Sets

$\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ natural numbers

$\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ integers

$\mathbb{Q} = \{ \frac{k}{n} \mid k, n \in \mathbb{N}, \; n \neq 0 \}$

rationals

$\mathbb{R}$ = real numbers

$\mathbb{C} = \{ a + ib \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \}$ = complex

i = "imaginary unit"
characterized by $i^2 = -1$.

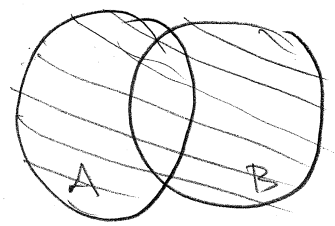
$\mathbb{R}^d = \{ (a_1, \dots, a_d) \mid a_i \in \mathbb{R} \}$ d-dimensional space

$\mathbb{R}^\infty = \{ (a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots) \mid a_i \in \mathbb{R} \}$
space of <u>infinite sequences</u> of reals

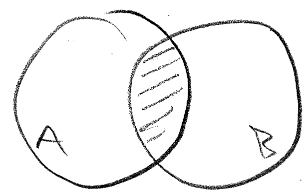
A, B sets. <u>Operations</u>:

$A \cup B = \{ c \mid c \in A \text{ or } c \in B \}$ <u>union</u>

$A \cap B = \{ c \mid c \in A \text{ and } c \in B \}$ <u>intersection</u>

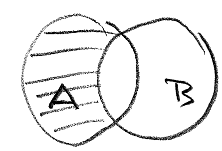


$A \cup B$



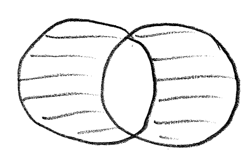
$A \cap B$

$A \setminus B = \{ c \in A \mid c \notin B \}$: "<u>difference</u>"



$A \setminus B$

$A \triangle B = A \setminus B \cup B \setminus A$:



$= (A \cup B) \setminus A \cap B$ etc.

"<u>symmetric difference</u>"

Let $(A_\alpha)_{\alpha \in I}$ be an indexed family of sets (index set I).

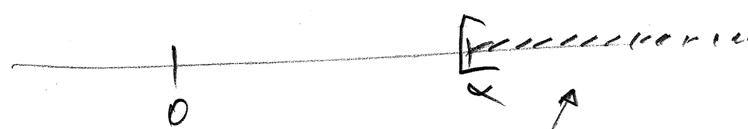
EX ① $I = \mathbb{N}$,

$$A_\alpha := \{\alpha, \alpha+1\}$$

definition

② $I = \mathbb{R}^+ = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 0\}$

$$A_\alpha := [\alpha, \infty)$$



infinite interv

union: $$\bigcup_{\alpha \in I} A_\alpha := \{a \mid a \in A_\alpha \text{ for some } \alpha \in I\}$$
$$= \{a \mid \exists\, \alpha \in I \text{ such that } a \in A_\alpha\}$$

intersection $$\bigcap_{\alpha \in I} A_\alpha = \{a \mid a \in A_\alpha \underbrace{\text{for every } \alpha \in I}_{\forall \alpha \in I}\}.$$

Maps in general.

Map = function = mapping (= transformation)

Let A, B be sets ($\neq \emptyset$). A map f

$$f: A \longrightarrow B$$
$$\ \ \ \ \ \ a \longmapsto f(a)$$

is an assignment: to $\forall a \in A$ f assign a unique $b \in B$ which is called the value of f at a and is denoted by $f(a)$.

Note: f assigns to $\forall a \in A$ a value, but there may exists $b \in B$ st $f(a) \neq b$ $\forall a \in A$.

A is called the domain (of definition) of f

B is —"— the target space of f.

If $A' \subseteq A$, then the map f'

$$f' : A' \longrightarrow B$$
$$a \longmapsto f'(a) := f(a)$$

is called the restriction of f to A'

(denoted by $f' = f\restriction_{A'}$)

EX: ① $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, $x \mapsto \sin(x)$ → $f = \sin$ fct.

② $f : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \to \mathbb{R}$, $x \mapsto 1/x$

③ $g : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$

$$x \longmapsto \begin{cases} 1/x & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

④ $f : V \longrightarrow$ set of subspaces of $V = \mathcal{S}$

$$\vec{v} \longmapsto \operatorname{span}(\vec{v})$$

⑤ $D : \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}) \to \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$ derivative.

$$p(x) \longmapsto \frac{d}{dx} p(x) = p'$$