

Zenbaki Teoria. Ariketak

Zenbaki osoak, Zenbaki lehenak, Zatigarritasuna

1. Existitzen al dira honako ekuazioak betetzen dituzten $x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}$?

$$1.1 \quad x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ zenbaki osoak non } 3x + 6y + 9z = 1000$$

$$1.2 \quad x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ zenbaki osoak non } 6x + 9y + 15z = 107$$

$$1.3 \quad x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ zenbaki osoak non } 5x + 10y + 20z = 1003$$

2. Izan biteez $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ hiru zenbaki oso positibo.

2.1. Aurkiti itzazu a, b eta c zenbaki osoen balioak honako baldintza beteko dutenak:

$$31 \mid (5a + 7b + 11c)$$

2.2. a, b eta c zenbaki osoek $31 \mid (5a + 7b + 11c)$ baldintza betetzen dutela jakinda, froga ezazu honakoa betezen direla:

$$\bullet \quad 31 \mid (21a + 17b + 9c)$$

$$\bullet \quad 31 \mid (6a + 27b + 7c)$$

3. Izan biteez $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Baldin $b \mid a$ eta $b \mid (a+2)$, frogaraztu $b = 1$ edo $b = 2$.

4. Izan biteez $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ eta biak bakoitziak. Frogaraztu $a^2 + b^2$ zenbakia 2-ren multiploa dela baina ez 4-ren multiploa, han da, $2 \mid (a^2 + b^2)$ baina $4 \nmid (a^2 + b^2)$.

5. Izan bedi $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ zenbaki oso positiboa.

5.1. Frogaraztu $n \geq 2$ zenbakia kompostua bada, orduan p zenbaki lehenen bat existitzen dela non $p \mid n$ eta $p \leq \sqrt[3]{n}$.

5.2. Aurreko atalean frogatutako ondorioa erabili, aztereztu honakoak zenbaki lehenak diren: $n = 811$, $n = 467$, $n = 911$.

6. Izan bedi $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, eta har dezagun r zenbakiaaren adierazpena 10 oinarriari

$$r = r_0 + r_1 10 + \dots + r_{n-1} 10^{n-1} + r_n 10^n$$

non $0 \leq r_i \leq 9$ diren $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ eta $0 < r_n \leq 9$ den. Zatigarritasunaren propietateak erabiliz frogaraztu $9 \mid r$ baldin eta soilik baldin $9 \mid r_n + r_{n-1} + \dots + r_0$.

7. Izan bedi $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, eta har dezagun bere adierazpena 10 oinarrian:

$$n = r_k 10^k + r_{k-1} 10^{k-1} + \dots + r_1 10 + r_0$$

Zatigarritasunaren propietateak erabiliz honakoak frogaraztu:

$$7.1 \quad 2 \mid n \text{ baldin eta soilik baldin } 2 \mid r_0.$$

$$7.2 \quad 4 \mid n \text{ baldin eta soilik baldin } 4 \mid (r_1 10 + r_0).$$

Zatiketa Euklidestarra, Zatitzale komunetako handiena

8. Izan biteez $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, $a + b = 60$ bada eta $zkh(a, b) = 12$ bada, zeintzuk dira zenbaki hauek? Eta, $a + b = 75$ bada?

9. $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ pare bakotzarekin kalkula ezazu $zkh(a, b)$. Euklidesen algoritmoa erabiliz. Ondoren, adieraz ezazu kalkulu berri duzun $zkh(a, b)$ balioa a eta b -ren kombinazio lineal moduan. a eta b zenbaki lehen erlatiboa al dira?

$$9.1 \quad a = 231, b = 1820;$$

$$9.2 \quad a = 1369, b = 2597;$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \boxed{231} \\ \boxed{1820} \end{array} a = 2689, b = 401;$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \boxed{1369} \\ \boxed{2597} \end{array} a = 7982, b = 7983;$$

10. Euklidesen algoritmoa erabiliz kalkula ezazu $zkh(-187, 154)$.

11. Izan biteez $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, a eta b zenbaki lehen erlatiboa izanik, han da, $zkh(a, b) = 1$.
Frogaraztu a eta b zenbaki lehen erlatiboa badira, frogaraztu, bietako bat, edo $zkh(a - b, a + b) = 1$ edo $zkh(a - b, a + b) = 2$ beteko dela.

