

Set Theory

- Sets: Definition, Universal Set, Complement, Cardinality
- Subset and Power Set
- Sets Operations
- Set Equality
- Characteristic Vectors: Sets as Bit-Vectors
- Multisets

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Multiset

A multiset is an unordered collection of objects where repetition of the elements matters

- $A : \{1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3\}$
- $B : \{CS100, CS100, CS100, CS210, CS210\}$
- $C : \text{the multiset of last names of the all professors in LUMS}$

Order of elements is not significant

- $\{1, 2, 2, 3\}$ is the same as $\{2, 3, 1, 2\}$

Repetition counts!

- $\{1, 2, 2, 2, 3\}$ is not the same as $\{1, 2, 3\}$

Multisets: Terminology

- Multiset is also termed as **bag** or **mset**
- Number of instances of each element in a multiset is called **multiplicity**

An infinite number of multisets exist which contain only elements a and b , but vary in the multiplicities of their elements

- $\{a, b\}$
- $\{a, a, b\}$
- $\{a, a, a, b, b, b\}$

All of these are **different multisets**

All of these represent the **same set**

Multisets: Multiplicity

Multisets can be represented as a set of ordered pairs $(x, m_A(x))$

- x is an element in the multiset A
- $m_A(x)$ is the **multiplicity** of x in the multiset A

$$\{a, a, b, b, b\} \longrightarrow \{(a, 2), (b, 3)\}$$

$$\{1, 2, 3, 2, 1\} \longrightarrow \{(1, 2), (2, 2), (3, 1)\}$$

$$\{Khan, Ali, Khan, Ali, Ayesha\} \longrightarrow \{(Ayesha, 1), (Khan, 2), (Ali, 2)\}$$

Multisets: Support and Cardinality

The support of a multiset A in a universe U is the underlying set of A

$$\text{support}(A) = \{x \in U \mid m_A(x) > 0\}$$

$$A = \{(Ayesha, 2), (Khan, 2), (Ali, 1)\} \implies \text{support}(A) = \{Ayesha, Khan, Ali\}$$

The cardinality of a multiset A is the sum of multiplicities of its elements

$$A = \{(Ayesha, 2), (Khan, 2), (Ali, 1)\}$$

$$|A| = 2 + 2 + 1 = 5$$

$$|\text{Support}(A)| = 3$$

Multisets: Inclusion

A multiset A is included in the multiset B if $\forall x \in U, m_A(x) \leq m_B(x)$

denoted as $A \subseteq B$

$$A = \{(Ayesha, 2), (Khan, 2), (Ali, 1)\}$$

$$B = \{(Ayesha, 3), (Khan, 2), (Ali, 2), (Imdad, 1)\}$$

Is $A \subseteq B$?

Is $B \subseteq A$?

Multisets: Union

The union of a multiset A and a multiset B is a multiset C such that

$$\forall x \in U, m_C(x) = \max(m_A(x), m_B(x))$$

denoted as $C = A \cup B$

$$A = \{(Ayesha, 2), (Khan, 2), (Ali, 1)\}$$

$$B = \{(Ayesha, 3), (Ali, 2), (Imdad, 1)\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{(Ayesha, 3), (Ali, 2), (Imdad, 1), (Khan, 2)\}$$

Multisets: Intersection

The intersection of a multiset A and a multiset B is a multiset C such that

$$\forall x \in U, m_C(x) = \min(m_A(x), m_B(x))$$

denoted as $C = A \cap B$

$$A = \{(Ayesha, 2), (Khan, 2), (Ali, 1)\}$$

$$B = \{(Ayesha, 3), (Ali, 2), (Imdad, 1)\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{(Ayesha, 2), (Ali, 1)\}$$

Multisets: Sum

The sum of a multiset A and a multiset B is a multiset C such that

$$\forall x \in U, m_C(x) = m_A(x) + m_B(x)$$

denoted as $C = A \sqcup B$

$$A = \{(Ayesha, 2), (Khan, 2), (Ali, 1)\}$$

$$B = \{(Ayesha, 3), (Ali, 2), (Imdad, 1)\}$$

$$A \sqcup B = \{(Ayesha, 5), (Ali, 3), (Imdad, 1), (Khan, 2)\}$$

Sum of two multisets (\sqcup) is also known as **disjoint union**

Multisets: Difference

The difference of a multiset B from a multiset A is a multiset C such that

$$\forall x \in U, m_C(x) = \max(m_A(x) - m_B(x), 0)$$

denoted as $C = A \setminus B$

$$A = \{(Ayesha, 5), (Khan, 2), (Ali, 1)\}$$

$$B = \{(Ayesha, 3), (Ali, 2), (Imdad, 1)\}$$

$$A \setminus B = \{(Ayesha, 2), (Khan, 2)\}$$

The Set-of-Words Vector Model for Text Representation

Set-of-Words: Documents represented by vectors $\in \{0, 1\}^{|\Sigma|}$

| | Anthony and Cleopatra | Julius Caesar | The Tempest | Hamlet | Othello | Macbeth | ... |
|-----------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------|---------|---------|-----|
| ANTHONY | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| BRUTUS | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| CAESAR | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| CALPURNIA | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| CLEOPATRA | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| MERCY | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| WORSER | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| ... | | | | | | | |

The Bag of words Vector Model for Text Representation

Bag-of-Words: Documents represented by term-frequency vectors $\in \mathbb{N}^{|\Sigma|}$

| | Anthony and Cleopatra | Julius Caesar | The Tempest | Hamlet | Othello | Macbeth | ... |
|-----------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------|---------|---------|-----|
| ANTHONY | 157 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| BRUTUS | 4 | 157 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| CAESAR | 232 | 227 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
| CALPURNIA | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| CLEOPATRA | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| MERCY | 2 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 8 | |
| WORSER | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | |
| ... | | | | | | | |