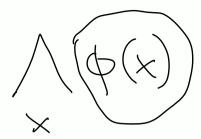
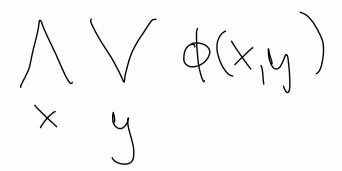


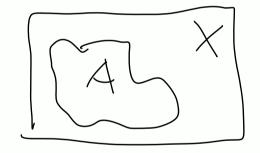
# Kwantyfikatory ograniczone

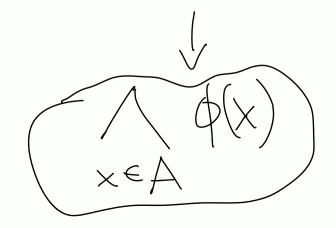






$$\bigwedge \left( \times \in A \right) \left( \times \right)$$





$$X = R \qquad \qquad X = R \qquad \qquad X \in N \qquad \qquad X \in (0, +\infty)$$

# Przykłady

$$\underset{x \in \mathbb{R}}{\leadsto} \bigvee_{x \in \mathbb{R}} x^3 = 1$$

$$\bigvee_{x \in \mathbb{R}} x^2 = -1$$

$$\bigvee_{x \in \mathbb{N}} x^2 = 2$$

$$\longrightarrow \bigwedge_{x \in \mathbb{R}} x + 1 > \sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$\bigwedge_{x \in \mathbb{Z}} x^2 - x \geqslant 0$$

$$\times = \langle$$

$$\frac{3}{8} = -2$$

$$\frac{3}{8} = -2$$

$$\frac{3}{8} - x = x(x-1)$$

# Zmienne wolne i związane

funda maiore miente y

2 mienna 2 migrana

LMlennie Holna

# Przykłady

## → Prawa de Morgana

$$\neg \left[ \bigwedge_{x} \Phi(x) \right] \equiv \bigvee_{x} \neg \Phi(x),$$
$$\neg \left[ \bigvee_{x} \Phi(x) \right] \equiv \bigwedge_{x} \neg \Phi(x).$$

#### → Prawa de Morgana

$$\neg \left[ \bigwedge_{x} \Phi(x) \right] \equiv \bigvee_{x} \neg \Phi(x),$$
$$\neg \left[ \bigvee_{x} \Phi(x) \right] \equiv \bigwedge_{x} \neg \Phi(x).$$

#### → Prawa przemienności

$$\bigwedge_{x} \bigwedge_{y} \Phi(x, y) \equiv \bigwedge_{y} \bigwedge_{x} \Phi(x, y) \equiv \underbrace{\bigwedge_{x, y} \Phi(x, y),}_{x, y}$$

$$\bigvee_{x} \bigvee_{y} \Phi(x, y) \equiv \bigvee_{y} \bigvee_{x} \Phi(x, y) \equiv \bigvee_{x, y} \Phi(x, y).$$

### Prawa de Morgana

$$\neg \left[ \bigwedge_{x} \Phi(x) \right] \equiv \bigvee_{x} \neg \Phi(x),$$
$$\neg \left[ \bigvee_{x} \Phi(x) \right] \equiv \bigwedge_{x} \neg \Phi(x).$$

### Prawa przemienności

$$\bigwedge_{x} \bigwedge_{y} \Phi(x,y) \equiv \bigwedge_{y} \bigwedge_{x} \Phi(x,y) \equiv \bigwedge_{x,y} \Phi(x,y),$$

$$\bigvee_{x} \bigvee_{y} \Phi(x,y) \equiv \bigvee_{y} \bigvee_{x} \Phi(x,y) \equiv \bigvee_{x,y} \Phi(x,y).$$

when  $\int_{x}^{x} \int_{y}^{y} \Phi(x,y) \Rightarrow \bigwedge_{y}^{y} \Phi(x,y)$ .

