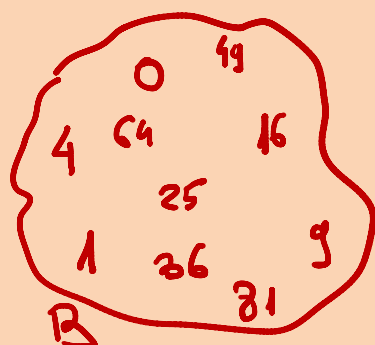


$$A = \{1, 2, 3\} \Rightarrow A = \{x \mid x \text{ nr. natural nenul}, x < 4\}$$



Într-o mulțime nu  
continește ordinea elementelor

$$\Rightarrow B = \{0^2, 1^2, 4^2, 9^2, 16^2, 25^2, 36^2, 81^2\}$$

$$B = \{x^2 \mid x = \text{cifra a sint. zecimal}\}$$

$$D = \{1, 7, 9, 10\} \Rightarrow 10 \in D, 7 \in D, 8 \notin D, 100 \notin D$$

$A \subseteq B$  – dacă ORICE element din A aparține și lui B

↳ inclus { Dacă  $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow B \supseteq A$

↳ include  $B \supset A$

Ex:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A = \{1, 3, 5\} \\ B = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 1\} \\ C = \{5, 3, 1\} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \in A, 1 \in B \\ 3 \in A, 3 \in B \\ 5 \in A, 5 \in B \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} A \subset B \text{ (Adevărat)} \\ A \subseteq B \text{ (Adevărat)} \end{array}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \in B, 2 \notin A \\ 4 \in B, 4 \notin A \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow A \not\subset B$   
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \in B, 2 \notin A \\ 4 \in B, 4 \notin A \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow A \not\subseteq B$   
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} 3 \in C, 3 \in A \\ 1 \in C, 1 \in A \\ 5 \in C, 5 \in A \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} A \subseteq C \\ C \subseteq A \end{array}$   
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \in B, 2 \notin A \\ 4 \in B, 4 \notin A \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} A \not\subset C \text{ (FAZS)} \\ C \not\subset A \text{ (FAZS)} \end{array}$

$$\Phi = \emptyset = \{x \mid x \text{ om pe Soare}\}$$

↳ mt. vidă (nu are elemente)

OBS. Oricare ar fi mulțimea  $A \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \Phi \subseteq A \\ A \subseteq A \end{array}$

$A = \{1, 2, 3\} \Rightarrow$  submultimiile lui  $A$  sunt:

(1) Submultimi improprii:  $\emptyset, A$  adică  $\emptyset, \{1, 2, 3\}$

(2) Submultimi proprii:  $\{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}$

$B = \{4, 6, 8, 2\} \Rightarrow$  submultimiile sale sunt:

$\emptyset, \{4, 6, 8, 2\}, \{4\}, \{6\}, \{8\}, \{2\}, \{4, 6\}, \{4, 8\}, \{4, 2\}$

$\{6, 8\}, \{6, 2\}, \{8, 2\}, \{4, 8, 2\}, \{4, 6, 2\}, \{4, 6, 8\}$

Ex:

Multimile pot fi  $\begin{cases} \text{finite: } \text{stim câte elemente au: } A = \{1, 2, 3\} \\ \text{infinit: nu putem preciza nr. de elemente} \end{cases}$

Ex:  $B = \{0, 1, 4, 9, 16, \dots, n^2, \dots\} = \{x^2 \mid x \text{ nr. natural}\}$

$\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 100, 101, \dots, 990, 991, \dots\} \leftarrow \text{nr. naturale}$

$A \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(A) = \{M \mid M \subseteq A\}$

$\hookrightarrow$  mulțimea părților lui  $A =$  toate submultimiile lui  $A$

$A = \{2, 9, 7\}$

$\mathcal{P}(A) = \{\emptyset, \{2, 9, 7\}, \{2\}, \{9\}, \{7\}, \{2, 9\}, \{2, 7\}, \{7, 9\}\}$

Dacă  $A = \text{mt. finită} \Rightarrow \text{card}(A) = \text{nr. de elemente din } A$   
 $\hookrightarrow \text{cardinal}$

$A = \{2, 9, 7\} \Rightarrow \text{card}(A) = 3$      $B = \{1, 10, 9, 4\} \Rightarrow$   
 $\text{card}(B) = 4$

OBS: dacă  $A = \text{mt. finită},$   
 $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{card}(A) = n \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{card}(\mathcal{P}(A)) = 2^n$

Dacă avem  $\text{card}(A) = 3 \Rightarrow \text{card}(\mathcal{P}(A)) = 2^3 = 8$   
 $\text{card}(A) = 4 \Rightarrow \text{card}(\mathcal{P}(A)) = 2^4 = 16$