12. Izan biteez $a, b, d \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, non $d = zkh(a, b)$ den. Frogaraztu $zkh(\frac{a}{d}, \frac{b}{d}) = 1$ dela.
Frogaraztu a eta b zenbaki lehen erlatiboa badira, frogaraztu, bietako bat, edo $zkh(a - b, a + b) = 1$ edo $zkh(a - b, a + b) = 2$ beteko dela.

13. $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ izanik, kalkula iztazu $zkh(n, n+1)$ eta $mkt(n, n+1)$.

14. Izan biteez $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}^+$.

15.1. Demagun a eta b zenbaki lehen erlatiboaak direla. Frogaraztu c zenbakia aren eta b ren multiplo komuna bada, orduan ab rena ere badela. Han da, $a \mid c$ eta $b \mid c$ orduan $ab \mid c$.

15.2. $zkh(a, b) \neq 1$ bada, $a \mid c$ eta $b \mid c$ izanik, posible al da $ab \mid c$ ondorioera iristea?

16. Kalkula ezazu $mkt(500, 120)$ aritmetikaren oinarriko teorema erabiliz, (zenbaki lehenen bilderketa gisa deskomposatzuz).

17. Izan biteez $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Frogaraztu, $d = a + bc$ bada, $zkh(b, d) = zkh(a, b)$ dela.

18. Izan biteez $a, b, k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Frogaraztu $zkh(ka, kb) = k \cdot zkh(a, b)$ dela.

19. Izan biteez $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ zenbaki oso positiboa.

19.1. $p \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ zenbaki lehena izanik, honakoa frogaraztu.

$$p \mid ab \quad \text{bada,} \quad p \mid a \text{ edo } p \mid b.$$

19.2. $p \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ zenbaki lehenak ez bada, ondorio bera frogaraztu dezakegu? Hala ez bada, kontradibide bat eman ezazu.

Achtkant. Elastizität

(8)

\mathbb{R}^2 multzoan, $(x_1, x_2) R (y_1, y_2)$ baldin $x_1 \cdot x_2 = y_1 \cdot y_2$

Bilwelle? Bei!

$H(x_1, x_2) (x_1, x_2) R (y_1, y_2)$ baldin $x_1 \cdot x_2 = y_1 \cdot y_2$

$(x_1, x_2) R (y_1, y_2) \Rightarrow$ $x_1 \cdot x_2 = y_1 \cdot y_2$ betetzen da berdintze
R-rez
det

Simetrikke? Bei!

$H(x_1, x_2) (y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 (x_1, x_2) R (y_1, y_2) \Rightarrow (x_1, x_2) R (y_1, y_2)$

$(x_1, x_2) R (y_1, y_2) \Rightarrow$ $x_1 \cdot x_2 = y_1 \cdot y_2 \Rightarrow y_1 \cdot y_2 = x_1 \cdot x_2 \Rightarrow (y_1, y_2) R (x_1, x_2)$
R-rez
det

Tragan Welle?

$H(x_1, x_2) (y_1, y_2) (z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 (x_1, x_2) R (y_1, y_2) \wedge (y_1, y_2) R (z_1, z_2) \Rightarrow (x_1, x_2) R (z_1, z_2)$

$(x_1, x_2) R (y_1, y_2) \Rightarrow x_1 \cdot x_2 = y_1 \cdot y_2$
R-rez
det

$(y_1, y_2) R (z_1, z_2) \Rightarrow y_1 \cdot y_2 = z_1 \cdot z_2 \Rightarrow x_1 \cdot x_2 = z_1 \cdot z_2 \Rightarrow (x_1, x_2) R (z_1, z_2)$
R-rez
det

\mathbb{R}^1 : $(x_1, x_2) \mathbb{R}^1 (y_1, y_2)$ bilden $x_1 \cdot x_2 = y_1 \cdot y_2$ etc $x_i, y_i \geq 0$

Bilanzbar? Bait!

$\forall (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^1 \quad (x_1, x_2) \mathbb{R}^1 (x_1, x_2) \quad$ Bilden $x_1 \cdot x_2 = x_1 \cdot x_2$ etc $x_1, x_2 \geq 0$

$(x_1, x_2) \mathbb{R}^1 (x_1, x_2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 \cdot x_2 = x_1 \cdot x_2 \\ x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow$ Befatto da, Zeichenkri bet. Zeichenkri berechnet. Wert, bei: izango berita o edo hendiagoa.

