

3.2 The Inclusion-Exclusion Principle

Notation: $n(S)$ means the number of elements in set S .

Example: Let $A = \{a, b, c\}$ and $B = \emptyset$. Find $n(A)$ and $n(B)$.

$$n(A) = 3$$

$$n(B) = 0$$

Fact: The Inclusion-Exclusion Principle.

$$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B).$$

Example: Confirm the Inclusion-Exclusion Principle for $A = \{w, x, y\}$ and $B = \{x, y, z\}$.

$$A \cup B = \{w, x, y, z\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{x, y\}$$

$$n(A \cup B) = 4$$

$$n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)$$

$$= 3 + 3 - 2$$

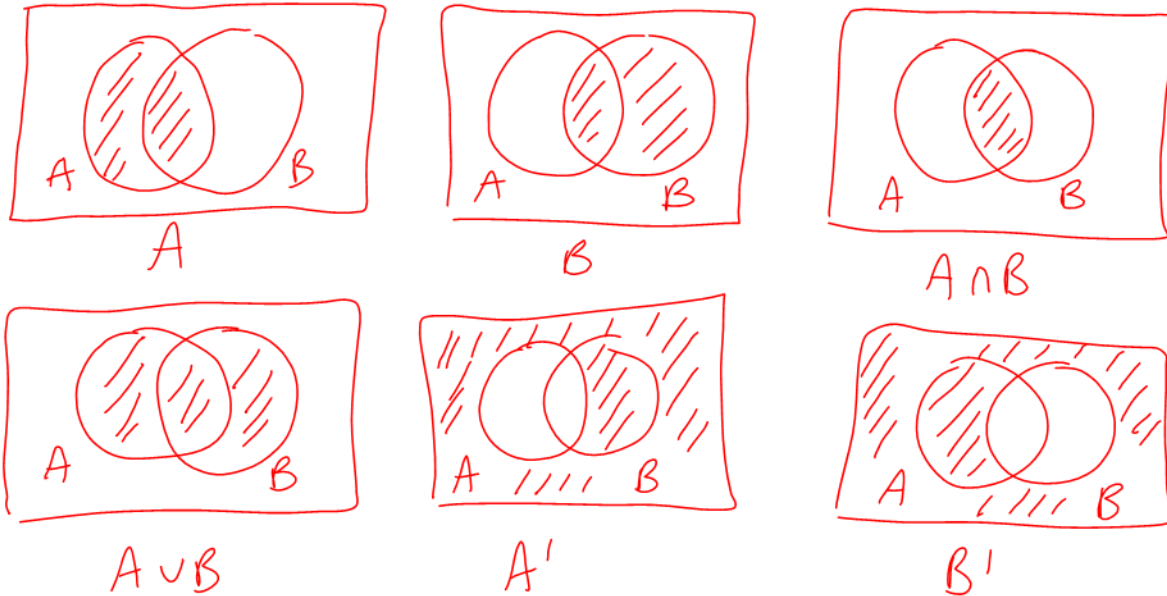
$$= 4$$

$$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B) \quad \checkmark$$

3.2 The Inclusion-Exclusion Principle

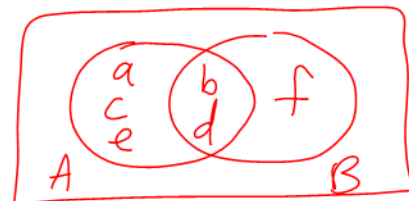
Definition: A **Venn diagram** is a way to visualize different sets.

Example: Let's draw Venn diagrams for A , B , $A \cap B$, $A \cup B$, A' and B' .

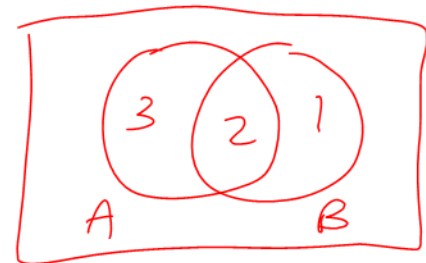


Example: Let $A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$ and $B = \{b, d, f\}$. Draw a Venn diagram for A and B showing the elements. Draw another Venn diagram for A and B showing the number of elements. Then confirm the Inclusion-Exclusion Principle for A and B .

Elements :



Number of elements :



$$n(A \cup B) = 6$$

$$n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B) = 5 + 3 - 2 = 6$$

$$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B) \checkmark$$

Example: A company has 300 employees: 275 are full-time and 230 are permanent, while 285 are full-time or permanent. How many are full-time and permanent?

Let F = full-time employees
 P = permanent "

