

Def: \sim = rel de ordine pe $A \neq \emptyset$ dc. \sim = reflexivă, antisim., transițivă

1) $R: \sim = R$ dc $\forall x \in A, x \sim x$

2) A.S: $\sim = A.S$ dc $\forall x, y \in A$ cu $x \sim y \wedge y \sim x \Rightarrow x = y$

3) T: $\sim = T$ dc $\forall x, y, z \in A$ cu $x \sim y \wedge y \sim z \Rightarrow x \sim z$

Obs: " \leq " = rel de ord pe A

1) $A =$ mulțimea parțial ordonată

2) De, în plus, $\forall x, y \in A \Rightarrow x \leq y$ sau $y \leq x \Rightarrow A =$ mult totalordonată / toate elem se pot "compara"

1) $\begin{matrix} \text{Din} \\ \text{P.4} \end{matrix} \rightarrow$ pe $\mathbb{N}: x/y$
 \hookrightarrow rel de ordin pe \mathbb{N}

a) (\mathbb{N}, \mid) = M.T.O.

Nu, 2 și 3 nu se pot compara

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \mid 3 \\ 3 \mid 2 \end{array} \right. \quad \rightarrow \text{M.T.O}$$

Def!
1) Element minimal = un elem care nu e mai mare decât niciun alt elem (mai multe)

2) Element maximal = un elem care e mai mic decât toate celelalte (unic, de \exists)

3) Element maxim = un element care nu este mai mic niciun alt elem (mai multe)

4) Element minim = un element care e mai mare decât toate celelalte (unic, de \exists)

b) Dacă elem minime, maxime, minimal și maximal (dc. 3).

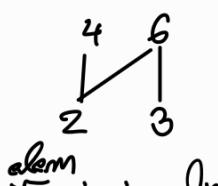
1) $x, \forall x \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow 1 = \text{minimum}$

$x \mid 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow 0 = \text{maximum}$

2) Dacă elem minimi, maxi, min și max (dc. 3):

a) $(DP(12), \mid)$

$$DP = \{1, 3, 4, 6\}$$



$2, 3$ - minimale
 $4, 6$ - elem maximal

b) $(DP(12), 1)$

$$DP(12) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12\}$$



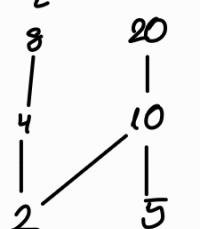
minimum: 1
maximum: 12

$2, 3$ - minimale (div prim)

$4, 6$ - maximale $(\frac{12}{3}, \frac{12}{2})$

c) $(DP(40), 1)$

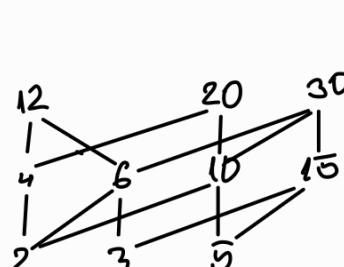
$$DP(40) = \{2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20\}$$



$2, 5$ - minimale
 $8, 20$ - maximale
 $(\frac{40}{5}), (\frac{40}{2})$

d) $(DP(60), 1)$

$$DP(60) = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30\}$$



$2, 3, 5$ - minimale
 $12, 20, 30$ - maximale
 $(\frac{60}{5}), (\frac{60}{3}), (\frac{60}{2})$

$$\text{div} = 2^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 3$$

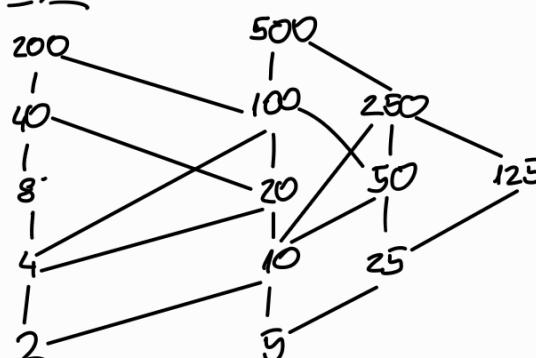
$$\text{mr div} = (2+1)(1+1)(1+1) = 12$$

e) $(DP(1000), 1)$

$$\text{div} = 2^3 \cdot 5^3$$

$$\text{mr div} = (3+1)(3+1) = 16$$

$$DP(1000) = \{2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100, 125, 200, 250, 500\}$$



$2, 5$ - minimale
 $200, 500$ - maximale
 $\frac{1000}{5}, \frac{1000}{2}$

Obs!

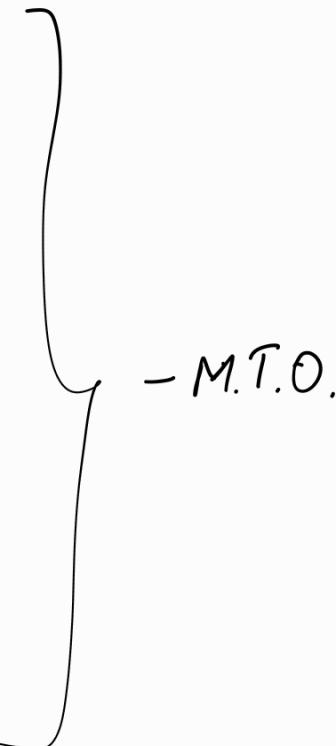
Elem minimali = div primi
Elem maximali = $\frac{m}{p}$, p - div primi

R) ($\Delta P(81)$, 1)

$$\Delta P(81) = \{3, 9, 27, 81\}$$

27
|
9
|
3

minimum = 3
maximum = 27



G) ($\Delta(81)$, 1)

$$\Delta(81) = \{1, 3, 9, 27, 81\}$$

81
|
27
|
9
|
3
|
1

3) M.T.O oder M.P.O?