Simetrisch? Bait?

$\forall (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^1 \quad (x_1, x_2) \mathbb{R}^1 (y_1, y_2) \Rightarrow (y_1, y_2) \mathbb{R}^1 (x_1, x_2)$

$(x_1, x_2) \mathbb{R}^1 (y_1, y_2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 \cdot x_2 = y_1 \cdot y_2 \Rightarrow y_1 \cdot y_2 = x_1 \cdot x_2 \\ x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow y_1, y_2 \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (y_1, y_2) \mathbb{R}^1 (x_1, x_2)$

Trägbar?

$\forall (x_1, x_2) (y_1, y_2) (z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{R}^1 \quad (x_1, x_2) \mathbb{R}^1 (y_1, y_2) \wedge (y_1, y_2) \mathbb{R}^1 (z_1, z_2) \Rightarrow (x_1, x_2) \mathbb{R}^1 (z_1, z_2)$

$(x_1, x_2) \mathbb{R}^1 (y_1, y_2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 \cdot x_2 = y_1 \cdot y_2 \\ x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$

$(y_1, y_2) \mathbb{R}^1 (z_1, z_2) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 \cdot y_2 = z_1 \cdot z_2 \\ y_1, y_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 \cdot x_2 = z_1 \cdot z_2 \\ x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{cases}$

Befatten dote beliebigkeiten erledigen.

(10)

\mathbb{R}^2 -ren gainello baliokidetzen erakioa:

$$\forall (x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad (x_1, x_2) R (y_1, y_2) \Leftrightarrow \text{beldin } x_1 = y_1$$

Bihartloia? Bai!

$$\forall (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad (x_1, x_2) R (x_1, x_2) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x_1, x_2) R (x_1, x_2) \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{R-ren} \\ \text{def} \end{array} x_1 = x_1$$

Simetrikoa? Bai!

$$\forall (x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad (x_1, x_2) R (y_1, y_2) \Rightarrow (y_1, y_2) R (x_1, x_2)$$

$$(x_1, x_2) R (y_1, y_2) \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{R-ren} \\ \text{def} \end{array} x_1 = y_1 \Rightarrow y_1 = x_1 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{R-ren} \\ \text{def} \end{array} (y_1, y_2) R (x_1, x_2)$$

Iragunkoia?

$$\forall (x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2), (z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad (x_1, x_2) R (y_1, y_2) \wedge (y_1, y_2) R (z_1, z_2) \Rightarrow (x_1, x_2) R (z_1, z_2)$$

$$(x_1, x_2) R (y_1, y_2) \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{etc} \\ \text{R-ren} \\ \text{def} \end{array} x_1 = y_1$$

$$(y_1, y_2) R (z_1, z_2) \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{etc} \\ \text{R-ren} \\ \text{def} \end{array} y_1 = z_1$$

$$x_1 = z_1 \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{R-ren} \\ \text{def} \end{array} (x_1, x_2) R (z_1, z_2)$$

Aufgabe 1. Erzeugen

⑦

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{N} \quad x R y \text{ bldin } 3|x^2 - y^2$$

a)

Fraget u beliebige Elementen erzeugen.

Bisher korrekt? Bei!

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{N} \quad x R x \text{ bldin } 3|x^2 - x^2$$

$$x R x \stackrel{\substack{\text{R-refl} \\ \text{def}}}{\Rightarrow} 3|x^2 - x^2 \Rightarrow 3|0 \Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ von } 0 = 3k \Rightarrow k = 0 \stackrel{\substack{\text{H} \\ k \in \mathbb{N}}}{}$$

Symmetrisch? Bei!

