

## 2. Mengenbeziehungen, Mengenoperationen

### 2.1. Teilmengen, disjunkte Mengen

1. **Beispiel**

Gegeben sind zwei Mengen  $A = \{3, 4, 7\}$  und  $B = \{1, 2, \dots, 8\}$

Wir stellen fest: .....

2. **Definition**

.....

3. **Übung**

Notiere alle Teilmengen von  $\{a, b, c\}$

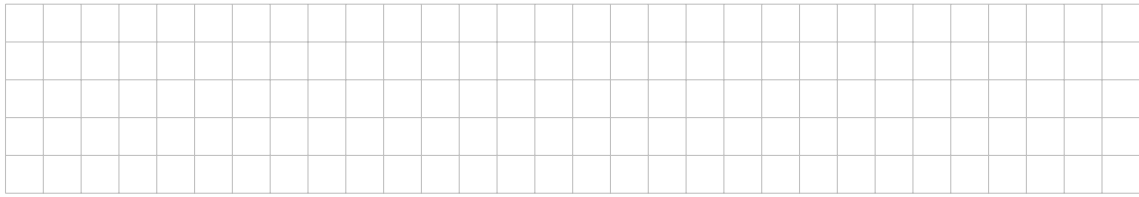


4. **Wahr oder falsch?**

- a)  $\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{N}$  ? .....
- b)  $T_{60} \subset T_{150}$  ? .....
- c)  $T_{36} \subset V_4$  ? .....
- d)  $\{\}$   $\subset \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid x \text{ ist ungerade, } x > 37, x < 444\}$  .....

5. **Venn-Diagramm**

Wie sieht das Mengendiagramm zweier Mengen  $A$  und  $B$  aus, wenn  $A \subset B$  gilt?



6. **Beispiel**

Gegeben sind zwei Mengen  $A = \{1, 5, 7\}$  und  $B = \{2, 3, 8\}$

Wir stellen fest: .....

.....

7. **Definition**

.....

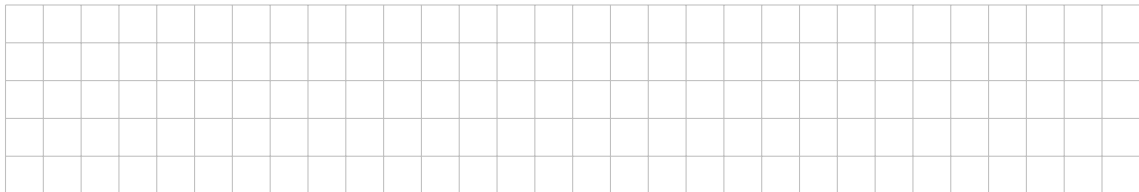
.....

.....

.....

8. **Venn-Diagramm**

Wie sieht das Mengendiagramm zweier Mengen  $A$  und  $B$  aus, wenn  $A$  und  $B$  disjunkt sind?



**Übung**

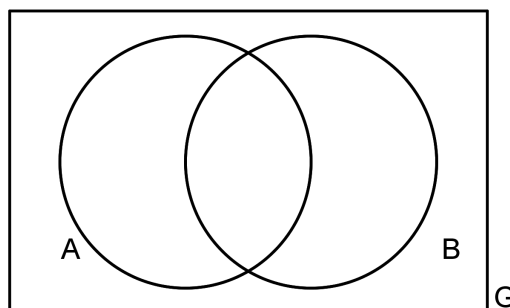
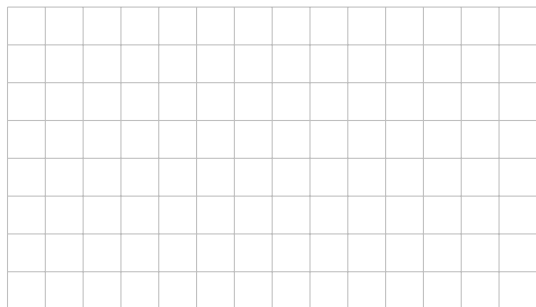
Notiere alle Teilmengen von  $T_{15}$ .

Welche davon sind zur Menge  $V_3$  disjunkt?

