

$\forall x \in A, x \neq x$

$\forall x, y \in A, x \neq y \rightarrow y \neq x$ 11. Neka je na skupu \mathbb{Z} definisana relacija \equiv_3 na sledeći način:

$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, x \neq y \wedge y \neq z \Rightarrow x \neq z$

$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}, x \equiv_3 y \iff \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, x - y = 3k.$

$\iff x \text{ i } y \text{ imaju isti ostatak pri deljenju sa } 3$

1, 4, 7, ...

2, 5, 8, ...

0, 3, 6, ...

Dokazati da je \equiv_3 relacija ekvivalencije skupa \mathbb{Z} i odrediti klase ekvivalencije i faktor skup.

R. Da li $a \in \mathbb{Z}, a \equiv_3 a$? \leftarrow TREBA DA POČEŠMO

$$a \equiv_3 a \iff \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, \underbrace{a-a=3k}_0$$

ZAKLJUČUJEMO: $\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, a-a=3 \cdot 0 \Rightarrow a \equiv_3 a$ ✓

S. Da li $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, a \equiv_3 b \Rightarrow b \equiv_3 a$? \leftarrow TREBA DA POČEŠMO

$$a \equiv_3 b \Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, a-b=3k / (-)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, b-a=-3k$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists (k) \in \mathbb{Z}, b-a=3 \cdot (-k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists m \in \mathbb{Z}, b-a=3 \cdot m$$

$$\Rightarrow b \equiv_3 a$$

T. Da li $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}, a \equiv_3 b \wedge b \equiv_3 c \Rightarrow a \equiv_3 c$?

\hookrightarrow TREBA DA DOKEŠMO

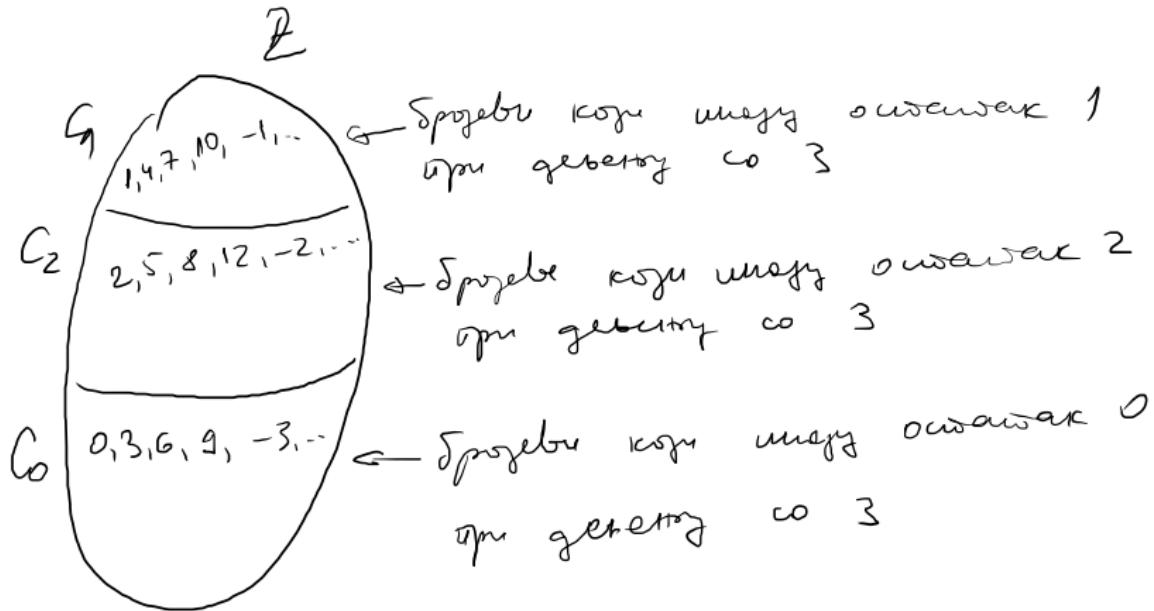
$$a \equiv_3 b \wedge b \equiv_3 c \Rightarrow \exists k, l \in \mathbb{Z}, a-b=3k \wedge b-c=3l$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists k+m \in \mathbb{Z}, a-c=3k+3m$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists (k+m) \in \mathbb{Z}, a-c=3(k+m)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists p \in \mathbb{Z}, a-c=3p$$

