Sets
Sets

One more built-in Python container type
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• Set literals are enclosed in braces
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- Duplicate elements are removed on construction
Sets

One more built-in Python container type
• Set literals are enclosed in braces
• Duplicate elements are removed on construction
• Sets are unordered, just like dictionary entries
Sets

One more built-in Python container type
• Set literals are enclosed in braces
• Duplicate elements are removed on construction
• Sets are unordered, just like dictionary entries

```python
>>> s = {3, 2, 1, 4, 4}
>>> s
{1, 2, 3, 4}
```
Sets

One more built-in Python container type

- Set literals are enclosed in braces
- Duplicate elements are removed on construction
- Sets are unordered, just like dictionary entries

```python
>>> s = {3, 2, 1, 4, 4}
>>> s
{1, 2, 3, 4}

>>> 3 in s
True
```
Sets

One more built-in Python container type
• Set literals are enclosed in braces
• Duplicate elements are removed on construction
• Sets are unordered, just like dictionary entries

```python
>>> s = {3, 2, 1, 4, 4}
>>> s
{1, 2, 3, 4}

>>> 3 in s
True
>>> len(s)
4
```
Sets

One more built-in Python container type
• Set literals are enclosed in braces
• Duplicate elements are removed on construction
• Sets are unordered, just like dictionary entries

```python
>>> s = {3, 2, 1, 4, 4}
>>> s
{1, 2, 3, 4}

>>> 3 in s
True

>>> len(s)
4

>>> s.union({1, 5})
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
```
Sets

One more built-in Python container type
- Set literals are enclosed in braces
- Duplicate elements are removed on construction
- Sets are unordered, just like dictionary entries

```
>>> s = {3, 2, 1, 4, 4}
>>> s
{1, 2, 3, 4}

>>> 3 in s
True
>>> len(s)
4
>>> s.union({1, 5})
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
>>> s.intersection({6, 5, 4, 3})
{3, 4}
```
Implementing Sets
Implementing Sets

The interface for sets
Implementing Sets

The interface for sets

• Membership testing: Is a value an element of a set?
Implementing Sets

The interface for sets
- Membership testing: Is a value an element of a set?
- Union: Return a set with all elements in set1 or set2
Implementing Sets

The interface for sets

- Membership testing: Is a value an element of a set?
- Union: Return a set with all elements in set1 or set2

Union

\[
\begin{array}{c}
1 \\
4 \\
3 \\
\end{array}
\quad +
\quad \begin{array}{c}
2 \\
5 \\
3 \\
\end{array}
\quad =
\quad \begin{array}{c}
1 \\
2 \\
4 \\
5 \\
3 \\
\end{array}
\]
Implementing Sets

The interface for sets

- Membership testing: Is a value an element of a set?
- Union: Return a set with all elements in set1 or set2
- Intersection: Return a set with any elements in set1 and set2

**Union**

```
1
4 3

2
5 3
```

```
1 2
4 5 3
```
Implementing Sets

The interface for sets

- **Membership testing:** Is a value an element of a set?
- **Union:** Return a set with all elements in set1 or set2
- **Intersection:** Return a set with any elements in set1 and set2
Implementing Sets

The interface for sets

- **Membership testing:** Is a value an element of a set?
- **Union:** Return a set with all elements in set1 or set2
- **Intersection:** Return a set with any elements in set1 and set2
- **Adjunction:** Return a set with all elements in s and a value v

---

**Union**

```
1 3
4

2 3
5
```

```
1 2
4 5
3
```

---

**Intersection**

```
1 3
4

2 3
5
```

```
3
```
Implementing Sets

The interface for sets

- Membership testing: Is a value an element of a set?
- Union: Return a set with all elements in set1 or set2
- Intersection: Return a set with any elements in set1 and set2
- Adjunction: Return a set with all elements in s and a value v
Sets as Unordered Sequences

Proposal 1: A set is represented by a recursive list that contains no duplicate items
Sets as Unordered Sequences

**Proposal 1:** A set is represented by a recursive list that contains no duplicate items

```python
def empty(s):
    return s is Rlist.empty
```
Sets as Unordered Sequences

**Proposal 1:** A set is represented by a recursive list that contains no duplicate items

```python
def empty(s):
    return s is Rlist.empty

def set_contains(s, v):
```
Sets as Unordered Sequences

