

Kresy zbiorów

(X, \preceq)

rel. porządku



$A \subset X \quad (A, \preceq)$

rel. obcięte do zb. A

Def. Ograniczenie gęstości zb. A nazywamy
dolnym $x \in X$, dla którego

$\bigwedge_{a \in A} a \preceq x$.

Ogr. dolnym

$x \in X$:

$\bigwedge_{a \in A} x \preceq a$.

Def. Kresem gęstości zb. A nazywamy

(o ile istnieje) ograniczone gęste zb. A.

Kresem dolnym zb. A nazywamy

(o ile istnieje) ograniczone dolne zb. A.

nefajstnieje

nefajstnieje

u sensie rel.
porządku

$$X = \mathbb{R}, \geq, A = [0, 1)$$

A: el. minimale : brak

el. maksimale : 0 \nearrow

el. negantegy : brak

el. negatipusy : 0 $\leftarrow \bigwedge_{a \in [0, 1)} a \geq 0$

$$(X, \leq) \quad \text{el. minimale : 0}$$

A: el. maksimale : brak

el. negantegy : 0

el. negatipusy : brak

$$(X, \geq), A \subset [0, 1)$$

zb. ogrencienvi gelynd zb. $A = (-\infty, 0]$

$x \in X : \bigwedge_{a \in [0, 1)} a \geq x$

kres gelyng zb. $A = \emptyset$

$\sup A$
supremum

zb. ogr. dolnyd zb. $A = [1, +\infty)$

kres dolnyd zb. $A = 1$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \bigwedge_{a \in A} a \geq x \\ \bigwedge_{a \in A} x \geq a \end{array} \right\}$

