## Math 330 Notes 00A

Notes on the Auxiliary Documents on Sets, Functions and Relations
I use some notation that does not coincide with that used in some or all of the additional reading material I posted in home page and syllabus:

Discrepancies in notation:
"Math 330": the notation used in class
"B/G": the notation in Beck/Geoghean
"Sets 1": the notation in mazur-330-sets-1.pdf
"Sets 2": the notation in mazur-330-sets-2.pdf
"Sets 2": the notation in mazur-330-sets-2.pdf
Note that some of the documents briefly refer to alternate notation.

| Math 330 | B/G | Sets 1 | page \# | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bar{N}_{0}$ | $\overline{\mathbb{Z}}_{\geq 0}$ | N | p. $10^{-}$ |  |
| N | $\mathbb{N}$ | $\mathbb{Z}^{+}$ | p. 10 | the set $\{1,2,3, \ldots\}$ |
| $A^{c}$ or $A^{\complement}$ | $N / A$ | $A^{\prime}$ | p. 11 | $U$ : Universal set |
| $A \backslash B$ | $A-B$ | $A-B$ | p. 13 | difference of sets |
| $A \cap B$ or $A B$ | $A \cap B$ | $A \cap B$ | p. 13 | $A B$ is common in probability $\mathcal{E}$ statistics |
| Math 330 | $B / G$ | Sets 2 | page \# | Notes |
| $\bar{A} \bar{\triangle} \bar{B}$ | $\bar{N} / \bar{A}$ | $\bar{A} \bar{\oplus} \bar{B}$ | p. $977^{-}$ | symm. difference of sets |
| $2^{A}$ | $\bar{P} \overline{(\bar{A})}$ | $\left.{ }^{-} \overline{\mathscr{P}} \bar{A} \bar{A}\right)$ | p. $98^{-}$ | power set $\{\bar{B} \cdot \bar{B} \subseteq \bar{A}$ |

Some of the documents use more logic than used in class or to be found in $B / G$ :

| B | Documents | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | . ${ }_{\text {lf }}$ |
| Stmt $_{1} \Longleftrightarrow$ Stmi $_{2}$ | Stmi $_{1} \leftrightarrow$ Stmt $_{2}$ | quivalence: Stmt if and only if Stmt ${ }_{2}$ |
| N/A | Stmt $_{1} \vee$ Stmi $_{2}$ | Disjunction (inclusive Or): Stmt $_{1}$ Or Stmt ${ }_{2}$ or both |
| N/A | Stmt $_{1} \wedge$ Stmt $_{2}$ | Conjunction: Both Stmt ${ }_{1}$ And Stmt ${ }_{2}$ |

Example from the Sets 2 document, p.96: Definition: Two sets $A$ and $B$ are equal $(A=B)$ if

$$
\forall x[x \in A \leftrightarrow x \in B] \quad \text { or, equivalently, } \quad \forall x[(x \in A \rightarrow x \in B) \wedge(x \in B \rightarrow x \in A)]
$$

translates to
Definition: Two sets $A$ and $B$ are equal $(A=B)$ if

$$
x \in A \Longleftrightarrow x \in B] \quad \text { or, equivalently, } \quad[x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B] \text { and }[x \in B \Rightarrow x \in A]
$$