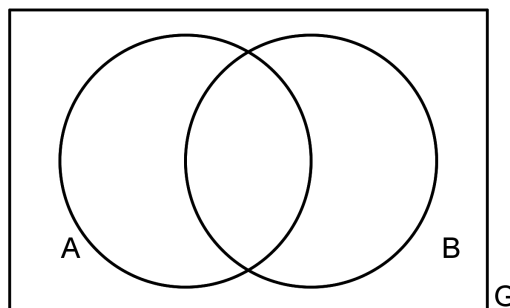
Und welche davon sind Teilmenge von  $T_5$ ?

## 2.2. Mengenoperationen

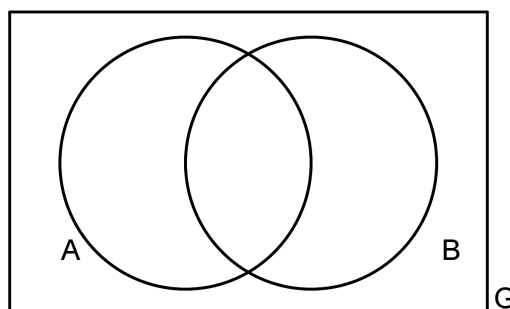
### 1. Schnittmenge



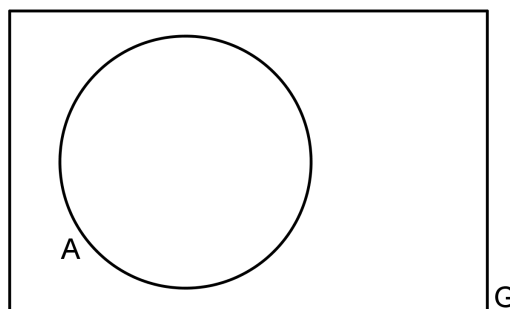
### 2. Vereinigungsmenge



### 3. Differenzmenge



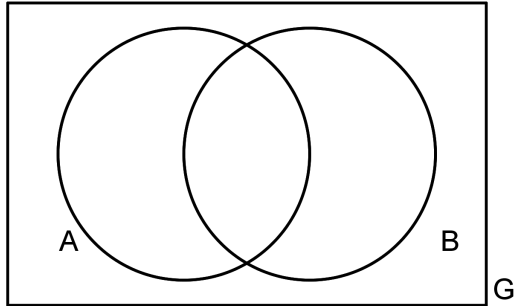
### 4. Komplementärmenge



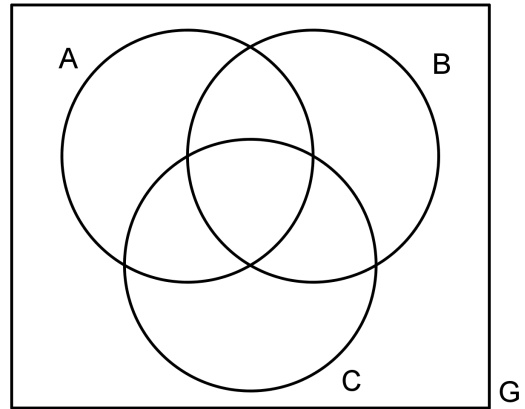
5. Mengen bestimmen

Markiere die beschriebene Menge in einem Mengendiagramm

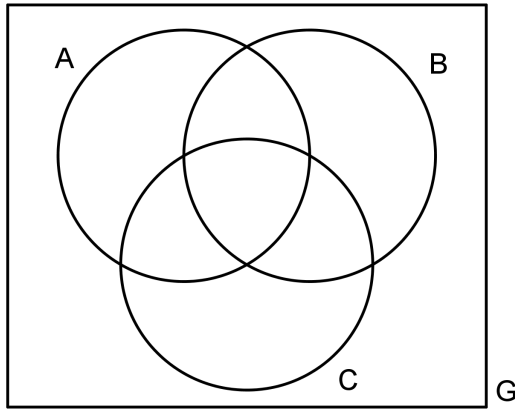
$(A \cup B) \setminus (B \cap A)$



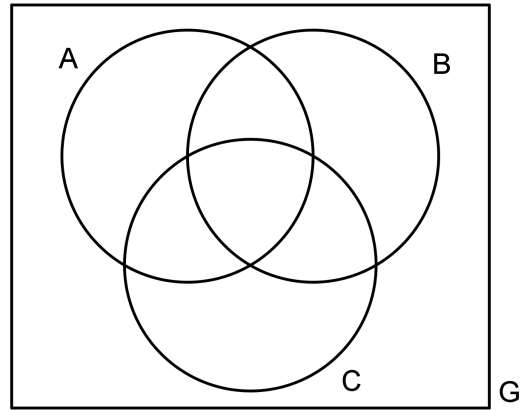
$(A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus C)$



