## 1 Sets

The universal set  $(\mathcal{U})$  contains everything. The empty set  $(\emptyset)$  contains nothing. Some assignments:

$$\mathcal{B}_1 = \{1, 3, 5, 7\}, \quad \mathcal{B}_2 = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}, \quad \mathcal{B}_3 = \{9, 10\}$$

Define:

$$\mathcal{A} = \bigcup_{i=1}^{3} \mathcal{B}_i = \{1, \dots, 10\}$$

The cardinality of a set S is denoted |S| and is the number of elements in the set.

$$|\mathcal{B}_1| = 4$$
,  $|\mathcal{B}_2| = 4$ ,  $|\mathcal{B}_3| = 2$ ,  $|\mathcal{B}_1 \cup \mathcal{B}_2| = 8$ ,  $|\emptyset| = 0$ 

## 2 Spaces

A number space (denoted  $\mathbb{S}$ ) is characterised by a set of entities with a set of axioms. For example:

 $\mathbb{N} = \{x : x \text{ is positive integer}\}$   $\mathbb{Z} = \{x : x \text{ is an integer}\}$   $\mathbb{R} = \{x : x \text{ is a real number}\}$ 

## 3 Vectors and Matrices

A matrix (denoted M) is a rectangular array of values. A vector (denoted v) is a column or row of values (that is a one-dimensional matrix).

$$Ix = x$$
,  $AA^{-1} = I$ ,  $x^{-1}1 = \sum_{i} x_{i}$ 

## Glossary

I	the identity matrix. the iden-		space.
	tity matrix.	$\mathbb Z$	the set of integers. the set of
$oldsymbol{M}^{-1}$	the inverse of $M$ . the inverse		integers.
	of $M$ .	$\mathbb{N}$	the set of natural numbers.
M	a matrix. a matrix.		the set of natural numbers.
$oldsymbol{v}$	a vector. a vector.	$\mathbb{R}$	the set of real numbers. the
1	the vector of 1s. the vector of		set of real numbers.
	1s.		
$\sum \sum$	<i>n</i> -ary summation. <i>n</i> -ary summation.	$ \mathcal{S} $	the cardinality of $S$ . the cardinality of $S$ .
Llii	<i>n</i> -ary union. <i>n</i> -ary union.	Ø	the empty set. the empty set.
$O_0$	re ary union. re ary union.	$\mathcal{S}$	a set. a set.
$\mathbb S$	a number space. a number	<i>{…}</i>	set contents. set contents.

 $\{oldsymbol{x}:\ldots\}$  set membership. set member-  $\oldsymbol{\mathcal{U}}$  ship.

the universal set. the universal set.