# MATHEMATICS

## 1 Basics

#### 1.1 Sets

Sets:	$\mathbb{A},\mathbb{B},\ldots,\mathbb{U},\ldots$		
Elements:	$a\in \mathbb{A}$	(element a belongs to the set $\mathbb{A}$ )	
	$\mathbf{b}\notin \mathbf{A}$	(element <b>b</b> does not belong to the set $\mathbb{A}$ )	
Empty set:	$\mathbb{A}=\{\}=\varnothing$	(set A contains no element)	
Subset:	$\mathbb{A}\subset\mathbb{B}$	(all elements of $\mathbbm{A}$ belong to $\mathbbm{B})$	
Intersection:	$\mathbb{A} \cap \mathbb{B} := \{ x     x \in \mathbb{A} \text{ and } x \in \mathbb{B} \}$		
Union:	$\mathbb{A} \cup \mathbb{B} := \{  x     x \in \mathbb{A} \text{ or } x \in \mathbb{B} \}$		
Symmetric difference:	$\mathbb{A} \triangle \mathbb{B} := \{ x     \text{either}  x \in \mathbb{A} \text{ or } x \in \mathbb{B} \}$		
Difference:	$\mathbb{A} \setminus \mathbb{B} := \{ x     x \in \mathbb{A} \text{ and } x \notin \mathbb{B} \}$		
Complement: (in universe $\mathbb{U}$ )	$\overline{\mathbb{A}}:=\mathbb{U}\setminus\mathbb{A}=$	$\{x \in \mathbb{U}   x \notin \mathbb{A}\}$	

#### 1.2 Number sets



### 1.3 Arithmetic

Commutative law:	a+b=b+a	$a \cdot b = b \cdot a$
Associative law:	(a+b) + c = a + (b+c)	$(a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$
Distributive law:	$a \cdot (b \pm c) = a \cdot b \pm a \cdot c$	$(a\pm b)\cdot c = a\cdot c\pm b\cdot c$
		$(a \pm b) : c = a : c \pm b : c$

Absolute value of a number:	$ a  := \langle$	$\int a$ ,	$\text{if } a \geq 0 \\$
		-a,	if  a < 0