$(A \cup B) \cap C$

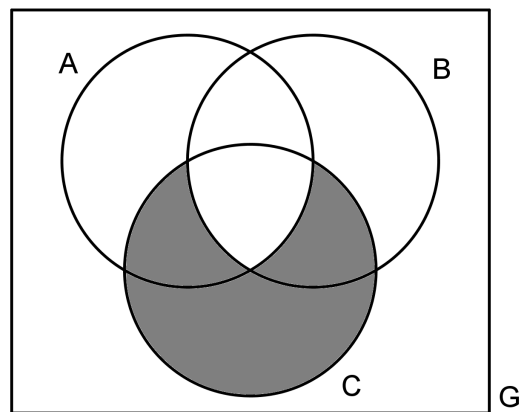
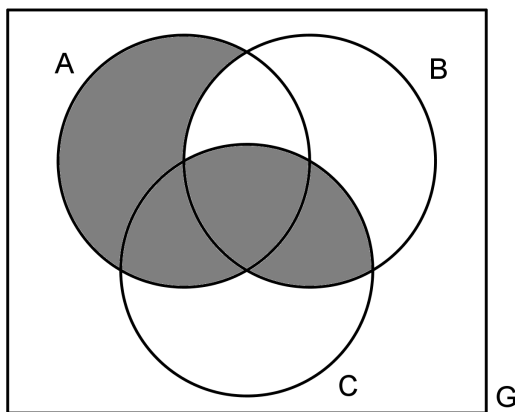


$(A \setminus B) \cup C$



6. Mengen beschreiben

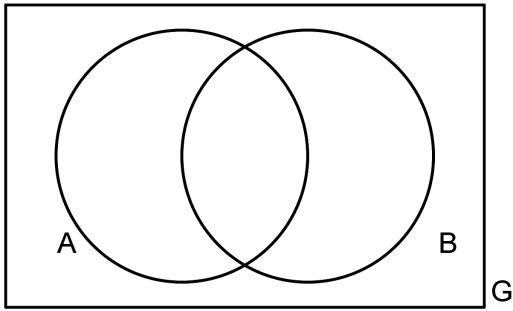
Beschreibe die markierten Mengen. (Suche verschiedene Möglichkeiten.)



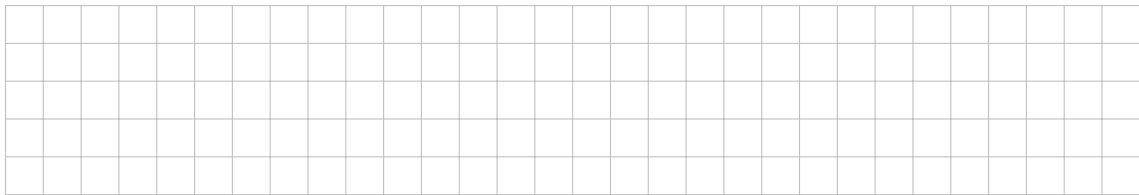
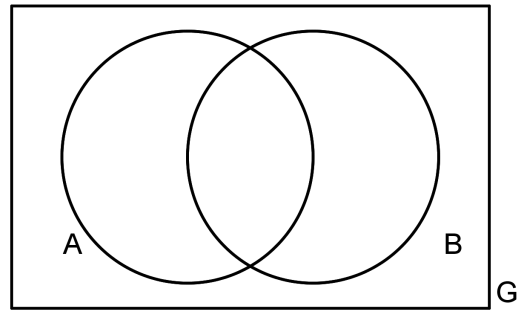
A large grid for writing answers.

