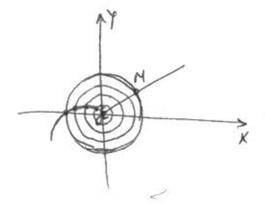
```
3) Pe multimea C definion relatia: 8, ~ 32 = 18,1=1821.
  a) Dem-ci ~ este o relatie de echivalenta
 6) Determinati clasele de echivalenta; c) Determinati multimea factos
 d) Determinati un sistem complet si independent de regregentant
 a) Fie = a+bi & C: 181 = Va2+6
     Va2+15 = Va2+15, + a, b∈ R => 181=181 => 8~7. Deci ~ este reflexiva @
   Fie 3, = a+bi & c pi 82 = c+di & C :
     8, ~82 => 18,1=1821 => VQ+16 = VC2+d2 => VC2+d2 => VC2+d2 => 1821=1811 => 82 ~81.
    Dei n este nemetrica (I)
  fie &= a+bi e C, &z = c+dieC pi &3 = e+fi e C
  81~82 => 1811=1821 | >> 1811=1831 => 81~83. Deci n ente trangitina (111)
 Diu 5, @ pi (1) => ~ tel de echiralençà.
 b) fie 3 = a+biec
   = ( 0 e C / 0 ~ 8) = ( 0 e C / 101 = 181 ) = ( a+bie C / \a2+62 = 181 } =
     = \langle \theta = a + b i \in C / a^2 + b^2 = |3|^2 \rangle = \langle (a,b) \in R \times R / (a-0)^2 + (b-0)^2 = |3|^2 \rangle =
    = B(0(0,0), 181) cercul de centra 0(0,0) à raja 181,
   (68); Î = 8(0(0,0), 1); Î = 8(0(0,0), T); Î+i = 8(0(0,0), VZ).
c) O_{/N} = \{3 \mid 3 \in C\} = \{8(0, 131) \mid 3 \in C\} = \{8(0, 12) \mid 2 = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}, \forall a, b \in R\}
        ={8(Q+)/2203 ={8(0, 2)/2000}.
 bls: tok gren så luerey an cerenzi. Cent o alfa "imagine" mai bunà a multimi factor (i.e. o multime an care of sà fie in bijecti.).
     Intai ghicesc area multime X cu care C_{IN} este in bijectie: X = I_{0, \infty})

I offoit deur ca I o lifectie de la C_{IN} la X
     Sp = AxA, asp b == f(a) = f(b) este o rel- de celuvalenda po A.
     [0,70) (3!) Jan +: a -> (0,70), + (0) -101.
                      Jan f: ( > (0, 20), f(8) = 181.
                                                                           , deci avem
                  & N= Sf
```

Conform proprietation de universalitate a multipui factor aven σ $\exists ! \ \vec{F} : G_{N} \rightarrow \tilde{lo}, \ p) \ a \cdot \vec{i} \cdot \vec{f} \circ \vec{i} = f$ $\vec{F}(\vec{s}) = f(\vec{s}), \ \forall \vec{s} \in G_{N}$ (bbs: $N = \int_{f} \Rightarrow \vec{f} \ \text{inj} \ | \Rightarrow \vec{f} : G_{N} \rightarrow \tilde{lo}, \ p) \ \text{bijective} \Rightarrow$ $\Rightarrow C_{N} \ \vec{u} \ \text{bij} \ \vec{u} \ \tilde{lo}, \ p) \Rightarrow \tilde{lo}, \ p) \ e \ a \ a \ a \ multiple factor.$



