

Numeră cardinală

A, B multimi ; $A \sim B$ (echivalență) $\Leftrightarrow \exists f: A \rightarrow B$ bijectie

\sim rel de echivalență : $A \sim A : \exists 1_A: A \rightarrow A$ bij

$$A \sim B \Leftrightarrow \exists f: A \rightarrow B \text{ bij} \Rightarrow \exists f': B \rightarrow A \text{ bij}$$

$$A \sim B, B \sim C \Rightarrow \exists f: A \rightarrow B, g: B \rightarrow C \text{ bij}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists g \circ f: A \rightarrow C \text{ bij} \Rightarrow A \sim C.$$

$\forall A$ multime , $\hat{A} = \{A\} = \{B \text{ multime } | B \sim A\}$.

dvs: \downarrow în cardinalul lui A

$A =$ lățire , $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$

$|A| = |B|$ $B =$ lățire cu n elemente $\} \equiv n \in \mathbb{N}$

~~Def:~~ $|A| \leq |B| \Leftrightarrow \exists f: A \rightarrow B$ funcție surjectivă.

$$\begin{aligned} \leq^* &= \text{def: } |A| = |A'| \Leftrightarrow A \sim A' \\ |B| &= |B'| \Leftrightarrow B \sim B' \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow |A'| \leq |B'| \\ \hline |A| \leq |B| \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$|A| \leq |B| \Leftrightarrow \exists f: A \rightarrow B \text{ inj}$$

$$(A \sim A') \text{ bij } \xrightarrow{f: A' \rightarrow B} (B \sim B)$$

$$\text{vofm = inj} \Rightarrow |A| \leq |B|.$$

1) \leq - rel de ordine

~~Def:~~ reflexivitate : $|A| \leq |A| \quad \forall A$ multime $\Leftrightarrow \exists 1_A: A \rightarrow A$ bij \leq

transitivitate : $|A| \leq |B| \wedge |B| \leq |C| \Rightarrow |A| \leq |C|$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \exists A \xrightarrow{f} B \wedge B \xrightarrow{g} C \text{ inj} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \exists g \circ f: A \rightarrow C \text{ inj} \Rightarrow |A| \leq |C| \end{array}$$

antireflexivitate : $(|A| \leq |B| \wedge |B| \leq |A|) \Rightarrow |A| = |B|$,

adică: dacă $\exists A \xrightarrow{f} B$ inj și $\exists B \xrightarrow{g} A$ inj ,

atunci $\exists A \xrightarrow{h} B$ bijectivă

Cantor-Bernstein:

$$x_0 \supseteq x_1 \supseteq x_2 \quad \left\{ \Rightarrow x_0 \sim x_1 \right.$$

$$x_0 \sim x_2$$

Satz: $x_0 \sim x_2 \Rightarrow \exists f: x_0 \rightarrow x_2$ bij ; $x_2 = f(x_0)$

$$\text{Induktiv: } x_3 = f(x_1) \subseteq f(x_0) = x_2$$

$$x_{m+2} = f(x_m) \subseteq f(x_{m+1}) = x_{m+1}$$

$$x_0 \supseteq x_m \supseteq \dots \supseteq x_3 \supseteq x_2 \supseteq x_1 \supseteq x_0$$

$$\text{Für } A := \bigcap_{i \in \mathbb{N}} X_i \quad \text{und } B_m = X_m \setminus X_{m+1}, \quad \forall m \geq 0$$

$$\text{dann } x_0 = A \cup \bigcup_{m \geq 0} B_m \quad \text{und } x_1 = A \cup \bigcup_{m \geq 1} B_m$$

$$x_0 \supseteq (A, B_m \subseteq x_0)$$

$$x_1 \supseteq (A, B_m \subseteq x_1)$$

$$x_0 \supseteq x_1 \supseteq x_2 \supseteq \dots \supseteq x_m \supseteq \dots$$

