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$$P = \{ \underset{\text{elem}}{n}, \underset{\text{elem}}{\{n\}}, \underset{\text{elem}}{\{n, s\}}, \underset{\text{elem}}{t} \}$$

→ elemento P

elemento pertence (\in) ao conj.

$$\underbrace{\{n, s\}}_{\text{conj.}} \subset \underbrace{P}_{\text{conj.}} \quad \text{esta contido} \quad \text{↳ subconjunto}$$

a) $n \in P$ (v)

b) $\{n\} \in P$ (v)

c) $\{n\} \subset P$ (v)

d) $\{\{n\}\} \notin P$ (F), pois $\{n\}$ é elemento de P

e) $\{n, s\} \subset P$ (F), $s \notin P$

f) $\{t\} \in P$ (F)

g) $P \supset \{t\}$ (v)
P contém $\{t\}$

$\{n\} \subset P$ errado

↳ é elemento de P

$\{n\} \subset P$ certo

$$\underbrace{\{n, s\}}_{\text{elem de P}} \subset P$$

h) $\{s\} \in P$ (F)

Formar subconj. de P
• pega elemento(s) de P

$$\{n\} \subset P$$

$$\{s\} \notin P, \text{ pois } s \notin P$$

$$\{n, t\} \subset P$$

$$\{n, \{n, s\}\} \subset P$$

$$\{n, \{n\}\} \subset P$$

$$A = \{a, \{a\}, \{\{a\}\}\} \quad n(A) = 3$$

os ele/os de A são: $a, \{a\}, \{\{a\}\} \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} a \in A \\ \{a\} \in A \\ \{\{a\}\} \in A \end{cases}$$

Subconj. de

$$\{a\} \subset A$$

$$\{a, \{a\}\} \subset A$$

$$\{\{a\}\} \subset A$$

$$\{\text{ele/os de } A\} \subset A$$

$$\{\underbrace{\{\{a\}\}}_{\text{ele/os de } A}\} \subset A$$

9) a) $A = \{1, 2\}$ $n(A) = \textcircled{2}$
 Subconj. de A : $\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}$ n° de subconj. de A : $4 = 2^{\textcircled{2}}$
 b) $B = \{1, 2, 3\}$ $n(B) = \textcircled{3}$
 subconj. de B : $\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3\}$
 n° subconj. de $B = 8 = 2^{\textcircled{3}}$

$n(F) = 10$
 n° de subconj. de F : $2^{10} = 1024$

c) $n(C) = \textcircled{4}$ n° subconj. de C é $2^{\textcircled{4}} = 16$
 d) $n(D) = \textcircled{5}$ n° subconj. de D é $2^{\textcircled{5}} = 32$

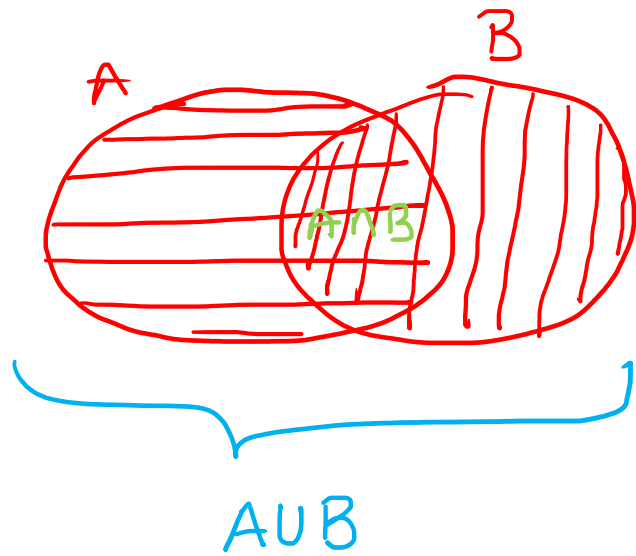
conj. com n elementos $\rightarrow n^{\circ}$ subconj. 2^n } resultado

