

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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