$$\Rightarrow a \equiv_3 c$$



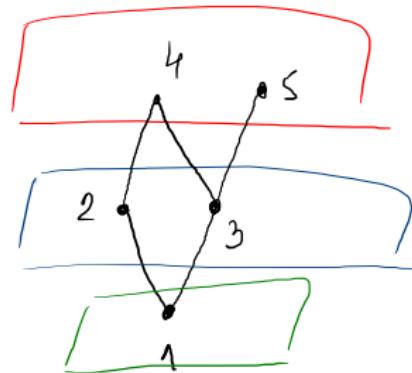
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C_0 = \{3k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \\ C_1 = \{3k+1 \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \\ C_2 = \{3k+2 \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \end{array} \right\} \quad \mathbb{Z}/\equiv_3 = \{C_0, C_1, C_2\}$$

12. Data je binarna relacija

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

na skupu $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$. Dokazati da je ρ relacija porekla, nacrtati njen Haseov dijagram i odrediti (ako postoje) najmanji, najveći, minimalne i maksimalne elemente.

(R) (A) (T)



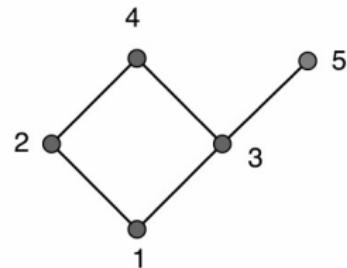
MINIMALNI : 1

MAKSIMALNI : 4, 5

NAJMANJI : —

NAJVEĆI : —

- ▶ najmanji elemenat: 1
- ▶ najveći elemenat: nema
- ▶ minimalni elemenat: 1
- ▶ maksimalni elemenat: 4, 5



13. Data je binarna relacija

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

na skupu $A = \{1, \emptyset, 3, 4, 5\}$. Dokazati da je ρ relacija poretku,
nacrtati njen Haseov dijagram i odrediti (ako postoje) najmanji,
najveći, minimalne i maksimalne elemente.

(R) (A) (T)

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_1 &= \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (4,4), (5,5)\} \\ A &= \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}\end{aligned}$$

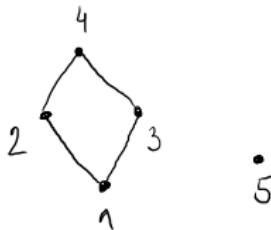
MINIMALNI: 1, 5

MAKSIMALNI: 4, 5

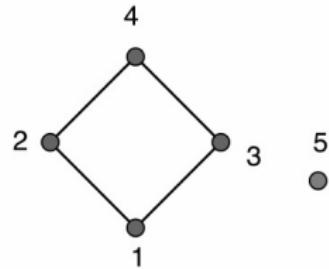
NAJMANJI: —

NAJVEĆI: —

1 2 3 4 5



- ▶ najmanji elemenat: nema
- ▶ najveći elemenat: nema
- ▶ minimalni elemenat: 1,5
- ▶ maksimalni elemenat: 4, 5

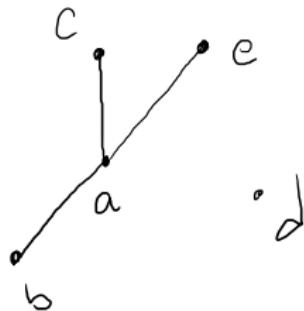


Ako elemenat $a \in A$ nije u relaciji ni sa jednim drugim elementom skupa A , niti je bilo koji elemenat skupa A u relaciji sa njim, tada je elemenat a istovremeno i minimalni i maksimalni elemenat.

