



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 ( $\mathbb{C}$ )

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