7. Vereinfache

$$(A \setminus B) \cup (A \cap B)$$



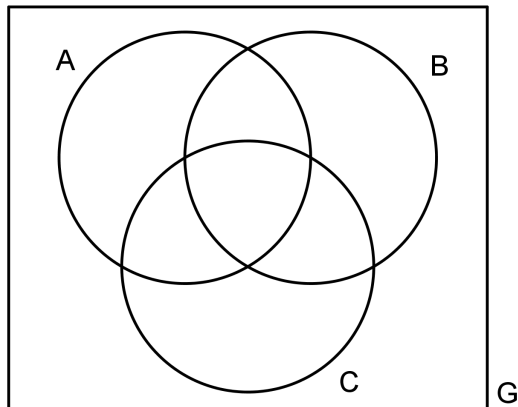
$$B \cap \bar{A}$$



**Freiwillige Zusatzübung**

Zeichne die Menge in einem Diagramm ein und vereinfache den Ausdruck so weit wie möglich.

$$((B \setminus A) \cap C) \cup ((C \setminus B) \cap \bar{A})$$

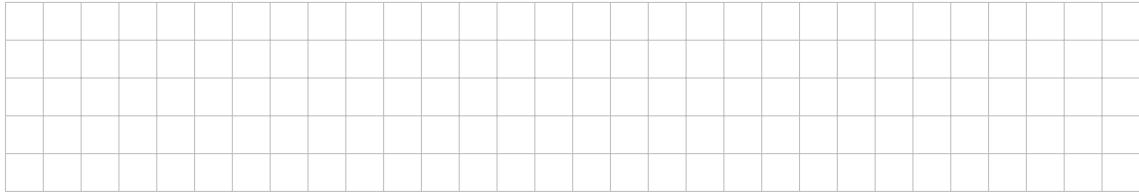


### 2.3. Rechengesetze für Mengenoperationen

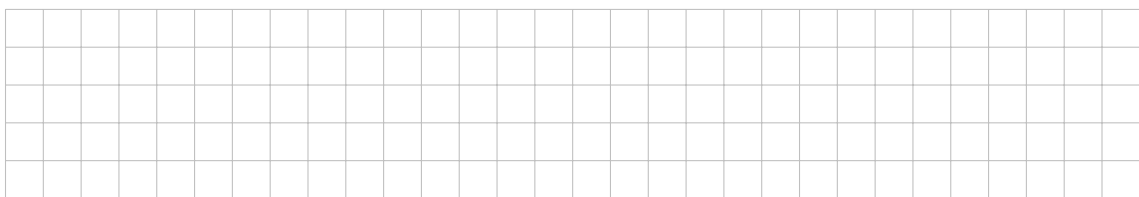
1. **Erstes Rechengesetz**

Wir betrachten zwei Mengen  $A$  und  $B$ .

