

## Seminar 2

① Dem. că  $(5\mathbb{Z}-2) \cap (4\mathbb{Z}+7) = 20\mathbb{Z}+3$ .

" $\subseteq$ " Fie  $x \in (5\mathbb{Z}-2) \cap (4\mathbb{Z}+7) \Rightarrow x \in 5\mathbb{Z}-2 \wedge x \in 4\mathbb{Z}+7 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x = 5k-2 \quad \wedge \quad \exists l \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x = 4l+7$

Atunci  $5k-2 = 4l+7 \Rightarrow 5(k-1) = 4(l+1) \Rightarrow \exists \lambda \in \mathbb{Z} : k-1 = 4\lambda \quad \Bigg/ \Rightarrow$   
 $x = 5k-2$

$\Rightarrow \exists \lambda \in \mathbb{Z} : x = 5(4\lambda+1)-2 = 20\lambda+3 \Rightarrow x \in 20\mathbb{Z}+3$

Prin urmare  $(5\mathbb{Z}-2) \cap (4\mathbb{Z}+7) \subseteq 20\mathbb{Z}+3 \quad (1)$

" $\supseteq$ " Fie  $x \in 20\mathbb{Z}+3 \Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} : x = 20k+3$ .

$$\begin{cases} 20k+3 = 5j-2 \Rightarrow 5j = 20k+5 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow j = 4k+1 \end{cases}$$

Tu  $j = 4k+1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Atunci  $x = 20k+3 = 5(4k+1)-2 = 5j-2$

Deci  $x \in 5\mathbb{Z}-2$ . (2)

$$\begin{cases} 20k+3 = 4s+7 \Rightarrow 4s = 20k-4 \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow s = 5k-1 \end{cases}$$

Tu  $s = 5k-1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Atunci  $x = 20k+3 = 4(5k-1)+7 = 4s+7$

Deci  $x \in 4\mathbb{Z}+7$  (3)

Dim (2) și (3)  $\Rightarrow x \in (5\mathbb{Z}-2) \cap (4\mathbb{Z}+7)$

Prin urmare  $20\mathbb{Z}+3 \subseteq (5\mathbb{Z}-2) \cap (4\mathbb{Z}+7) \quad (4)$

Dim (1) și (4)  $\Rightarrow (5\mathbb{Z}-2) \cap (4\mathbb{Z}+7) = 20\mathbb{Z}+3$ .

Temă dirijată :  $(3\mathbb{Z}+2) \cap (4\mathbb{Z}+3) = 12\mathbb{Z}+11$

②  ~~$a\mathbb{Z} \subseteq b\mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow b|a$~~   $a\mathbb{Z} \subseteq b\mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow b|a$

Dem: " $\Rightarrow$ "  $a\mathbb{Z} \subseteq b\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow a \in b\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.î. } a = bk \Rightarrow b|a$

" $\Leftarrow$ " Fie  $x \in a\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} : x = ak$

Dim ip:  $b|a \Rightarrow \exists t \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ a.î. } a = bt \quad \Bigg| \Rightarrow x = bt \cdot k \Rightarrow x \in b\mathbb{Z}$

□

3)  $A \setminus (A \cap B) = A \cap B$

$$x \in A \setminus (A \cap B) \Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge x \notin (A \cap B) \Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge \neg(x \in A \cap B) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge \neg(x \in A \wedge x \in B) \Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge (x \notin A \vee x \notin B) \Leftrightarrow x \notin A \wedge x \in B \Leftrightarrow x \in A \cap B$$

întrucât  $p \wedge (\neg p \vee q) \Leftrightarrow p \wedge q$  este tautologie;

P	Q	$\neg p \vee q$	$p \wedge (\neg p \vee q)$	$p \wedge q$
0	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

Temă dirijată:  $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$ .

