Insiemistica

$$a \in A \Rightarrow \text{appartiene} \qquad N = \text{insieme}$$

$$A = \{1,2,3,4,5,...\} =$$
 infiniti elementi $= \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n=2 \cdot \mathbb{N}, m \in \mathbb{N}\}$

$$\beta = \{b\}$$
 $\beta \subseteq A = \beta$ (softoinsieme)

inclusione proprie
$$\beta \in A$$
 $(\beta \neq A)$

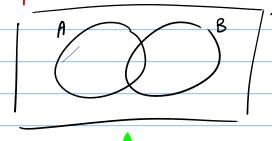
$$\beta \qquad (\beta \neq A)$$

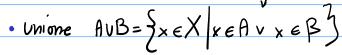
Ly
$$(\forall x \in \beta =) \times (A) \wedge (\exists y \in A \mid y \notin \beta)$$

softensiene chi

E, logico esiste ad

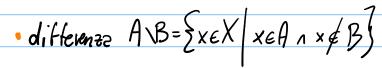
Operazioni tra insiemi

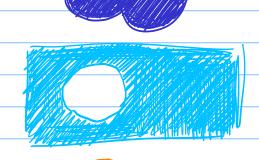




· intersezione AnB= SXEX XEA N XEBG

· complementare A = { x & X x & A}





prodotto cartesiano
$$A \times B = \{(a,b) \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$$

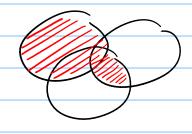
(l'ardine imparts per 2,6

(e,b) \(\psi \)

Proprietà degli inscemi

Se
$$A \cup B = A$$

allore possiono
chine che $B \subseteq A$



L7 chimostrazione = chimostro par assurdo che existe un b ∈ β tale che b & A

Formule di de Margan

1) $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$ $z) (A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c$

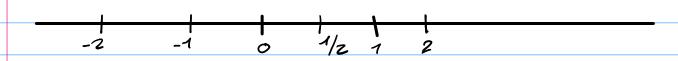
Insiemi ch numen

neturali => IN => {0,1,2,...3

interi => Z => {2,-2,-1,0,1,2,...3

vzzionali => Q => {8/9| p = Z,9 ∈ IN \{0}{3}

L> parte decimale finita o periodica



13, T, e 2> non appartengano ai numari reziondi (qui sopre)

R=QUERQE (JEQ)R