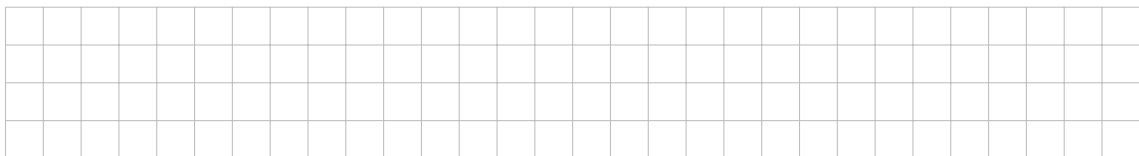
Es gilt  $A \cap B = B \cap A$



Ebenso gilt  $A \cup B = B \cup A$

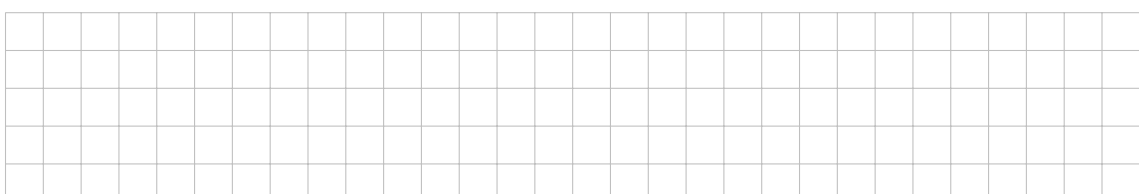
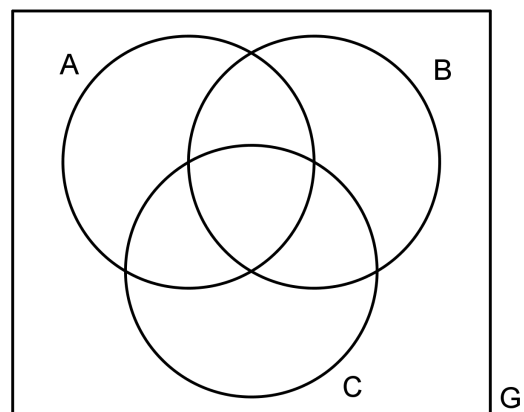
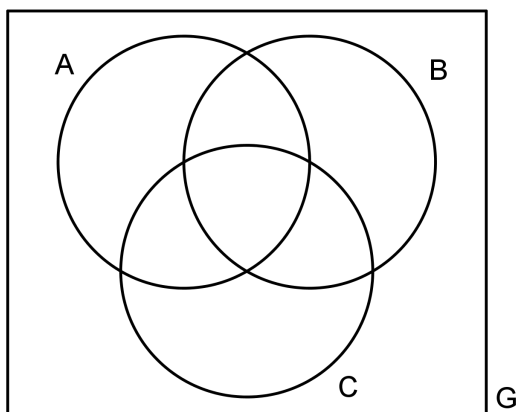


Aber  $A \setminus B \neq B \setminus A$

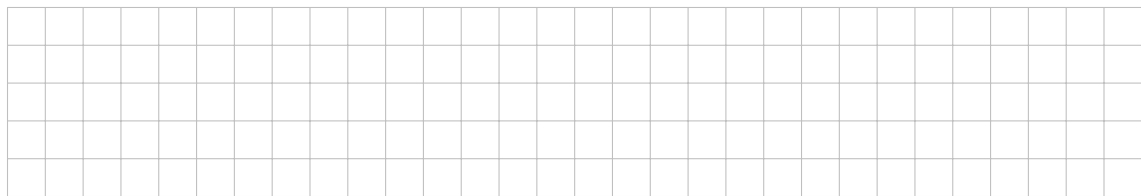
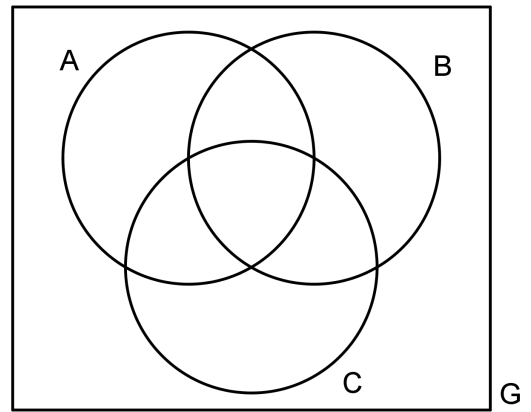
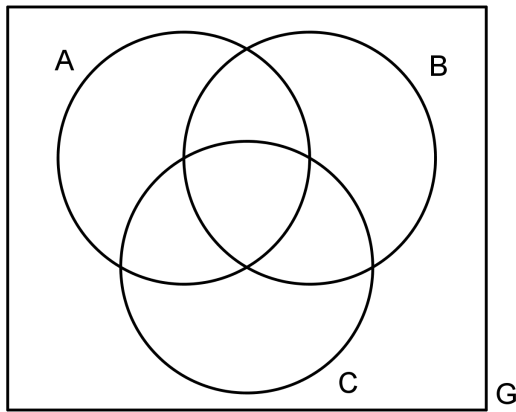


