

Is  $\{\emptyset\}$  an empty set?

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A collection of objects that somehow share a common feature - the elements - is called a set. An element can be of any nature, depending on the problem under consideration, such as numbers, functions, or lines. A set can be finite or infinite.

## Example

- ❶  $A = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$  is an example of a finite set.
- ❷  $\mathbb{Z}$ , the set of the integers, is an example of a finite set.
- ❸ The elements of a set are not only limited to numbers, the elements of a set can be anything,  
 $B = \{\text{cow}, \text{donkey}, \text{rat}, \text{horse}\}$  is also a set.
- ❹ Sets can also be written in set builder notation:  
 $A = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid x \geq 4 \text{ and } x \leq 10\}$  which is same as  
 $A = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$

# Properties of Set

## Properties

- 1 The order of the elements in a set doesn't matter.
- 2 If one or more elements of a set are repeated, the set remains the same.  
For example  $\{1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3\}$  is the same as just  $\{1, 2, 3\}$ .
- 3 Two sets are considered equal if and only if each element of one set is an element of the other.

Symbol  $\in$  is used to denote that an element belongs to a set. For example :  $X = \{a, e, i, o, u\}$  Then,  $a \in X$  but  $b \notin X$  or  $\{a\} \notin X$ .

# Some important sets

- Some important Sets

Symbol	Name
$\mathbb{Z}$	The set of integers.
$\mathbb{N}$	The set of natural numbers.
$\mathbb{Q}$	The set of rational numbers.
$\mathbb{R}$	The set of real numbers.
$\mathbb{C}$	The set of complex numbers.

- The empty set is a set without any elements, represented by  $\{\}$  or  $\emptyset$ .
- A set with only one element is called a singleton set. For example  $X = \{a\}$ .

# So, Is $\{\emptyset\}$ an empty set?

**NO**,  $\{\emptyset\}$  is not an empty set; it is a singleton set (it has the element  $\emptyset$  in it). Empty set is indicated by  $\{\}$  or  $\emptyset$ .