### 2.1 Basic Set Theory

A set is a collection of elements where you can always tell whether an element is in the set or not.


In the pictures above X is the set and x is an element. In the picture on the right it is clear that x is not in the set X . In the picture on the left, x is inside the circle so it is clearly in the set.

When an element is in a set it can be written as $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{X}$.

A set is a subset of another if all of its elements are also in that other set.


In the picture above, all of the elements that are in set $Y$ are also in set $X$. This makes $Y$ a subset of $X$. This can be written as $\mathbf{Y} \subseteq \mathbf{X}$.

