

We always assume there is some universal set  $U$  and all of the sets we mention ( $A, B, C, \dots$ ) are subsets of  $U$ .

## Definition

Given  $A, B$ , we define:

- $A \cap B = \{x \in U : (x \in A) \wedge (x \in B)\}$ .
- $A \cup B = \{x \in U : (x \in A) \vee (x \in B)\}$ .
- $A^c = \{x \in U : x \notin A\}$ .
- $A \setminus B = \{x \in U : (x \in A) \wedge (x \notin B)\}$ .

Note that  $A^c$  depends on  $U$ !

We can also write  $A^c = U \setminus A$ .