a) ($\Delta(17)$, 1) - M.P.O : 2, 3 - nur sonst comparable

b) ($\Delta P(40)$, 1) - M.P.O : 25 - ----- //

c) ($\Delta(8)$, 1) - M.T.O : ($\Delta \cdot H = \text{lant!}$)

d) ($\Delta P(256)$, 1) - M.T.O : ($\Delta \cdot H = \text{lant!}$)

Obs: ($\Delta(m)$, 1) = M.T.O dc

$$m = p^t, p - \text{mrz prim}$$

$$1 - p - p - p^2 - \dots - p^t = m$$

(Diagramm Harze-Lant)

4) Det elem minimale, maximale, min, max (dc 3)

a) (N, \leq)
minim = 0 (elem minimal)
maximal = NU

b) (Z, \leq) - Numeric

c) ($P(\{1, 2\}), \leq$)

$$P(\{1, 2\}) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}\} \Rightarrow \text{maximum} = \{1, 2\}$$

minimale = \emptyset

minimale = $\{1\}, \{2\}$

Aritmetică în \mathbb{Z}

• 1 pe \mathbb{Z}

$R \rightarrow x|x, \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}$

A.S $\rightarrow x|y \wedge y|x \Rightarrow x=y$

Nu ex: $2|-2 \wedge -2|2$ dar $2 \neq -2$

T: J

Teorema împărțiri cu Rest

$a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, b \neq 0$

$a:b = q$ rest $r \Leftrightarrow a = b \cdot q + r$

$0 \leq r \leq |b|$

ex: $a = -18 \quad b = -5$

$$-18 = -5 \cdot 3 - 3$$

Nu este corect pt că $-3 < 0$

$$-18 = -5 \cdot 4 + 2 \quad \checkmark$$

Def: $\text{gcd}(a, b) = d / \text{cmmdc} \rightarrow \text{cel mai mare div comun}$

$$1) d|a \wedge d|b$$

$$2) \forall d_1 \text{ a: } d_1|a \wedge d_1|b \rightarrow d_1|d$$

Def: $\text{lcm}(a, b) = l / \text{c.m.m. c} \rightarrow \text{cel mai mic multiplu comun}$

$$1) a|l, b|l$$

$$2) \forall l_1 \text{ a: } a|l_1 \wedge b|l_1 \Rightarrow l|l_1$$

Obs! $a \cdot b = \text{gcd}(a, b) \cdot \text{lcm}(a, b)$

Alg. Euclid

input: $a, b \in \mathbb{Z} (a \geq b)$

while $b \neq 0$

$$(a:b = q, \text{rest } r)$$

$$a \leftarrow b$$

$$b \leftarrow r$$

$$d \leftarrow a \\ (\text{ultimul rest nenul})$$

$$\exists u, v \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a: } d = u \cdot a + v \cdot b$$

(Dacă toate val întregi u, v pot avea: $1 = u \cdot 13 + v \cdot 7$)

5) Dacă $\text{gcd}(a, b) \wedge u, v \in \mathbb{Z}$ a:

$$\text{gcd}(a, b) = u \cdot a + v \cdot b$$

$$a) a = 348, b = 24$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 348 \\ 24 \\ \hline 108 \\ 96 \\ \hline 12 \end{array}$$

$$348 = 24 \cdot 14 + 12 \Rightarrow \text{gcd}(348, 12) = 12$$

$$24 = 12 \cdot 2 + 0$$

$$u, v \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a: } 12 = u \cdot 348 + v \cdot 24$$

$$12 = 348 - 24 \cdot 14 \Rightarrow u_1 = 1 \\ v_1 = (-14)$$

$$348 : 12 = 29 \Rightarrow v = -14 - 29 \cdot k$$

$$24 : 12 = 2 \Rightarrow u = 1 + 12 \cdot k \quad ; \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

b) $a = 3737 \quad b = 1517$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3737 \\ \underline{-3034} \\ \hline 703 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1517 \\ \underline{-1406} \\ \hline 111 \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{r} 703 \\ \underline{-666} \\ \hline 37 \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{r} 111 \\ \underline{-37} \\ \hline 37 \end{array} \Rightarrow \gcd(a, b) = 37$$

$$u, v \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a \mid u \cdot 3737 + v \cdot 1517 = 37$$

$$37 = 703 - 111 \cdot 6 \\ = 703 - (1517 - 703 \cdot 2) \cdot 6 \\ = 703 - 1517 \cdot 6 + 703 \cdot 12 \\ = 703 \cdot 13 - 1517 \cdot 6$$

$$= (3737 - 1715 \cdot 2) \cdot 13 - 1517 \cdot 6 \\ = 3713 \cdot 13 - 1517 \cdot 26 - 1517 \cdot 6 \\ = 3713 \cdot 13 - 1517 \cdot 32$$

$$u_1 = 13 \\ v_1 = -32$$

$$3737 : 37 = 101 \Rightarrow v = -32 - 101 \cdot k ; \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$1517 : 37 = 41 \Rightarrow u = 13 + 41k$$

Termin:

a) $a = 461, b = 153$
 b) $b = 120, b = 23$

a) $\gcd(461, 153)$

$$461 : \underline{153} = 3 \text{ r } 2$$

$$153 : \underline{2} = 76 \text{ r } 1$$

$$2 : \underline{1} = 2 \text{ r } 0$$

$$u, v \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a \mid v \cdot 461 + u \cdot 153 = 1$$

$$1 = 461 \cdot 1 -$$