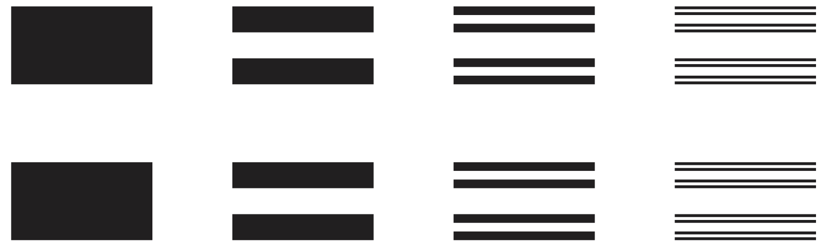

Figure 2.1. Illustration of the transformation (2.1–2.2).

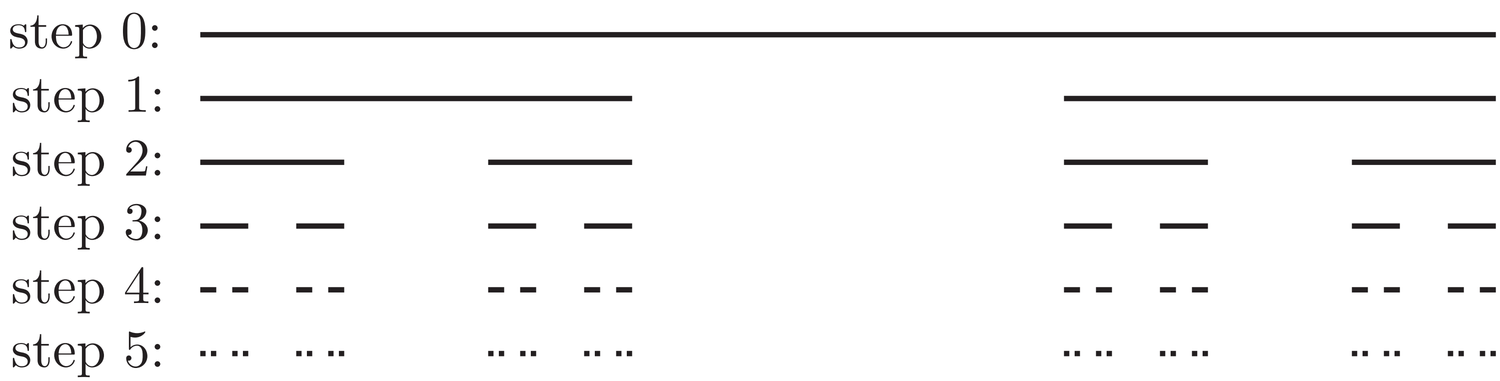

Figure 2.2. The first several steps of a construction of the Cantor set.

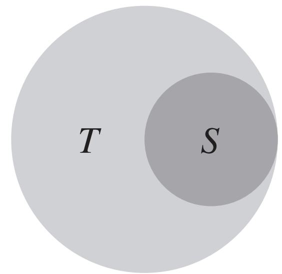

Figure 2.3: S is a proper subset of T: $S \subset T$.

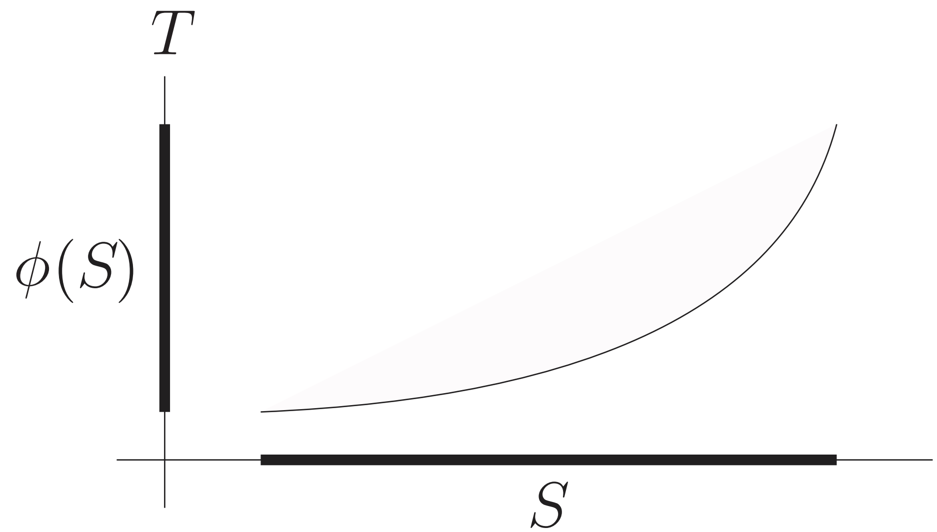

Figure 2.4: Illustration of the domain S, range $\phi(S)$ and codomain T of a mapping $\phi : S \to T$. In this example, ϕ is realized by a real-valued function. The graph of the function is shown as a curve in the x–y plane.