**Proposal 1:** A set is represented by a recursive list that contains no duplicate items

```python
def empty(s):
    return s is Rlist.empty

def set_contains(s, v):
    if empty(s):
        return False
```
**Sets as Unordered Sequences**

**Proposal 1:** A set is represented by a recursive list that contains no duplicate items

```python
def empty(s):
    return s is Rlist.empty

def set_contains(s, v):
    if empty(s):
        return False
    elif s.first == v:
        return True
```

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Sets as Unordered Sequences

**Proposal 1:** A set is represented by a recursive list that contains no duplicate items

```python
def empty(s):
    return s is Rlist.empty

def set_contains(s, v):
    if empty(s):
        return False
    elif s.first == v:
        return True
    return set_contains(s.rest, v)
```
Sets as Unordered Sequences

Proposal 1: A set is represented by a recursive list that contains no duplicate items

```python
def empty(s):
    return s is Rlist.empty

def set_contains(s, v):
    if empty(s):
        return False
    elif s.first == v:
        return True
    return set_contains(s.rest, v)
```

Demo
Review: Order of Growth
Review: Order of Growth

For a set operation that takes "linear" time, we say that
Review: Order of Growth

For a set operation that takes "linear" time, we say that

\[ n: \text{size of the set} \]
Review: Order of Growth

For a set operation that takes "linear" time, we say that

\[ n: \] size of the set

\[ R(n): \] number of steps required to perform the operation
Review: Order of Growth

For a set operation that takes "linear" time, we say that

\[ R(n) = \Theta(n) \]

\( n \): size of the set

\( R(n) \): number of steps required to perform the operation
Review: Order of Growth

For a set operation that takes "linear" time, we say that

$n$: size of the set

$R(n)$: number of steps required to perform the operation

$$R(n) = \Theta(n)$$

which means that there are constants $k_1$ and $k_2$ such that
Review: Order of Growth

For a set operation that takes "linear" time, we say that

\[ n: \text{size of the set} \]

\[ R(n): \text{number of steps required to perform the operation} \]

\[ R(n) = \Theta(n) \]

which means that there are constants \( k_1 \) and \( k_2 \) such that

\[ k_1 \cdot n \leq R(n) \leq k_2 \cdot n \]
Review: Order of Growth

For a set operation that takes "linear" time, we say that

\[ n: \text{size of the set} \]

\[ R(n): \text{number of steps required to perform the operation} \]

\[ R(n) = \Theta(n) \]

which means that there are constants \( k_1 \) and \( k_2 \) such that

\[ k_1 \cdot n \leq R(n) \leq k_2 \cdot n \]

for sufficiently large values of \( n \).
**Review: Order of Growth**

For a set operation that takes "linear" time, we say that

- **n**: size of the set
- **R(n)**: number of steps required to perform the operation

\[ R(n) = \Theta(n) \]

which means that there are constants \( k_1 \) and \( k_2 \) such that

\[ k_1 \cdot n \leq R(n) \leq k_2 \cdot n \]

for sufficiently large values of \( n \).

Demo
Sets as Unordered Sequences
Sets as Unordered Sequences

```python
def adjoin_set(s, v):
```

Friday, October 21, 2011
Sets as Unordered Sequences

```python
def adjoin_set(s, v):
    if set_contains(s, v):
```
Sets as Unordered Sequences

def adjoin_set(s, v):
    if set_contains(s, v):
        return s
Sets as Unordered Sequences

```python
def adjoin_set(s, v):
    if set_contains(s, v):
        return s
    return Rlist(v, s)
```
Sets as Unordered Sequences

def adjoin_set(s, v):
    if set_contains(s, v):
        return s
    return Rlist(v, s)
Sets as Unordered Sequences

```python
def adjoin_set(s, v):
    if set_contains(s, v):
        return s
    return Rlist(v, s)
```

Time order of growth

$\Theta(n)$
Sets as Unordered Sequences

```python
def adjoin_set(s, v):
    if set_contains(s, v):
        return s
    return Rlist(v, s)
```

Time order of growth

\[ \Theta(n) \]

The size of the set
Sets as Unordered Sequences

```
def adjoin_set(s, v):
    if set_contains(s, v):
        return s
    return Rlist(v, s)

def intersect_set(set1, set2):
```