$\emptyset \subset \emptyset$ (\emptyset é subconj. de qualquer conj.) n° de elem. de \emptyset $n(\emptyset) = \textcircled{0}$ n° de subconj. de \emptyset
 $2^0 = 1$

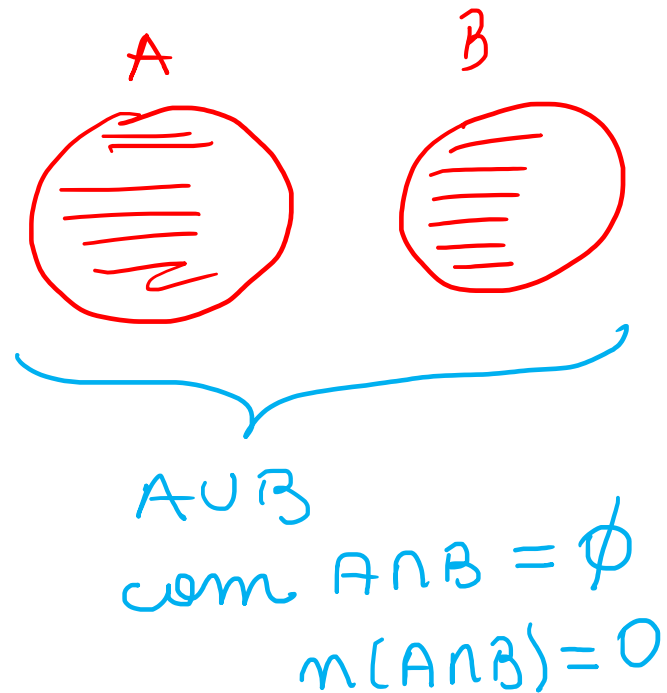
(16) A, B : conj. $n(A) = 10$ $n(B) = 15$

$$n(A \cup B) = ?$$

$$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)$$



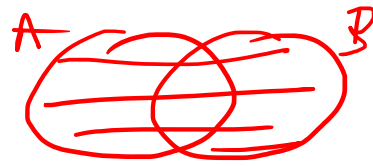
or



$$n(A \cup B) \leq 10 + 15$$
$$n(A \cup B) \leq 25$$

18) A, B conjuntos não disjuntos

$$A \cap B \neq \emptyset$$



não neg.

$$m(A) = 3x - 1$$

não neg.

