Sermimox 2 - 13.10.2021.

* The $K_5 L \in \mathbb{N}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 0.7. $K+1 \leq L$. Doca $A_1, ..., A_5$ burnt multimi finite and frecate relemente s' indersetia oricarer K+1 dintre aceste multimi este nevida, la se exale ca $\widehat{\bigcap}$ $A_i \neq \emptyset$.

Ex.1: Fie a ERIQ si f:N > R, f(m)=fmag. Aratoti ca f este injectiva.

Ret: The m, men a.i. f(m)=f(m).

fma} = fma}

[am] - am = [am] - am

(m-m) A = [ma] - [ma]

 $=) (m-m) \Omega \in \mathbb{Z}$ $=) (m-m) \Omega \in \mathbb{R} \backslash \mathbb{Q}$ =) (m-m=0 =) m=0

=> f este injectionà.

Ex. 2: Fie M o multime & A,B = M. Definim F: P(M) -> P(A) x P(B), F(X) = (XNA, XNB). Aratoti ca:

M = GUA (=) jmi 4. a

b. & surj (=) AnB = \$

c. of bij (=) A=CMB. In occut caz, oflati p-1.

86: | b = 0 Daca M este o multime finità, MI=m, atunci $|\mathcal{L}(\mathsf{M})| = \mathcal{I}_{\omega} \left(= C_{\varphi}^{\omega} + C_{\varphi}^{\omega} + \cdots + C_{\omega}^{\omega} \right)$ 3(M) = multimea submultimiler lie M. $|P(\phi)| = \lambda^{0} = 1$ $|P(\phi)| = \{\phi\} \neq \emptyset$ (3(4)) 1= 2 3(3(4)) = { \$ 2 } } Rey: P: P(M) -> 3(A) x 3(B), P(X) = (XNA, XNB). a. " => " Pp. ca f este injectiona. Trebuie sa atatam CÃ AUB=M. P. CÃ AUB &M (AUB &M). (BBX d AJX) BUA BX . r.a Max F <= f(3x3) = (3x30A, 3x30B) = (4, 4) $f(\phi) = (\phi_0 \phi)$ $f(\phi) = f(3x3)$ (5x3) = 10 = 100 = M. (6x3) = 6 = 100 = M. (5x3) = 6 = 100 = M. "=" AUB = M. Pp. ca f mu este injectiona => 3 X, 4 & 9 (M) p. 2. 4 (X) = & (Y). PEX Any = Anx I KNB=40B Putom Presupuro ca XII = = = = = = = XII. xnA = ynA = xAA = xAA = xABAUB = M ob. xnB = ynB = xAB = xEX = M

9

XOA=YNA] =) x&A.

Explicație: Dacă x E A, cum x E X, atunci x E XNA. Cum x & Y, atumci x & YNA. Das moi povem ca Any = Anx

b. & swy (=) ANB = 0.

"=>" Pp. co f este surjectiono. Aratam où An B= .

P. CE ANB => 7 x E ANB.

f(3x) = (3x) = (3x) + (3x) = (3x)

 $(\phi, \{x\}) \stackrel{?}{=} f(X)$

" = An B = of. Aratam ca f este surjection.

 $(\mathcal{E}(X) = (X)^2, (\mathcal{E}(X) \in (X) \in (X) \in (X)$

Jmp = P(A) x P(B)

" ⊆" Jmf = P(A) x P(B) evidenta

124 9(A)XP(B) = Jmf.

Fie (CoD) & 3(A) x P(B). Vrem X & P(M) a. ?.

f(x)=(xnA, xnB)=(c, D).

CEA

XNA=C => CEX } => Cub EX. XNB=D => DEX] ==

DSB

Luam

X = CUB.

```
$(CND)=3
  d= GNA
 C \subseteq A C \cap B = \phi C \cap B \subseteq A \cap B = \phi)

D \subseteq B D \cap A = \phi D \cap A C \cap B \subseteq A \cap B = \phi)
$(CUD) = ((CUD) (A) (CUD) (B) =
= (CUB)U(BUB), (CUB)U(DUB) =
7 (C . D) =
 Exemple: M={1,2,3,4,5,6}
 A = \{1,2,3\}, B = \{5,6\}, ADB = \emptyset, AUB \subseteq M.
  ({1,33,363) E P(A) x P(B)
 P(31,3,63) = P(XNA, XNB) = (31,33,363)
  7(31,3,4,63) = (31,33,363)
Obs. pt. b: Saca M/ (AUB) = K > 0
    P(CUDUL) = $(C)D), 4 LEK.
      $(CUDUK) = (C,D)
   A'= 11,23, B'= 153, K= 13,4,69.
   c'= {1}, b=15}
    $(c'0D1)=(c1,D1)
    &(C,09,0K)=46(31'3'12'03)=(13'12')
```

```
T: Fie M, N multimo finite, IM/=m, INI=m.
Se cere:
a. cor. functibe f: M > N. (mm)
6. nor. functular injective f: M&M (msm, Am)
 C. rot. function bijective f: M -> N (m=m > Am = Pm)
 d. m. function subjective f:M-11 (m>m)
  e. m. fundiiler (strict) personne f: M=11.
 Himit d: Este mai usor a mumaram fet cote NU sunt
Surjectione , I AIU AQU... UAm) (P.I.E.)
 unde Ai = 3 f: M -> N | i & Jom & 3, N = 31,2,..., m }.
  1 Ai / = (m -1)"
 Raspuns: m_m - C_m (m-1)_m + C_m (m-2)_m - \dots + (-1)_{m-1} C_{m-1} I_m
   Ex. 8: Fie M o multime finità, f: M > M.
 Atunci & inj (=) & swig (=) & bij.
  Ret: 1M/=m.
   p imp => p swij
  "=>" Pp. cã f este imjectionà.
  Obs: Impf EM.
   M domenia, IM/=m, finj => 17mf/=m
                                     Just = M, IMFW
  => Jmf = M.
```