Un sistem complet si independent de representanti ar putea fi segmentil de dreapté TOY san TOM san spitala descrisà in figura.

```
4) Fie A, B multimi. Definim suma numerelor cardinale 141 si 1BY presi:
  IAI+IBI= 1 (Ax(0)) (1 (Bx(1))). Demonstrati buna definire a sumei.
            |A|=|A|| A; |B|=|B|| => | (Ax203) U(Bx3(3)) |= |A'x(03) U(B'x113) |
    |A|= |A| => 3 f: A -> A' bij.
    11/31 = 11/1 => 7g: 1 -> 1/6/5.
   Ax (0) ~ A + A' 2' A'x 10}
                                              2'0 $02: A×103 → A'x) 03 Bij (conjunere
de 3 functi bijective)
   (a,0) - a - f(a) - 1 f(a),0)
   Bx313 = B & B' & B'x113 , M'og ou: Bx113 -> B'x113 bij.
  Definer A: (4 x 303) U (Bx 313) -> (A'x 303) U (B'x 313) prin
                h(x) = / (2/0 fo 2)(x), dc. x ∈ Ax 303
(µ10 go/2)(x), dc. x ∈ Bx 313.
  File x, y E(Ax103) U(Bx113), cu x + y.
 J. Dc. x, y \in A \times \{0\} \xrightarrow{x \neq y} \{x = (a, 0) \in a \neq a', a, a' \in A\}
    h(x) = h((a,0)) = (\lambda^0 f \circ \lambda)((a,0)) = \lambda^1 |f(\lambda(a,0))| = \lambda^1 |f(\alpha)| = (f(a),0)
    kly) = (f(a1),0)
    a \neq a' = f(a') + f(a') = (f(a), 0) + (f(a'), 0)
Ψ. De. re Ax(0) of y∈ Bx(1) => fa∈A, fb∈B ai. /x = (0,0)
   h(x) = (f(a),0) / => h(x) + h(y) caci difera pe a y a componenta
II. De. x,yt Bx ? 13 = 3 3 b, b' EB cu b + b' at. / x = (b,1) y = (b,1)
   h(x) = (g(b), 1)
   h(y) = (g(6),1)
    p+19 = 3 g(10) + g(16)
   Din I, I de III => him.
```

```
Fre ye (A'x 203) u (B'x 113) => ye (A'x 203) v ye (B'x 213) =>
 => (y = (a', 0) \text{ on } a' \in A') \text{ } V \text{ } (y = (b', 1) \text{ on } b' \in B')

f, g \text{ owy} => \begin{cases} 3 \text{ } a \in A \text{ } ai. } a' = f(a) \\ 3 \text{ } b \in B \text{ } ai. } b' = g(b) \end{cases}
```

=> (y = (f(a), 0) cu a e A) v (y = (g(b), 1) cu b e B)

De. y = (f(a), 0) cu a ∈ A, iau x = (a,0) ∈(Ax (0)). Obtin: h(x) = (f(a),0)=y. Te. y = (g(b),1) cu b&B, iau x=(b,1) & (Bx |13). (blin: h(20)=(g(b),1)=y. Conclusie: h surg.

Dezi h by -> [(Ax(0)) U(Bx)(1))] = [(A'x)(0)) U(B'x)(1)) | god.

Tema dirijanta

- 1) Fie A of B doua multirui, Definitu produsul numeralor cardinale (A) qi (B) prin 1A1. 1B1 = 1 AxB1. Demonstrati cà produsul definit este de numere cardinale este bine definit.
- 2) le C definieur relatio ~ preix : 2, ~ 32 (=> 3, -32 ∈ R. .
 a) Demonstrati coi ~ este o relatie de echivalente.
- 6) seterminati clasele de exhivalenté si un sistem de representanti,

```
(5) fil multirula P= 11,2,3,43 x 11,2,3,43. Fil f: P > R, f(12,y)) = 1x-y1.
    Pe P definien relatia: 4(x,y) \sim (3,t) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f((x,y)) = f((3,t)).
 Fig (2,y) \in P: f(x,y) = f((x,y)) = f((x,y)) \sim (x,y). Deci \sim reflexiva (1)
Fie (x,y), (at)e?: (x,y)~(Z,t) => f((x,y)) = f((at)) => f((at)) = f((x,y)) =>(at)~(x,y).
                  Deci ~ rimetrica (2)
Fil (my), (3t), (mw) = ?: (my) ~ (3t) => f((my)) = f((st))
                                                                  => $((2,y)) = $((v, w))=
                           (2+t)~(v,w) => f((2+t))=f((n,w))
               => (2,y) ~ (v, w). Deli ~ transfilm (3)
 Sin (1), (2) gi (3) => N rel de echivalentà.
 (i,i) = { (x,y) & ? / (x,y) ~ (4,1) } = } (x,y) & ? / f(x,y) = 0} = } (32), (3,3), (4,4) } (1,1) }.
(1,2) = \{(1,2), (2,1), (2,3), (3,2), (3,4), (4,3)\}
 (4,3) = {(4,3), (3,1), (2,4), (4,2)}.
 (1,3) = } (4,4), (4,1)}
   9/~= { (1,2), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4)3.
Fample de :
VSisteme de reprépantanti:
{ (4,1), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4)}, {(4,1), (2,3), (4,2), (4,1)} etc.
```