

18.12.2019 2. test

- Logika
- Množiny
- Důkazy
- Relace
- Funkce

- Tahák A4 vlastní rukou

Relace ekvivalence

Je ekvivalentní

Je symetrická

Je tranzitivní

Třída ekvivalence

$$[x]_R = \{m \in M : [x, m] \in R\}$$

$$\forall n \in M : \exists k \in M : n \in [k]_R$$

$$[x]_R, [y]_R : [x]_R \cap [y]_R = \emptyset$$

$$[x]_R, [y]_R : \exists n \in M : n \in [x]_R \wedge n \in [y]_R \Rightarrow [x]_R = [y]_R$$

Faktorová množina

$$M/R = \{[x]_R, [y]_R, \dots\}$$

$$A = \{a, b, c, d\}$$

$$R = \{[a, a], [b, b], [c, c], [d, d], \\ [a, b], [b, a], [c, d], [d, c]\}$$

Je reflektivní? aRa ✓ (první řádek)

Je symetrická? $aRb \Rightarrow bRa$ ✓ (druhý řádek)

Je tranzitivní? $aRb \wedge bRc \Rightarrow aRc$ ✓

$$[a]_R = \{a, b\} = [b]_R$$

$$[c]_R = \{c, d\} = [d]_R$$

$$\mathbb{N}, R: aRb \Rightarrow 2|(a+b)$$

Je reflexivní? ✓

$$1) a = 2k \text{ (a je sudé)}$$

$$a + a = 2k + 2k = 4k = 2(2k) \Rightarrow \text{je sudé}$$

$$2) a = 2k + 1$$

$$a + a = 2k + 1 + 2k + 1 = 4k + 2 = 2(2k + 1) \Rightarrow \text{je sudé}$$

Je symetrická? ✓

$$a + b \text{ je sudé} \Rightarrow b + a \text{ je sudé}$$

Je tranzitivní? ✓

$$a + b \wedge b + c \Rightarrow a + c$$

$$1) a \text{ je sudé, } b \text{ je sudé} \Rightarrow c \text{ je sudé} \Rightarrow a + c \text{ je sudé}$$

$$2) a \text{ je liché, } b \text{ je liché} \Rightarrow c \text{ je liché} \Rightarrow a + c \text{ je sudé}$$

$$[1]_R = \{1, 3, 5, 7, \dots\}$$

$$[2]_R = \{2, 4, 6, 8, \dots\}$$

$$\mathbb{N} / R = \{[1]_R, [2]_R\}$$

Relace kongruence

$$aRb \Leftrightarrow a \equiv b \pmod{n} \Leftrightarrow n|(a-b) \Leftrightarrow a-b = n \cdot k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$n = 7: aRb \Leftrightarrow a \equiv b \pmod{7}; a, b \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$[0]_{\equiv 7} = \{0, 7, 14, 21, 28, \dots\} = \{7k, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$[1]_{\equiv 7} = \{1, 8, 15, 22, \dots\} = \{7k + 1, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$[2]_{\equiv 7} = \{2, 9, 16, 23, \dots\} = \{7k + 2, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$[3]_{\equiv 7} = \{3, 10, 17, 24, \dots\} = \{7k + 3, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$[4]_{\equiv 7} = \{4, 11, 18, 25, \dots\} = \{7k + 4, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$[5]_{\equiv 7} = \{5, 12, 19, 26, \dots\} = \{7k + 5, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$[6]_{\equiv 7} = \{6, 13, 20, 27, \dots\} = \{7k + 6, k \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$\mathbb{N} / \equiv 7 = \{[0]_{\equiv 7}, [1]_{\equiv 7}, [2]_{\equiv 7}, [3]_{\equiv 7}, [4]_{\equiv 7}, [5]_{\equiv 7}, [6]_{\equiv 7}\}$$