set notation

types of sets

...more on this in your tutorial

set notation

- To say an element belongs to a set we use a "funky E": $\in$
- $A \subseteq B$ or $B \supseteq A$ means set A is a subset of set B
- $A \subset B$ means that A is a proper subset of B

types of sets

- Finite/Infinite
- Countable/Uncountable
- Bounded/Unbounded
- Singleton
- Tuple
- Empty
- Universal
- Ordered/Unordered

...more on this in your tutorial

common sets

complex numbers ($\mathbb{C}$)

$\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$