Time order of growth

$\Theta(n)$

The size of the set
def adjoin_set(s, v):
    if set_contains(s, v):
        return s
    return Rlist(v, s)

def intersect_set(set1, set2):
    f = lambda v: set_contains(set2, v)
Sets as Unordered Sequences

```python
def adjoin_set(s, v):
    if set_contains(s, v):
        return s
    return Rlist(v, s)

def intersect_set(set1, set2):
    f = lambda v: set_contains(set2, v)
    return filter_rlist(set1, f)
```

Time order of growth

$\Theta(n)$

The size of the set

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Sets as Unordered Sequences

```python
def adjoin_set(s, v):
    if set_contains(s, v):
        return s
    return Rlist(v, s)

def intersect_set(set1, set2):
    f = lambda v: set_contains(set2, v)
    return filter_rlist(set1, f)
```

Time order of growth

\[ \Theta(n) \]

\[ \Theta(n^2) \]
Sets as Unordered Sequences

```python
def adjoin_set(s, v):
    if set_contains(s, v):
        return s
    return Rlist(v, s)

def intersect_set(set1, set2):
    f = lambda v: set_contains(set2, v)
    return filter_rlist(set1, f)
```

Time order of growth

- $\Theta(n)$: The size of the set
- $\Theta(n^2)$: The size of the larger set
Sets as Unordered Sequences

```python
def adjoin_set(s, v):
    if set_contains(s, v):
        return s
    return Rlist(v, s)

def intersect_set(set1, set2):
    f = lambda v: set_contains(set2, v)
    return filter_rlist(set1, f)

def union_set(set1, set2):
```

Time order of growth

\[ \Theta(n) \]

- The size of the set

\[ \Theta(n^2) \]

- The size of the larger set

The size of the set

\[ \Theta(n) \]

- The size of the larger set

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Sets as Unordered Sequences

```python
def adjoin_set(s, v):
    if set_contains(s, v):
        return s
    return Rlist(v, s)

def intersect_set(set1, set2):
    f = lambda v: set_contains(set2, v)
    return filter_rlist(set1, f)

def union_set(set1, set2):
    f = lambda v: not set_contains(set2, v)
```

Time order of growth

- $\Theta(n)$: The size of the set
- $\Theta(n^2)$: The size of the larger set
Sets as Unordered Sequences

def adjoin_set(s, v):
    if set_contains(s, v):
        return s
    return Rlist(v, s)

def intersect_set(set1, set2):
    f = lambda v: set_contains(set2, v)
    return filter_rlist(set1, f)

def union_set(set1, set2):
    f = lambda v: not set_contains(set2, v)
    set1_not_set2 = filter_rlist(set1, f)

Time order of growth

$\Theta(n)$

The size of the set

$\Theta(n^2)$

The size of the larger set
Sets as Unordered Sequences

def adjoin_set(s, v):
    if set_contains(s, v):
        return s
    return Rlist(v, s)

def intersect_set(set1, set2):
    f = lambda v: set_contains(set2, v)
    return filter_rlist(set1, f)

def union_set(set1, set2):
    f = lambda v: not set_contains(set2, v)
    set1_not_set2 = filter_rlist(set1, f)
    return extend_rlist(set1_not_set2, set2)

Time order of growth

\[ \Theta(n) \]

The size of the set

\[ \Theta(n^2) \]

The size of the larger set

\[ \Theta(n) \]
Sets as Unordered Sequences

```python
def adjoin_set(s, v):
    if set_contains(s, v):
        return s
    return Rlist(v, s)

def intersect_set(set1, set2):
    f = lambda v: set_contains(set2, v)
    return filter_rlist(set1, f)

def union_set(set1, set2):
    f = lambda v: not set_contains(set2, v)
    set1_not_set2 = filter_rlist(set1, f)
    return extend_rlist(set1_not_set2, set2)
```

Time order of growth

- \( \Theta(n) \)
  - The size of the set
- \( \Theta(n^2) \)
  - The size of the larger set

- \( \Theta(n^2) \)
Sets as Ordered Sequences

**Proposal 2:** A set is represented by a recursive list with unique elements ordered from least to greatest
Sets as Ordered Sequences

Proposal 2: A set is represented by a recursive list with unique elements ordered from least to greatest

```python
def set_contains2(s, v):
```

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Sets as Ordered Sequences

Proposal 2: A set is represented by a recursive list with unique elements ordered from least to greatest

def set_contains2(s, v):
    if empty(s) or s.first > v:
        return False
Sets as Ordered Sequences

