Mathematical Notation

$a \in S$	a is an element of S
$a \notin S$	a is a not an element of S
$T\supset S$	T contains S
$S \subset T$	S is contained in T
5 = 1	S is a subset of T
$A \cup B$	A union B
$A \cap B$	A intersection B
A-B	$\{a \in A \mid a \notin B\}$
$\frac{A-B}{A\times B}$	$\{(a,b) \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$
	For each or for all
∀ <i>iff</i> ∃ ∃!	If and only if
<i>yj</i> ⊐	There exists
<u> </u>	
<u>⊐!</u> Э	There exists a unique
	Such that Such that
s.t. 1 – 1	12.11.1
	One to one
\varnothing	Empty set or null
\Rightarrow	implies
q.e.d. □	Indicates that a proof is complete
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S	Cardinality of the set S; that is,
	the number of elements in <i>S</i>
<u>n</u>	{1,2,3,, <i>n</i> }
[<i>n</i>]	$\{1,2,3,,n\}$
\mathbb{R}	Real numbers
N	Positive intergers 1,2,3,
Z	Integers3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,
\otimes	contradiction
<u>→</u>	contradiction
S	Suppose
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