14. Data je binarna relacija

$$\rho = \{(a, a), (b, b), (c, c), (d, d), (e, e), (a, \underline{c}), (\underline{a}, e), (\underline{b}, a), (\underline{b}, \underline{c}), (b, e)\}$$

na skupu $A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$. Dokazati da je ρ relacija poretka, nacrtati njen Haseov dijagram i odrediti najveći, najmanji, minimalne i maksimalne elemente (ako postoje).



MINIMALNI : b, d

MAKSIMALNI : c, e, d

NADMANI : —

NADVEĆI : —

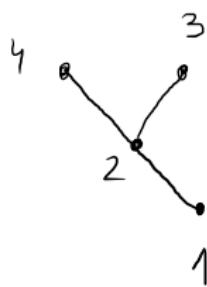
15. Relacije ρ_i skupa A dopuniti, ako je moguće, do relacija poretka, a zatim nacrtati njihove Haseove dijagrame i odrediti najveći, najmanji, minimalne i maksimalne elemente (ako postoje).

$$\rho_1 = \{(1, 1), (1, \underline{2}), (\underline{2}, 1)\}, A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

ρ_1 -tak moryte gonytrusu qo RAT peresye
jep kyle A

$$\rho_2 = \{(1, 2), (2, 3), (1, 4), (2, 4)\}, A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_2^D &= \rho_2 \cup \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4), (1, 3)\} \\ &= \{(1, 2), (2, 3), (1, 4), (2, 4), (1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4), (1, 3)\}\end{aligned}$$



$\text{MINIMALN} : 1$
 $\text{MAXIMALN} : 3, 4$
 $\text{NADMANI} : 1$
 $\text{NADVERCI} : -$

$$\rho_3 = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3)\}, A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$\rho_3^D = \rho_3 \cup \{(4,4)\}$$

MINIMALNÍ : 1, 2, 3, 4,

MÁXIMÁLNÍ : 1, 2, 3, 4,

NADMÍNÁLNÍ : —

NADMÍKANÍ : —

1 2 3 4

$$\rho_4 = \{(2, 1), (3, 4), (4, 3), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}, A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

ρ_4 - He wrote go as going to go RAT step by step

A

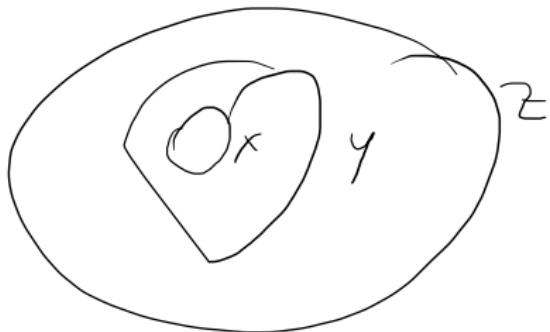
16. Neka je A neprazan skup.