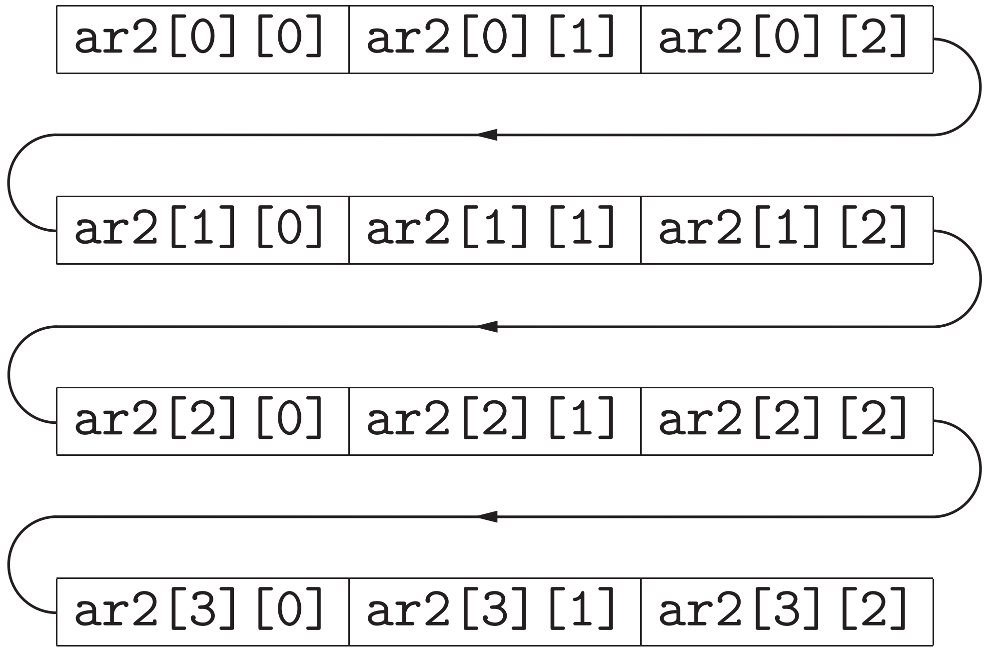

Figure 2.5: Row-major memory storage of a 4×3 array in C.

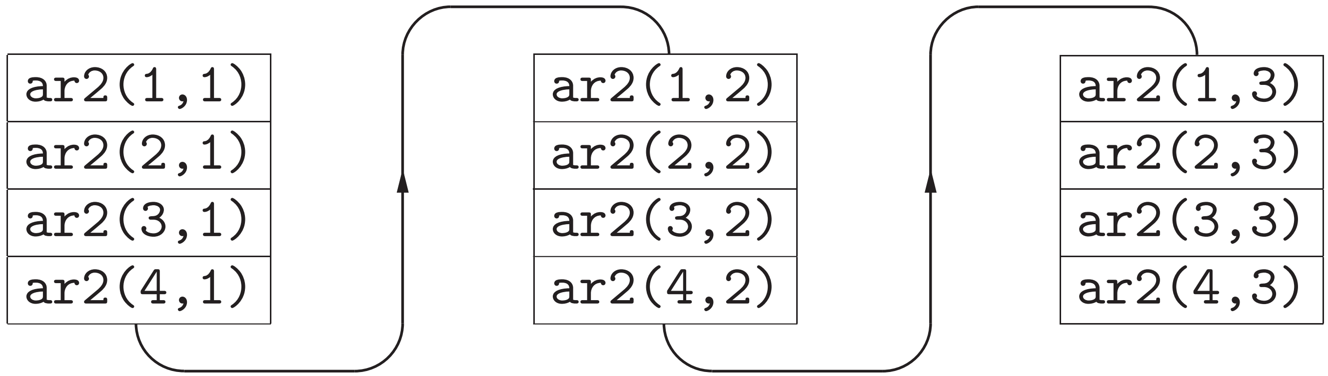

Figure 2.6: Column-major memory storage of a 4×3 array in FORTRAN.

