

مم"נ 11

הii,

אני ממש מצטער על ההגשה המאוחרת.

זה לא הולך להיות הרgel, קרה משהו ספציפי שגרר את זה.

מקווה שזו לא מאוחר מדי

שוב מתנצל, ותודה!

1

א: לא נכון

ב: נכון

ג: לא נכון

ד: נכון

ה: לא נכון

ו: לא נכון

ז: נכון

ח: לא נכון

2

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Prove:

$$(A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus C) = (A \cup B) \setminus (B \cap C)$$

First: expanding left-hand side $(A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus C)$

$$(A \cap \neg B) \cup (B \cap \neg C) \quad // \text{difference definition}$$

$$(A \cup B) \cap (A \cup \neg C) \cap (\neg B \cup B) \cap (\neg B \cup \neg C) \quad // \text{distributivity}$$

$$(A \cup B) \cap (A \cup \neg C) \cap (\neg B \cup \neg C) \quad // (\neg B \cup B) \equiv T$$

$$(A \cup B) \cap [(A \cap \neg B) \cup \neg C] \quad // \text{dist.}$$

Second: expanding right-hand side $(A \cup B) \setminus (B \cap C)$

$$(A \cup B) \cap \overline{(B \cap C)}$$

$$(A \cup B) \cap (\neg B \cup \neg C)$$

$$(A \cap \neg B) \cup (A \cap \neg C) \cup (B \cap \neg B) \cup (B \cap \neg C) \quad // \text{dist}$$

$$(A \setminus B) \cup (A \cap \neg C) \cup (B \cap \neg C) \quad // (B \cap \neg B) \equiv \emptyset$$

$(A \setminus B) \cup [(A \cup B) \cap \neg C]$ // dist
 $[(A \setminus B) \cup (A \cup B)] \cap [(A \cap \neg B) \cup \neg C]$ // dist
 // I'll now prove that $[(A \setminus B) \cup (A \cup B)] \equiv (A \cup B)$,
 // then get back to expanding the full statement

Since $(A \setminus B) \subseteq A$ and $A \subseteq (A \cup B) \Rightarrow$
 $(A \setminus B) \subseteq (A \cup B)$
 Therefore
 $(A \setminus B) \cup (A \cup B) = (A \cup B)$

$(A \cup B) \cap [(A \cap \neg B) \cup \neg C]$

We see that left-hand side \equiv right-hand side, therefore
 $(A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus C) = (A \cup B) \setminus (B \cap C)$

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Prove:
 if $P(A) \vee P(B) = P(C)$, then $(C=A) \vee (C=B)$

I'll be proving:
 $(C \subseteq A \wedge A \subseteq C) \vee (C \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq C)$
 Since it's equivalent to
 $(C=A) \vee (C=B)$

First: proof that $C \subseteq A \vee C \subseteq B$

$C \in P(C)$ // power set definition
 $P(C) = P(A) \vee P(B) \Rightarrow C \in (P(A) \vee P(B))$
 $C \in P(A) \vee C \in P(B)$
 $C \subseteq A \vee C \subseteq B$

Second: proof that $A \subseteq C \vee B \subseteq C$

$A \in P(A)$
 $P(A) \subseteq P(A) \cup P(B)$ // union definition
 $A \in P(A) \cup P(B)$
 Given $P(C) = (P(A) \cup P(B)) \Rightarrow A \in P(C)$
 $A \subseteq C$
 $B \in P(B)$
 $P(B) \subseteq P(A) \cup P(B)$ // union definition
 $B \in P(A) \cup P(B)$
 Given $P(C) = (P(A) \cup P(B)) \Rightarrow B \in P(C)$
 $B \subseteq C$

Since $C \subseteq A \vee C \subseteq B$ and $A \subseteq C$ and $B \subseteq C$,
// More formally: $(C \subseteq A \vee C \subseteq B) \wedge (A \subseteq C \wedge B \subseteq C)$
it follows that:
(C=A) \vee (C=B)

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Prove:
if A,B are finite and $|P(A)| = 2 \cdot |P(A \setminus B)|$, then $|A \cap B| = 1$

(1)

$$A \setminus B \equiv A \setminus (A \cap B) \quad // \text{ by definition}$$

(2)

We know that for any two sets X,Y, if $Y \subseteq X$ then $|X \setminus Y| = |X| - |X \cap Y|$
Certainly $(A \cap B) \subseteq A$, so
 $|A \setminus (A \cap B)| = |A| - |A \cap B|$.