4) Desenați următoarele funcții. Studiați injectivitatea și surjectivitatea acestora:

a)  $i_1: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ ,  $i_1(x) = (x, 0)$

b)  $i_2: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ ,  $i_2(x) = (0, x)$

c)  $d: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ ,  $d(x) = (x, x)$

d)  $\pi_1: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\pi_1(x, y) = x$

e)  $\pi_2: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\pi_2(x, y) = y$

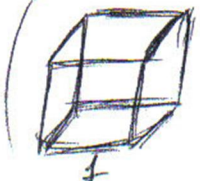
f)  $s: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $s(x, y) = x + y$

g)  $i_1': \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $i_1'(x) = (x, 0, 0)$

h)  $\pi_1': \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\pi_1'(x, y, z) = x$ .

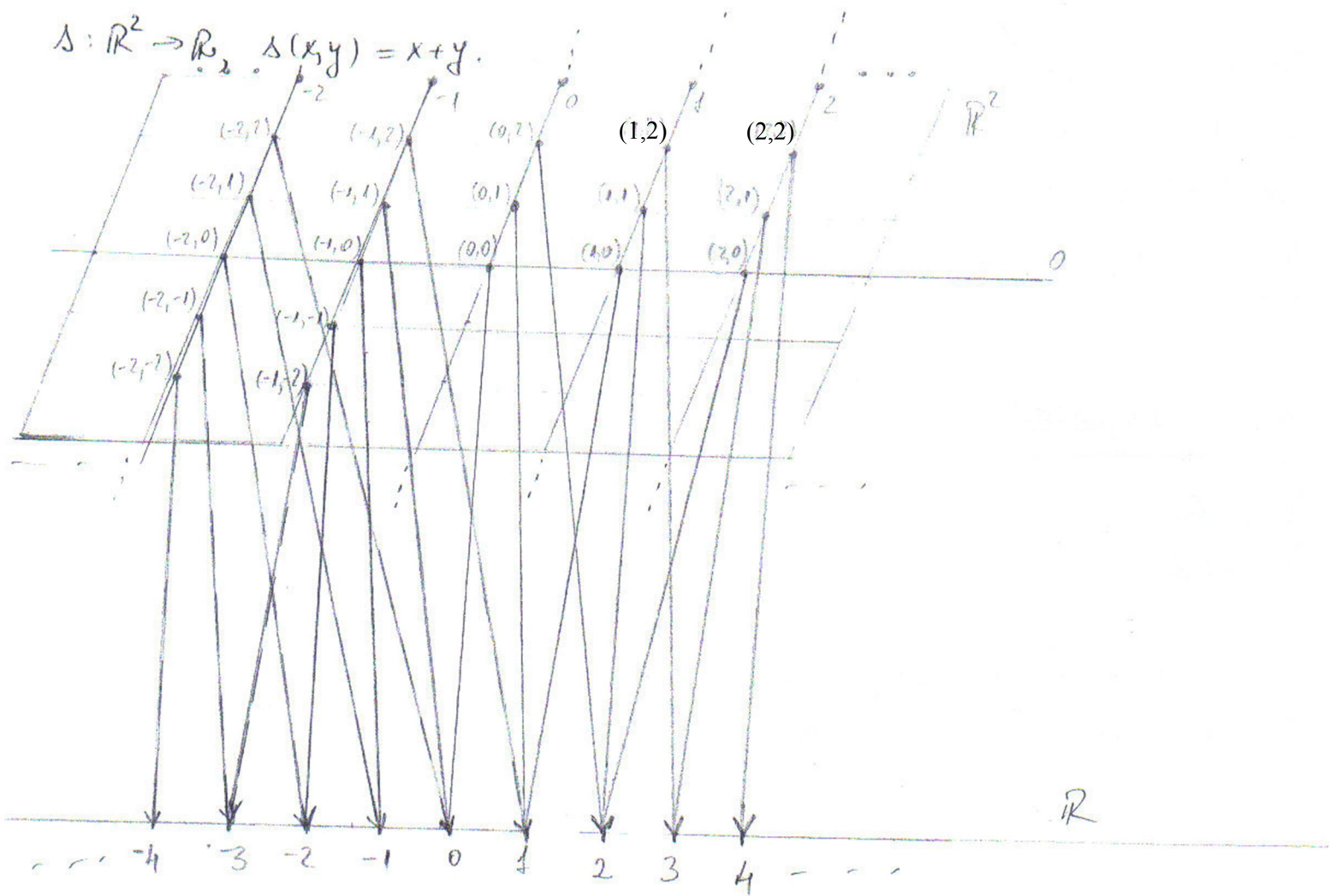
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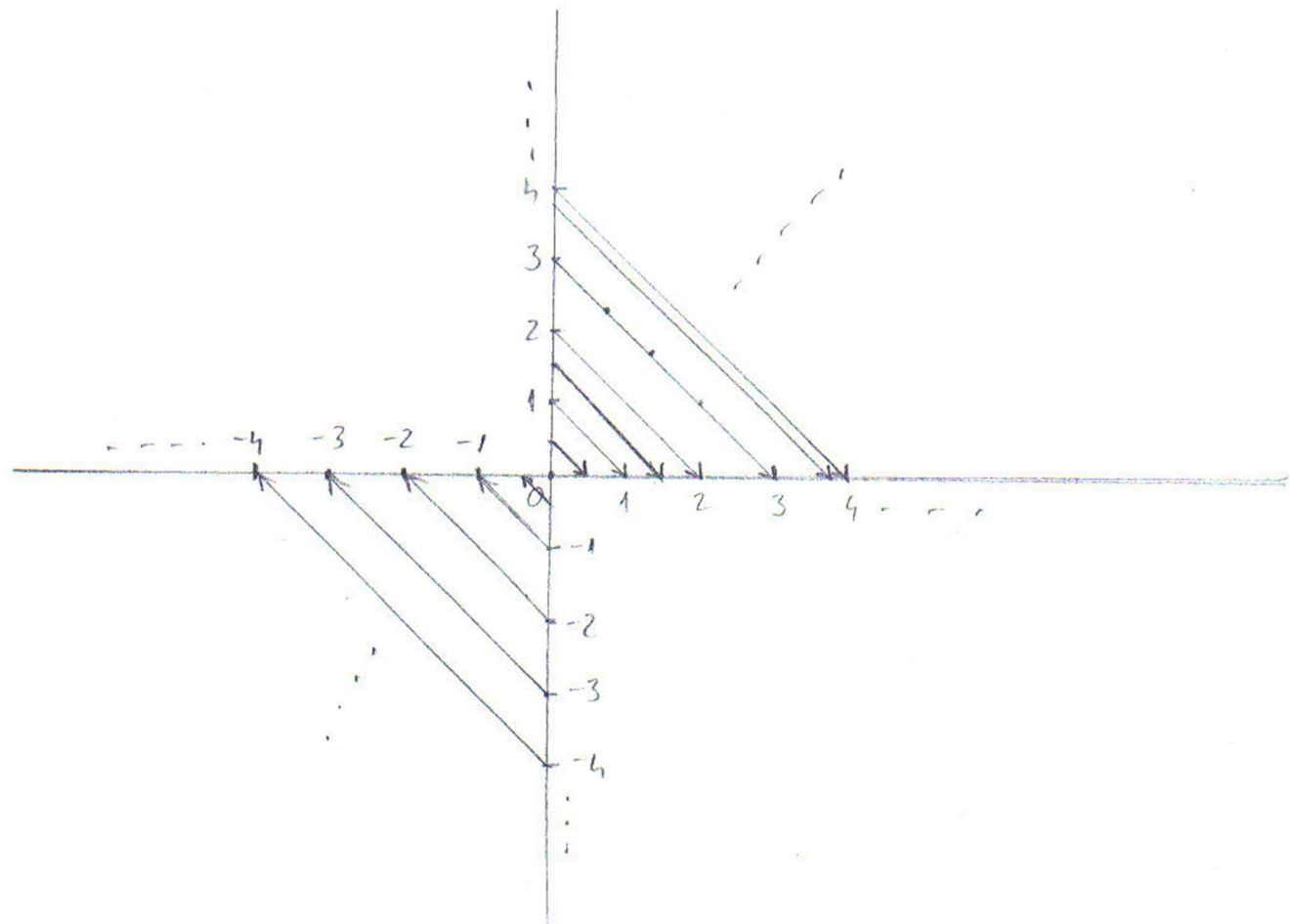
Problema suplimentară: Pt. o dimensiune avem segmentul de lungime 1 ( $\text{---}$ ), în plan avem pătratul de latură 1 ( $\square$ ), în spațiul tridimensional avem cubul de latură 1 ()

Desenați figura corespunzătoare în spațiul cu 4 dimensiuni.

$$\Delta: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \Delta(x, y) = x + y.$$



Sau:



$\Delta$  nu este injectivă

Ținem  $x = (0, 2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ .

