

→ SIA3

→ 21/20/2020

1A 0102

TD n°3

### Exercice 10:

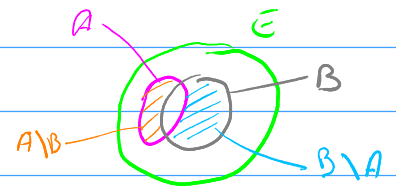
$$c) (A \cap B) \setminus C = (A \setminus C) \cap (B \setminus C)$$

$$(A \setminus C) \cap (B \setminus C) = (A \cap C^c) \cap (B \cap C^c)$$

$$= A \cap C^c \cap B \cap C^c$$

$$= A \cap B \cap \underbrace{C^c \cap C^c}_{C^c}$$

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



$$d) (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) = (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$$

$$(A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) = (A \cap B^c) \cup (B \cap A^c)$$

$$(A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cap B)^c$$

$$= (A \cup B) \cap (A^c \cup B^c)$$

$$= ((A \cup B) \cap A^c) \cup ((A \cup B) \cap B^c)$$

$$= (\underbrace{A \cap A^c}_{\emptyset} \cup \underbrace{B \cap A^c}_{\emptyset}) \cup ((A \cap B^c) \cup (B \cap B^c))$$

$$= (B \cap A^c) \cup (A \cap B^c)$$

$$= (A \cap B^c) \cup (B \cap A^c)$$

### Exercício 11:

$$1) (\underline{A} \cap B) \cup (\underline{A} \cap \underline{C}_E^B \cap \underline{C}_E^C) \cup (\underline{A} \cap \underline{C}_E^B \cap C)$$

$$A \cap (B \cup (\underline{C}_E^B \cap \underline{C}_E^C) \cup (\underline{C}_E^B \cap C))$$

$$A \cap [B \cup (\underline{C}_E^B \cap (\underline{C}_E^C \cup C))]$$

$$A \cap [\underbrace{B \cup \underline{C}_E^B}_E] = A \cap E = A$$

$$2) (A \cup B \cup \underline{C}_E^C) \cap C \cap \underline{C}_E^B$$

$$= (A \cap C \cap \underline{C}_E^B) \cup (\underbrace{B \cap C \cap \underline{C}_E^B}_{\emptyset}) \cup (\underbrace{\underline{C}_E^C \cap C \cap \underline{C}_E^B}_{\emptyset})$$

$$= (A \cap C \cap \underline{C}_E^B)$$

Séminaire MA0102 - 2015-2016 :

- |            |            |            |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 1) a) Faux | 2) a) Vrai | 3) a) Faux |
| b) Faux    | b) Faux    | b) Faux    |
| c) Faux    | c) Faux    | c) Vrai    |
| d) Vrai    | d) Faux    | d) Faux    |

Exercice 6 :

- 1) Hq  $\forall A \in \mathcal{D}(E), A = E \Leftrightarrow [\forall X \in \mathcal{D}(E), A \cup X = E]$   
Soit  $A \in \mathcal{D}(E)$ ,

Hq  $A = E \Rightarrow [\forall X \in \mathcal{D}(E), A \cup X = E]$

(P) Supposons que  $A = E$

(D) Soit  $X \in \mathcal{D}(E)$ ; alors  $A \cup X = E \cup X = E$

(C) Donc :  $\forall X \in \mathcal{D}(E), A \cup X = E$

Hq :  $[\forall X \in \mathcal{D}(E), A \cup X = E] \Rightarrow A = E$

(H) Supposons que  $\forall X \in \mathcal{D}(E), A \cup X = E$

(D) Donc en particulier, pour  $X = \emptyset$ , on a  $A \cup \underbrace{\emptyset}_{\emptyset} = E$  et  $A \cup \emptyset = A$

(C) Donc  $A = E$

### Exercício 13

1)  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

$B = \{3, 4, 5\}$

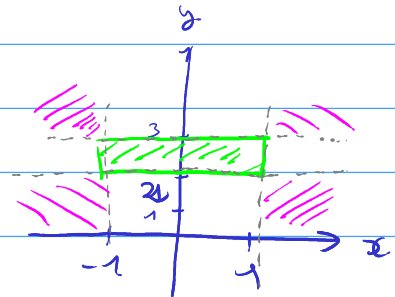
$A \times B = \{(a, b) \text{ ou } a \in A \text{ et } b \in B\}$

$= \{(1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (2, 3), (2, 4), (2, 5), (3, 3), (3, 4), (3, 5), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5)\}$

2)  $A = [-1, 1] \times [2, 3)$

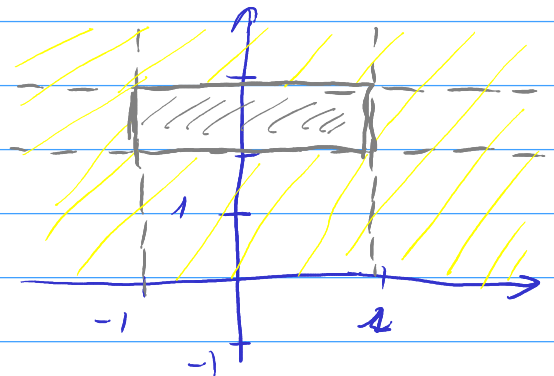
$= \{(x, y) \text{ d'ou}\}$

$\begin{cases} -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2 \leq y < 3 \end{cases}$



$B = (C_{\mathbb{R}}([-1, 1])) \cap C_{\mathbb{R}}([2, 3])$

$= \{(x, y) \text{ d'ou}\} \begin{cases} x \notin [-1, 1] \\ y \notin [2, 3] \end{cases}$



$C = C_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}}([-1, 1] \times [2, 3))$