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{N} \quad x R y \text{ bldin } 3|x^2 - y^2 \quad x R y \Rightarrow y R x$$

$$x R y \stackrel{\substack{\text{R-symmetrisch} \\ \text{etc.}}}{\Rightarrow} 3|x^2 - y^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad 3|y^2 - x^2 \Rightarrow y R x$$

Transitivität?

$$\forall x, y, z \in \mathbb{N} \quad x R y \wedge y R z \Rightarrow x R z \text{ bldin } 3|x^2 - z^2$$

$$x R y \Rightarrow 3|x^2 - y^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - y^2 = 3k$$

$$x R z \Rightarrow 3|z^2 - x^2 \Rightarrow z^2 - x^2 = 3k \Rightarrow 3|z^2 - x^2 \Rightarrow x R z$$

b)

$$[0] = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \text{ von } x R 0\} = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \text{ von } 3|x^2\} = \{[3], [6], [9], [12]\}$$

$$[1] = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \text{ von } x R 1\} = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \text{ von } 3|x^2 - 1\} = \{[1], [2], [4], [5]\}$$

Iraguillorren? $\forall (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x R y \wedge y R z \Rightarrow x R z$

Beldin, $x = 2^n \cdot x$

$$x R y \Rightarrow x = 2^n \cdot y \stackrel{\{n \geq 0\}}{\Rightarrow} x = y$$

etc.

$$y R z \Rightarrow y = 2^m \cdot z \stackrel{\{m \geq 0\}}{\Rightarrow} y = z$$

$$\Rightarrow x = z \stackrel{\{n=0\}}{\Rightarrow} x = 2^0 \cdot z \Rightarrow x R z$$

$$x R y \Rightarrow x = 2^n \cdot y$$

$n \in \mathbb{Z}$ bei

$$y = 2^m \cdot x \stackrel{\{m \geq 0\}}{\Rightarrow} y = z$$

$$y = 2^m \cdot x \Rightarrow x R y$$

$m \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$x R y \Rightarrow x = 2^n \cdot y \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

etc.

$$y R z \Rightarrow y = 2^m \cdot z \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$z = 2^k \cdot l \quad k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x = 2^n \cdot 2^m \cdot z$$

$$x = 2^{n+m} \cdot z \Rightarrow x R z$$

Beliöhlidetosun klasseall: [1], [2], [3], [4]

$$[1] = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ non } (x, 1) \in R\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ von } x = 2^n \cdot 1, n \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ non betantaf}\}$$

$$= \{1, 2, 4, 8, \dots\} = [2] = [4]$$

~~$$[2] = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ non } (x, x) \in R\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ non } x = 2^n \cdot 2, n \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ non betantaf}\}$$~~

=

$$[3] = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ non } x R_3\} = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ non } x = 2^n \cdot 3, n \in \mathbb{Z}\} =$$

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

Pestizide ~~z~~
(zitidure multizone)

$$\mathbb{Z}^+ R = \{[1], [3], [5], \dots\}$$

⑤

Eragiketa geruzen da ordenatzailea dela

Totala? Partziala?

Kontra adibideak:

$$(x_1, y_1) = (3, 5)$$

$$(3, 5) R (5, 7)$$

$$(5, 7) R (3, 5)$$

$$3/5 < 7/5$$

$$5/3 > 5/7$$

$$(x_2, y_2) = (5, 7)$$

Erlazioa ez da izango totala. {Partziala}

⑥

\mathbb{Z}^+ -multzoen $x R y$ baldin $x = 2^n \cdot y, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

Egiazkatu baliolekotasun erlazioa dela,

Bihurkorra?

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow x R x \text{ baldin } x = 2^n \cdot x, n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$x R x \Rightarrow x = 2^n \cdot x \xrightarrow{n=0} x = 1 \cdot x \Rightarrow \boxed{x=x}$$

Simetrikoa? $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow x R y \Rightarrow y R x \text{ baldin } x = 2^n \cdot y, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$x R y \Rightarrow x = 2^n \cdot y$$

$$\xrightarrow{n=0}$$

$$y R x \Rightarrow y = 2^m \cdot x \xrightarrow{m=0} y = 1 \cdot x \Rightarrow \boxed{y=x}$$

⑤ Arithmetik, Erasmus

$\mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+$ multzoen, $(x_1, y_1) R (x_2, y_2)$ baldin $x_1 | x_2$ eta $y_2 | y_1$

B.i. harkkosa? Bai!

$f(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+$ $(x, y) R (x_1, y_1)$ baldin $x_1 | x$, eta $y_1 | y$

$(x_1, y_1) R (x_2, y_2) \xrightarrow[\text{R-rez det}]{} \begin{cases} x_1 | x_2 \\ \text{eta} \\ y_2 | y_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ Zatig 1. prop

Antisimetriko?

