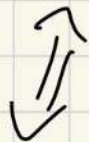


## CURS 2 - 09.10.2023

$f: A \rightarrow B$  s.n surjectivă dacă  $\forall b \in B \exists a \in A$  aî  $f(a) = b$

$$f(A) = \text{Im} f$$



$$\boxed{\text{Im} f = B}$$

EXAMEN  
100%  
SEMINAR  
20%

$$A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C$$

$$g \circ f : A \rightarrow C$$

$$(g \circ f)(a) = g(f(a))$$

$$A \xrightarrow{1_A} A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{1_B} B$$

$$f \circ 1_A = f$$

$$1_B \circ f = f$$

Comp funcțiilor este asociativă

$$A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C \xrightarrow{h} D$$

$$h \circ (g \circ f) = (h \circ g) \circ f$$

PROP

$$A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C$$

a)  $f, g$  injective  $\Rightarrow (g \circ f)$  inj

b)  $g \circ f$  inj  $\Rightarrow f$  inj

ex:  $\underline{f(a_1) = f(a_2)} \Rightarrow g(f(a_1) = g(f(a_2)) \Rightarrow (g \circ f)(a_1) = (g \circ f)(a_2)$

$g \circ f$  inj  $\Rightarrow \underline{a_1 = a_2} \Rightarrow f$  inj

c)  $f, g$  surjective  $\Rightarrow (g \circ f)$  surj

Fix  $c \in C$ .

$g$  surj  $\Rightarrow \exists b \in B$  s.t.  $g(b) = c$   
 $f$  surj  $\Rightarrow \exists a \in A$  s.t.  $f(a) = b$   $\Rightarrow$

$(g \circ f)(a) = g(f(a)) = g(b) = c$

d)  $g \circ f$  surj  $\Rightarrow g$  surj

Fix  $c \in C$

$g \circ f$  surj  $\Rightarrow \exists a \in A$  s.t.  $(g \circ f)(a) = c \Rightarrow g(\underbrace{f(a)}_{\in B}) = c$



Def  $f: A \rightarrow B$

$f$  s.n. inversabilă dacă  $\exists g: B \rightarrow A$  aș

$$f \circ g = 1_B \Rightarrow f \text{ surj}$$

$$g \circ f = 1_A \Rightarrow f \text{ inj}$$

$f$  inversabilă  $\Rightarrow f$  bijectivă

$\rightarrow g$  unică

P  $\exists g': B \rightarrow A$  aș  $f \circ g' = 1_B$

$$g' \circ f = 1_A$$

$$g \circ (f \circ g') = g \circ 1_B$$

$$(g \circ f) \circ g' = g$$

$$1_A \circ g' = g \Rightarrow g' = g$$

$g$  se notează cu  $f^{-1}$

TEOREMĂ a)  $f: A \rightarrow B$  inversabilă

$\Rightarrow f^{-1}: B \rightarrow A$  este inversabilă și  $(f^{-1})^{-1} = f$

$$b) A \xrightarrow[\text{inv}]{f} B \xrightarrow[\text{inv}]{g} C$$

$$g \circ f \text{ inv} \wedge (g \circ f)^{-1} = f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$$

$$(f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}) \circ (g \circ f) = (f^{-1} \circ \underbrace{g^{-1} \circ g}_{1_B}) \circ f = f^{-1} \circ 1_B \circ f = \underbrace{f^{-1} \circ f}_{1_A}$$

## TEOREMĂ

$f: A \rightarrow B$  inversabilă  $\Leftrightarrow f$  bijectivă

" $\Leftarrow$ " Caut  $g: B \rightarrow A$  aî  $\left. \begin{array}{l} f \circ g = 1_B \\ g \circ f = 1_A \end{array} \right\}$

$b \in B \quad g(b) = ?$

$\rightarrow \exists! a \in A$  aî  $f(a) = b$   
 $\hookrightarrow$  există și este unic.

$$(f \circ g)(b) = f(g(b)) = f(a) = b = 1_B(b)$$

$$(g \circ f)(a) = g(f(a)) = g(b) = a = 1_A(a)$$

## PRODUSUL CARTEZIAN

$$A_1 \times \dots \times A_n = \{ (a_1, \dots, a_n) \mid a_i \in A_i; \forall i = \overline{1, n} \}$$

$$A_1 \times A_2 \times \dots \times A_n \times \dots = \{ (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, \dots) \mid a_i \in A_i; \forall i \geq 1 \}$$

