## Formale Sprachen und Automaten Hausaufgabe 1

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## Aufgabe 1. Mengengrundlagen

**a.** Gib die mit gelb gekennzeichnete Menge mit nur zwei Mengenoperationen an:

$$M = (A \cup C) \setminus (((A \cap B) \setminus C) \setminus ((A \cap C) \setminus B))$$

**b.** Berechne:  $((\{1,3\} \times \{1\})) \cup \{1,3,1\} \setminus \{(1,3),1,2\}$ 

$$\begin{split} M &= ((\{1,3\} \times \{1\})) \cup \{1,3,1\} \setminus \{(1,3),1,2\} \\ &\stackrel{\mathrm{Def.} \times}{=} (\{(1,1),(3,1)\} \cup \{1,3,1\} \setminus \{(1,3),1,2\}) \\ &\stackrel{\mathrm{Def.} \cup}{=} (\{(1,1),(3,1),1,3\} \setminus \{(1,3),1,2\}) \\ &\stackrel{\mathrm{Def.} \setminus}{=} \{(1,1),(3,1),3\} \end{split}$$

**c.** Berechne:  $(\{\emptyset, 2\} \cup \{\{\emptyset\}\}) \cap \mathcal{P}(\{\{\emptyset\}, 2\})$ 

$$\begin{split} M &= (\{\emptyset,2\} \cup \{\{\emptyset\}\}) \cap \mathcal{P}(\{\{\emptyset\},2\}) \\ &\stackrel{\mathrm{Def.}\cup}{=} \{\emptyset,\{\emptyset\},2\} \cap \mathcal{P}(\{\{\emptyset\},2\}) \\ &\stackrel{\mathrm{Def.}\mathcal{P}}{=} \{\emptyset,\{\emptyset\},2\} \cap \{\emptyset,\{\{\emptyset\}\},\{2\},\{\{\emptyset\},2\}\} \\ &\stackrel{\mathrm{Def.}\cap}{=} \{\emptyset\} \end{split}$$

## Aufgabe 2. Mengenbeweise

**a.** Beweise oder widerlege: Für alle Mengen A und B gilt:  $(A \cap B) \cap A = B \cap A$  Wir beweisen die Aussage. Seien A, B beliebige Mengen.

$$\begin{split} &(A\cap B)\cap A=B\cap A\\ &\stackrel{\mathrm{Def.}\cap}{=} \{x\mid x\in\{y\mid y\in A\wedge y\in B\}\wedge x\in A\}\\ &\stackrel{\mathrm{Def.Komm.}}{=} \{x\mid x\in\{y\mid y\in B\wedge y\in A\}\wedge x\in A\}\\ &\stackrel{\mathrm{Def.}\in}{=} \{x\mid (x\in B\wedge x\in A)\wedge x\in A\}\\ &\stackrel{\mathrm{Def.Assoz}}{=} \{x\mid x\in B\wedge (x\in A\wedge x\in A)\}\\ &\stackrel{\mathrm{Def.Assoz}}{=} \{x\mid x\in B\wedge x\in A\}\\ &\stackrel{\mathrm{Def.Idem.und}}{=} \{x\mid x\in B\wedge x\in A\}\\ &\stackrel{\mathrm{Def.Assoz}}{=} \{x\mid x\in$$

Somit gilt die Aussage.

**b.** Beweise oder widerlege: Für alle Mengen A und B gilt:  $A \cup (A \setminus B) = A$ 

Wir beweisen die Aussage. Seien A, B beliebige Mengen.

$$\begin{split} A \cup (A \setminus B) &= A \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.} \cup}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \vee x \in (A \setminus B) \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.} \setminus}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \vee x \in \left\{ y \mid y \in A \wedge y \notin B \right\} \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.} \in}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \vee (x \in A \wedge x \notin B) \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Distri.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid (x \in A \vee x \in B) \wedge (x \in A \wedge x \in A) \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Distri.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid (x \in A \vee x \in B) \wedge x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=} \left\{ x \mid x \in A \right\} \\ \overset{\mathrm{Def.Absorp.}}{=$$

Somit gilt die Aussage.

**c.** Beweise oder widerlege: Für alle Mengen A und B gilt:  $(B \cup A) \cap B = A \cap B$  Wir widerlegen die Aussage durch Angabe eines geeigneten Gegenbeispiels. Wir wählen  $A \triangleq \{1,2\}, B \triangleq \{2,3\}.$ 

$$\begin{split} &(B \cup A) \cap B \\ &= (\{2,3\} \cup \{1,2\}) \cap \{2,3\} \\ &\stackrel{\mathrm{Def.} \cup}{=} \{1,2,3\} \cap \{2,3\} \\ &= \{2,3\} \\ &\neq \{2\} \\ &\stackrel{\mathrm{Def.} \cap}{=} \{1,2\} \cap \{2,3\} \\ &= A \cap B \end{split}$$

Somit gilt die Aussage nicht.