```
Det m. de portitie d'unei multime un he demente,
                                de es A = 11, 2, 3, 45
Portitia one
    -> 1 mbmultime
              ( 11, 2, 3, 4)
    -) 2 submultimi
           ( \ 15, \ 2, 3, 45) ( \ 25, \ 1, 3, 45)
          ( \ 35, \ 11, \ 2, \ 4\ ) ( \ \ 145, \ \ 11, \ 2, \ 35)
          (11,25,33,45) (11,3) (2,45) (11,45 (2,35)
                       4+3=7
    -> 3 sulmultimi ( 115, 425, 13,45)
        (125, 435, 11, 45) (125, 445, 11, 35)
         ( \ 35 \ 545 \ | 1,25)
   -1 4 mbmultini (115, 125, 135, 145)
```

 $h = m_1 + m_2 = 1 + 3$   $V_1 \quad V_1 \quad 2 + 2$   $= m_1 + m_2 + m_3 = 1 + 1 + 2$   $V_1 \quad V_1 \quad V_1 \quad V_1 \quad V_2 \quad V_3 \quad V_4 \quad V_4 \quad V_4 \quad V_5 \quad V_6 \quad V_7 \quad V_8 \quad V_9 \quad$ 

# postition al mei mult un 4 dem este

1+7+6+1=15 => 15 rel de echiv

Poli exemple, davo existo, o relatie de eshivalento per 11,2,..., 25) con on exact 7 dans de eshivalento ni vivare 2 dose on condinal diferit.

Dem

A da o relatie de celisalentà pe A un 7 dans de celisalentà pe de celisalentà

Prom | A; | ≥ 1 (+);

 $25 = |A| = \sum_{i \in J} |A_i| \ge 1 + 2 + ... + \overline{t} = 28 \quad \text{obs} = 3$ Non viste a control de partite of implicit or relation de color on proper die comp

ux 3

Fix  $A \neq \emptyset$ ,  $\emptyset \neq B \subseteq A$ Polymer  $\mathcal{P}(A)$  and  $\mathcal{P}: \times \mathcal{P} \mathcal{Y} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\longleftarrow} \times \Lambda \mathcal{B} = Y \Lambda \mathcal{B}$ Join matrix  $\mathcal{P}(A)$  and  $\mathcal{P}(A)$ In a liquid an  $\mathcal{P}(A)$ I a liquid an  $\mathcal{P}(A)$ I a liquid an  $\mathcal{P}(A)$ So  $\mathcal{P}(A)$ I a liquid an  $\mathcal{P}(A)$ I a liquid an  $\mathcal{P}(A)$ I a liquid an  $\mathcal{P}(A)$ 

```
Jd:
```

- -) reflexiv -) meetric -) hanjitii

Aratam co P(B) & S.C.R.

$$S = P(B)$$
  $\longleftrightarrow$  1)  $(\forall) \times, \forall \in P(B), \quad x \neq y \quad x \not y$ 

2) 
$$(\forall) \ \chi \in \mathcal{P}(A)$$
  $\exists \ \Upsilon \in \mathcal{P}(B)$  a.i.  $\chi_{\mathcal{P}} \ \Upsilon$ 

$$x p y \Rightarrow x \cap B = y \cap B \Rightarrow x = y$$

2) Fix 
$$x \in \mathcal{F}(A)$$
 
$$x \cap S = \frac{?}{S} \cap S$$

$$x \cap B = (x \cap B) \cap B \Rightarrow x p(x \cap B)$$

$$\chi \cap \beta \subseteq \beta$$

$$\widehat{\mathcal{L}}$$

$$P(A)_{g} = \frac{1}{x} + x \in P(B)$$

(6,\*) 0) \* lege de compositie pe M

1) " \* " e onocialisă  $\forall x_1y_1 \neq G$   $x \uparrow (y^{\dagger} \neq) = (x \uparrow y)^{\dagger} \neq$ 2) " \* " ou el. mentin  $\forall x \in G$  a.x.  $\forall x \in G$   $x \uparrow c = e^{A} + e^{A} = x$ 3)  $\forall$  element ninetripolil  $x \in G$   $\exists y \in G$  a.x.  $x \uparrow y = y \uparrow x = e$ 4) (" \* " e somutativă  $\forall x_1y \in G$   $x \uparrow y = y \uparrow x$   $U(G) = \{x \in G \mid x \in G \mid x \in G \mid x \in G \}$ 