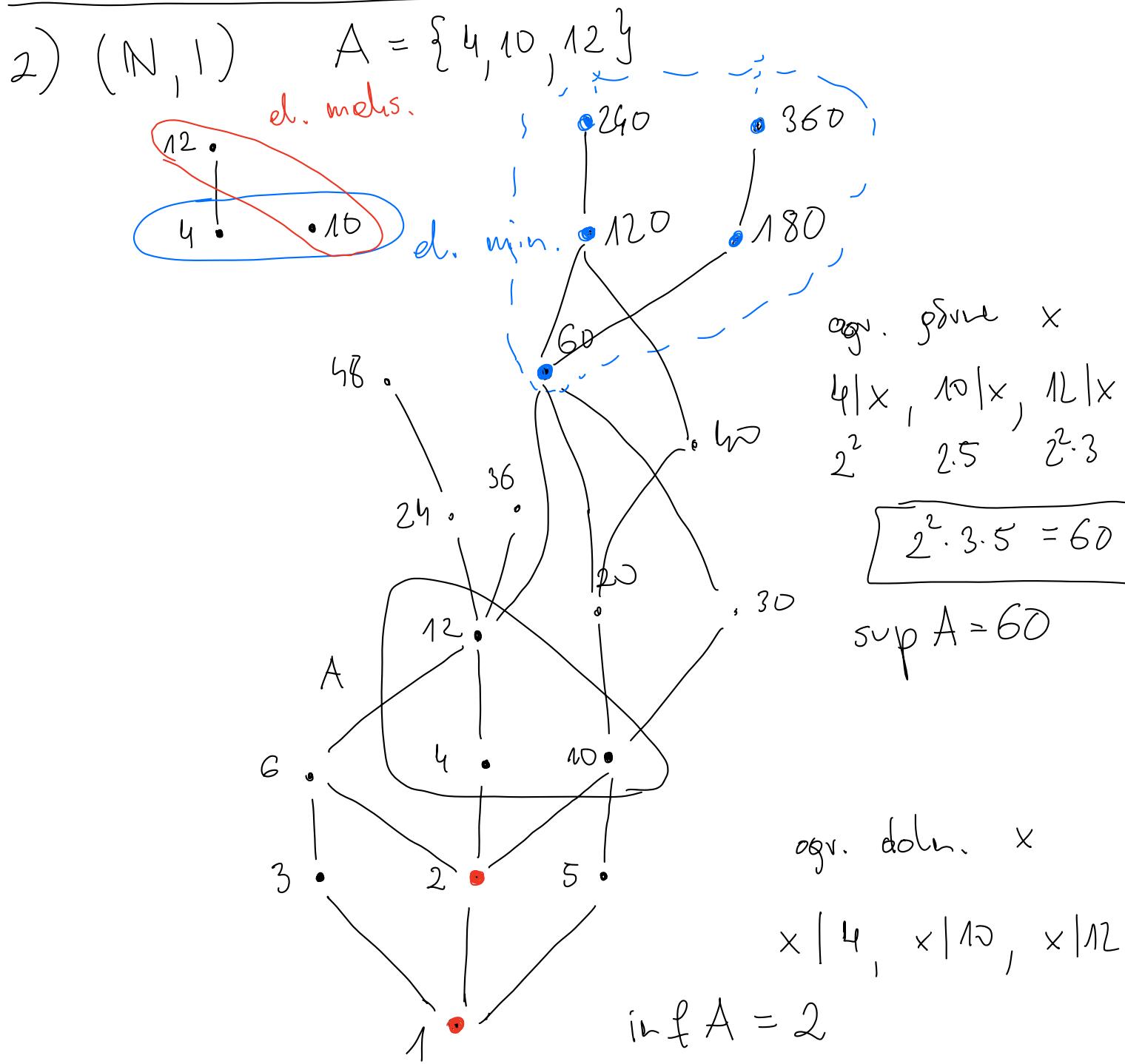
$$\inf A = 1$$

infimum

$$(X, \leq), \quad A = [0, 1)$$

$$\sup A = 1$$

$$\inf A = 0$$



Relacje równoważności

• zwrotne

$$xRx$$

rel. pojętku

$$\leq \rightsquigarrow \subset$$

• symetryczne

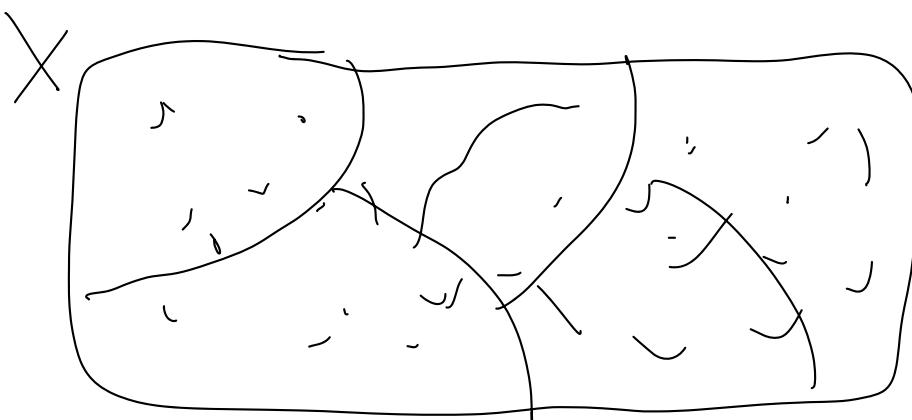
$$xRy \Rightarrow yRx$$

rel. równ.

• przechodnia

$$xRy \wedge yRz \Rightarrow xRz$$

$$= \rightsquigarrow \sim$$



Relacje przystawienia (kongruencji)

(\mathbb{Z}, \sim) , $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ← ustalone

$$a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a \sim b \Leftrightarrow n \mid a - b$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \checkmark \cdot \text{def. ?} \\ a \sim b \Leftrightarrow \bigwedge_{a \in \mathbb{Z}} a \sim a \Leftrightarrow \bigwedge_{a \in \mathbb{Z}} n \mid a - a \\ \downarrow \qquad \downarrow \\ n \mid 0 \quad \text{TRUE} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \checkmark \cdot \text{symm. ?} \\ \bigwedge_{a, b \in \mathbb{Z}} a \sim b \Rightarrow b \sim a \\ \downarrow \qquad \downarrow \\ n \mid a - b \qquad n \mid b - a \\ \downarrow \qquad \uparrow \\ b - a = (-b) n \\ \downarrow \qquad \uparrow \\ a - b = kn \Rightarrow b - a = (-b) n \\ \downarrow \qquad \uparrow \\ k \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{V \circ prleh.} \quad a \sim b \sim b \sim c \Rightarrow a \sim c \\
 a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\
 a - b = kn \quad b - c = ln \\
 a - c = (a - b) + (b - c) = \\
 = kn + ln = \boxed{(k+l)n}
 \end{array}$$