$$m(B) = 4x - 1$$

$$m(A \cup B) = 35 \text{ e } m(A \cap B) = \overbrace{x-1}^{\text{não neg.}}$$

$$m(A \cup B) = m(A) + m(B) - m(A \cap B)$$

$$35 = (3x - 1) + (4x - 1) - (x - 1)$$

$$35 = 7x - 2 - x + 1$$

$$35 = 6x - 1$$

$$36 = 6x$$

$$\boxed{x = 6}$$

$$m(A) = 17 \quad m(A \cap B) = 5$$

$$m(B) = 23$$



$$\{x \mid x \in A \text{ e } x \notin B\} = C$$

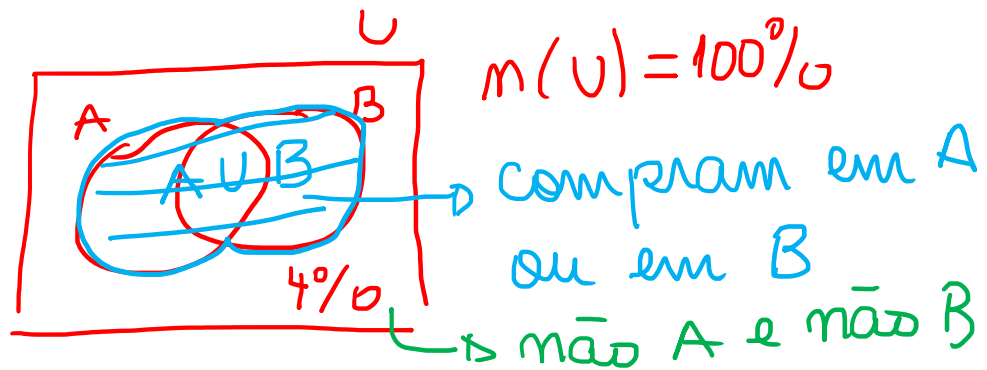
$$\therefore m(C) = 12$$

21) Supermercados: A, B

$$n(A) = 70\%$$

$$n(B) = 48\%$$

4% não A e não B



$$n(A \cup B) = 100\% - 4\%$$

$$n(A \cup B) = 96\%$$

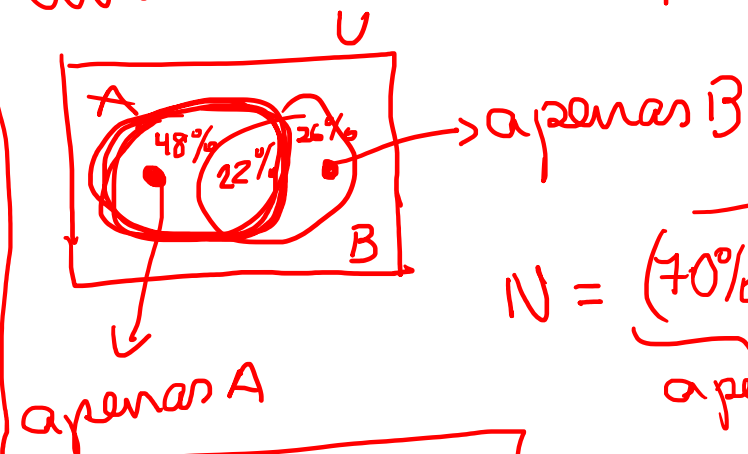
$$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)$$

$$96\% = 70\% + 48\% - n(A \cap B)$$

$$n(A \cap B) = 70\% + 48\% - 96\%$$

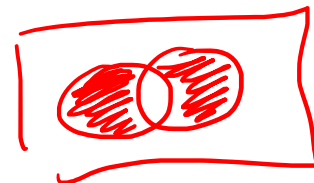
$$n(A \cap B) = 22\%$$

nº pessoas que compram exatamente em um dos supermercados \Rightarrow apenas em A ou apenas em B



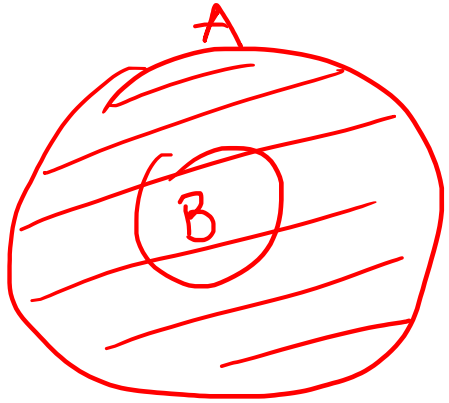
$$N = \underbrace{(70\% - 22\%)}_{\text{apenas A}} + \underbrace{(48\% - 22\%)}_{\text{apenas B}}$$

