

Seminar 6 - 8.11.2021

Ex. 1: Fie  $A$  o multime nevida si  $\emptyset \neq B \subseteq A$ . Definim pe  $\mathcal{P}(A)$  relatia binara  $XSY \Leftrightarrow X \cap B = Y \cap B$ .

- Aratati ca  $S$  este relatie de echivalenta
- Aratati ca  $\mathcal{P}(A)/S$  este in bijectie cu  $\mathcal{P}(B)$ .
- Clase de echiv. + SCR

Rez:

1. reflexivitate:  $XSX, \forall X \in \mathcal{P}(A)$

$$X \cap B = X \cap B \Rightarrow XSX.$$

2. Simetrie:

$$\text{Fie } X, Y \in \mathcal{P}(A) \text{ a. i. } XSY \Rightarrow X \cap B = Y \cap B$$

$$\Rightarrow Y \cap B = X \cap B \Rightarrow YSX$$

3. tranzitivitate:

$$\text{Fie } X, Y, Z \in \mathcal{P}(A) \text{ a. i. } XSY \text{ si } YSZ \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} X \cap B = Y \cap B \\ Y \cap B = Z \cap B \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow X \cap B = Z \cap B$$

Dim 1, 2, 3  $\Rightarrow S$  rel de echiv.

În  $X \in \mathcal{P}(A)$ .

$$[X] = \{Y \in \mathcal{P}(A) \mid Y \mathcal{S} X\} = \{Y \in \mathcal{P}(A) \mid \underline{Y \cap B = X \cap B}\}.$$

$$\mathcal{P}(A)/\mathcal{S} = \{[X] \mid X \in \mathcal{P}(A)\} = \{[X] \mid X \in \text{SCR}\}.$$

$$Y \mathcal{S} X \Leftrightarrow Y \cap B = X \cap B \subseteq B$$

Exemplu:  $A = \{1, 2, \dots, 10\}$ ,  $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ .

$$X = \{1, 5, 7, 9\} \quad X \cap B = \{1\}$$

$$Y = \{1, 6, 8\} \quad Y \cap B = \{1\}$$

$$Z \sim X, \quad \{1\} \subseteq Z \subseteq \{1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$X \in \mathcal{P}(A) \Rightarrow (X \cap B) \mathcal{S} X? \quad (X \cap B) \cap B = X \cap B \quad (X \cap B \subseteq B)$$

$$\text{SCR: } X \in \mathcal{P}(A), \quad [X] = \{Y \in \mathcal{P}(A) \mid Y \cap B = X \cap B\}.$$

Întrebare: Ce submulțime caracterizează  $[X]$ ?  $X \cap B \subseteq B$ .

Un SCR este o submultime a  $\mathcal{P}(A)$ ,  $\{A_i\}_i \subseteq \mathcal{P}(A)$   
cu proprietatile:

a.  $\bigcup_i [A_i] = \mathcal{P}(A)$

b.  $A_i \not\subseteq A_j \Rightarrow i = j$

obs:  $\mathcal{P}(A)/\sim$  este in bijectie cu SCR-ul.

Un SCR :  $\mathcal{P}(B)$

Fie functia  $f: \mathcal{P}(A)/\sim \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(B)$ ,  $f([X]) = X \cap B$ .

•  $f$  bine def.

Fie  $X, Y \in \mathcal{P}(A)$  a. i.  $[X] = [Y] \mid X \subseteq Y$ .

$$f([X]) = f([Y]) \Rightarrow f \text{ bine def.}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overset{''}{X} \cap B & \stackrel{''}{=} & \overset{''}{Y} \cap B \\ & \text{X} \subseteq \text{Y} & \end{array}$$

$\forall$   $g$  funcție a cărei domeniu este o mulțime factor este bine definită dacă aceasta nu depinde de alegerea reprezent. claselor, adică dacă  $x \sim y \Rightarrow f([x]) = f([y])$  ( $x \sim y \Rightarrow [x] = [y]$ ).

Exemplu:  $A = \{1, 2, \dots, 10\}$ ,  $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ .

$g: \mathcal{P}(A)/\sim \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(A)$ ,  $g([x]) = X$ .

Este  $g$  bine definită?

$x = \{1, 5, 7, 9\}$

$y = \{1, 6, 8\}$

$[x] = [y]$

( $x \sim y \Leftrightarrow x \cap B = y \cap B$ )

$g([x]) = X = \{1, 5, 7, 9\}$

$g([y]) = Y = \{1, 6, 8\}$

$g([x]) \neq g([y])$

" $g$  nu este bine definită"

$f: \mathcal{P}(A)/\sim \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(B)$ ,  $f([x]) = x \cap B$ .

•  $f$  bine def. ( $f$  functie)

•  $f$  inj.:  $\forall x, y \in \mathcal{P}(A)/\sim$  a.  $f([x]) = f([y])$

$\Rightarrow x \cap B = y \cap B \Rightarrow x \sim y \Rightarrow [x] = [y]$ .

•  $f$  surj.:  $\forall z \in \mathcal{P}(B)$ .  $\exists x \in \mathcal{P}(A)$  a.  $f([x]) = z$

Obs.:  $f: \mathcal{P}_5 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_7$ ,  $f(\hat{x}) = \hat{0}$  bine def., nu e inj

$z \subseteq B \subseteq A$ ,  $f([x]) = x \cap B = z$

Putem lua  $x = z$ ,  $f([z]) = z \cap B = z$

$\Rightarrow f$  surj.

