

(3) Fie $f: \mathbb{R}/\sim \rightarrow \Sigma_0(1)$, $(\forall x \in \mathbb{R}) f(\bar{x}) := \text{frac } \{x\} \in \Sigma_0(1)$

$f \rightarrow \text{funct}$, i.e. $f \rightarrow \text{bine definita}$, i.e. $f \rightarrow \text{indep. de reprezentantii clasei}$

Fie $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, arb, fixate

$$\bar{x} = \bar{y} \Leftrightarrow x \sim y \stackrel{(1)}{\Leftrightarrow} \text{frac } \{x\} = \text{frac } \{y\} \Leftrightarrow f(\bar{x}) = f(\bar{y})$$

În acest şir de echivalenţe implicabile de la stg la dr arată că $f \rightarrow \text{bine definita}$

$f \rightarrow \text{injectiv}$

Fie $\alpha \in \Sigma_0(1)$, arb, fixat $\bar{\alpha} = \alpha \Rightarrow f \rightarrow \text{surjectiv} \rightarrow$

$f \rightarrow \text{bijectiv}$.

Exerc: $A \rightarrow \text{mult}$, $R \in A^2$. Arată că:

(a) $\text{Pre}(R) = \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} R^n (= \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{P}(R))) \rightarrow \text{tenut pt acasă}$

(b) $\mathcal{E}(R) = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (\Delta_A \cup R \cup R^T)^n (= \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{P}(R))))$.
inclusiune trans, incluzi. reflex., incluzi. simetrică

Rez:

(b) Not $Q := \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (\Delta_A \cup R \cup R^T)^n = \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{P}(R))) \subseteq A^2$

$\mathcal{E}(R) = Q$, i.e. $Q \in \mathcal{Echiv}(A)$, $R \in Q$, "

$(\forall S \in A^2) (S \in \mathcal{Echiv}(A) \wedge R \in S \Rightarrow Q \subseteq S)$

$Q = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (\Delta_A \cup R \cup R^T)^n \supseteq (\Delta_A \cup R \cup R^T)^1 = \Delta_A \cup R \cup R^T \supseteq R$ ($\Delta_A(1)$)

Fie $S \in \mathcal{Echiv}(A)$ cu $R \in S$.
 $S \rightarrow \text{simetrică} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(R) \subseteq S \xrightarrow{\text{incluzi. trans}} \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{P}(R)) \subseteq S$
 $S \rightarrow \text{refl.} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(R) \subseteq S \xrightarrow{\text{incluzi. reflex.}} \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{P}(R)) \subseteq S$
 $S \rightarrow \text{trans} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(R) \subseteq S \xrightarrow{\text{incluzi. trans}} \mathcal{R}(\mathcal{P}(R)) \subseteq S$

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{P}(R))) = Q \Leftrightarrow Q \subseteq S$