

Razlika množic in komplement

Naloga 1. Dana je univerzalna množica $\mathcal{U} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\}$ in množice

$$\mathcal{A} = \{2, 3, 4, 7, 11\},$$

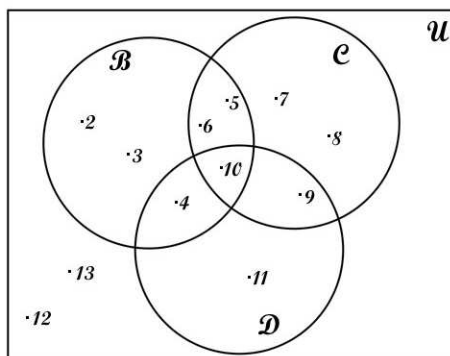
$$\mathcal{B} = \{3, 6, 9\},$$

$$\mathcal{C} = \{9, 10\}.$$

Zapiši elemente naslednjih množic:

- a) $\mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{B}$,
- b) $\mathcal{B} \setminus \mathcal{C}$,
- c) $\mathcal{A} \setminus (\mathcal{B} \cap \mathcal{C})$,
- d) \mathcal{C}^C ,
- e) $(\mathcal{B} \setminus \mathcal{C})^C$.

Naloga 2. Množice \mathcal{B} , \mathcal{C} , \mathcal{D} in \mathcal{U} so podane z naslednjim Vennovim diagramom.



Zapiši elemente naslednjih množic:

- a) $\mathcal{B} \setminus \mathcal{C}$,
- b) $\mathcal{B} \setminus (\mathcal{C} \cap \mathcal{D})$,
- c) $(\mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{C}) \setminus (\mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{D})$,
- d) $(\mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{D}) \setminus (\mathcal{B} \cap \mathcal{D})$,
- e) $(\mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{D})^C$,
- f) $(\mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{C})^C$.

**Naloga 1.**

a) $\mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{B} = \{2, 4, 7, 11\}$

b) $\mathcal{B} \setminus \mathcal{C} = \{3, 6\}$

c) $\mathcal{A} \setminus (\mathcal{B} \cap \mathcal{C}) = \{2, 3, 4, 7, 11\} = \mathcal{A}$

d) $\mathcal{C}^C = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

e) $(\mathcal{B} \setminus \mathcal{C})^C = \{0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$

Naloga 2.

a) $\mathcal{B} \setminus \mathcal{C} = \{2, 3, 4\}$

b) $\mathcal{B} \setminus (\mathcal{C} \cap \mathcal{D}) = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

c) $\mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{C} = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$, $\mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{D} = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11\}$, $(\mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{C}) \setminus (\mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{D}) = \{7, 8\}$

d) $\mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{D} = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$, $\mathcal{B} \cap \mathcal{D} = \{4, 10\}$,

$(\mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{D}) \setminus (\mathcal{B} \cap \mathcal{D}) = \{2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11\}$

e) $(\mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{D})^C = \{12, 13\}$

f) $(\mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{C})^C = \{11, 12, 13\}$