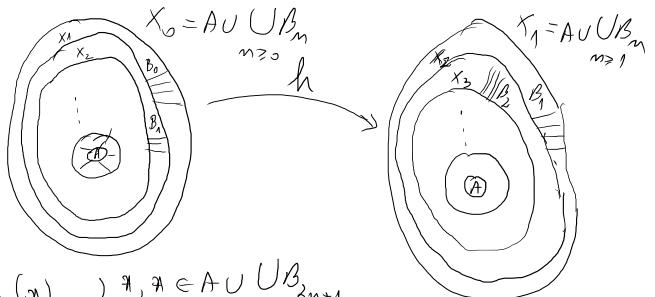
dann $\forall a \in A$ es folgt \forall .

$$A \neq A = \bigcap_{m \geq 0} X_m \Rightarrow \exists m \in \mathbb{N} \text{ mit } a \notin X_m \text{ (da } m \geq 1)$$

$$\text{Dann } m \geq 1 \text{ wählen und } a \in X_m \Rightarrow a \in X_{m-1} \Rightarrow a \in X_{m-1} \setminus X_m = B_{m-1}$$

$$m \geq 1 \Rightarrow a \in \bigcup_{n \geq 0} B_n, \text{ es folgt } \forall$$

$a \in \bigcup_{n \geq 0} B_n$ ist abrechnen möglich (hierzu zu $m \geq 2$ wählen $a \in X_m$,
atmen dann aus $a \in X_1$).



$$h(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \in A \cup \bigcup_{n \geq 0} B_{2n+1} \\ f(x), & x \in \bigcup_{n \geq 0} B_{2n} \end{cases}$$

$$f(B_n) = f(x_n, x_{n+1}) = f(x_n) \cup f(x_{n+1}) = x_{n+2}, x_{n+3, \dots, n+2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im } h &= h\left(A \cup \bigcup_{n \geq 0} B_{2n+1} \cup \bigcup_{n \geq 0} B_{2n}\right) = A \cup \bigcup_{n \geq 0} B_{2n+1} \cup \bigcup_{n \geq 0} B_{2n+2} \\ &= A \cup \bigcup_{n \geq 1} B_n = X_1 \Rightarrow h: X_0 \rightarrow X_1 \text{ e surj.} \end{aligned}$$

$f = \text{id}_{X_0}$, în fel este aplicatia identica $\Rightarrow h = \text{id}_{X_0}$, deci bij.

Revenim la \preccurlyeq , antisimetrică:

$\exists f: A \rightarrow B$ inj, $\exists g: B \rightarrow A$ inj

$$\begin{array}{ccc} x_0 \geq x_1 \geq x_2 & , & x_0 \sim x_2 \\ \parallel & \parallel & \parallel \\ A & g(B) & g(f(A)) \end{array}$$

$$g \circ f: A \rightarrow A \text{ inj} \Rightarrow A \sim (g \circ f)(A) = g(f(A)) \stackrel{\text{CB}}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \sim g(B)$$

$$B \xrightarrow{g} A \text{ inj} \Rightarrow B \sim g(B) \Rightarrow g(B) \sim_B \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{trans} \\ \Rightarrow A \sim B \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow f \circ h: A \rightarrow B \text{ bij} \quad \underline{\underline{.}}$$

Timp:

\preccurlyeq este rel de ordine totală

($|A|, |B|$ multimi, avem $|A| \preccurlyeq |B|$ sau $|B| \preccurlyeq |A|$)

$$1) |M| = n < \infty$$

i) Cate legi de compozitie putem sa definim pe M?

Solutie: Lege de compozitie pe M $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ functie $f: \underbrace{M \times M}_{\substack{n^2 \text{-eleme} \\ \text{neleme}}} \rightarrow \underbrace{M}_{n \text{-eleme}}$.

Astfel n^{n^2} functii, din care n^{n^2} legi de compozitie pe M.

ii) Cate legi de compozitie cu elem neutru e putem sa definim pe M?