We have  $\int_{x}^{y} \int_{y}^{y} \Phi(x,y) dx$ where  $\int_{x}^{y} \int_{y}^{y} \int_{x}^{y} \Phi(x,y) dx$ where  $\int_{x}^{y} \int_{y}^{y} \int_{x}^{y} \Phi(x,y) dx$ 



## Teoria mnogości — podstawowe pojęcia

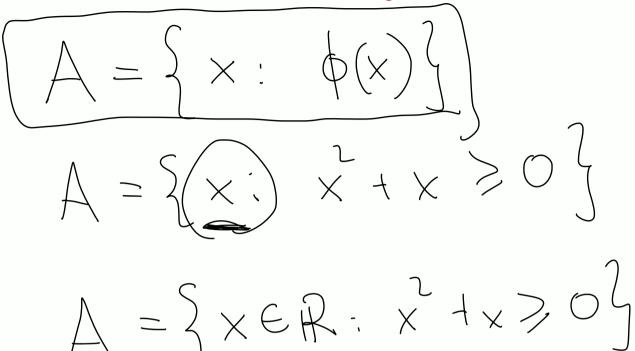
· 26:50 A, B, C, ...

· 26:50 push

· Element abion a, b, c, ..., x, y, t...

· a ∈ A ← a pert elementem A

# Konstruktory zbiorów





# Relacje między zbiorami

• Inkluye (zanievanie)

A C B (=) 
$$\bigwedge (x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B)$$

B
(=)  $\bigwedge x \in X$ 
 $(x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B)$ 

• Rounoid

 $A = B$  (=)  $\bigwedge (x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B)$ 
 $(x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B)$ 

# Dopełnienie i zbiór potęgowy

· Dopelvene x & A \ = \ X \ X \ T X \ A \ } A C B - A pert

Rodzbioven B 26.5v potge= mg
A -26.6v  $2^{A} = 2^{bb} \text{ ususthid} \text{ podabious } A$   $A = \{0,1\} \quad 2^{A} = \{\emptyset, \{0\}, \{1\}, \{0,1\}\}\}$ 

$$A = \{0,1,5\}$$

$$\{0,1\} \in A$$

$$2^{A} = \{0,1,5\}$$

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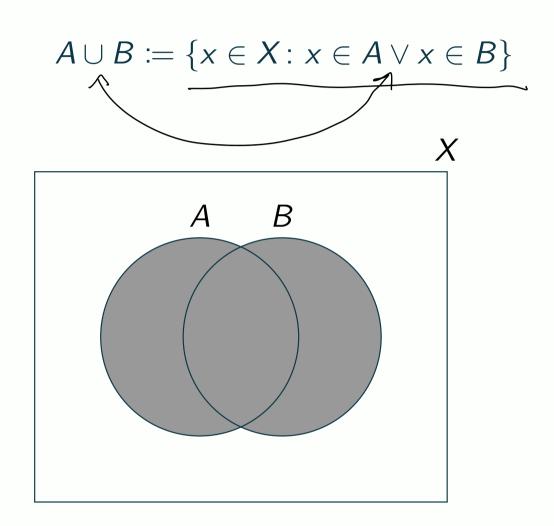
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## **Zbiory liczbowe**

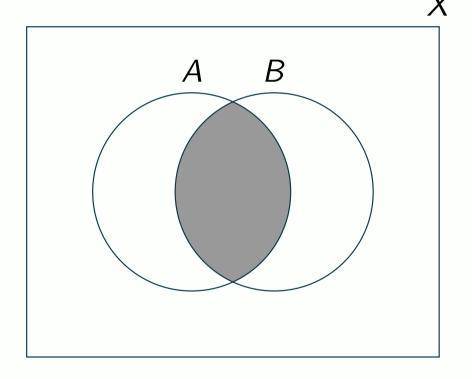
AUB, ANB, ANB

### → Suma zbiorów



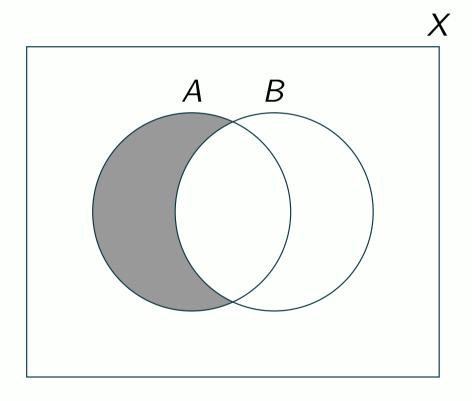
→ Przecięcie (iloczyn, część wspólna) zbiorów