(3)

Assuming $|A \cap B| = 1$, it follows that:

$$\begin{aligned} |A| - |A \cap B| &= |A| - 1, \text{ therefore using (1) and (2):} \\ |A \setminus B| &= |A \setminus (A \cap B)| = |A| - |A \cap B| = |A| - 1, \text{ so} \\ |P(A \setminus B)| &= 2^{|A \setminus B|} = 2^{|A| - 1} \end{aligned}$$

(4): Expanding $2 \cdot |P(A \setminus B)|$

$$2 \cdot |P(A \setminus B)| = 2 \cdot 2^{|A| - 1} = 2^{|A|}$$

(5)

$$|P(A)| = 2^{|A|} \quad // \text{ by definition}$$

(6): Putting it all together

$$|P(A)| = 2 \cdot |P(A \setminus B)|$$

3

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Prove: if $(A \subset B)$, then $(A \cup \neg B) \neq U$

Since A is a **proper** subset of B, then $(B \setminus A) \neq \emptyset$.
Expanding $(B \setminus A) = (B \cap \neg A) = (\neg A \cap B) = \overline{(A \cup \neg B)}$ // DeMorgan

Therefore $\overline{(A \cup \neg B)} \neq \emptyset$

Since the complement of a given set X is the universal set (U) if and only if $X = \emptyset$, it follows that the complement of a given set Y is **not** U if and only if $Y \neq \emptyset$.

Because $\overline{(A \cup \neg B)} \neq \emptyset$, then the complement of $\overline{(A \cup \neg B)} \neq U$, therefore $(A \cup \neg B) \neq U$.

■

Prove: if $(\neg A \Delta B) = (\neg B \Delta C)$, then $A = C$.

We know that $(\neg A \Delta B) = (\neg B \Delta A)$, because:

$$\begin{aligned}(\neg A \Delta B) &= (\neg A \cap \neg B) \cup (A \cap \neg \neg B) = \\(\neg A \cap \neg B) &\cup (B \cap A) \quad // \text{double negation}\end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}(\neg B \Delta A) &= (\neg B \cap \neg A) \cup (\neg \neg B \cap A) = \\(\neg A \cap \neg B) &\cup (B \cap A) \quad // \text{double negation, comm.}\end{aligned}$$

It's given that $(\neg A \Delta B) = (\neg B \Delta C)$, so

$$(\neg B \Delta A) = (\neg B \Delta C) \quad // \text{replaced } (\neg A \Delta B) \text{ with } (\neg B \Delta A)$$

Since for any sets X, Y, Z:

$$(X \Delta Y) = (X \Delta Z) \Rightarrow X = Z$$

It follows that

$$(\neg B \Delta A) = (\neg B \Delta C) \Rightarrow A = C$$

Therefore **A = C**.

(3)

Prove:

$$A \cap B \subseteq A \Delta B \Delta C \Rightarrow (A \cap B) \subseteq C$$

Expanding $A \Delta B \Delta C$

$$A \Delta B \Delta C = (A \Delta B) \Delta C =$$

$$[(A \Delta B) \cap \bar{C}] \cup [C \cap \bar{(A \Delta B)}] = \quad // \text{law of double negation}$$

$$[(A \Delta B) \cup \bar{C}] \cap [(A \Delta B) \cap \bar{C}] = \quad // \text{Idempotent law}$$

$$[(A \Delta B) \cup \bar{C}] \cap \neg [(A \Delta B) \cap \bar{C}] = \quad // \text{law of B}$$

$\vdash (A \Delta B) \subseteq C$ (use $x \in : \vdash x \in C$)

$\vdash (A \Delta B) \cap \bar{C} \vdash \perp$

$\vdash \neg (A \Delta B) \cap \bar{C} \vdash \perp$

$$x \in (A \Delta B) \cup C =$$

$x \in A \Delta B \text{ or } x \in C \quad // \text{law of disjunction}$

$x \in (A \cap B) \cup (\bar{A} \cap B) \text{ or } x \in C \quad // \text{de Morgan's law}$

$x \in (A \cap B) \cap (\bar{A} \cap B) \text{ or } x \in C \quad \text{law of double negation}$

