ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE COLLEGE, KOLHAR

Mathematics Paper-I (Algebra) Chapter 1: Sets , Relations and Functions Topic :Sets & Subsets

Miss Tambe S.S.

Sets

Definition of set :

A set is a collection of objects known as elements or members. Elements of a set can be any well defined object, such as numbers, lines, alphabets or even sets.

Usually, capital letters are used to label sets, and small letters are use to label elements in a set. Let A be a set and x an object. Then ,we write $x \in A$ (read as x belong to A or x is in A) if x is an element of A .If x is not an element of A, then we write $x \notin A$ (read as x dose not belong to A).

Note :

Some standard notations to represent sets: \mathbb{N} : the set of natural numbers \mathbb{R} : the set of real numbers \mathbb{Z} : the set of integers W: the set of whole numbers \mathbb{Q} : the set of rational numbers \mathbb{C} : the set of complex numbers

The set of Natural numbers in roster form as $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$. The set of integers in roster form as $\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2 \dots\}$ The set of rational numbers can be written as $\mathbb{Q} = \{p/q: p,q \in \mathbb{Z}, p \text{ and } q \text{ have no } \}$ common factors} The set of real number can be written as $\mathbb{R} = \{x: x \text{ is real number}\}$

Empty Set :

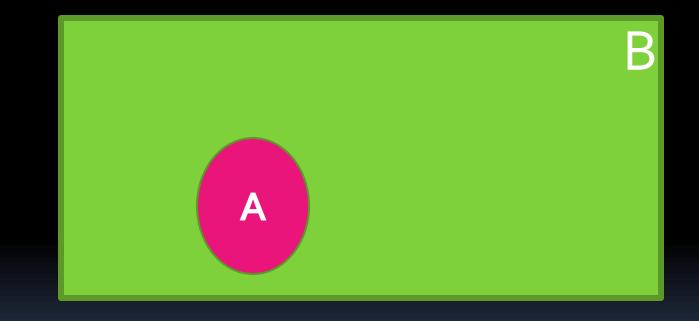
The set that has no element is called the empty set (or null set) .It is denoted ϕ or {}. For example the set of real numbers whose square is negative is an empty set. A set B is said to be nonempty, if B has at least one element.



Definition of subset :

Suppose A, B are two sets .We say that A is subset of B , if every element of A is also an element of B

In that case , we write A⊆B
Note that :1) A⊆B if and only if x ∈ A implies x ∈ B or
 A⊆B if and only if x ∉ B implies x ∉ A
 2) If A is a subset of B ,then B is called a
 superset of A and we write B⊇A



Equality of Sets

 Two sets A and B are said to be equal if they have the same elements. In other words,

A = B if and only if $A \subseteq B$ and $B \subseteq A$.

- Note that : If A⊆B and A≠B then we say that A is a proper subset of B and we write A ⊂B or A⊊B
- Note That In this case every element of A is in B and there is an element of B which is not in A.