16.1 Dokazati da je \subseteq ("biti podskup") relacija poretka na skupu $\mathcal{P}(A)$.

R. $\forall X \in \mathcal{P}(A), X \subseteq X$ ✓

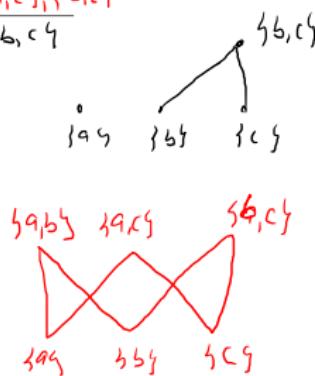
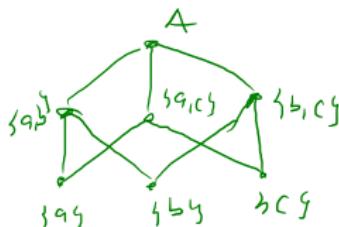
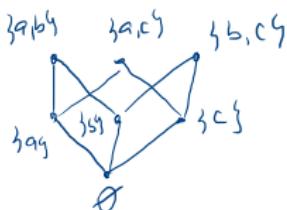
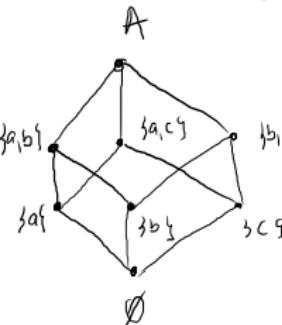
A. $\forall X, Y \in \mathcal{P}(A), X \subseteq Y \wedge Y \subseteq X \Rightarrow X = Y$ ✓

T. $\forall X, Y, Z \in \mathcal{P}(A), X \subseteq Y \wedge Y \subseteq Z \Rightarrow X \subseteq Z$ ✓



16.2 Za $A = \{a, b, c\}$ nacrtati Haseove dijagrame i ispitati najveći, najmanji, minimalne i maksimalne elemente (ako postoji) parcijalno uređenih skupova $(\mathcal{P}(A), \subseteq)$, $(\mathcal{P}(A) \setminus \{A\}, \subseteq)$, $(\mathcal{P}(A) \setminus \{\emptyset\}, \subseteq)$, $(\mathcal{P}(A) \setminus \{\emptyset, A\}, \subseteq)$ i $(\mathcal{P}(A) \setminus \{\emptyset, A, \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}\}, \subseteq)$.

	najmanji	najveći	minimalni	maksimalni
$P(A)$	\emptyset	A	\emptyset	A
$P(A) \setminus \{A\}$	\emptyset	-	\emptyset	$\{a,b\}, \{a,c\}, \{b,c\}$
$P(A) \setminus \{\emptyset\}$	-	A	$\{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}$	A
$P(A) \setminus \{\emptyset, A\}$	-	-	$\{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}$	$\{a\}, \{b\}, \{a,c\}, \{b,c\}$
$\rightarrow P(A) \setminus \{\emptyset, A, \{a,b\}, \{a,c\}\}$	-	-	$\{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}$	$\{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}$
$P(A) = \{ \underline{\underline{a}}, \underline{\underline{b}}, \underline{\underline{c}}, \underline{\underline{a,b}}, \underline{\underline{a,c}}, \underline{\underline{b,c}} \}$	-	-	$\{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}$	$\{b,c\}$



17. Na skupu $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ definisana je relacija " | " (deli) na sledeći način:

$$\forall x, y \in A, \quad |x|y \iff \exists k \in \mathbb{N}, y = kx.$$

Dokazati da je relacija " | " relacija porekta

ANTISIMETRIČNOST

$$1, \forall x, y \in A, x \neq y \wedge y \neq x \Rightarrow x \neq y \\ 2, \forall x, y \in A, x \neq y \wedge x \neq y \Rightarrow y \neq x$$

SIMETRIČNOST

$$\forall x, y \in A, x \neq y \Rightarrow y \neq x$$

R. $\forall a \in A, a|a?$ ← TREBA DA POKAŽEMO

$$a|a \Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{N}, a = ka$$

$$\exists 1 \in \mathbb{N}, a = 1 \cdot a \Rightarrow a|a$$

A. $\forall a, b \in A, a|b \wedge b|a \Rightarrow a=b?$ ← TREBA

$$a|b \wedge b|a \Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{N}, a = kb \wedge \exists m \in \mathbb{N}, b = ma$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists k, m \in \mathbb{N}, a = kb \cdot m \cdot a$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists k, m \in \mathbb{N}, km = 1 \quad \text{← jeftini brojevi}$$