$f(x, y), (x_1, y_1) \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^*$ $(x_1, y_1) R (x_2, y_2) \Rightarrow (x_2, y_2) R (x_1, y_1) = \neg (x_1, y_1) = (x_2, y_2)$

$(x_1, y_1) R (x_2, y_2) \xrightarrow[\text{R-rez det}]{} \begin{cases} x_1 | x_2 \\ y_2 | y_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ Beræ betetan da. $(x_1, y_1) = (x_2, y_2)$

$(x_2, y_2) R (x_1, y_1) \xrightarrow[\text{R-rez det}]{} \begin{cases} x_2 | x_1 \\ y_1 | y_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ Zatig. 2. prop $x_1 = x_2$ edo $y_1 = y_2$

Iragankosse?

$f(x, y), (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3) \in \mathbb{Z}^{+2}$ $(x_1, y_1) R (x_2, y_2) \wedge (x_2, y_2) R (x_3, y_3) \Rightarrow (x_1, y_1) R (x_3, y_3)$

$(x_1, y_1) R (x_2, y_2) \xrightarrow[\text{R-rez det}]{} \begin{cases} x_1 | x_2 \\ y_2 | y_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ Zatig. 3. prop $\Rightarrow * \text{ alb 1 blc} \Rightarrow \text{alc}$

$(x_2, y_2) R (x_3, y_3) \xrightarrow[\text{R-rez det}]{} \begin{cases} x_2 | x_3 \\ y_3 | y_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ $\begin{cases} x_1 | x_3 \\ y_3 | y_1 \end{cases} \xrightarrow[\text{R-rez det}]{} (x_1, y_1) R (x_3, y_3)$

Antisimetriko?

$$\forall (a,b), (c,d) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(a,b)R(c,d) \wedge (c,d)R(a,b) \Rightarrow (a,b) = (c,d)$$

$$(a,b)R(c,d) \xrightleftharpoons[R\text{-rea def}]{} a \leq c$$

$$(c,d)R(a,b) \xrightleftharpoons[R\text{-rea def}]{} c \leq a$$

$$a=c \\ b=d \Rightarrow (a,b) = (c,d)$$

Beira $b=d$ ezin da adierazi, beraz ez da antisimetriko.

Kontra adibidea:

$$(1,2) = (1,2)$$

$$(1,2) = (1,3)$$

$$(1,2)R(1,3)$$

$$1 \leq 1$$

$$(1,3)R(1,2)$$

$$1 \leq 1$$

Iragarkoia?

$$\forall (a,b), (c,d), (e,f) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(a,b)R(c,d) \text{ eta } (c,d)R(e,f) \Rightarrow (a,b)R(e,f)$$

$$(a,b)R(c,d) \Rightarrow a \leq c$$

eta

$$(c,d)R(e,f) \Rightarrow c \leq e$$

$$a \leq c \Rightarrow (a,b)R(e,f)$$

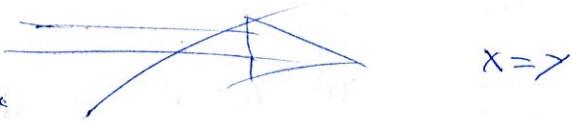
Antisimetrikos? Esl!

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \quad xRy \wedge yRx \Rightarrow x=y$$

$$xRy \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} x+y = \text{baloitie}$$

etc

$$yRx \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} y+x = \text{baloitie}$$



$$x=y$$

Kontre adibideak:

$$x=1 \quad x+y = 1+2 = 3$$

$$y=2 \quad y+x = 2+1 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x \neq y \Rightarrow 1 \neq 2$$

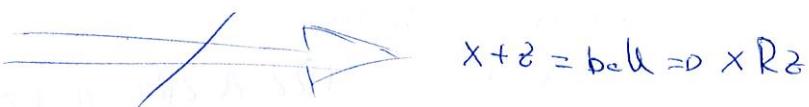
Iraganikos? Esl!

$$\forall x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z} \quad xRy \wedge yRz \Rightarrow xRz$$

$$xRy \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} x+y = \text{balk}$$

etc

$$yRz \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} y+z = \text{balk}$$



$$x+z = \text{balk} \Rightarrow xRz$$

Kontre adibideak:

$$x=1 \quad 1R2 \Rightarrow 1+2 = 3$$

$$y=2 \quad 2R3 \Rightarrow 2+3 = 5$$

$$z=3 \quad 1R3 \Rightarrow 1+3 = 4$$

g)

