## 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.

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

## 2 Spaces

A number space (denoted 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

$egin{array}{c} M & M \ M & v \ 1 \end{array}$	the identity matrix. the iden- tity matrix. the inverse of $M$ . the inverse of $M$ . a matrix. a matrix. a vector. a vector. the vector of 1s. the vector of 1s.	Z N R	space. the set of integers. the set of integers. the set of natural numbers. the set of natural numbers. the set of real numbers. the set of real numbers.
$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i$	<ul><li><i>n</i>-ary summation. <i>n</i>-ary summation.</li><li><i>n</i>-ary union. <i>n</i>-ary union.</li><li>a number space. a number</li></ul>	$ \mathcal{S} $ $\emptyset$ $\mathcal{S}$ $\{\ldots\}$	the cardinality of $S$ . the car- dinality of $S$ . the empty set. the empty set. a set. a set. set contents. set contents.

 $\{x:\ldots\}$  set membership. set member-  $\mathcal{U}$  the university ship. sal set.

the universal set. the universal set.