$$N = 74\%$$

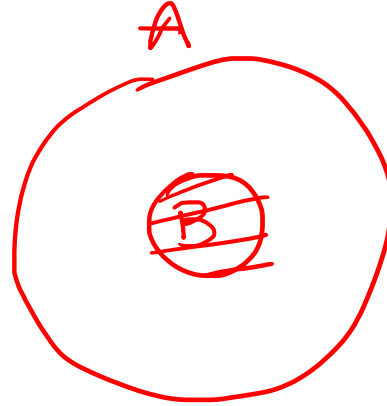


(22) $A \subseteq B$ conv. $A \neq \emptyset$ e $B \neq \emptyset$

$A \cup B = A$, pois $B \subset A$



$A \cap B = B$, pois $B \subset A$

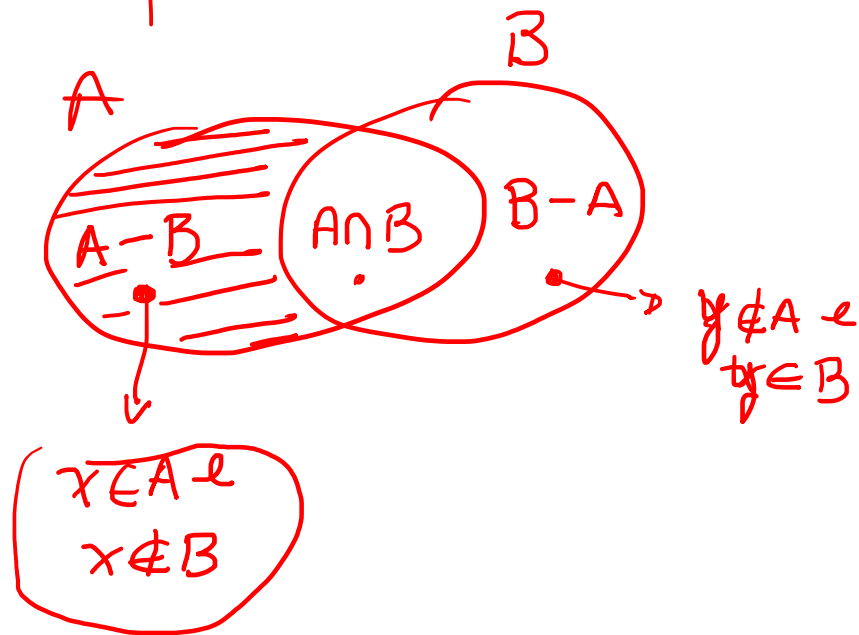


Diferença de conjuntos

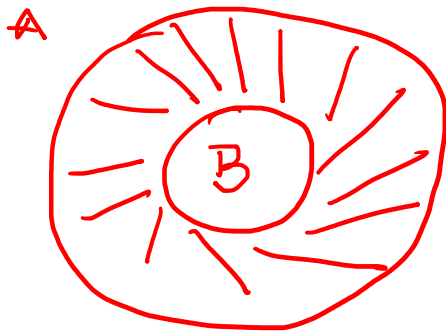
A, B conjuntos

$$\underline{A - B = \{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \notin B\}}$$

um possível diagrama



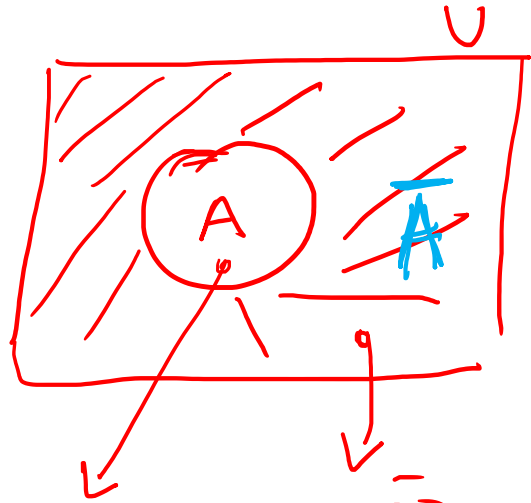
Complementar de B em relação a A



$$\overset{B}{C}_A^B = A - B$$

conj. universo U

conj. A , $A \subset U$



pertence
a A

não
pertence a A

$$U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$A = \{1, 3, 5\}$$

$$\bar{A} = \{2, 4\}$$

$$U - A = \bar{A} = A^c$$

\hookrightarrow complementar de A em relação a U

$$\bar{A} = \{x \in U \mid x \notin A\}$$

$$\begin{cases} A \cap \bar{A} = \emptyset \\ A \cup \bar{A} = U \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{(\bar{A})} = A$$

analogia com
dupla negação

lição de casa

do 26 ao 30

+
testes

+
complementares