- Course website: Quercus and http://www.math.toronto.edu/khesin/teaching/mat137.html
- Problem set 1 is on GradeScope now. Please, submit all of your assignments on GradeScope.
- For Instructions (but not submission!) see Quercus.
- Enrol in a tutorial!
- Today we will discuss sets and basic quantifiers.
- Before next class, watch videos 1.4, 1.5, 1.6.

What are the following sets?

- **1** $[1,3] \cup [2,6]$ **2** $[1,3] \cap (2,6)$ **3** $[1,3] \cap (3,7)$ **4** [2,2]
- **5** [7,3]
- **6** (2, 2)

What are the following sets?

1 {
$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$
 : $x^2 < 4$ }
2 { $x \in \mathbb{R}$: $\exists y \in [0, 1]$ such that $y < x$ }
3 { $x \in \mathbb{R}$: $\forall y \in [0, 1], y < x$ }
4 { $x \in \mathbb{R}$: $x^2 + 5 < 3$ }
5 { $x \in \mathbb{R}$: $\exists y \in \mathbb{R}$ s. t. $y^2 = x$ }
6 { $x \in \mathbb{R}$: $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}, y^2 = x$ }
7 { $x \in \mathbb{R}$: $\exists y, z \in \mathbb{Z}$ s. t. $xy = z$ }
8 { $x \in \mathbb{R}$: $\exists y, z \in \mathbb{Z}$ s. t. $xy = z$ and $y \neq 0$ }

Express the following sets using set building notation.

The set of all real numbers whose cube is an integer.

② The set of all real numbers which can be written as the square of a rational number.

1 $[1,3] \subseteq (1,4)$ **2** $3 \in (1,5]$ **3** $\mathbb{N} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ **4** $\mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{Z}$ **5** $3 \in \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \exists y \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s. t. } y^2 = x\}$ **6** $3 \in \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \exists y \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s. t. } y^2 < 2 \text{ and } y < x\}$ **7** $3 \in \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \exists y \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s. t. } y^2 = 2 \text{ and } y < x\}$ Q.: A real number is called algebraic if it is the root of a polynomial equation with integer coefficients. Express the set A of algebraic numbers using set builder notation.

Q.: A real number is called algebraic if it is the root of a polynomial equation with integer coefficients. Express the set A of algebraic numbers using set builder notation.

A.:

$$A = \{ x \in \mathbb{R} : \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } \exists a_0, a_1, ..., a_n \in \mathbb{Z}, \\$$
s.t. $a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + ... + a_n x^n = 0 \}$