

① Fie  $M$  o multime si  $A, B \subseteq M$ . Def.  
 $f: P(M) \rightarrow P(A) \times P(B)$ ,  $f(X) = (X \cap A, X \cap B)$

Anatati ca:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad f \text{ e inj} \Leftrightarrow A \cup B = M$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f \text{ e surj} \Leftrightarrow A \cap B = \emptyset$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f \text{ e bij} \Leftrightarrow A = \bigcup_M B. \quad \text{Im arest ca, afilati inversa lui } f.$$

$\downarrow$   
evident dim  $\textcircled{1}$  si  $\textcircled{2}$

Denum  $\textcircled{1}$  "=>" Stim ca  $f$  e inj.

$$\text{Pp. abs. ca } A \cup B \subsetneq M \Rightarrow \exists x \in M \text{ s.t. } x \notin A \cup B$$

$$x = \{x\} \subseteq M$$

$$\phi \subseteq M$$

$$f(x) = (x \cap A, x \cap B) = (\{x\} \cap A, \{x\} \cap B) = (\phi, \phi)$$

$$f(\phi) = (\phi \cap A, \phi \cap B) = (\phi, \phi)$$

$f$  nu e inj  $\Rightarrow$  Pp. facuta e falsa  $\Rightarrow A \cup B = M$ .

"=<" Stim ca  $A \cup B = M$ .

Fie  $X, Y \subseteq M$  a.s.  $f(x) = f(y)$

$$(x \cap A, x \cap B) = (y \cap A, y \cap B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \cap A = y \cap A \\ x \cap B = y \cap B \end{cases}$$

$$(x \cap A) \cup (x \cap B) = x \cap (A \cup B) = x \cap M \stackrel{x \subseteq M}{=} x$$

$$(y \cap A) \cup (y \cap B) = y \cap (A \cup B) = y \cap M \stackrel{y \subseteq M}{=} y$$

$\Rightarrow f$  e injectiva



② "=>" Stim ca  $f$  e surjectiva.

Pp red. la absurd ca  $A \cap B \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \exists x \in A \cap B$ . (\*)

Ca sa aratam ca  $f$  nu e surjectiva trebuie sa gasim

un element  $(C, D) \in P(A) \times P(B)$  a.i.  $f(x) \neq (C, D)$

$\Rightarrow X \in P(M)$  ( $\Rightarrow X \subseteq M$ ).

Consideram  $(\{x\}, B \setminus \{x\}) \in P(A) \times P(B)$ .

Cum  $f$  e suriectivă  $\Rightarrow (\exists) X \in P(M)$  a.i.

$$f(x) = (\{x\}, B \setminus \{x\}) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X \cap A = \{x\} \\ X \cap B = B \setminus \{x\} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} (1) \\ (2) \end{matrix}$$

$$(X \cap A, X \cap B)$$

$$\text{Dim (1)} \Rightarrow x \in X. \quad \left| \Rightarrow x \in X \cap B = B \setminus \{x\} \Rightarrow x \in B \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow P_P f \text{ facuta e falsă} \Rightarrow A \cap B = \emptyset.$$

$$\boxed{\Leftrightarrow} \quad \text{Stim că } A \cap B = \emptyset. \quad (\square)$$

$$\text{Fie } (X, Y) \in P(A) \times P(B) \Rightarrow X \subseteq A, Y \subseteq B. \quad (\circ)$$

$$f(Z) = (X, Y)$$

$$(Z \cap A, Z \cap B)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} Z \cap A = X \Rightarrow X \subseteq Z \\ Z \cap B = Y \Rightarrow Y \subseteq Z \end{array} \quad \begin{matrix} \Rightarrow X \cup Y \subseteq Z \\ \text{or} \\ Z \end{matrix}$$

$$X, Y \subseteq M \Rightarrow X \cup Y \subseteq M$$

$$f(X \cup Y) = ((X \cup Y) \cap A, (X \cup Y) \cap B) =$$

$$= ((X \cap A) \cup (Y \cap A), (X \cap B) \cup (Y \cap B)) =$$

$$= (X \cup (Y \cap A), (X \cap B) \cup Y) =$$

$$= (X \cup \emptyset, \emptyset \cup Y) = (X, Y) \Rightarrow f \text{ e surj.} \quad \square$$

$$A \cap B = \emptyset$$

$$\square$$

③  $f \in \text{bij} \Leftrightarrow A = \bigcup_M B (\Leftrightarrow (A \cup B = M \text{ și } A \cap B = \emptyset))$

