerical equality) via  $\leq$  and  $\geq$
2.  $=$  (set equality) via  $\subseteq$  and  $\supseteq$

$S = \{1, 2, 3\}$ ,  $T = \{2, 3, 1\}$ ,  $U = \{3, 2\}$

	S		T		U	
S	$\subseteq$	$\subset$	$\subseteq$	$\subset$	$\subseteq$	$\subset$
T	$\subseteq$	$\subset$	$\subseteq$	$\subset$	$\subseteq$	$\subset$
U	$\subseteq$	$\subset$	$\subseteq$	$\subset$	$\subseteq$	$\subset$

Is set difference ( $\setminus$ ) commutative?

Exercise:

How many **sets** of size 3 can be made out of values 1, 2, 3, 4, 5?

# Combinations: Formula and Interpretation

## Power Set

Calculate the power set of  $\{1, 2, 3\}$ .

Given a set  $S$ , formulate the cardinality of its power set.

## Cardinality of Power Set: Interpreting Formula

- Calculate by considering subsets of various cardinalities.
- Calculate by considering whether a member should be included.

## Set of Tuples

Given  $n$  sets  $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n$ , a ***cross/Cartesian product*** of these sets is a set of  $n$ -tuples.

Each ***n-tuple***  $(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n)$  contains  $n$  elements, each of which is a member of the corresponding set.

$$S_1 \times S_2 \times \dots \times S_n = \{(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) \mid e_i \in S_i \wedge 1 \leq i \leq n\}$$

**Example:** Calculate  $\{a, b\} \times \{2, 4\} \times \{\$, \&\}$



## Set of Possible Relations

- **Set** of possible relations on S and T:
- Dedicated symbol for **set** of possible relations on S and T:
- Declare that set r is a relation on S and T:

Example: Enumerate all relations on {a, b} and {2, 4}.

Hint: How many?

## Relational Operations: Domain, Range, Inverse

$$r = \{(a, 1), (b, 2), (c, 3), (a, 4), (b, 5), (c, 6), (d, 1), (e, 2), (f, 3)\}$$

$$r = \{(a, 1), (b, 2), (c, 3), (a, 4), (b, 5), (c, 6), (d, 1), (e, 2), (f, 3)\}$$

$$r = \{(a, 1), (b, 2), (c, 3), (a, 4), (b, 5), (c, 6), (d, 1), (e, 2), (f, 3)\}$$

Exercise: Relate the domains and ranges of  $r$  and its inverse.

## Relational Operations: Image

$r = \{(a, 1), (b, 2), (c, 3), (a, 4), (b, 5), (c, 6), (d, 1), (e, 2), (f, 3)\}$

### Exercises

- **Image** of  $\{a, b\}$  on  $r$ ?
- **Image** of  $\{1, 2\}$  on  $r$ ?
- **Image** of  $\{1, 2\}$  on the **inverse** of  $r$ ?
- Calculate  $r$ 's **range** via an **image**.
- Calculate  $r$ 's **domain** via an **image**.

## Relational Operations: Restrictions vs. Subtractions

$$r = \{(a, 1), (b, 2), (c, 3), (a, 4), (b, 5), (c, 6), (d, 1), (e, 2), (f, 3)\}$$
$$r = \{(a, 1), (b, 2), (c, 3), (a, 4), (b, 5), (c, 6), (d, 1), (e, 2), (f, 3)\}$$
$$r = \{(a, 1), (b, 2), (c, 3), (a, 4), (b, 5), (c, 6), (d, 1), (e, 2), (f, 3)\}$$
$$r = \{(a, 1), (b, 2), (c, 3), (a, 4), (b, 5), (c, 6), (d, 1), (e, 2), (f, 3)\}$$