$f: \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  sir de nr reale

$a_1 = f(1); a_2 = f(2); \dots$  s.a.m.d



$$f: \mathbb{N}^* \longrightarrow \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}^*} A_i$$

$$f(i) = a_i; \quad a_i \in A_i$$

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i = \{a \mid \exists i \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ cu } a \in A_i\}$$

$(A_i)_{i \in I}$  familie de mulțimi indreptate după  $I$

$$\prod_{i \in I} A_i = \left\{ \varphi: I \rightarrow \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i \mid \varphi(i) \in A_i, \forall i \in I \right\}$$

→ produsul cartezian.

$$p_j: \prod_{i \in I} A_i \longrightarrow A_j$$

$$p_j((a_i)_{i \in I}) = a_j$$

Axioma alegerii

$$\left( (A_i)_{i \in I}; \begin{array}{l} I \neq \emptyset \\ A_i \neq \emptyset \end{array} \right) \mid \Rightarrow \prod_{i \in I} A_i \neq \emptyset$$

# RELATII DE ECHIVALENTA

$A$  și  $B$

$$\rho \subseteq A \times B$$

→ relatie liniară între  $A$  și  $B$

ex:  $A \neq \emptyset$

$$\rho = \{ (a, x) \in A \times \mathcal{P}(A) \mid a \in x \}$$

$$\begin{cases} a \in A \\ x \in \mathcal{P}(A) \end{cases}$$

$$\rho \subseteq A \times \mathcal{P}(A)$$

$B = A$  atunci  $\rho$  a.n. relatie liniară pe  $A$

Ex 1:  $\Delta_A = \{ (a, a) \mid a \in A \}$  diagonala lui  $A$

Ex 2:  $A = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4 \}$

$$\rho = \{ (a, a') \in A \times A \mid a < a' \} = \{ (1, 2); (1, 3); (1, 4); (2, 3); (2, 4); (3, 4) \}$$

$\rho$  relatie liniară pe  $A$

(i)  $a \rho a$  (reflexivitate)

$$(a, a) \in \rho$$

→  $\forall a \in A$

$$\forall a, b, c \in A$$

$$\rho \text{ reflexivă} \Leftrightarrow \Delta_A \subseteq \rho$$



(ii)  $a \rho b \Rightarrow b \rho a$  (simetrie)

$$(a, b) \in \rho \Rightarrow (b, a) \in \rho$$

(iii)  $a \rho b$  și  $b \rho c \Rightarrow a \rho c$  (transitivitate)

$$(a, b) \in \rho \text{ și } (b, c) \in \rho \Rightarrow (a, c) \in \rho$$

Dacă  $\rho$  satisface

(i); (ii); (iii)

$\Rightarrow \rho$  este relație de echivalență pe  $A$

(ii')  $a \rho b$  și  $b \rho a \Rightarrow a = b$  (antisimetrie)

Exemple de relații de echivalență:

1)  $A = \mathbb{Z}$ ;  $n \geq 2$

$$a \rho b \Leftrightarrow n \mid a - b$$

$$\rho \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} \equiv (\text{mod } n) \quad \text{rel de echivalență?}$$

$$(i) a \equiv a (\text{mod } n) \Leftrightarrow n \mid a - a \Leftrightarrow n \mid 0$$

$$a \mid b \Rightarrow (\exists) c \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ aî } b = a \cdot c$$

$$(u) \underline{a \equiv b (\text{mod } n)} \Rightarrow \underline{b \equiv a (\text{mod } n)}$$

$$n \mid (a - b) \Rightarrow n \mid (b - a)$$

$$(iii) \underline{a \equiv b (\text{mod } n)} \text{ și } \underline{b \equiv c (\text{mod } n)} \Rightarrow \underline{a \equiv c (\text{mod } n)}$$

Made with Goodnotes

$$n \mid (a - b) \text{ și } n \mid (b - c) \Rightarrow n \mid a - b + b - c \Leftrightarrow n \mid a - c$$

$$2) \quad A = \mathbb{R}$$

$$a \rho b \Leftrightarrow a - b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\hat{2} = \{ b \in \mathbb{R} \mid b - 2 \in \mathbb{Z} \} = \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\hat{2,5} = \{ b \in \mathbb{R} \mid b - 2,5 \in \mathbb{Z} \} = \underbrace{\{ k + 0,5 \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \}}_{0,5 + \mathbb{Z}}$$

