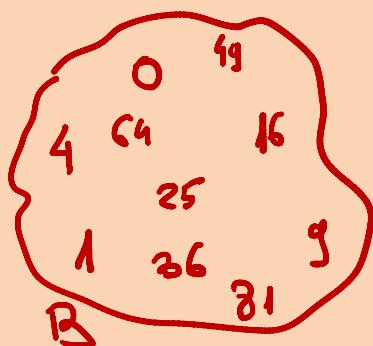


$$A = \{1, 2, 3\} \Rightarrow A = \{x \mid x \text{ nr. natural număr}, x < 4\}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &\text{înch-o multime nu} \\ &\text{conține ordinea elementelor} \\ &0^2, 7^2, 8^2, 2^2, 4^2, 5^2, 1^2, 6^2, 3^2, 9^2 \\ &\Rightarrow B = \{0, 49, 64, 1, 16, 25, 1, 36, 9, 81\} \\ &B = \{x \mid x = \text{cifră a sint. zecimal}\} \end{aligned}$$

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

$A \subseteq B$ – dacă ORICE element din A aparține și lui B
 Lui inclus $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{dacă } A \subseteq B \Rightarrow B \supseteq A \\ \text{Lui include } B \supset A \end{array} \right.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex: } A &= \{1, 3, 5\} && \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \in A, 1 \in B \\ 3 \in A, 3 \in B \\ 5 \in A, 5 \in B \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow A \subset B \text{ (Rezervat)} && \uparrow \\ B &= \{2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 1\} && && \\ C &= \{5, 3, 1\} && \boxed{\begin{array}{l} 2 \leq 2(A) \\ 2 \leq 2(F) \end{array}} && \\ && \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \in C, 3 \in A \\ 1 \in C, 1 \in A \\ 5 \in C, 5 \in A \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow A \subseteq C & \begin{array}{l} A \subseteq C \text{ (FAZS)} \\ C \subseteq A \text{ (FAZS)} \end{array} & \downarrow & B \supset A \\ && C \subseteq A & & & \end{aligned}$$

$$\emptyset = \emptyset = \{x \mid x \text{ om pe scris}\}$$

Lui vidă (nu are elemente)

OBS. Oricare ar fi multimea $A \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \emptyset \subseteq A \\ A \subseteq A \end{cases}$

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

(1) Submultimi improprietate: \emptyset, A adica $\emptyset, \{1, 2, 3\}$

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

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

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

Ex:

Multimiile pot fi finite: stim cate elemente au: $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$

infinite: nu putem preciza nr. de elemente

Ese: $B = \{0, 1, 4, 9, 16, \dots, n^2, \dots\} = \{x^2 \mid x \in \text{naturale}\}$

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

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

\hookrightarrow multimea partiilor lui A = toate submultimiile lui A

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

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

Daca A = mult. finita $\Rightarrow \text{card}(A) = \text{nr. de elemente din } A$
 \hookrightarrow cardinal

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

OBS: daca A = mult. finita, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{card}(A) = m \\ \text{card}(P(A)) = 2^m \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{card}(P(A)) = 2^m$

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

...