

# Mathematics

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# Chapter 1

## Pairs

### 1.1 Notions

Various general mathematical concepts, such as relations, functions, and orderings can be represented by ordered pairs.

**Definition. Ordered Pair, Coordinate**

Ordered pair of  $a$  and  $b$  is denoted by  $(a, b)$ ;  $a$  is the first coordinate of the pair,  $b$  is the second coordinate.  $(a, b) = \{\{a\}, \{a, b\}\}$ .

**Property 1.1.1.**

$(a, b) \neq (b, a)$  if  $a \neq b$ .

*Proof.* Obviously. □

**Property 1.1.2.**

If  $a = b$ , then  $(a, a) = \{\{a\}\}$  has only one element.

*Proof.* Obviously. □

*Note.* Ordered pair should be defined in such a way that two ordered pairs are equal if and only if their first coordinates are equal and their second coordinates are equal.

*Note.* If  $a \neq b$ ,  $(a, b)$  has two elements, a singleton  $\{a\}$  and an unordered pair  $\{a, b\}$ . The first coordinate is the element of  $\{a\}$ ; the second coordinate is the other element of  $\{a, b\}$ .

**Theorem 1.1.3.**

$(a, b) = (a', b')$  if and only if  $a = a'$  and  $b = b'$ .

*Proof.* Obviously. □

**Definition. One-Tuples**

$(a) = a$ .

**Definition. Ordered Triples**

$(a, b, c) = ((a, b), c)$ .