TEOREMĂ : Prop clase de echivalență

$A \neq \emptyset$  ;  $\rho$  rel de echivalență pe  $A$

$$1) \quad a \in \hat{a} ; (\forall) a \in A$$

$$2) \quad \hat{a} = \hat{b} \Leftrightarrow a \rho b$$

$$\hat{a} = \underbrace{\hat{b}}_b \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} a \rho b$$

$$\hookrightarrow b \rho a \Rightarrow a \rho b$$

$$a \rho b \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \hat{a} = \hat{b}$$

$$\hat{a} \leq \hat{b} \quad \text{Fic } x \in \hat{a} \Rightarrow x \rho a \quad \underbrace{a \rho b}_{\text{apb}} \quad \Rightarrow x \rho b \rightarrow x \in \hat{b}$$

$$\hat{b} \leq \hat{a} \quad \text{Analog}$$



2)  $A = \mathbb{R}$

$$a \rho b \Leftrightarrow a - b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

(i)  $a \rho a \Leftrightarrow a - a = 0 \in \mathbb{Z}$  adw

$$(ii) \quad a \circ b \xrightarrow{?} b \circ a$$

$$a-b \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow b-a \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{adw-}$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \parallel$$

$$\quad \quad \quad -(a-b)$$

(iii)  $a \rho b$  and  $b \rho c \Rightarrow a \rho c$

$a-b \in \mathbb{Z}$        $b-c \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$

$a-b+b-c = a-c \in \mathbb{Z}$

adw

$a \in A$  ;  $\rho$  rel de echivalență pe  $A$

$$\hat{a} := \{ b \in A \mid b \rho a \} \subseteq A$$

→ clasa de echivalență a lui  $a \in A$ .

$$1) \equiv (\text{mod } 5) = 9$$

$$\hat{1} = \{ m \in \mathbb{Z} \mid m \equiv 1 \pmod{5} \} = \{ \dots, -1, 1, 6, 11, \dots \}$$
$$= \{ 5k+1 \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

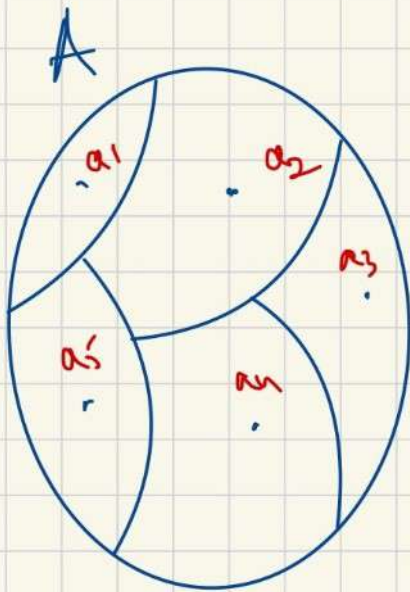
$$a \in \hat{a} \Rightarrow a \rho a$$

$$3) \hat{a} = \hat{b} \text{ sau } \hat{a} \cap \hat{b} = \emptyset$$

$$\hat{a} \cap \hat{b} \neq \emptyset \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \hat{a} = \hat{b}$$

$$\exists x \in \hat{a} \cap \hat{b} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} x \rho a \\ x \rho b \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a \rho b \Downarrow \hat{a} = \hat{b}$$

$$4) \bigcup_{a \in A} \hat{a} = A$$



$\rho$  rel de echiv

$A \neq \emptyset$  ;  $\rho$  rel de echiv

$(a_i)_{i \in I}$  ;  $a_i \in A$  s.n. SCIR relativ la  $\rho$   
(SISTEM COMPLET SI INDEPENDENT REPREZENTAT)

dc : 1)  $a_i \not\rho a_j$  ;  $(\forall) i \neq j$

2)  $(\forall) a \in A \exists i \in I$  ai  $a \rho a_i$

$$\nexists a \rho b \Leftrightarrow |a| = |b|$$

TOT CE PROVIENE DIN " = "  $\Rightarrow$   
E ECHIVACENȚĂ



$$\hat{1} = \lambda^{-1, 1} \gamma = -\hat{1}$$

$$\hat{0} = \lambda^0 \gamma \text{ same}$$

$$\text{scir} : \boxed{\mathbb{N}}$$