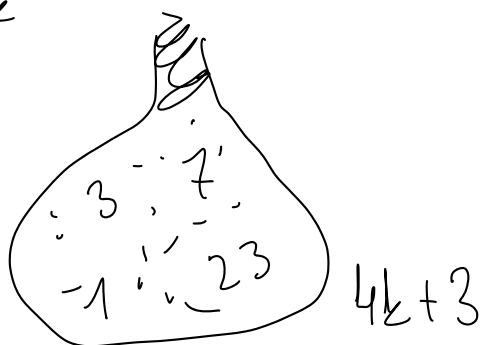
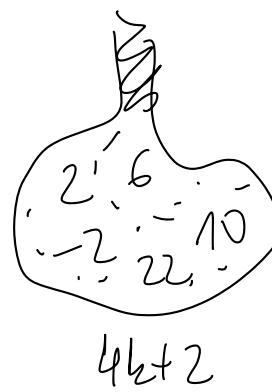
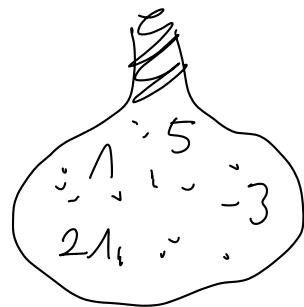
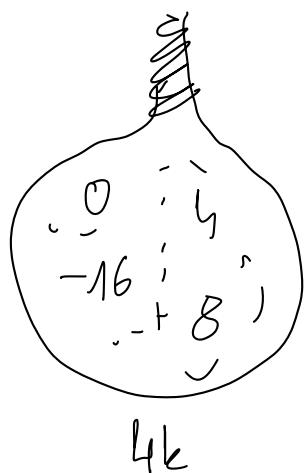
~~$a \neq b$~~

$$a \equiv b \pmod{n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n \mid a - b$$

$$1) \quad \frac{n=4}{a \equiv b \pmod 4} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \mid a-b \\ \Rightarrow \bigvee_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a-b = 4k \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
 0 \sim 4 & 0 \sim -16 & 0 \sim 8 & \cdots \\
 \cancel{0} & 1 \sim 5 & 1 \sim -3 & 1 \sim 21 & \cdots
 \end{array}$$



2

$4k$	$4k+1$	$4k+2$	$4k+3$
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0 1 2 3

Zesada abstrakci:

$$(\mathcal{X}, \sim) \quad x \in \mathcal{X}$$

$$[x] \stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} \{y \in \mathcal{X} : x \sim y\}$$

klasa abstrakci:

: \mathcal{X} jest sumą rozłącznych klas

abstrakci:

\Rightarrow 1) Kiedy el. $x \in \mathcal{X}$ należy do pewnej klasы abs. $\{x \in [x]\}$

2) $\bigwedge_{x, y \in \mathcal{X}} [x] = [y] \vee [x] \cap [y] = \emptyset$

$$\mathbb{Z}, \quad a \sim b \Leftrightarrow 4 \mid a - b$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [0] = \{4k : k \in \mathbb{Z}\} = [4] = [-12] = [100] = \dots \\ [1] = \{4k+1 : k \in \mathbb{Z}\} = [5] = [-3] = \dots \\ [2] = \{4k+2 : k \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \dots \\ [3] = \{4k+3 : k \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \dots \end{array} \right.$$

Theorie Üab

$$a \mid b \Leftrightarrow \bigvee_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} b = ka, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$19 : 5$$

$$19 = \underline{3 \cdot 5 + 4} = 1 \cdot 5 + \cancel{14}$$

$0 \leq r < 5$

Th. (o dželjenju z restom) ječiš m $\in \mathbb{Z}$ i $n \in \mathbb{N}$,
 to istine je dokazuje jedne prema Uab

$q, r \in \mathbb{Z}$, da bude resta

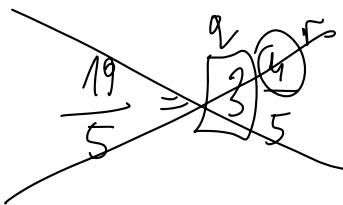
$$m = q \cdot n + r$$

za

ilovac

$$0 \leq r < n.$$

Dowód.



1) Istnienie

2) Jedyнosц

Czescz

$$m = qn + r, 0 \leq r < n.$$

Niedr

$$A = \{m - kn : k \in \mathbb{Z}, \underline{m - kn \geq 0}\}$$

A jest niepusty:

$$\textcircled{I} \quad m \geq 0 : \text{ dla } k=0 \text{ mamy } m - 0 \cdot n \geq 0$$

$$\textcircled{II} \quad m < 0 : \text{ dla } k=m \text{ mamy } \underline{m - kn} = \underline{m - mn} = \\ = \underline{-m(n-1)} \geq 0 \\ > 0 \geq 0$$

U A sp tyls elementy niejedne (i ogywiste).
U wypeln tylm, w A istnieje el. najmniejszy,

$$r = m - qn. \quad q \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad \left\{ m = qn + r \right\}$$

Sprowadzmy, ie $0 \leq r \leq n$.
↑ ogywiste

Zatwierdzmy, ie $r \geq n$.

$$r = m - qn \geq n \quad | - n$$

$$m - qn - n \geq 0$$

$$r' = m - (q+1)n \geq 0$$

$$r' = m - kn \geq 0 \Rightarrow r' \in A \} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{speziell} \\ \text{zu } r \\ \text{vorgeben} \end{matrix}$$

$$r' = r - n \Rightarrow r' < r$$

Ostetensur $r < n$.