Proposal 2: A set is represented by a recursive list with unique elements ordered from least to greatest

```python
def set_contains2(s, v):
    if empty(s) or s.first > v:
        return False
    elif s.first == v:
        return True
```
Sets as Ordered Sequences

**Proposal 2:** A set is represented by a recursive list with unique elements ordered from least to greatest

```python
def set_contains2(s, v):
    if empty(s) or s.first > v:
        return False
    elif s.first == v:
        return True
    return set_contains2(s.rest, v)
```
Sets as Ordered Sequences

Proposal 2: A set is represented by a recursive list with unique elements ordered from least to greatest

```python
def set_contains2(s, v):
    if empty(s) or s.first > v:
        return False
    elif s.first == v:
        return True
    return set_contains2(s.rest, v)
```

Order of growth?
Sets as Ordered Sequences

**Proposal 2:** A set is represented by a recursive list with unique elements ordered from least to greatest

```python
def set_contains2(s, v):
    if empty(s) or s.first > v:
        return False
    elif s.first == v:
        return True
    return set_contains2(s.rest, v)
```

Order of growth? $\Theta(n)$
Set Intersection Using Ordered Sequences
Set Intersection Using Ordered Sequences

This algorithm *assumes* that elements are in order.
Set Intersection Using Ordered Sequences

This algorithm *assumes* that elements are in order.

```python
def intersect_set2(set1, set2):
```
Set Intersection Using Ordered Sequences

This algorithm assumes that elements are in order.

```python
def intersect_set2(set1, set2):
    if empty(set1) or empty(set2):
        return Rlist.empty
```

Friday, October 21, 2011
This algorithm assumes that elements are in order.

```python
def intersect_set2(set1, set2):
    if empty(set1) or empty(set2):
        return Rlist.empty
    e1, e2 = set1.first, set2.first
```
This algorithm *assumes* that elements are in order.

```python
def intersect_set2(set1, set2):
    if empty(set1) or empty(set2):
        return Rlist.empty
    e1, e2 = set1.first, set2.first
    if e1 == e2:
```
This algorithm assumes that elements are in order.

```python
def intersect_set2(set1, set2):
    if empty(set1) or empty(set2):
        return Rlist.empty
    e1, e2 = set1.first, set2.first
    if e1 == e2:
        rest = intersect_set2(set1.rest, set2.rest)
```
Set Intersection Using Ordered Sequences

This algorithm assumes that elements are in order.

```python
def intersect_set2(set1, set2):
    if empty(set1) or empty(set2):
        return Rlist.empty
    e1, e2 = set1.first, set2.first
    if e1 == e2:
        rest = intersect_set2(set1.rest, set2.rest)
        return Rlist(e1, rest)
```

Friday, October 21, 2011
Set Intersection Using Ordered Sequences

This algorithm assumes that elements are in order.

```python
def intersect_set2(set1, set2):
    if empty(set1) or empty(set2):
        return Rlist.empty
    e1, e2 = set1.first, set2.first
    if e1 == e2:
        rest = intersect_set2(set1.rest, set2.rest)
        return Rlist(e1, rest)
    elif e1 < e2:
```

Friday, October 21, 2011
This algorithm *assumes* that elements are in order.

```python
def intersect_set2(set1, set2):
    if empty(set1) or empty(set2):
        return Rlist.empty
    e1, e2 = set1.first, set2.first
    if e1 == e2:
        rest = intersect_set2(set1.rest, set2.rest)
        return Rlist(e1, rest)
    elif e1 < e2:
        return intersect_set2(set1.rest, set2)
```
Set Intersection Using Ordered Sequences

This algorithm assumes that elements are in order.

```python
def intersect_set2(set1, set2):
    if empty(set1) or empty(set2):
        return Rlist.empty
    e1, e2 = set1.first, set2.first
    if e1 == e2:
        rest = intersect_set2(set1.rest, set2.rest)
        return Rlist(e1, rest)
    elif e1 < e2:
        return intersect_set2(set1.rest, set2)
    elif e2 < e1:
```