$\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ multzoan $(a, b) R (c, d)$ baldin $a \leq c$

Biharkos? Bai!

$$\forall (a, b) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \quad (a, b) R (c, d) \Rightarrow a \leq c$$

Simetrikos? Esl!

$$\forall (a, b), (c, d) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \quad (a, b) R (c, d) \Rightarrow (c, d) R (a, b)$$

$$(a, b) R (c, d) \Rightarrow a \leq c \quad \nRightarrow \quad c \leq a \Rightarrow (c, d) R (a, b)$$

Kontre adibideak:

$$\begin{array}{ll} a=1 & (a, b) = (1, 2) \\ b=2 & (c, d) = (3, 4) \\ c=3 & \\ d=4 & \end{array}$$

$$(1, 2) R (3, 4)$$



$$1 \leq 3 \Rightarrow 3 \leq 1 \Rightarrow (3, 4) R (1, 2)$$

Iragun horre?

$$\forall x, y, z \in A \quad xRy \wedge yRz \Rightarrow xRz$$

\ Kontra adibidea:

$$\begin{array}{l} x=3 \\ y=2 \\ z=3 \end{array}$$

$$3R2 \wedge 2R3 \Rightarrow 3R3$$

$$R_5 = A \times A$$

Bilkerhorre? Bai!

Simetrikoa? Bai!

Antisimetrikoa? Ez!

$$\forall x, y \quad xRy \wedge yRx \Rightarrow x=y$$

Kontra adibidea:

$$x=1$$

$$y=2$$

$$1R2 \wedge 2R1 \Rightarrow 1 \neq 2$$

Iragun horre? Bai!

(2)

c)

\mathbb{Z} multzoan xRy baldin Batuzko bakoitzia dena.

Bilkerhorre? Ez!

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{Z} \quad xRx$$

$$xRx \Rightarrow x+x = 2x \neq 0 \text{ Bakoitzia}$$

Kontra adibidea:

$$x=5 \quad 2x \Rightarrow x=10$$

Simetrikoa? Bai!

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \quad xRy \Rightarrow yRx$$

$$xRy \stackrel{\text{R-sel}}{\Rightarrow} x+y = \text{Bakoitzia} = y+x \stackrel{\text{R-sel}}{\Rightarrow} yRx /$$

Simetrikoa? Bai!

$$\forall x, y \in A \quad x R y \Rightarrow y R x$$

Antisimetrikoa? Bai!

$$\forall x, y \in A \quad x R y \wedge y R x \Rightarrow x = y$$

Iraganikoa? Bai!

$$\forall x, z \in A \quad x R y \wedge y R z \Rightarrow x R z$$

$$R_3 = \{ \overset{*}{(1, 2)} \}$$

Bilbukorra? Ez!

$$\forall x \in A \quad x R x$$

Kontra Adibidea: $x=1 \quad * \in R_3$

Simetrikoa? Ez!

$$\forall x, y \in A \quad x R y \Rightarrow y R x$$

Kontra Adibidea: $x=1 \quad y=2 \quad 1 R_2 \Rightarrow 2 R_1$

Antisimetrikoa? Bai!

$$\forall x, y \in A \quad x R y \wedge y R x \Rightarrow x = y$$

Iraganikoa? Bai!

$$\forall x, y, z \in A \quad x R y \wedge y R z \Rightarrow x R z$$

$$R_4 = \{ (1, 1), (3, 2), (2, 3) \}$$

Bilbukorra? Ez!

$$\forall x \quad x R x$$

Kontra Adibidea:

$$x=2 \quad 2 R_2$$

Simetrikoa? Bai!

$$\forall x, y \quad x R y \Rightarrow y R x$$

Antisimetrikoa? Ez!

$$\forall x, y \quad x R y \wedge y R x \Rightarrow x = y$$

Kontra Adibidea: $\begin{matrix} x=3 \\ y=2 \end{matrix} \quad 3 R_2 \wedge 2 R_3 \Rightarrow 3 \neq 2$

Aritmetika. Erlaziorak

Matematika Diskretua

①

$$A = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$R_1 = \{(1,1), (2,1), (2,2), (3,2), (2,3)\}$$

Bilkerikoa? Ez!

$$\forall x \in A \quad x R x$$

Kontea Adibidea: $x=3 \quad 3 R 3$

Simetrikoa? Ez!

