

In mathematical logic, a [] is a sentence that is either *true* or *false*. We can combine [] using logical [], such as \wedge , \vee or \Rightarrow . The last one is called [] and is typically read as 'If ..., then ...'

The building blocks of modern mathematics are []. They are basically collections of things. The 'things' [] are made of are called their [].

Given A and B , the set that contains only the objects that A and B have in common is denoted $A \cap B$ and called their []. We can also create a set of all [] (a, b) , basically ordered sets, with $a \in A$ and $b \in B$. Such a set is denoted $A \times B$ and called the [] of A and B . Any subset of $A \times B$ is then called a [] from A to B .

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