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- multe prob. numerice*
- probleme teoretice (mai grele)*

Multimi, Funcții

Def O multime înseamnă o colecție de obiecte, numite elementele multimei.

A multime $a \in A$ (\Leftrightarrow a este un element al multimei A)

Ex $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ $3 \in A, 4 \notin A$.

A este o submultime a lui B $A \subseteq B$

$A \subset B (\Leftrightarrow A \subseteq B \text{ si } A \neq B)$

- Ex ① $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots, 100\}$ multime $= \{x \in \mathbb{N}^* \mid x \leq 100\}$
 ② $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0\} = \{2, 3\}$ $= \{x \in \mathbb{C} \mid (x-2) \cdot \dots \cdot (x-100) = 0\}$
 ③ $\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$; $\mathbb{N} \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$, $\mathbb{N}^* = \{1, 2, \dots\}$

Operatii cu multimii A, B multimii

① $A \cup B = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ sau } x \in B\}$ ③ $A \setminus B = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ si } x \notin B\}$

② $A \cap B = \{x \mid x \in A \text{ si } x \in B\}$
Ex $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $B = \{2, 3, 5\}$
 $A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 5\}$, $A \cap B = \{2, 3\}$
 $A \setminus B = \{1\}$, $B \setminus A = \{5\}$

④ $A \subseteq M$ ${}_M A = M \setminus A$ (complementara lui A in M)

Def 1) Multimea vida este multimea care nu are niciun element,
 s.m. cu \emptyset . (Ex $\emptyset = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid x \leq -1\}$)

2) A, B s.m. disjuncte daca $A \cap B = \emptyset$.

⑤ A, B multimii $A \times B = \{(a, b) \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$
 & produsul cartezian a 2 multimii

Ex $A = \{1, 2, 3\} \subseteq M = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$; $B = \{6, 7\}$.

$\mathcal{L}_M A = M \setminus A = \{4, 5\}$

$A \times B = \{(1, 6), (1, 7), (2, 6), (2, 7), (3, 6), (3, 7)\}$.

Obs $A \subseteq M$ $A \cap \mathcal{L}_M A = \emptyset$

$\leftarrow A, B, C$ mutually

Prop 2

① $A \cup B = B \cup A$, $A \cap B = B \cap A$

$(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$

② $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$

$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$

③ $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

$\mathcal{L}_M (A \cup B) = \mathcal{L}_M A \cap \mathcal{L}_M B$; $\mathcal{L}_M (A \cap B) = \mathcal{L}_M A \cup \mathcal{L}_M B$.

④ $A, B \subseteq M$

Ex ① $A = \{x \mid x = \frac{a+1}{2a+1}, a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-\frac{1}{2}\}\} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{\frac{1}{2}\}$ (Exc!)

② $\{3m+2 \mid m \in \mathbb{N}\} \cap \{5m+1 \mid m \in \mathbb{N}\} = \{15m+11 \mid m \in \mathbb{N}\}$ (Exc!)

\uparrow
 apl. LCR

\parallel
 $3\mathbb{N}+2$ $5\mathbb{N}+1$ $15\mathbb{N}+11$