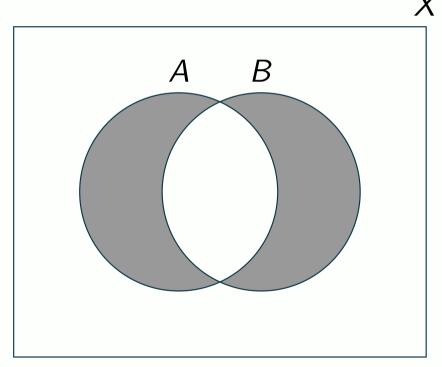
→ Różnica zbiorów

$$A \setminus B := \{x \in X : x \in A \land x \notin B\}$$



→ Różnica symetryczna

$$A\triangle B := \{x \in X : x \in A \setminus B \lor x \in B \setminus A\}$$



### Prawa rachunku zbiorów

$$P \circ Q = Q \circ P \qquad AUB = 3 \times \epsilon X : \times \epsilon A \vee \times \epsilon B$$

$$AUB = BUA$$

$$P \wedge (Q \circ r) = (P \wedge Q) \vee (P \wedge r)$$

$$An (B \vee C) = (AnB) \vee (AnC)$$

$$7(P \wedge Q) = 7P \vee 7Q$$

$$(AnB) = A \vee B^{C}$$

#### Prawa rachunku zbiorów

→ Prawo podwójnego dopełnienia

 $(A^c)^c = A.$ 

→ Prawa przemienności

$$A \cup B = B \cup A$$
,  $A \cap B = B \cap A$ .

→ Prawa łączności

$$(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C), \quad (A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C).$$

→ Prawa rozdzielności

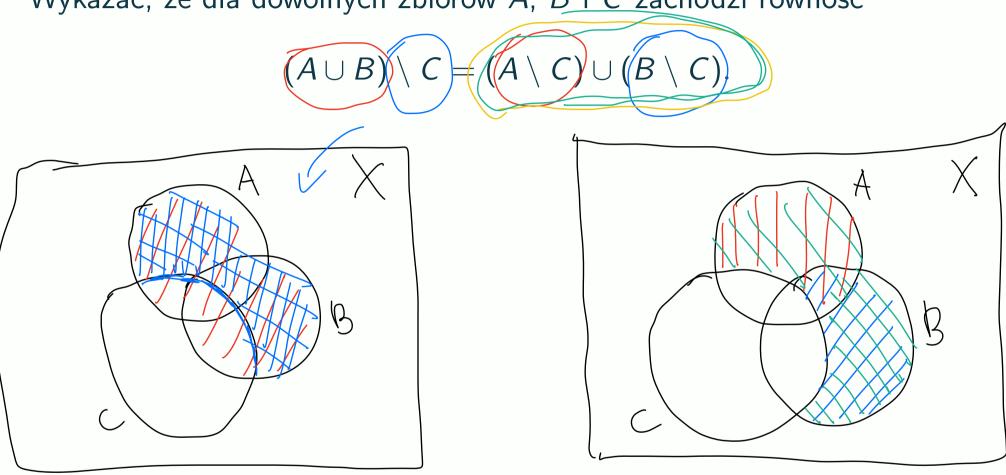
$$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C),$$
  
 $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C).$ 

→ Prawa de Morgana

$$(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c, \qquad (A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c.$$

# Przykład

Wykazać, że dla dowolnych zbiorów A, B i C zachodzi równość



## Przykład

Wykazać, że dla dowolnych zbiorów A, B i C zachodzi równość

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

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

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

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