2. **Zweites Rechengesetz**

Prüfe:  $(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$



Ebenso:  $(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$

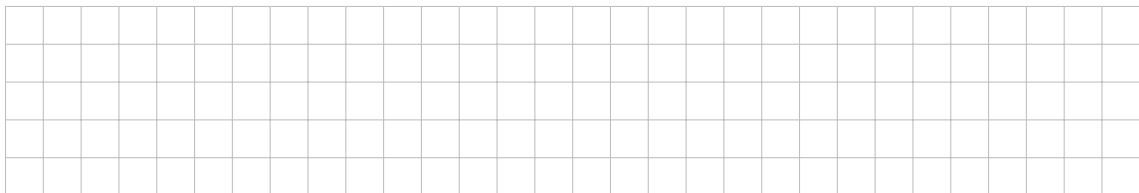
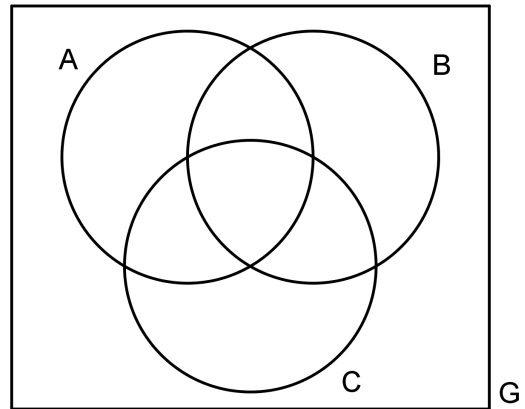
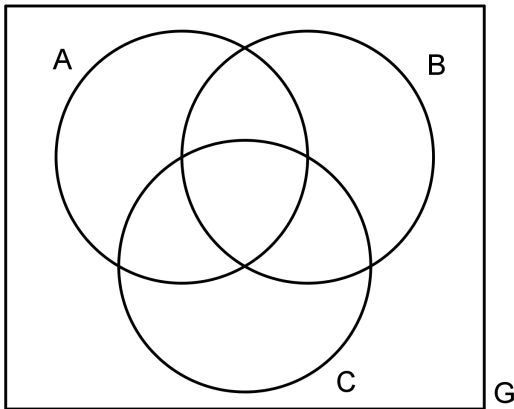


3. **Rechenbeispiel**

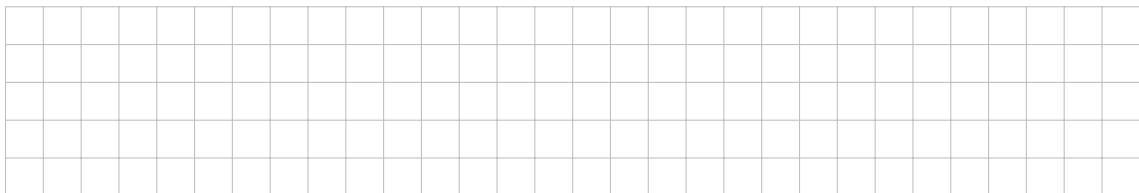
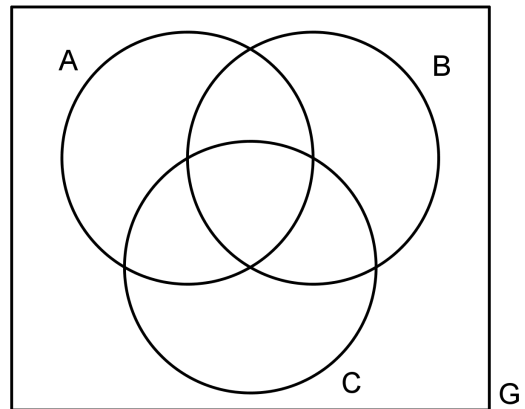
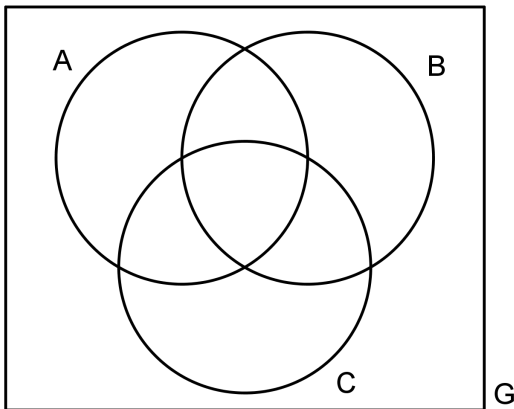


4. **Distributivgesetz**

Teste mit zwei Diagrammen, ob  $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$  gilt.



Prüfe ebenso in die umgekehrte Richtung, ob  $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$  gilt.



**Übung**  
 Gilt  $A \cap (B \setminus C) = (A \cap B) \setminus (A \cap C)$ ?  
 Prüfe mit zwei Mengendiagrammen.