

# CSE4213 Lecture Notes

## Revision of Set Theory

### Schneider, chapter 2

Computer Science and Software Engineering  
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# Outline

- 1 Defining Sets
- 2 Operations on Sets
- 3 Relations
- 4 Functions
- 5 Summary

# Set Theory

- Sets are **unordered collections** of **elements**
- Elements are usually named with lower case letters
- Sets are usually named with capital letters
- Concept of **set membership**
- Example: *barina*  $\in$  *HOLDENS*

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## Defining Sets

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## Defining Sets

- Two basic ways:
  - enumeration
  - comprehension
- Enumeration:  $\{barina, astra, commodore\}$
- Comprehension:  $\{x \mid x \in S \wedge P\}$ 
  - $S$  defines the type of  $x$
  - $P$  is a predicate in  $x$ , constraining the set
- Example:  $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{N} \wedge x \leq 10\}$ 
  - read *(the set of natural numbers)  $x$  such that  $x$  at most 10*
  - note a) typing, and b) constraint

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# New Sets from Old

- **Union:**  $S \cup R$
- Intersection:  $S \cap R$
- Powerset:  $\mathbb{P}(S)$
- Cartesian Product:  $S \times R$

See the B summary for formal definitions of these

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# Relations

- A **relation**  $S \leftrightarrow R$  is a formal statement of the correspondence between elements of two sets
- Example:  $CARS \leftrightarrow PRICE$
- A relation is a set of sets of ordered pairs:  
 $S \leftrightarrow R = \mathbb{P}(S \times R)$
- Note the effect of the powerset: the set of relations  $S \leftrightarrow R$  includes the empty set (no relation), the set of all ordered pairs ( $S \times R$ ) (everything related to everything), as well as all subsets in between.
- the set of elements in the left of the ordered pairs is called the **domain**
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# Relation Examples

- No price information known:  $\{\}$
- *barina* costs \$13990:  $\{(barina, 13990)\}$
- *astra* costs \$25490:  $\{(barina, 13990), (astra, 25490)\}$
- “optioned up” *barina* costs \$25490:  
 $\{(barina, 13990), (barina, 25490), (astra, 25490)\}$
- Note that elements in both domain and range need not be unique.
- $dom(BULLETT4) = \{barina, astra\}$
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# Functions

- special case of relations:  
elements in domain are unique
- not all elements need be in domain: **partial**
- further special cases:
  - all elements in domain: **total**
  - elements in range unique: **injective**
  - all elements in range: **surjective**
- injective functions are also called **one-to-one**
- surjective functions are also called **onto**
- injective/surjective functions can be partial or total
- a function that is both injective and surjective is called **bijjective**

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# Use of Functions and Relations for Data Modelling

- Since B does not have any data structures in the conventional sense, functions and relations are used
- For example, use function to model an array
- $array := \{(0, 45), (1, 23), (2, 16), (3, 18)\}$
- $baseprice := \{x \mapsto y \mid x \in HOLDENS \wedge y \in \mathbb{N}\}$
- $x \mapsto y$  is called a **maplet** (ordered pair)
- since the result of a function can itself be a function, can **use functions to model classes!**

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- understand **Relations and Functions** as sets
- use Relations and Sets as **data structures and class modelling tools**

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