(6, \*)

- monoid (wm)

- gruph (wm)

0,1,2+U(6)=6 (4)

21

(3) pt  $\forall x \in G$ G =  $\{0,1\}$ portu factionarie  $x + y = \{x + y\}$ 

"" e lege de composite pri définitio partir factioner ( parte stabilé)

## avoiativitates:

Fix  $x_1, y_1 \in G$   $(x^+ y)^+ z = (x + y)^+ z = (1 + 4 + y)^+ z$   $= (x + y - [x + y])^+ = (x + y + z)^+ + (-(x + y])^+ + z$  $= (x + y + z)^+$ 

$$x + (y^{+}t) = x + |y+t| = |x+|y+t|$$

$$= |x+y+t| - |y+t|$$

$$= |x+y+t|$$

$$= |x+y$$

## comutativitale

## el neutra

Devare leges "\*" est cometativa est receso sa anatam exista el mentre pe o singuio parte

$$x * e = x \qquad \forall x \in G$$

$$| + + e | = x \qquad \forall x \in G$$

$$x + e - [x + e] = x$$

$$e = [x + e] \in \mathcal{U}$$

e ∈ 2 ∩ 6 => <u>e = 0</u>

$$x + 0 = \{x + 0\} = \{x\} = x$$

$$\xi \in [0,1]$$

$$0 \in \text{clem. renter}$$

el neutro, daca 7, este unic

el inversalil

$$x + x' = 0$$

$$|x + x'| = 0$$

Altyl 
$$x \neq 0$$
 =>  $0 \leq 1 - \chi \leq 1$   $(1 - \chi \in G)$   
 $\chi \in (0,1)$   $\chi + (1 - \chi) = \{1\} = 0$ 

ex 2

Pr multimea 
$$G = (2, \infty)$$
 ne definiste "4":  
 $x + y = xy - 2x - 2y + 6$ 

a) An. 
$$c\bar{c}$$
 (6, +) grup altrian  
b) An.  $c\bar{c}$  f:  $1\bar{R}$  -> (2, +  $\infty$ ) f( $+$ ) =  $e^{+}$  + 2

<u>Jsl</u>:

$$x + y = (+-2)(y-2) + 2$$
anomiali vi tate

$$(x * 9) * t = ((x-2)(y-2)+2) * t$$

$$= ((x-2)(y-2)+2-2)\int (t-2)+2$$

$$= (x-2)(y-2)(t-2)+2$$

$$= (x-2)(y-2)(t-2)+2$$

$$= x * (y*_7)$$

Eridut womentative

$$x + (z = \lambda, \forall \lambda) 2$$
 $(x-1)(x-1) + 2 = x$ 
 $(x-1)(x-1) = \lambda - 2$ 
 $(x-1)(x-1) = 0$ 
 $(x-1)(x-1) = 0$ 

Dona e & 6 ct =) NU one el mentre

=) 3 el nentre

mensalilitale

$$x^{4} x^{4} = 3$$

$$(x-1)(x^{4}-1) + 2 = 3$$

$$(x-1)(x^{4}-1) = 1$$

$$x^{4}-1 = \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$x^{4} = \frac{1}{x-2} + 2 \quad ( \in G!)$$

$$x-2 > 0 = \frac{1}{x-2} > 0 \quad | + 2$$

$$x^{4} = \frac{1}{x-2} > 2$$

$$x^{4} = \frac{1}{x-2} > 2$$

$$x^{4} = \frac{1}{x-2} + 2 \quad ( \text{withing } x = 1 )$$

$$x^{4} = \frac{1}{x-2} + 2 \quad ( \text{withing } x = 1 )$$