Solutie: $M = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \ni l \rightarrow$ are n posibilitati

$$l = x_i \quad ; \quad l * x_j = x_j = x_j * l \quad , \forall j = 1, n$$

Legea de compozitie este determinata de $x_j * x_t$ cu $j, t \neq i$,

adica de o functie $(M \setminus \{x_i\}) \times (M \setminus \{x_i\}) \rightarrow \underbrace{M}_{\substack{(n-1)^2 \text{-eleme} \\ n \text{-eleme}}}$

$\Rightarrow \exists n^{(n-1)^2}$ legi de compozitie pe M cu elem neutru x_i

Cum $1 \leq i \leq n \Rightarrow \exists n \cdot n^{(n-1)^2} = n^{n^2 - 2n + 2}$ legi de compozitie cu elem neutru pe M.

(iii) Câte legi de comp. comutative putem să definiăm pe M ?

Sol: $M = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$.

$$x_i * x_j = x_j * x_i \quad \forall 1 \leq i, j \leq n.$$

legea de comp e alt. o funcție $\left\{ (x_i, x_j) \middle| \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq i \leq j \leq n \\ \uparrow \\ \text{are } n + (n-1) + \dots + 1 = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \end{array} \rightarrow M \right\}$
(com.) n^2 elem.

are $n + (n-1) + \dots + 1 = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = \binom{n+1}{2}$ elem.

$\Rightarrow \exists n^{\binom{n+1}{2}}$ legi de comp. com. pe M .

Tema:

IV) Câte legi com. M cu elem. neutru putem să definiăm pe M ?

Controll-exemplu stolnica-dreptă:

$$G = \mathbb{R}^* \ni o : G \times G \rightarrow G, x \circ y = |x|y \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^*$$

• (G, \circ) grupă:

$$(x \circ y) \circ z = (x \circ y)z = |(x)y|z = |x|(y)z$$

$$x \circ (y \circ z) = |x|(y \circ z) = |x|(y)z \quad \forall x, y, z \in G.$$

• $\exists e = 1 \in \mathbb{R}^*$ a.s. $e \circ x = x, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^*$

• $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^*, \exists x' : \frac{1}{|x|} \in \mathbb{R}^*$ a.s. $x \circ x' = 1$

• (G, \circ) nu este grupă datorită că $e' = -1 \in \mathbb{R}^*$ este nici un element neutral la stolnica pentru G însă $e' \neq e$.

3) Für Gruppe $H \subseteq G$ finit Atmen

$H \subseteq G \Leftrightarrow \forall h, h' \in H$ auch $hh' \in H$.

Def: \Rightarrow evident

\Leftarrow $H \subseteq G$ da

$$\begin{array}{l} \forall h, h' \in H \Rightarrow hh' \in H \\ \exists e \in H \\ \forall h \in H, h^{-1} \in H \end{array}$$

$h \in H$:
 $\{e, h, h^L, h^R, \dots\} \subseteq H$
finit \Rightarrow Fin. auf $h = h^L = h^R$

$\Rightarrow \exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $h^n = e \Rightarrow e \in H$

$n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \exists h^L = h^{n-1} \in H$ s.t. $hh^L = h^Lh = e$

2) Ist (G, \cdot) Semigrupp. U.A.S.E.

(a) (G, \cdot) grupp.

(b) (i) $\exists e \in G$ s.t. $ea = a$, $\forall a \in G$.

(ii) $\forall a \in G, \exists a' \in G$ s.t. $a'a = e$.

Sol: (a) \Rightarrow (b) e klar.

(b) \Rightarrow (a) Es ist $a \in G$ fixiert.

Stimmen $\exists a' \in G$ s.t. $a'a = e$.

Bestimmen $a'' \in G$ stimmen $\exists a'' \in G$ s.t. $a''a' = e$.

$$\Rightarrow a = ea = (a''a')a = a''(a'a) = a''e$$

$$\Rightarrow ae = (a''e)e = a''(ee) = a''e = a$$

Dann $a e = a = ea$, $\forall a \in G \Rightarrow e$ ist eben neutrales Element.

$$\Rightarrow a = a''e = a'' \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow a a' = e = a' a \Rightarrow a'' a' = e$$

$\Rightarrow a'$ ist reziproker zu a , $\forall a \in G$.

Obs: Funktionale invarianten dreigeteilte dreigeteilte,
drei von Menge dreigeteilte Sammelmenge - Menge.