

Subsets of Complex Numbers

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The articles [7], [6], [9], [10], [4], [5], [1], [2], [3], and [8] provide the notation and terminology for this paper.

1. MAIN PART

The functor \mathbb{R} is defined by:

(Def. 1) $\mathbb{R} = (\mathbb{R}_+ \cup \{0\}, \mathbb{R}_+ \cdot) \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$.

We introduce \mathbb{N} as a synonym of ω .

Let us observe that \mathbb{R} is non empty.

The functor \mathbb{C} is defined as follows:

(Def. 2) $\mathbb{C} = (\mathbb{R}^{\{0,1\}} \setminus \{x, x \text{ ranges over elements of } \mathbb{R}^{\{0,1\}} : x(\mathbf{1}) = 0\}) \cup \mathbb{R}$.

The functor \mathbb{Q} is defined by:

(Def. 3) $\mathbb{Q} = (\mathbb{Q}_+ \cup \{0\}, \mathbb{Q}_+ \cdot) \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$.

The functor \mathbb{Z} is defined as follows:

(Def. 4) $\mathbb{Z} = (\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}, \mathbb{N} \cdot) \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$.

Then \mathbb{N} is a subset of \mathbb{R} .

One can check the following observations:

- * \mathbb{C} is non empty,
- * \mathbb{Q} is non empty, and
- * \mathbb{Z} is non empty.

Next we state a number of propositions:

- (1) $\mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{C}$.
- (2) $\mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{R}$.
- (3) $\mathbb{Q} \subset \mathbb{C}$.
- (4) $\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q}$.
- (5) $\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{R}$.

- (6) $\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{C}$.
- (7) $\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Z}$.
- (8) $\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Q}$.
- (9) $\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{R}$.
- (10) $\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{C}$.

2. TO BE CANCELED

One can prove the following propositions:

- (11) $\mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$.
- (12) $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$.
- (13) $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$.
- (14) $\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$.
- (15) $\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$.
- (16) $\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$.
- (17) $\mathbb{N} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$.
- (18) $\mathbb{N} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$.
- (19) $\mathbb{N} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$.
- (20) $\mathbb{N} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$.
- (21) $\mathbb{R} \neq \mathbb{C}$.
- (22) $\mathbb{Q} \neq \mathbb{R}$.
- (23) $\mathbb{Q} \neq \mathbb{C}$.
- (24) $\mathbb{Z} \neq \mathbb{Q}$.
- (25) $\mathbb{Z} \neq \mathbb{R}$.
- (26) $\mathbb{Z} \neq \mathbb{C}$.
- (27) $\mathbb{N} \neq \mathbb{Z}$.
- (28) $\mathbb{N} \neq \mathbb{Q}$.
- (29) $\mathbb{N} \neq \mathbb{R}$.
- (30) $\mathbb{N} \neq \mathbb{C}$.

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