$[x \in (A \cap B) \text{ and } x \notin (\bar{A} \cap B)] \text{ or } x \in C$

$\vdash x \in (A \cap B) \text{ and } x \notin (\bar{A} \cap B) \vdash x \in C, \vdash x \in C$

$C \vdash \perp$

$\vdash A \cap B \vdash \perp \vdash A \cap B \vdash \perp$

, $A \Delta B \Delta C$ (use $x \in A \Delta B \vdash \perp, \vdash x \in C$)

$x \in A \cap B \rightarrow [x \in (A \cap B) \Delta x \notin (A \cap B)] \vdash x \in C$

$x \in A \cap B \vdash \perp \vdash x \in C$ (use $\neg p \wedge q \vdash q$)

$\neg \perp \vdash \perp, \perp \text{ or False} = \perp \text{ is true}$

$x \in A \cap B \rightarrow x \in C \Rightarrow (A \cap B) \subseteq C$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad k=1 \Rightarrow \bigcup_{b=1}^{\infty} A_{2,b} = A_2 (\{0, 2, 4, \dots\})$$

מ长时间 A_2 בוגר

$$\bigcup_{b=1}^{\infty} A_{2,b} \subseteq A_2 \quad \text{פ.ג. מ.ב.}$$

$A_2 = \bigcup_{b=1}^{\infty} A_{2,b}$ מ长时间 A_2 בוגר

$$\bigcup_{b=1}^{\infty} A_{2,b} = A_2 \iff A_2 \subseteq \bigcup_{b=1}^{\infty} A_{2,b} \subseteq A_2 \quad \text{פ.ג.}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad k=60 \Rightarrow \bigcup_{k=1}^5 A_k = A_{60}.$$

6, 10, 14, ..., 50 מ长时间 A_k בוגר

A_{60} בוגר, אך פ.ג. 6, 10, ..., 50

6, 10, ..., 50 מ长时间 A_k בוגר

$$\bigcup_{k=1}^5 A_k \subseteq A_{60} \quad \text{פ.ג. 6, 10, ..., 50}$$

$$A_1 = \{0, 4, 8, \dots, 60, \dots, 120, \dots\} \quad \text{פ.ג. } A_{60} \text{ מ长时间 60}$$

$$A_2 = \{0, 2, 4, \dots, 60, \dots, 120, \dots\} \quad A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{60} \text{ מ长时间 60}$$

$$A_3 = \{0, 3, 6, \dots, 60, \dots, 120, \dots\} \quad A_{60} \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^5 A_k \quad \text{פ.ג.}$$

$$A_4 = \{0, 7, 14, \dots, 60, \dots, 120, \dots\} \quad A_{60} = \bigcup_{k=1}^5 A_k \quad \text{פ.ג.}$$

$$A_5 = \{0, 5, 10, \dots, 60, \dots, 120, \dots\} \quad \text{פ.ג.}$$

$$A_{60} = \{0, 60, 120, \dots\} \quad \text{פ.ג.}$$

4)

$$\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k = A_0$$

ר' מילון ג' נושא ק' $\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$ י' תורת

הטענה היא ש $A_0 \subseteq \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$ ו $A_0 \neq \emptyset$.
נניח $a \in A_0$.

נוכיח $a \in A_k \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$.
 $\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \neq \emptyset$, $A_0 \neq \emptyset$ ו $a \in A_0$.

נוכיח $a \in \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$.
 $\bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \subseteq A_0 \neq \emptyset$, $k \geq 1$.

$$\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k = A_0$$

$$A_3 \stackrel{?}{=} A_6 \cup \{x+3 \mid x \in A_6\}$$

$\{x+3 \mid x \in A_6\}$ $\subseteq A_6$ כי $x \in A_6 \Rightarrow x+3 \in A_6$
 $A_6 \subseteq S$ כי $x \in A_6 \Rightarrow x+3 \in S$ $\forall x \in A_6$

$S = \{3, 6, 12, \dots\}$

$$A_6 = \{2 \cdot 3 \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$S = \{3, 6, 12, \dots\}$

$S = \{3(n+1) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ כי $n+1 \geq 1$

$S = \{3(n+1) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\} \subseteq \{6-3 \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$

$\{6-3 \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\} \subseteq A_6$

$A_6 \cup S = A_3 \Rightarrow A_6 \cup \{x+3 \mid x \in A_6\} = A_3$.