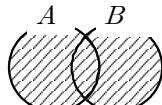


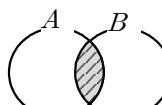
## 1. 집합의 연산

① 합집합 :  $A \cup B = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ 또는 } x \in B\}$



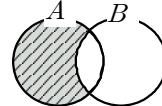
② 교집합 :

$A \cap B = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ 그리고 } x \in B\}$



③ 차집합 :

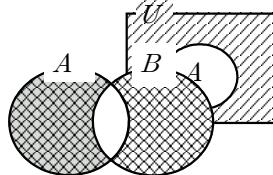
$A - B = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ 그리고 } x \notin B\} = A \cap B^c$



(4) 여집합 :

$A^c = \{x \mid x \in U \text{ 그리고 } x \notin A\}$

(단,  $U$  는 전체집합)



\*  $\emptyset^c = U, U^c = \emptyset, (A^c)^c = A,$

$A \cup A^c = U, A \cap A^c = \emptyset$

## 2. 집합의 연산법칙

교환법칙 :  $A \cup B = B \cup A$

결합법칙 :  $A \cup (B \cup C) = (A \cup B) \cup C$

분배법칙 :

$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C) = A \cup (B \cap C)$

드모르강의 법칙 :

$(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c = (A \cup B)^c$

$(A - B)^c = (A \cap B^c)^c = A^c \cup B$

## 발전개념

①  $A \cup B = A \Rightarrow B \subset A$   
 $A \cap B = A \Rightarrow A \subset B$

②  $A - B = \emptyset \Rightarrow A \subset B$   
 $A \cap B^c = \emptyset \quad A^c \cup B = U$

③  $A^c \subset B^c \Rightarrow A \supset B$

④  $A$  이면  $B$  이다 :  $A \subset B$

⑤  $(A \cup B) - (A \cap B) = \emptyset$

⑥  $(A \cup B) - (A \cap B) = A - B$

⑦  $A^c \subset B \Rightarrow A^c - B = \emptyset$   
 $A^c \cap B^c = \emptyset$   
 $(A \cup B)^c = \emptyset$   
 $A \cup B = U$

⑧  $A \subset B^c \Rightarrow A - B^c = \emptyset$

$A \cap (B^c)^c = \emptyset$   
 $A \cap B = \emptyset$

\* 집합  $A, B$  가 서로소  $\Rightarrow A \cap B = \emptyset$

## 발전개념

대칭차집합 :  $A \Delta B = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$   
(합집합)-(교집합)

대칭차집합 :  $A \Delta B = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$  라 할 때

- ①  $A \Delta A = \emptyset, A \Delta \emptyset = A, A \Delta U = A^c, A \Delta A^c = U$
- ②  $A \Delta B = B \Delta A$
- ③  $(A \Delta B) \Delta C = A \Delta (B \Delta C)$
- ④  $A \Delta (B \Delta A) = B, B \Delta (A \Delta B) = A$
- ⑤  $A \Delta B = A^c \Delta B^c$
- ⑥  $A \Delta B = \emptyset \Rightarrow A = B$ 이다.

## 발전개념

$A \cup A = A, A \cap A = A$

$A \cup \emptyset = A, A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$

$A \cup U = U, A \cap U = A$

$A \cup B = \emptyset$  이면  $A = \emptyset, B = \emptyset$

$A \cap B = U$  이면  $A = U, B = U$

$A \cup B = U, A \cap B = \emptyset$  을 만족할 때  $A = B^c$

임의의  $A$ 에 대해  $A \cup X = A$ 이면  $X = \emptyset$

$A \cap X = A$ 이면  $X = U$