Friday, October 21, 2011
Set Intersection Using Ordered Sequences

This algorithm assumes that elements are in order.

```python
def intersect_set2(set1, set2):
    if empty(set1) or empty(set2):
        return Rlist.empty
    e1, e2 = set1.first, set2.first
    if e1 == e2:
        rest = intersect_set2(set1.rest, set2.rest)
        return Rlist(e1, rest)
    elif e1 < e2:
        return intersect_set2(set1.rest, set2)
    elif e2 < e1:
        return intersect_set2(set1, set2.rest)
```
This algorithm assumes that elements are in order.

```python
def intersect_set2(set1, set2):
    if empty(set1) or empty(set2):
        return Rlist.empty
    e1, e2 = set1.first, set2.first
    if e1 == e2:
        rest = intersect_set2(set1.rest, set2.rest)
        return Rlist(e1, rest)
    elif e1 < e2:
        return intersect_set2(set1.rest, set2)
    elif e2 < e1:
        return intersect_set2(set1, set2.rest)
```

Demo
Set Intersection Using Ordered Sequences

This algorithm assumes that elements are in order.

```python
def intersect_set2(set1, set2):
    if empty(set1) or empty(set2):
        return Rlist.empty
    e1, e2 = set1.first, set2.first
    if e1 == e2:
        rest = intersect_set2(set1.rest, set2.rest)
        return Rlist(e1, rest)
    elif e1 < e2:
        return intersect_set2(set1.rest, set2)
    elif e2 < e1:
        return intersect_set2(set1, set2.rest)
```

Demo

Order of growth?
This algorithm assumes that elements are in order.

```python
def intersect_set2(set1, set2):
    if empty(set1) or empty(set2):
        return Rlist.empty
    e1, e2 = set1.first, set2.first
    if e1 == e2:
        rest = intersect_set2(set1.rest, set2.rest)
        return Rlist(e1, rest)
    elif e1 < e2:
        return intersect_set2(set1.rest, set2)
    else:
        return intersect_set2(set1, set2.rest)
```

**Demo**

Order of growth? $\Theta(n)$
Tree Sets
Tree Sets

Proposal 3: A set is represented as a Tree. Each entry is:
Tree Sets

Proposal 3: A set is represented as a Tree. Each entry is:
• Larger than all entries in its left branch and
Tree Sets

Proposal 3: A set is represented as a Tree. Each entry is:
• Larger than all entries in its left branch and
• Smaller than all entries in its right branch
Proposal 3: A set is represented as a Tree. Each entry is:
- Larger than all entries in its left branch and
- Smaller than all entries in its right branch

```
     7
   /   \
  3     9
 /     /  \
1      5   11
```
**Proposal 3:** A set is represented as a Tree. Each entry is:

- Larger than all entries in its left branch and
- Smaller than all entries in its right branch
**Proposal 3:** A set is represented as a Tree. Each entry is:
- Larger than all entries in its left branch and
- Smaller than all entries in its right branch
Membership in Tree Sets
Membership in Tree Sets

Set membership tests traverse the tree
Membership in Tree Sets

Set membership tests traverse the tree
• The element is either in the left or right sub-branch
Membership in Tree Sets

Set membership tests traverse the tree

- The element is either in the left or right sub-branch
- By focusing on one branch, we reduce the set by about half
Membership in Tree Sets

Set membership tests traverse the tree
• The element is either in the left or right sub-branch
• By focusing on one branch, we reduce the set by about half

```python
def set_contains3(s, v):
```
Membership in Tree Sets

Set membership tests traverse the tree

• The element is either in the left or right sub-branch
• By focusing on one branch, we reduce the set by about half

def set_contains3(s, v):
    if s is None:
        return False
Membership in Tree Sets

Set membership tests traverse the tree
• The element is either in the left or right sub-branch
• By focusing on one branch, we reduce the set by about half

```python
def set_contains3(s, v):
    if s is None:
        return False
    elif s.entry == v:
        return True
```

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Membership in Tree Sets

Set membership tests traverse the tree
• The element is either in the left or right sub-branch
• By focusing on one branch, we reduce the set by about half

```python
def set_contains3(s, v):
    if s is None:
        return False
    elif s.entry == v:
        return True
    elif s.entry < v:
        return setContains(s.right, v)
```
Membership in Tree Sets

Set membership tests traverse the tree
• The element is either in the left or right sub-branch
• By focusing on one branch, we reduce the set by about half

```python
def set_contains3(s, v):
    if s is None:
        return False
    elif s.entry == v:
        return True
    elif s.entry < v:
        return set_contains3(s.right, v)
    elif s.entry > v:
        return set_contains3(s.left, v)
```
Membership in Tree Sets