Functie  $g: P(A) \times P(B) \rightarrow P(M)$  este fact. inversă  
leu  $f$   
 $g(X, Y) = X \cup Y$  (Tb. arătat:

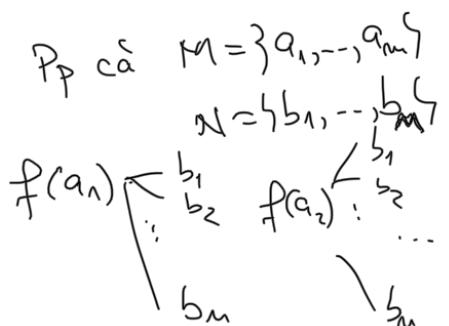
$$(f \circ g)(X, Y) = f(X \cup Y) \stackrel{A \cap B = \emptyset}{=} (X, Y) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{(1)} \\ \text{(2)} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} g = \mathbb{1}_{P(A) \times P(B)} \\ g \circ f = \mathbb{1}_{P(M)} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (g \circ f)(Z) &= g(f(Z)) = g(Z \cap A, Z \cap B) = \\ &= (Z \cap A) \cup (Z \cap B) = Z \cap (A \cup B) = \\ &= Z \cap M = Z \quad \begin{array}{l} A \cup B = M \\ \text{(3)} \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

[Prob] Fie  $M, N$  2 multimi finite cu  $|M| = m, |N| = n$ .

Calculati:  
 ① # funct. definite pe  $M$  cu valori in  $N (= |\{f | f: M \rightarrow N, f \text{ fact.}\}|)$   
 ②  $|\{f | f: M \rightarrow N, f \text{ fact. injectivă}\}| = ?$   
 ③  $|\{f | f: M \rightarrow N, f \text{ fact. surjectivă}\}| = ?$   
 ④  $|\{f | f: M \rightarrow N, f \text{ fact. bijectivă}\}| = ?$

①  $n^m$  (Ind. după  $m$ ) sau

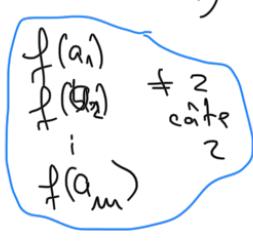


②  $f \text{ inj} \Rightarrow |M| = |\{f(m)\}| \leq |N| = n$   
 $f \text{ fact}, \{f(m)\} \subseteq N$

Prin urmare, daca  $m < n$  atunci  $\# = 0$ .

Daca  $\boxed{m \leq n}$   $\Rightarrow \# = A_m^n$  (def. combinatorică a aranjamentelor)

$\{f(a_1), \dots, f(a_m)\}$   
 e o submultime a lui  
 $\{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$



"nr. de submultimi ordonate cu  $n$  elemente ale unei multimi cu  $m$  elemente"

$$\textcircled{4} \quad f \text{ bijectivă} \Rightarrow |M| = |N|$$

Dacă  $m \neq n \Rightarrow \# = 0$

Dacă  $m = n \Rightarrow \# = n!$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f \text{ surj} \Rightarrow |M| \geq |N|$$

Dacă  $m < n \Rightarrow \# = 0.$

Altfel,  $m \geq n$ . (aplic P.I.E.)

$$|T| = n^m$$

$X = \{f \mid f: M \rightarrow N, f \text{ fct. suriectivă}\} \subseteq T \Rightarrow f \mid f: M \rightarrow N, f \text{ fct.}$

$X = \{f \mid f: M \rightarrow N, f \text{ fct. mesurivă}\}$

$T \setminus X = \{f \mid f: M \rightarrow N, f \text{ fct. mesurivă, } \exists i \in \overline{1, m} \text{ s.t. } f(i) \text{ nu e suriectivă}\}$

$$|X| = |T| - |T \setminus X| \quad (!)$$

$\frac{|X|}{|T|} = \frac{|T| - |T \setminus X|}{|T|} = \frac{|T|}{|T|} - \frac{|T \setminus X|}{|T|} = 1 - \frac{|T \setminus X|}{|T|}$

$f \text{ mesurivectivă} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} \text{Im } f \subseteq N \Rightarrow (\exists b \in N \text{ a.s. } b \notin \text{Im } f)$