Ținem  $y = (1, 1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

Evident  $x \neq y$ .

$$\begin{array}{l} \Delta(x) = \Delta(0, 2) = 0 + 2 = 2 \\ \Delta(y) = \Delta(1, 1) = 1 + 1 = 2 \end{array} \quad \Bigg| \Rightarrow \Delta(x) = \Delta(y) \quad \Bigg| \Rightarrow \Delta \text{ nu e injectivă}$$

$\Delta$  este surjectivă

Fie  $y \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Ținem  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Ținem  $x = (k, y - k) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\Delta(x) = \Delta(k, y - k) = k + y - k = y$$

Prin urmare  $\Delta$  este surjectivă.



a) Det imaginea intervalului  $(0, 4)$   
b) Det preimaginea intervalului  $(0, 2)$

$$x_v = \frac{-(-2)}{2 \cdot 1} = 1 \Rightarrow y_v = f(1) = 1 - 2 = -1. \text{ Also } V(1, -1)$$

Hand-drawn graph of a parabola opening upwards. The vertex is at (1, -1). The x-axis is labeled with 0, 1, 2, 3, 4. The y-axis is labeled with -1 and 8. A horizontal line is drawn at y = 8, intersecting the parabola at x = 4. The calculation  $f(4) = 16 - 8 = 8$  is written next to the intersection point.

Pământuri de lemn, egalitatea de mulțime:

$$f((0,4)) = \bar{(-1,8)}$$

$a \geq 0$  für  $y \in [-1, 8)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 - 2x = y \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x - y = 0 \\ \Delta = 4 - 4(-y) = 4(1+y) \\ x_{1/2} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{1+y}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{1+y} \end{array} \right.$$

Die Grafik  $\Rightarrow$  2 Lösungen für  $x = 1 + \sqrt{1+y}$

Let  $x = 1 + \sqrt{1+y}$

$y \in [-1, 8) \Rightarrow x$  e bine definit

$$f(x) = (1 + \sqrt{1+y})^2 - 2(1 + \sqrt{1+y}) = \cancel{1} + \cancel{1} + y + \cancel{2\sqrt{1+y}} - \cancel{2} - \cancel{2\sqrt{1+y}} = y$$

$$y \geq -1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+y} \geq 0 \Rightarrow 1 + \sqrt{1+y} \geq 1 \Rightarrow x \geq 1$$

$$y < 8 \Rightarrow 1+y < 9 \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+y} < 3 \Rightarrow 1+\sqrt{1+y} < 4 \Rightarrow x < 4 \quad | \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in [1, 4) \subset (0, 4) \quad \square$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \text{f\"ur } x \in f^{-1}((0,2)) &\Leftrightarrow f(x) \in (0,2) \Leftrightarrow 0 < x^2 - 2x < 2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x > 0 \\ x^2 - 2x < 2 \end{cases} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (2, \infty) \\ x^2 - 2x - 2 < 0 \end{cases} &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (2, \infty) \\ x \in (1-\sqrt{3}, 1+\sqrt{3}) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x \in (1-\sqrt{3}, 0) \cup (2, 1+\sqrt{3}) \end{aligned}$$

$x^2 - 2x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = 4 - 4(-2) = 12$  ;  $x_{1/2} = \frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}$

$x$	$-\infty$	$1 - \sqrt{3}$	$0$	$1 + \sqrt{3}$	$\infty$		
$x^2 - 2x - 2$	$+$	$+$	$0$	$-$	$0$	$+$	$+$