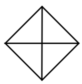


Why

We want language for all of the elements of a first set being the elements of a second set.

Definition

Denote a set by A and a set by B.

Definition 1 (). If every element of the set denoted by A is an element of the set denoted by B, then we say that the set denoted by A is a *subset* of the set denoted by B.

We say that the set denoted by A is *included* in the set denoted by B. We say that the set denoted by B is a *superset* of the set denoted by A or that the set denoted by B *includes* the set denoted by A.

Every set is included in and includes itself.

Account 1.

1	`name`	A	
2	`have`	$(\forall x)(x \in A \longrightarrow x \in A)$	
3	`thus`	$A \subset A$	`by Def 1`

Notation

Let A denote a set and B denote a set. We denote that A is included in B by $A \subset B$. In other words, $A \subset B$ means $(\forall x)((x \in A) \longrightarrow (x \in B))$. We read the notation $A \subset B$

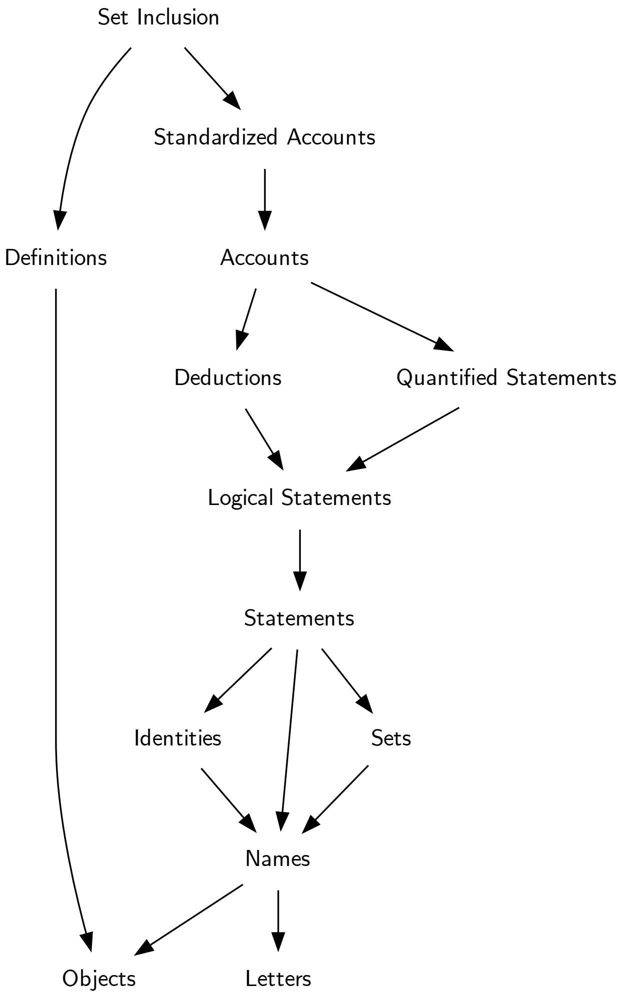
aloud as “A is included in B” or “A subset B”. Or we write $B \supset A$, and read it aloud “B includes A” or “B superset A”. $B \supset A$ also means $(\forall x)((x \in A) \longrightarrow (x \in B))$.

Properties

Given a set A, $A \subset A$. Like equality, we say that inclusion is *reflexive*. Given sets A and B, if $A \subset B$ and $B \subset C$ then $A \subset C$. Like equality, we say that inclusion is *transitive*. If $A \subset B$ and $B \subset A$, then $A = B$ (by the axiom of extension). Unlike equality, which is symmetric, we say that inclusion is *antisymmetric*.

Comparison with belonging

Given a set A inclusion is reflexive. $A \subset A$ is always true. $A \in A$ may be true. Inclusion is transitive, whereas belonging is not.


Set Inclusion
Standardized Accounts
Definitions
Accounts
Deductions
Quantified Statements
Logical Statements
Statements
Identities
Sets
Names
Objects
Letters