$f$  inj + surj  $\Rightarrow$  bij.

SCR:  $\mathcal{P}(B) \subset \{ [z] \mid z \in \mathcal{P}(B) \}$   
 $\cup [z] = \mathcal{P}(A)$  (adică  $\forall x \in \mathcal{P}(A)$   
 $[x] = [z], z \in \mathcal{P}(B)$ )





Ex. 2: Fie  $\mathbb{R}$  de def. rel.  $x \sim y \Leftrightarrow x = y$  sau  $x + y = 5$ .

a. Arătați că " $\sim$ " este rel. de echiv.

b. Det.  $\hat{x}$ , SCR pt. " $\sim$ "

c. Det. dacă funcțiile  $f, g: \mathbb{R}/\sim \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(\hat{x}) = 4x^2 - 20x + 29$ ,  
 $g(\hat{x}) = x^2 + x + 1$  sunt bine definite.

Rez:

a. Transitivitate: Fie  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$  a. i.  $x \sim y$  și  $y \sim z$ .

$$x \sim y \Leftrightarrow x = y \text{ sau } x + y = 5$$

$$y \sim z \Leftrightarrow y = z \text{ sau } y + z = 5$$

$$\text{Dacă } x = y \text{ și } y \sim z \Rightarrow x \sim z.$$

$$\text{Dacă } x + y = 5 \text{ și } y \sim z: \begin{cases} y = z \Rightarrow x + z = 5 \Rightarrow x \sim z \\ y + z = 5 \Rightarrow x = z \Rightarrow x \sim z. \end{cases}$$

$$b. \hat{x} = \{y \in \mathbb{R} \mid y \sim x\} = \{x, 5-x\} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{SCR: } [\frac{5}{2}, \infty) \\ \text{(sau } (-\infty, \frac{5}{2}]) \end{array} \right.$$

$$x = 5 - x \Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{2} \quad y = x \text{ sau } x + y = 5$$

$$c. f, g: \mathbb{R}/\sim \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(\hat{x}) = 4x^2 - 20x + 29 \\ g(\hat{x}) = x^2 + x + 1.$$

$f$  bime definită?

$$\hat{x} = \{x, 5-x\}, \quad \frac{\hat{5}}{2} = \left\{\frac{5}{2}\right\}.$$

$$\hat{x} = \frac{\hat{5}}{2}$$

$$x \neq \frac{5}{2}, \quad \hat{x} = \{x, 5-x\} \supset x \neq 5-x.$$

$$f(\hat{x}) = f(5-x), \quad \forall x.$$

$$f(\hat{x}) = 4x^2 - 20x + 29$$

$$f(5-x) = 4(5-x)^2 - 20(5-x) + 29 \\ = 100 - 40x + 4x^2 - 100 + 20x + 29 = 4x^2 - 20x + 29$$

$$f(\hat{x}) = f(5-x), \quad \forall x \Rightarrow f \text{ bime def.}$$

$$\overline{g(\hat{x}) = g(5-x)}? \quad g(\hat{0}) \neq g(\hat{5}) \\ x^2 + x + 1 = (5-x)^2 + (5-x) + 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + x + 1 = x^2 - 11x + 31 \quad (\text{False})$$



Ex. 3: Pentru ce nr. nat.  $m \geq 2$  funcția  $f: \mathbb{Z}/m \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ,  
 $f(\hat{k}) = i^k$  este bime definită?

Rez:

$$\hat{k} = \hat{\ell} \Rightarrow m \mid k - \ell \quad (k \text{ și } \ell \text{ dau același rest la : } m)$$

$$k = m \cdot t + r, \quad t \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\ell = m \cdot s + r, \quad s \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f \text{ bime def dacă } f(\hat{k}) = f(\hat{\ell}) \Leftrightarrow i^k = i^\ell$$

$$\Rightarrow i^{k-\ell} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} k - \ell = 4a = m(t-s) \\ 4 \mid k - \ell \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \mid m(t-s), \quad \forall t, s \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \Rightarrow 4 \mid m.$$

$$m = 4a, \quad f(\hat{k}) = f(\hat{\ell})$$

$$k = 4at + r$$

$$\ell = 4as + r$$

$$i^k = i^{4at+r} = \underbrace{(i^4)^{at}}_{=1} \cdot i^r = i^r = i^\ell$$

Exemplu:  $n=3$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}_3 = \{\hat{0}, \hat{1}, \hat{2}\}$ .

$$\hat{0} = \hat{3} = \hat{6} \rightarrow f(\hat{0}) = i^0 = 1, \quad f(\hat{3}) = i^3 = -i$$

$\Rightarrow f$  nu este bine def.

$n=8$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}_8 = \{\hat{0}, \hat{1}, \hat{2}, \hat{3}, \hat{4}, \hat{5}, \hat{6}, \hat{7}\}$  -  $f$  bine def.

$f$  nu este inj.

$$f(\hat{0}) = i^0 = 1$$

$$f(\hat{4}) = i^4 = 1$$

$$f(\hat{8}) = i^{8+} = 1$$

$$f(\hat{12}) = i^{12} = 1$$