

Set, multiset and array

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- ▶ no repeated objects
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- ▶ without any particular order
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Examples:

1. $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$
2. $B = \{apple, -4, moon\}$
3. $C = \mathbb{N}$

- ▶ Let A be a set and a an object. If A contains a , then we write $a \in A$.
- ▶ If A does not contain a , then we write $a \notin A$.

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Example: $A = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$

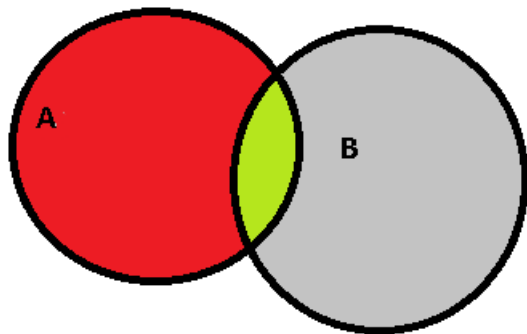
- ▶ $2 \in A$
- ▶ $3 \notin A$

Operations

- ▶ union: $A \cup B$ contains all elements which are either element in A or in B
- ▶ intersection: $A \cap B$ contains all elements which are element in A and B
- ▶ difference: $A \setminus B$ contains all elements of A , which are not element in B

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Venn diagram

Exercises

1. $A = \{-1, 0, 3, 5\}$, $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 12\}$. Determine $A \setminus B$!
2. $A = \{p \mid p \text{ prime and } p \leq 10\}$, $B = \{n \mid n \text{ is even}\}$. Find $A \cup B$, $A \cap B$!
3. Verify that $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$!

Multiset

- ▶ Repetition of elements is possible
- ▶ Example: $A = \{1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 7\}$
- ▶ Characteristic function:

	1	2	3	4	5	7
A	3	1	2	1	1	2

Exercise

1. $A = \{1, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 8, 8\}$, $B = \{2, 2, 2, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 9\}$

2. $A = \{1, 5, 4, 7\}$, $B = \{0, 2, 4, 8, 7\}$

Fill out the characteristic function of the following multisets:

	1	2	4	5	6	8	9
A							
B							
$A \cup B$							
$A \cap B$							
$A \setminus B$							

Array - matrix

- ▶ k rows and n columns: $k \times n$ matrix
- ▶ diagonal matrix: nonzero elements only for $a_{i,i}$
- ▶ lower triangular matrix: nonzero elements only under the diagonal
- ▶ upper triangular matrix: nonzero elements only above the diagonal
- ▶ symmetric matrix: columns = rows

Exercise - Row major order representation

Matrix M is given in V vector as below: $V =$

$[6, 76, 20, 20, 51, 88, 84, 47, 74, 46, 53, 22, 41, 88, 44, 1, 4, 95, 12, 55, 90, 11, 91, 62, 62, 33, 93, 88]$

1. Compute the value of $M[1, 1] - M[2, 4]$ if M is row major order represented, which has 7 rows and 4 columns!
2. Compute $M[1, 2] + M[7, 1] \pmod{5}$!

Column major order representation

Vector represents elements in first column, then second column, and so on.

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Compute the exercise again, but now M is column major order represented. What is the difference?

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$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

ROW: (1,1,2,3)

COLUMN: (3,6,1,4)

VALUE: (1,3,-1,5)

Exercises

$$V = [1, 7, 6, 5, 3, 8, 7, 2, 3, 4, -4, -6, 3, 2, -9, 1]$$

Compute $M[2, 2] + M[3, 2]$ if M is a ... matrix represented by V

1. upper triangular matrix
2. lower triangular matrix
3. symmetric 4×4 matrix

Give the sparse matrix defined by ROW: (1,5,5,5,6,7)

COLUMN: (2,3,4,5,6,1)

VALUE: (-1,-1,4,7,-2,3)