

Examen 3

20.10.2022

$$1) S = \left\{ \left(\frac{a}{b}, \frac{a+1}{b} \right) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, b \neq 0 \right\}$$

Este S funcție?

Nu, deoarece perechea $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{2} \right) \in S$

dar și perechea $\left(\frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{4} \right) \in S$

Dar $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$, deci pentru aceeași valoare a primului

membru avem două valori diferite pentru al doilea.

$$2) S = \left\{ \left(\frac{a}{b}, \frac{a+1}{b} \right) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, b \neq 0, (a, b) = 1 \right\}$$

Este S funcție?

Nu, deoarece perechea $\left(\frac{-1}{2}, 0 \right) \in S$ și

$\left(\frac{1}{-2}, -1 \right) \in S$

$$3) S = \left\{ \frac{a}{b} \left(\frac{a+1}{b} \right) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, b \neq 0, (a, b) = 1, \underline{b \in \mathbb{N}} \right\}$$

Este S funcție?

Da, dacă $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a'}{b'}$ și $a, a' \in \mathbb{Z}$, $b, b' \in \mathbb{N}$, $(a, b) = 1$, $(a', b') = 1$ atunci $a = a'$ și $b = b'$.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a+1}{b} = \frac{a'+1}{b'}$$

$$ab' = a'b \Rightarrow a | a'b \text{ da } (a,b)=1$$

da $a | a'$

$$\Rightarrow a' | ab' \text{ da } (a',b')=1 \Rightarrow a' | a \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{da } a | a' \\ \text{da } a' | a' \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a = \pm a'$$

$$b, b' \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a = a' \\ b = b' \end{array} \right\} \underline{aa' \geq 0}$$

$$\text{Denn } a = a' = 0 \Rightarrow b = b' = 1$$

$$\text{für } f: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}, f\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \frac{a+1}{b} \quad (\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}, b \in \mathbb{N}^*)$$

$$(a,b)=1$$

Ist f inj? da surj?

$$\text{Für } a, a' \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \begin{array}{l} (a,b)=1 \\ b, b' \in \mathbb{N}^* \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{l} (a',b')=1 \\ (a,b)=1 \end{array} \quad f\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = f\left(\frac{a'}{b'}\right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{a'}{b'}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a+1}{b} = \frac{a'+1}{b'} \Leftrightarrow (a+1)b' = (a'+1)b$$

$$\begin{array}{l} a=1 \\ b=2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} a'=3 \\ b'=4 \end{array} \Rightarrow f \text{ nicht inj.}$$

surj

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{a+1}{b} \quad ; \quad a \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (a,b)=1$$

$$\rightarrow 3b = 4(a+1) \rightarrow 3 \mid (a+1) \rightarrow a = 3k-1; k \in \mathbb{Z}$$
$$b = 4k$$

$$\exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.t. } (3k-1, 4k) = 1?$$

$$\text{Let } k=2 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} = \frac{5+1}{8}$$

In general

$$\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}, n \in \mathbb{N}^+ \quad (m, n) = 1 \quad ; \quad a \in \mathbb{Z}, b \in \mathbb{N}^+$$

$$(a, b) = 1 \text{ a.t. } \frac{a}{n} = \frac{a+1}{b}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} mb = m(a+1) \\ (m, n) = 1 \end{array} \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{l} m \mid a+1 \Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.t. } a = kn-1 \\ \Rightarrow mb = m(kn) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{Let } m=1 \Rightarrow n=1 \Rightarrow \frac{0}{1} = \frac{1+1}{2} \checkmark$$

$$\text{Let } m=0 \Rightarrow b=kn$$

$$\exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.t. } (kn-1, kn) = 1?$$

$$\text{Consider } k=nm$$

$$\text{Let } \exists p \text{ p.m. a.t. } \begin{cases} p \mid kn-1 \\ p \mid kn \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} p \mid m^2n-1 \\ p \mid m^2n \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow p \mid m \text{ or } p \nmid m \Rightarrow p \mid mn$$
$$mn \mid m^2n$$

Def 1.1

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \phi \neq \emptyset \supseteq A, B \quad f: P(M) \rightarrow P(A) \times P(B)$$

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

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

$$4 \Leftarrow " \quad A \cup B = M \Rightarrow f \text{ inj}$$

$$x, y \subset M \text{ a.t. } f(x) = f(y)$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow x \cap A = y \cap A$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ x \cap B = y \cap B \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x \cap A) \cup (x \cap B)$$

$$= (y \cap A) \cup (y \cap B)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \cap (A \cup B) = y \cap (A \cup B)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \cap M = y \cap M$$

$$\Rightarrow x = y \Rightarrow f \text{ inj}$$

$$4 \Rightarrow " \quad f \text{ inj} \Rightarrow A \cup B = M$$

$$(M \setminus A) \cap B \subset M \Rightarrow \exists x \in M, x \notin A \cup B$$

$$f(\{x\}) = (\emptyset, \emptyset) \text{ (because } x \notin A \cap B \in B)$$

$$f \text{ inj} \rightarrow f(\emptyset) = (\emptyset, \emptyset)$$

$$\rightarrow \{x\} = \emptyset \quad \forall$$

$$ii) A \cap B = \emptyset \rightarrow \nexists \text{ surj}$$

$$\stackrel{u}{\Rightarrow} X \subseteq M$$

$$\text{Pp pür } R \text{ A da } A \cap B = \emptyset \rightarrow \exists x \in A \cap B \\ (\emptyset, \{x\}) \in \mathcal{P}(A) \times \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$\nexists \text{ surj} \rightarrow \exists x \subseteq M \text{ a i.}$$

$$f(x) = (\emptyset, \{x\}) \Leftrightarrow x \cap A = \emptyset \quad (1)$$

$$x \cap B = \{x\} \quad (2)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (1) \rightarrow x \notin A \\ (2) \rightarrow x \in B \end{array} \right\} \text{ (V)} \\ x \in A \cap B$$

$$\stackrel{u}{\Leftarrow} A \cap B = \emptyset \rightarrow \nexists \text{ surj}$$

$$\text{Für } x \in A \text{ u. } y \in B, x, y \in M$$

$$Z = x \cup y \subseteq M$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(Z) &= (Z \cap A, Z \cap B) = ((x \cup y) \cap A, (x \cup y) \cap B) \\ &= ((x \cap A) \cup (y \cap A), (x \cap B) \cup (y \cap B)) = \\ &\quad \cap_{A \cap B = \emptyset} \quad \cap_{A \cap B = \emptyset} \\ &= (x \cap A, y \cap B) = (x, y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} x \in A \\ y \in B \end{array} \quad (x, y)$$

$$(5) f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

$$f(n) = \{2^n \cdot \sqrt{3}\}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

Est de injectiva?

$$f(n) = f(m) \Leftrightarrow n = m$$

$$\forall m, n \in \mathbb{N}, f(n) = f(m)$$

$$\{2^n \sqrt{3}\} = \{2^m \sqrt{3}\} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2^n \sqrt{3} - [2^n \sqrt{3}] = 2^m \sqrt{3} - [2^m \sqrt{3}]$$

$$\underbrace{(2^n - 2^m)}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} \sqrt{3} = \underbrace{[2^n \sqrt{3}] - [2^m \sqrt{3}]}_{\in \mathbb{Z}}$$

$$\sqrt{3} \in \mathbb{K} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow 2^n - 2^m = 0 \Rightarrow n = m$$

\downarrow
f inj