$(\exists b \in N \text{ a.s. } b \neq f(a) \forall a \in M)$

$N = \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m\}$ . Notează cu  $A_i = \{f \mid f: M \rightarrow N, f \text{ functie a.s. } b_i \notin \text{Im } f\}$

$f: M \rightarrow N \text{ nu e surj} \Rightarrow (\exists i = \overline{1, m} \text{ a.s. } f \in A_i \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow T \setminus X \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^m A_i$ . Aplic P.I.E pt a calcula  $|T \setminus X|$

$$|T \setminus X| = |\bigcup_{i=1}^m A_i| \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^m |A_i| - \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} |A_i \cap A_j| + \dots + (-1)^{m-1} |A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_m|$$

$$|A_i| = (n-1)^m \quad (\forall i = \overline{1, m})$$

$A_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap A_{i_k} = \{f \mid f: M \rightarrow N \text{ f. functie a.s. } \text{Im}(f) \subseteq N \setminus \{b_{i_1}, \dots, b_{i_k}\}\}$

$$\text{a.s. } i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq m \quad (\forall k = \overline{1, m}) \quad |A_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap A_{i_k}| = (n-k)^m \quad (\forall 1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq m).$$

$$(|A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_m| = 0)$$

$$|\Gamma \setminus X| = C_m^1 (m-1)^{m-1} - C_m^2 (m-2)^{m-2} + \dots + (-1)^{m-1} C_m^{m-1} 1^{m-1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{înlocuind în } \textcircled{1} \Rightarrow |X| = m^m - C_m^1 (m-1)^{m-1} + C_m^2 (m-2)^{m-2} - \dots + (-1)^m C_m^{m-1}$$

**[Prb3]** Fie  $f: A \rightarrow B$  o funcție. Să se arate că:

①  $f$  e surj  $\Leftrightarrow (\exists) g: B \rightarrow A$  a.i.  $f \circ g = \mathbb{1}_B$

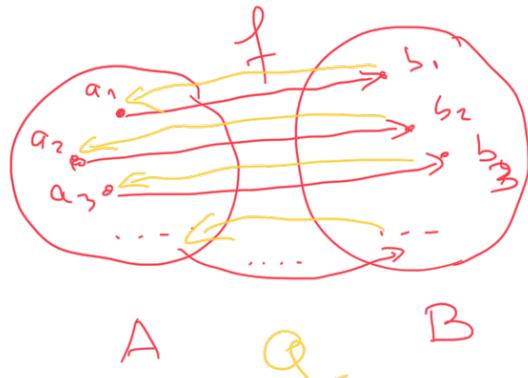
②  $f$  e inj  $\Leftrightarrow (\exists) h: B \rightarrow A$  a.i.  $h \circ f = \mathbb{1}_A$ .

**Obs** Dacă  $f$  e surj  $\stackrel{C_2}{\Leftrightarrow} |B| \leq |A|$  (folosind ①  $\Rightarrow (\exists) g: B \rightarrow A$ )

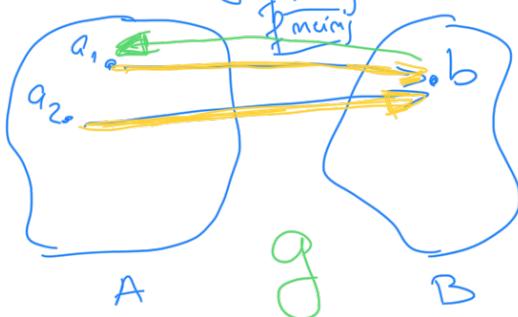
a.i.  $f \circ g = \mathbb{1}_B \stackrel{C_2}{\Leftrightarrow} g$  inj ( $\Leftrightarrow f$  surj)  $\Rightarrow |B| \leq |A|$   $\square$

①  $\stackrel{n \Rightarrow h}{\Leftrightarrow}$  Stiu că  $f$  e surj  
Cum construiesc  $g$ ?

**Cazul 1**  $f$  bij



**Cazul 2**  $f$  nebij (în cazul nostru  $f$  surj,  $f$  nu inj)



$g: B \rightarrow A$   
Pt fiecare  $b \in B$  alegem un element  
 $a_b \in f^{-1}(b)$   
preimaginea primă a

Definim  $g: B \rightarrow A$   
 $g(b) = a_b \quad (\forall) b \in B$ .

$(f \circ g)(b) = f(g(b)) = f(a_b) = b \quad (\forall) b \in B \Rightarrow$   
 $f \circ g = \mathbb{1}_B$ .