$$\forall x, y \in A \quad x R y \Rightarrow y R x$$

Kontea Adibidea: $x=2 \quad y=1 \quad (2,1) \in R \Rightarrow (1,2) \notin R$

Antisimetrikoa? Ez!

$$\forall x, y \in A \quad x R y \wedge y R x \Rightarrow x = y$$

Kontea Adibidea: $x=3 \quad y=2 \quad 3 R 2 \wedge 2 R 3 \Rightarrow 3 \neq 2$

Iraganikoa? Ez!

$$\forall x, y, z \in A \quad x R y \wedge y R z \Rightarrow x R z$$

$$x=3$$

$$y=2$$

$$z=3$$

$$R_2 = \{(1,1)\}$$

Bilkerikoa?

$$\forall x \quad x R x$$

Kontea Adibidea: $x=2 \quad 2 R 2$

(12) $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$, $A^2 \rightarrow$ beliebige Elemente aus A^2 $(x_1, x_2) R (y_1, y_2)$ falls gilt

Bil. verhorre? Basi. $\forall (x_1, x_2) \in A^2 \quad (x_1, x_2) R (x_1, x_2) \quad x_1 + x_2 = y_1 + y_2$

$(x_1, x_2) R (x_1, x_2) \stackrel{\text{f-fren}}{\Rightarrow} x_1 + x_2 = x_1 + x_2$

Symetrische? Basi.

$\forall (x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2) \in A^2 \quad (x_1, x_2) R (y_1, y_2) \Rightarrow (y_1, y_2) R (x_1, x_2)$

$(x_1, x_2) R (y_1, y_2) \stackrel{\text{f-fren}}{\Rightarrow} x_1 + x_2 = y_1 + y_2 \Rightarrow y_1 + y_2 = x_1 + x_2 \stackrel{\text{f-fren}}{\Rightarrow} (y_1, y_2) R (x_1, x_2)$

Transitiv? Basi.

$\forall (x_1, x_2), (y_1, y_2), (z_1, z_2) \in A^2 \quad (x_1, x_2) R (y_1, y_2) \wedge (y_1, y_2) R (z_1, z_2) \Rightarrow (x_1, x_2) R (z_1, z_2)$

$(x_1, x_2) R (y_1, y_2) \stackrel{\text{f-fren}}{\Rightarrow} x_1 + x_2 = y_1 + y_2$

$(y_1, y_2) R (z_1, z_2) \stackrel{\text{f-fren}}{\Rightarrow} y_1 + y_2 = z_1 + z_2 \quad \downarrow \quad x_1 + x_2 = z_1 + z_2 \stackrel{\text{f-fren}}{\Rightarrow} (x_1, x_2) R (z_1, z_2)$

$\{(1, 3)\} = \{(x_1, x_2) \in A^2 \text{ non } (x_1, x_2) R (1, 3)\} = \{(x_1, x_2) \in A^2 \text{ non } x_1 + x_2 = 1 + 3\} = \{(2, 2), (3, 1), (1, 3)\}$

$\{(2, 4)\} = \{(x_1, x_2) \in A^2 \text{ non } (x_1, x_2) R (2, 4)\} = \{(x_1, x_2) \in A^2 \text{ non } x_1 + x_2 = 2 + 4\} = \{(2, 4), (1, 5), (5, 1), (4, 2), (3, 3)\}$

$\{(1, 1)\} = \{(x_1, x_2) \in A^2 \text{ non } (x_1, x_2) R (1, 1)\} = \{(x_1, x_2) \in A^2 \text{ non } x_1 + x_2 = 1 + 1\} = \{(1, 1)\}$

$$\mathbb{A}^2/\mathbb{Q} = \{[1,1], [1,3], [2,4], [1,4], [1,2] \setminus [2,5], [3,5], [4,5], [5,5]\}$$

13

$$2 \equiv 10 \pmod{4}.$$

2 ist 10 Kongruente ist direkt modulo 4? \rightarrow Es gilt

$$4 \mid 2-10 \Rightarrow 3k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ von } \Rightarrow 2-10 = 4 \cdot k \Rightarrow k-8 \in 4 \cdot \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow -2 \in k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

\rightarrow 4 modululo Kongruenz nach 2 müssen passende Werte sortieren.
 $\mathbb{Z}_4 = \{[0], [1], [2], [3]\}$.

