

# What is a set?



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Let's look at some examples of a **set**.

What do the following sets represent?

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- $\mathbb{Z}$
- $\mathbb{N}$



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subset  $C$  of  $V$  can be written as  $C \subset V$ . This can read as  $V$  contains  $C$ .

What are some example subsets of the following sets?

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Set builder notation is a notation that can be used to describe sets neatly and quickly. Set builder notation generally follows the following conventions.

$$V = \{ \text{element} \mid \text{condition} \}$$

Some textbooks may use a colon : instead of the bar,  $\mid$ . Essentially, this reads the set  $V$  contains all elements such that the condition is satisfied. Set builder notation is very useful for describing sets such that all terms satisfy a condition or pattern.

Let's do some examples.



Turn and talk to a partner about the following sets.

What do these sets mean?

- $X = \{x \mid x = 2n - 1\}, n \in \mathbb{N}$
- $X = \{x \mid x = 2n\}, n \in \mathbb{N}$

Consider  $X$  to be an arbitrary set. Define  $V$  to be a subset of  $X$ .

- $V =$





A topology  $\tau$  on a set  $X$  is a group of subsets of  $X$  that satisfy 3 conditions. A subset that satisfies these conditions is called *open*. Consider the sets  $U$  and  $V$ .

- The total set  $X$  and the empty set  $\emptyset$  must be open sets.
- The union of two open sets must be an open set. For example,  $U \cup V$  must be an open set.
- The intersection of two open sets must be an open set. For example,  $U \cap V$  must be an open set.

A topological space is a pair  $(X, \tau)$  where  $X$  is a set and  $\tau$  is a topology on  $X$ .



Let  $(X, \tau)$  be a topological space. Prove each of the following statements *true* or *false*.

- The intersection of any 3 open sets is an open set.
- The intersection of finitely many open sets is open.
- The intersection of open sets is open.