$$n(F \cup P) = n(F) + n(P) - n(F \cap P)$$

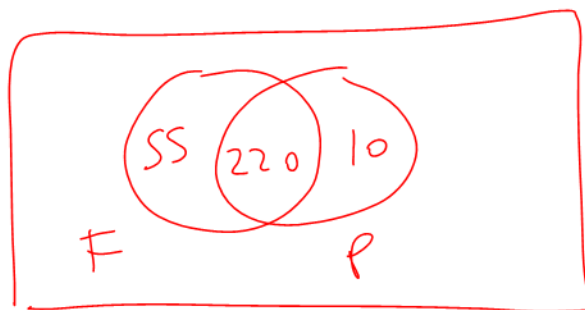
$$285 = 275 + 230 - n(F \cap P)$$

$$285 - 275 - 230 = -n(F \cap P)$$

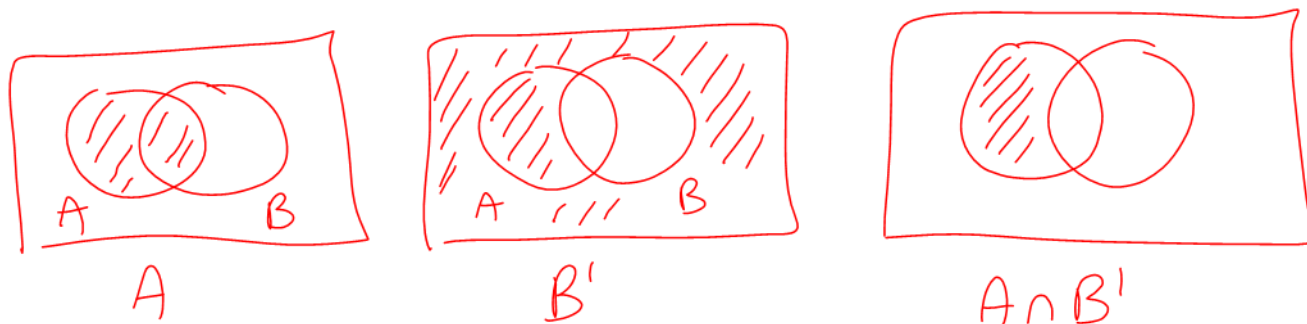
$$-220 = -n(F \cap P)$$

$$220 = n(F \cap P)$$

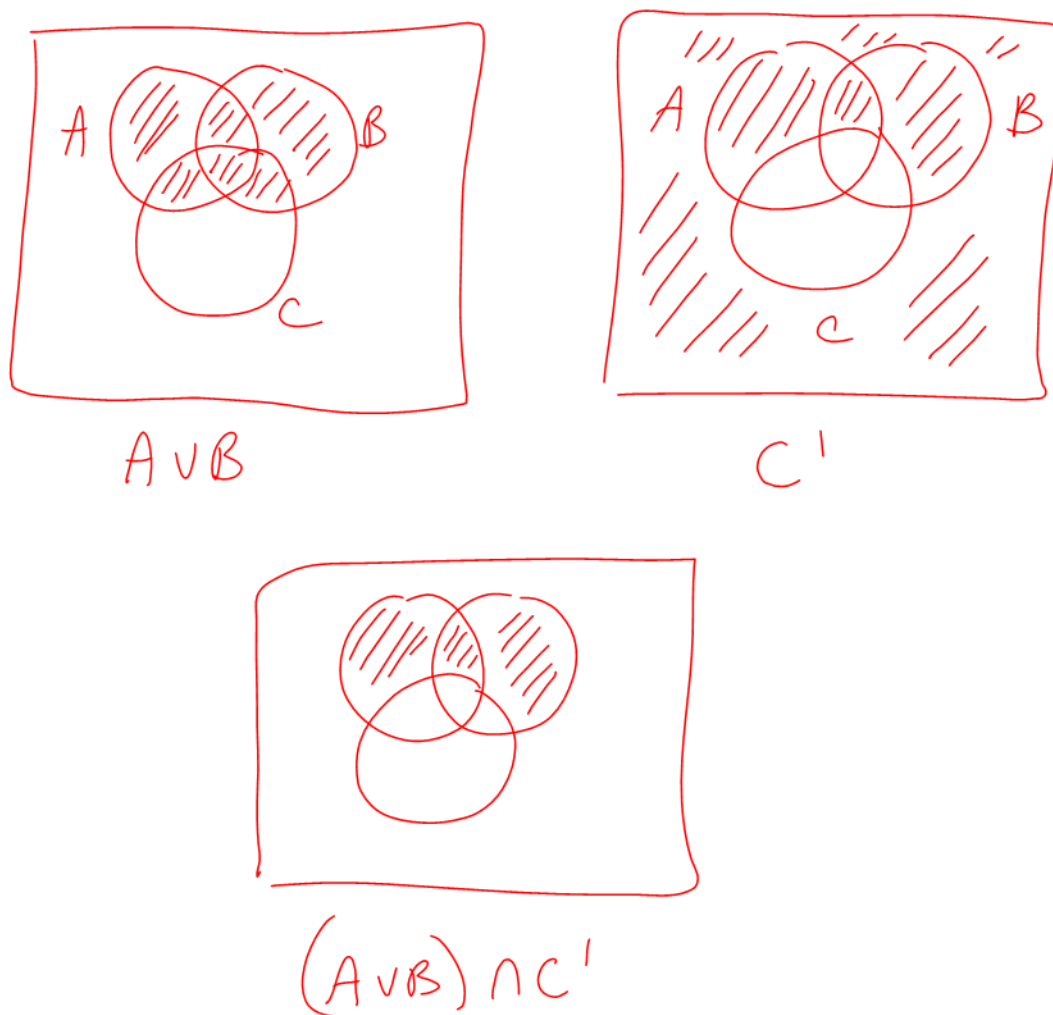
Optional: Venn diagram



Example: Draw a Venn diagram for $A \cap B'$.



Example: Draw a Venn diagram for $(A \cup B) \cap C'$.



Fact: De Morgan's Laws.

For any sets S and T :

$$(S \cup T)' = S' \cap T'$$

$$(S \cap T)' = S' \cup T'$$

Caution: Operations Reverse

Example: Use Venn diagrams to confirm that $(S \cap T)' = S' \cup T'$.



Example: Simplify $(A \cup B)'$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= A' \cap B'' \\
 &= A' \cap B
 \end{aligned}$$

Comment: The last example shows that there can be multiple ways to describe a given set.