Capitulo 3

(31) Suponho que A, B & C conjuntos quarque. Se A SB & BSC => ACC

Y = x (=) X = X = x otato x - aru, amuost stato sossortenemed all obnistrad sossortenemed to account of sometrad sossortenement of a community as, atrumelished state of a common as a considered a structured a tructured to the structure of a considered a considered

34) $AU\phi = \phi UA = A$

AUD = QUA (D.

- Suga REAUD Então

REAUP DEEN VREP DEPVEED DE PUA LANDIM, AUPEPUA

- Sym REDUA

XE PUA =) XEP V XEA =) XEA V XEP =) XE AUD LOSSIM, PUA CAUP

Lago, AU p= OUA

 $A = \phi \cup A (d)$

- Sya XEAUD então,

REAUD DEAVED DEA LOSSIM AUDEA

- Syn XEA => XEAVXED => XEAUD LOSSIM, ACAUD
LOSSIM, ACAUD

De AUD= DUA e de DUA= A, Dugamos que AUD= DUA=A

3.6 c) An B = Bn A

EANBEDAEANAEBEDAEAEDAEBNA

3.7) a) AU(Bnc) = (AUB) n(ABC)

XE AU(BOC) XEAV XE(BOC) XEAV(XEBOXEC)

(XEAVXEB) N(XEAVXEC) (AUD) NXE (AUC) (A)

RE (AUB) M(AUC) & DASON, AU(BMC) = (AUB) M(AUC)

38 b) AOB = ~ (~AO~B) AUB=~(~(AUB))=~(~An~B) cgol (3.10) a) (AUB) n~A = Bn~A (AUB) n~A = (An~A) U(Bn~A) = ØU(Bn~A) = Bn~A copd (3.11) a) A-BCA Sya X E N-B. Então x ∈ A-B ⇒ x ∈ A x € B => x ∈ A , dogo, A-B⊆A b) A-B = A(⇒) ADB = \$: donada son source ? (=>) Sya A-B=A & ANB = Ø. Sya X E ANB. Entro XENDED XENNXEBED (XENNXEB) NXEBEDAEN (XEBNXEB) => x ∉ B ∧ x ∈ B (aboundo), dago, A-B=A => A ∩ B= p has bud => of (€) Saya A ∩ 13 = \$ e rya x ∈ A Entos REA => REALA &B => REA-B. C como A-BEA, entos A-B=A dogo, $A \cap B = \emptyset \Rightarrow A-B=A$ Consequente : A-B=A (=) ANB = & cod (3.16) a) AX(BUC) = (AXB) U (AXC)

Sym $\langle y, 3 \rangle \in A \times (B \cup C) \iff y \in A \land g \in B \cup C \iff y \in A \land (g \in B \lor g \in C) \iff (g \in A \land g \in B) \lor (g \in A \land g \in C) \iff (g \in A \land B) \lor (g \in A \land g \in C) \iff (g \in A \land B) \lor (g \in A \land G) \iff (g \in A \land B) \lor (g \in A \land G) \iff (g \in A \land B) \lor (g \in A \land G) \iff (g \in A \land B) \lor (g \in A \land G) \iff (g \in A \land B) \lor (g \in A \land G) \iff (g \in A \land B) \lor (g \in A \land G) \iff (g \in A \land B) \lor (g \in A \land G) \iff (g \in A \land G)$

(3.17) Se AXB= p, então A + p ou B= p. Rosum, há uma infundada de possibilidades para A & B, com A X B = \$ dogs a operaçõe é mão revocavel pois a revocabilidade viage unuedade.

(3.18) AUB = BN(ANB)= \$ = \$ A = \$

Sor aboundo, seja AUB = BN (ANB) = \$ 2 A \$ \$. Seja a EA. Então

XEN => XEN VAEB (p=> pvg)

=> $x \in A \cup B \Rightarrow x \in B$ (pais por hipotex, $A \cup B = B$) => $x \in A \land x \in B$ (pais $x \in A$) => $x \in (A \cap B) =>(A \cap B) \neq \emptyset$, for $A \neq \emptyset \land x \in A$ \$ B AA withoful sog viag ! abrued &