Set membership tests traverse the tree
• The element is either in the left or right sub-branch
• By focusing on one branch, we reduce the set by about half

```python
def set_contains3(s, v):
    if s is None:
        return False
    elif s.entry == v:
        return True
    elif s.entry < v:
        return set_contains3(s.right, v)
    elif s.entry > v:
        return set_contains3(s.left, v)
```
Membership in Tree Sets

Set membership tests traverse the tree
• The element is either in the left or right sub-branch
• By focusing on one branch, we reduce the set by about half

```python
def set_contains3(s, v):
    if s is None:
        return False
    elif s.entry == v:
        return True
    elif s.entry < v:
        return set_contains3(s.right, v)
    elif s.entry > v:
        return set_contains3(s.left, v)
```
Membership in Tree Sets

Set membership tests traverse the tree
• The element is either in the left or right sub-branch
• By focusing on one branch, we reduce the set by about half

```python
def set_contains3(s, v):
    if s is None:
        return False
    elif s.entry == v:
        return True
    elif s.entry < v:
        return set_contains3(s.right, v)
    elif s.entry > v:
        return set_contains3(s.left, v)
```

If 9 is in the set, it is in this branch
Adjoining to a Tree Set
Adjoining to a Tree Set

```
  8
 / \     \
  5   3  9
 |   /\  |
| 1 7 9 11
```
Adjoining to a Tree Set

Right!
Adjoining to a Tree Set

![Tree Diagram]

Right!
Adjoining to a Tree Set

Right!
Adjoining to a Tree Set

Right!  Left!
Adjoining to a Tree Set

Right!  Left!
Adjoining to a Tree Set

Right!  Left!

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Adjoining to a Tree Set

1. 8
2. 5
3. 3
4. 1
5. 7
6. 9
7. 11

- Right!
- Left!
- Right!
Adjoining to a Tree Set

8
5
3
1
7
9
11

8
9
7
11
None
None

8
7
None
None

Right!
Left!
Right!
Adjoining to a Tree Set

Right!  Left!  Right!  Stop!
Adjoining to a Tree Set

Right!  Left!  Right!  Stop!

Friday, October 21, 2011
Adjoining to a Tree Set

Right!  Left!  Right!  Stop!

Friday, October 21, 2011
Adjoining to a Tree Set

Right!  Left!  Right!  Stop!

Friday, October 21, 2011
Adjoining to a Tree Set

Right!  Left!  Right!  Stop!

Friday, October 21, 2011
Adjoining to a Tree Set

Right!

Left!

Right!

Stop!

Friday, October 21, 2011
Adjoining to a Tree Set

Right!  Left!  Right!  Stop!

Demo
What Did I Leave Out?
What Did I Leave Out?

Sets as ordered sequences:
What Did I Leave Out?

Sets as ordered sequences:

• Adjoining an element to a set
What Did I Leave Out?

Sets as ordered sequences:

- Adjoining an element to a set
- Union of two sets
What Did I Leave Out?

Sets as ordered sequences:
- Adjoining an element to a set
- Union of two sets

Sets as binary trees:
What Did I Leave Out?

Sets as ordered sequences:
• Adjoining an element to a set
• Union of two sets

Sets as binary trees:
• Intersection of two sets
What Did I Leave Out?

Sets as ordered sequences:
• Adjoining an element to a set
• Union of two sets

Sets as binary trees:
• Intersection of two sets
• Union of two sets
What Did I Leave Out?

Sets as ordered sequences:
• Adjoining an element to a set
• Union of two sets

Sets as binary trees:
• Intersection of two sets
• Union of two sets

That's homework 8!
What Did I Leave Out?

Sets as ordered sequences:
• Adjoining an element to a set
• Union of two sets

Sets as binary trees:
• Intersection of two sets
• Union of two sets

That's homework 8!

No lecture on Monday
What Did I Leave Out?

Sets as ordered sequences:
• Adjoining an element to a set
• Union of two sets

Sets as binary trees:
• Intersection of two sets
• Union of two sets

That's homework 8!

No lecture on Monday
Midterm 2 on Monday, 7pm–9pm
What Did I Leave Out?

Sets as ordered sequences:
• Adjoining an element to a set
• Union of two sets

Sets as binary trees:
• Intersection of two sets
• Union of two sets

That's homework 8!

No lecture on Monday
Midterm 2 on Monday, 7pm–9pm
Good luck!