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1. Aratati ca:

$$A = \{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x = \frac{3a-1}{A-2}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \mid 2 \} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{3\} = B$$

Obs: A=B (A,B multimi) (=) A=B & BCA.

Stim a ASR. Trebuie sã axatam cá x 23 tac R/323.

Presupunem ca $\exists a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{a\}$ pt. care $x = \frac{3a-1}{a-2} = 3$

 $\frac{0-2}{30-1}=3$ => 30-1=30-6 => -1=-6 %

=) presupunetea este falor =1 x =3 +a e R/323

=> A = B.

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The $x \in B$. Them so watern as $x = \frac{3a-1}{a-2}$ on $a \in \mathbb{R} / \{2\}$.

 $x = \frac{3\alpha - 1}{\alpha - 2} = \frac{3\alpha - 6 + 5}{\alpha - 2} = \frac{3(\alpha - 2)}{\alpha - 2} + \frac{5}{\alpha - 2} = 3 + \frac{5}{\alpha - 2}$

=> $x-3=\frac{5}{a-2}$ => $a-2=\frac{5}{x-3}$ => $a=2+\frac{5}{x-3}=\frac{2x-1}{x-3}$

Mai trebuie , a & 2. (voie)

Obs.: Ex. 1 poale fi receis ca:

Aratali că $f: \mathbb{R}/323 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}/333$, $f(a) = \frac{3a-1}{a-2}$ eule hujertina.

2. Set. A & B strind ca AUB=31,2,3,4,5,63, B/A=33,53 \$ ANB \$31,2,33.

Obs.: C \$ D (=) 7 x € C A.7. x & D.

ANB \$ 31,2,33 => 4,5 sour 6 € ANB }=> 4 sour 6 € ANB

Avem 3 cazusi:

T. HEANB & GRANB

I. LEANB & GEANB

m. 34,63 = ANB

I. ANB 94 A= }456,1,2 } B= 3,5,4,1,2 } II. Amalag cu I.

Primcipiul includerii si excluderii

Notatie: cord (A) := 1 A1

1AUB1 = 1A1 + 1B1 - 1ADB1

TAUBUEI = 1A1+1B1+1C1 - 1ANB1-1ANC1-1BNC + 1ANBNC .

Gemeralitaire:

$$|\bigcup_{i=1}^{m} A_{i}| = \sum_{i=1}^{m} |A_{i}| - \sum_{i < j} |A_{i} \cap A_{j}| + \sum_{i < j < k} |A_{i} \cap A_{j} \cap A_{k}| - \dots +$$

$$|A_{i} \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^{m} A_{i} \cap A_{i}| + |\bigcap_{i < j < k} A_{i}|$$

$$|A_{i} \cup \bigcup_{i < j < k} A_{i} \cap A_{j}| + |A_{i} \cap A_{j} \cap A_{k}|$$

Horamula re dem. prim inductie matematica (ex.)

|
$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{m} A_i$$
| = | $\bigcup_{i=1}^{m-1} A_i$ | $\bigcup_{i=1}^{m-1} A_i$ | $\bigcup_{i=1}^{m-1} A_i$ | + | A_m | - | $\bigcup_{i=1}^{m-1} A_i$ | $\bigcup_{i=1}^{m-1} A_i$ | + | A_m | - | $\bigcup_{i=1}^{m-1} A_i$ | $\bigcup_{i=1}^{m-1} A$

$$\left(\bigcup_{m=1}^{i=1} H_i\right) \bigcup \mathcal{A}_m = \bigcup_{m=1}^{i=1} \left(\mathcal{A}_i \cap \mathcal{A}_m\right)$$

3. Dim 40 de elevi, 14 practica fotbal, 16 volti si 11 basaket. Mai mut, 4 practica fotbal si volti, 8 nulli si bacchet, 5 fotbal si baraket: 4 toak cele 3 sporturi.

a. Côti elevi mu phractica micium sport?

b. Calji eleni practica fotbal só vodei, don mu si baschet.

IF1 = 14, 11 = 16 , 18 = M 1±U1 = 4 = 19UN = 8 = 1 ±UB = 2 1±U1UB1=A.

Q. IFUVUB1=14+16+11-7-8-5+4=25 40-25=15 my practice micium good b. 4-4=3.

4. Tie A= 31,2,..., 1003.

a. Câte mr. diviribile cu 7 sunt în A?

b. Câte mr. dim A sunt divigible cu 2 sau ou 3? Vax cu

2 b cu 3?

c. Câte mt. dim A mu sunt divigible cu 10?

Rey .:

$$\Omega \cdot \left[\frac{100}{T}\right] = 11$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty}$$

b. Cu a bi cu 3 $\left[\frac{6}{100}\right] = 16$

Cu 2 SAU on 3 (P. j. E.) 50+33-16=67

Cu 2 : [108] = 50

Cu 3: [100] = 33

C. Cu lo: [100] = 10

Hu sumt dinitible ou 10: 100-10=90.

2. (3M+1) U (AM+6) = 31 M+13

3 Dubla incluziume

CEANB (=) CEA & CEB.

"5, 51 W+13 = (3 M+1) U (1 M+0)

The me 21 N+13 => m=21K+13, KEN.

w = 51 K + 13 = 51 K + 15 + 1 = 3 (± K + H) + 1 = 3 f + 1 € 3 W + 1 } m=21 + 18=21K+7+6=4(3K+1)+6=7A+6 €7N+6

=> m ∈ (31N+1) ∩ (1+N1E) => c.c.t.d.

" = Lie w = (3 N+1) U (5 N+8)

=> w = 3f+1 = 4p+e

3++1=70+6 => 3+=70+5

3/60+3 => 3/475 => 9=3K+/2KEW

w=10+e=1(3K+1)+e=51 R+++e=51K+13' KEW =) m = 21 N+13.

T.: Câte clemente de multimea:

 $A = \{ x \in \emptyset \mid x = \frac{m^2 + 3}{m^2 + 3}, m = 1, 1000 \} \}$