Multimu

E> element => multimel

Axioma extinderii: L'unetimi sunt egale as contin acella, se elemente

ACB=)(b)xeA=)xeB A CA, (+) A Creferivitate)

Axioma specificarii Fie Ao multime si P(x) o propozitie (x este o variabilà liberà) - > 7 o multime B ai

b e B (=) b e A si P(b) este adevarata

Exemple (Paradoxul leu RUSSEL)

Fie t o multime sarecare

PCW :XXX

A.S. oferà multimea B={xeAlx&x}

Jutrebare: BEA?

Presupunem prin R.A. eà BEA. Avenu à posibilitati

Axioma cuplàrii: P(x): (x = a) v (x=b) => B= {xeA/x=a sau

(cuplue meardanat format din a si 6)

B= {a, b} => B= {a, a} = {a}

Fie & o multime | 45 B= {x \in A | x \in x} }

Fie & P(X): X \in X | \in B = {x \in A | x \in X} }

X \in X \in unifolds universal elemente

B se noteata on \(\text{(nuftime a vida)} \)

(t) A \(\text{ nultime = } \(\text{O \in A} \)

O \(\def \)

1 \(\def \)

1 \(\def \)

2 \(\def \)

2 \(\def \)

1 \(\def \)

2 \(\def \)

1 \(\def \)

1 \(\def \)

2 \(\def \)

1 \(\def \)

2 \(\def \)

1 \(\def \)

1 \(\def \)

2 \(\def \)

2 \(\def \)

3 \(\def \)

4 \(\def \)

4 \(\def \)

2 \(\def \)

2 \(\def \)

3 \(\def \)

4 \(\def \)

5 \(\def \)

4 \(\def \)

5 \(\def \)

6 \(\def \)

6 \(\def \)

7 \(\def \)

8 \(\def \)

1 \(\def \)

1