$$\Rightarrow k = m = 1 \quad \text{← prirodnim brojima}$$

$$\Rightarrow a = b$$

$$\text{zg - } 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

T , $\nexists a, b, c \in A$, $a|b \wedge b|c \Rightarrow a|c$? ← TREBA
 $\underline{a|b \wedge b|c} \Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{N}, b = k \cdot a \wedge \exists m \in \mathbb{N}, c = m \cdot b$
 $\Rightarrow \exists k, m \in \mathbb{N}, c = \underline{m \cdot k} \cdot a$
 $\Rightarrow \exists m \cdot k \in \mathbb{N}, c = \underbrace{m \cdot k}_p \cdot a$
 $\Rightarrow \exists p \in \mathbb{N}, c = pa$
 $\Rightarrow \underline{a|c}$

i odrediti najmanji, najveći, minimalne i maksimalne elemente (ako postoje) ako je A :

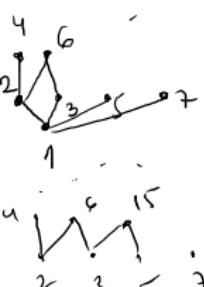
$$A = \mathbb{N},$$

$$A = \mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\},$$

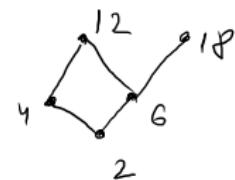
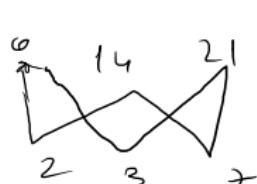
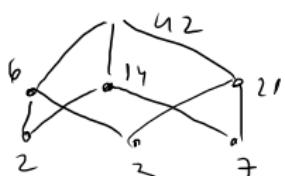
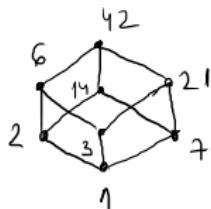
$$A = D_{42} = \{1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 14, 21, 42\},$$

$$A = D_{42} \setminus \{1\},$$

$$A = \{2, 4, 6, 12, 18\}.$$



	najmanji	najveći	minimalni	maksimalni
\mathbb{N}	1	—	1	—
$\mathbb{N} \setminus \{1\}$	—	—	obi sp	—
D_{42}	1	42	1	42
$D_{42} \setminus \{1\}$	—	42	2, 3, 7	42
$D_{42} \setminus \{1, 42\}$	—	—	2, 3, 7	6, 14, 21
$\{2, 4, 6, 12, 18\}$	2	—	2	12, 18



18. Neka je :

$$A_1 = \{a, b, c, d, e, f\},$$

$$\rho_1 =$$

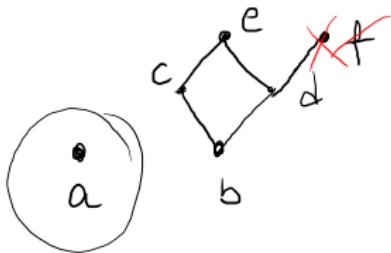
$$= \{(x, x) \mid x \in A\} \cup \{(b, c), (b, d), (b, e), (b, f), (c, e), (d, e), (d, f)\},$$

$$A_2 = \{b, c, d, e, f\}, \rho_2 = \rho_1 \setminus \{(a, a)\},$$

$$A_3 = \{b, c, d, e\}, \rho_3 = \rho_1 \setminus \{(a, a), (f, f), (b, f), (d, f)\}.$$

Za one relacije ρ_i koje jesu relacije poretku nad odgovarajućim skupom A_i odrediti najmanji, najveći, minimalne i maksimalne elemente (ako postoje).

	najmanji	najveći	minimalni	maksimalni
(A_1, ρ_1)	—	—	a, b	a, e, f
(A_2, ρ_2)	b	—	b	e, f
(A_3, ρ_3)	b	e	b	e



ZA VEŽBU IZ SKRIPTE:

Zadatak 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 1.8, 1.10, 1.11