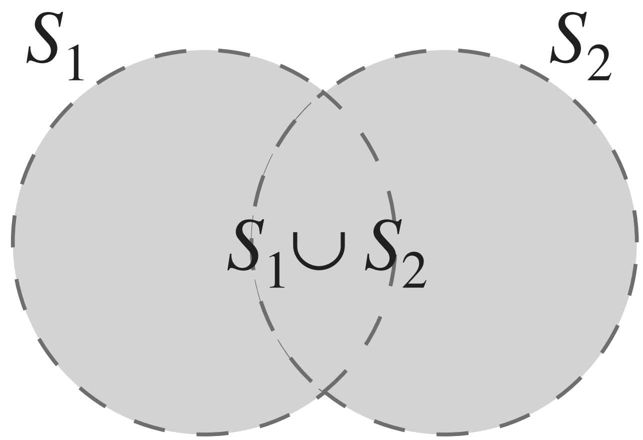

Figure 2.7: Illustration of the union of two sets S_1 and S_2, both represented as shaded disks. Each point which is common to both sets occurs only once, not twice, in $S_1 \cup S_2$.

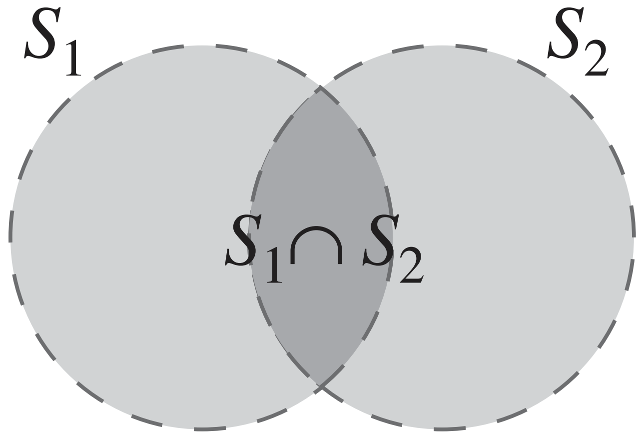

Figure 2.8: The dark area is the intersection of the two sets shown as shaded disks.

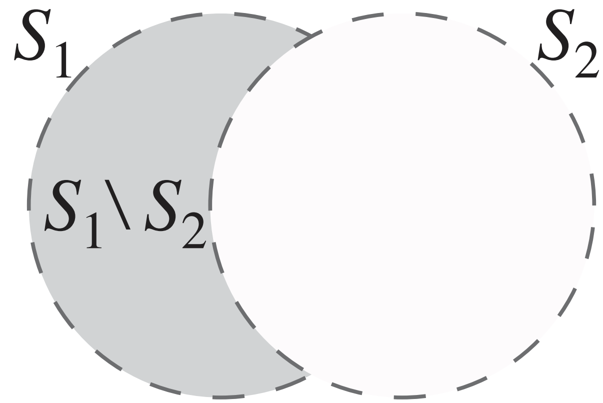

Figure 2.9: In this diagram, the sets S_1 and S_2 are the same as in Figures 2.7 and 2.8. The complement $S_1 \setminus S_2$ of S_2 relative to S_1 is the shaded area.

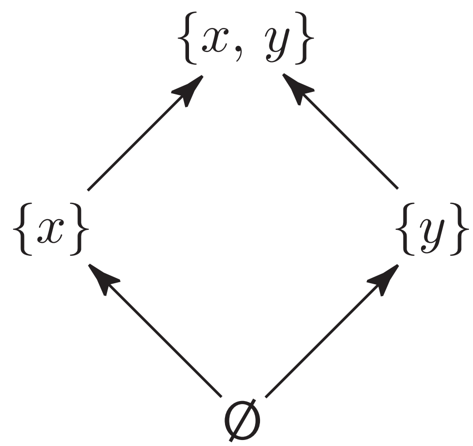

Figure 2.10: The set $\{\emptyset, \{x\}, \{y\}, \{x, y\}\}$ is partially ordered by inclusion. Arrows represent the direction of inclusion; for example, $\emptyset \subset \{x\}$. Inclusions that follow from transitivity, such as $\emptyset \subset \{x, y\}$, are not shown.