$$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ \textcircled{2} \\ 2 \\ \rightarrow \text{höchstens } 4 \text{ von } 10 \\ \{2\} \end{array}$$

$$7 \equiv 2 \pmod{3}$$

3 modululo Kongruenz

$$3 \mid 7-2 \quad 3 \mid 5$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ von } 5 = 3k \\ k = \frac{5}{3} \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array}$$

Aritmetik Funzioniak

①

b) $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ $f(x) = 2x - 3$

Funzioniak $\rightarrow x \in \mathbb{Z}, \exists f(x)$ Bai!

Injektiboa $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$ Bai!

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow 2x_1 - 3 = 2x_2 - 3 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

Suprarektiboa $\forall y \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \exists x \in \mathbb{Z}$ non $f(x) = y$ E2!

$$f(x) = y \Rightarrow y = 2x - 3 \Rightarrow \frac{3+y}{2} = x$$

Kontra Adibidea:

$$y=2 \quad f(x)=2 \Rightarrow y = 2x - 3 \Rightarrow \frac{3+2}{2} = x \Rightarrow x = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow x \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

c)

$f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ $f(x) = -x + 5$

Funzioniak $\rightarrow x \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \exists f(x)$ Bai!

Injektiboa $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$ Bai!

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow -x_1 + 5 = -x_2 + 5 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

Suprarektiboa $\forall y \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \exists x \in \mathbb{Z}$ non $f(x) = y$ Bai!

$$f(x) = y \Rightarrow y = -x + 5 \Rightarrow x = -y + 5$$

d) $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ $f(x) = x^3$

Funzioniak $x \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \exists f(x)$ Bai!

Injectivität: $\forall x_1, x_2 \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$ Bsp!

$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1^3 = x_2^3 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$

Surjektivität: $\forall y \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \exists x \in \mathbb{Z}$ nun $f(x) = y$ EBP!

$f(x) = y \Rightarrow y = x^3 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{y}$

Kontraposition

$$y = 2 \quad 2 = x^3 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{2} \approx 1.26 \quad x \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

③

$f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$$f(n) = n$$

Funktion: $n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \exists f(n)$ Bsp!

Injectivität: $\forall n_1, n_2 \quad f(n_1) = f(n_2) \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2$ Bsp!

$f(n_1) = f(n_2) \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2$

Surjektivität: $\forall y \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists x \in \mathbb{N}$ nun $f(n) = y$

$f(n) = y \Rightarrow x = n$ d.h., $y \in \mathbb{N}$ bed., $n \in \mathbb{N}$ dann bekannt d.h.

$$f(n) = 3n$$

Funktion: $n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists f(n)$ Bsp!

Injectivität: $\forall n_1, n_2 \quad f(n_1) = f(n_2) \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2$ Bsp!

$f(n_1) = f(n_2) \Rightarrow 3n_1 = 3n_2 \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2$

Injectivitatea: $\forall m_1, m_2 \in S \quad g(m_1) = g(m_2) \Rightarrow m_1 = m_2$

~~$\forall m_1, m_2 \in S \quad g(m_1) = g(m_2) \Rightarrow \max\{3, m_1\} = \max\{3, m_2\} \not\Rightarrow m_1 = m_2$~~

Kontre Adibidea:

$$\begin{array}{ll} m_1=1 & \max\{3, 1\} = \max\{3, 2\}, 1 \neq 2 \\ m_2=2 & 3 \neq 3 \end{array}$$

Suprajectivitatea: ~~$\forall n \in S \quad \exists m \in S \text{ cu } g(m)=n$~~ Esl!

$g(m)=n \Rightarrow \max\{3, m\} = n \not\Rightarrow \forall n \in S \quad g(m)=n$

Kontre Adibidea:

$$n=1 \quad \max\{3, m\} \neq 1, \quad \exists m \in S$$

③

$$g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \quad g(n) = n + (-1)^n$$

Functia: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists g(n) \text{ Bai!}$

Injectivitatea: $\forall n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N} \quad g(n_1) = g(n_2) \quad n_1 = n_2 \quad \text{Bai!}$

$$g(n_1) = g(n_2) \Rightarrow n_1 + (-1)^{n_1} = n_2 + (-1)^{n_2} \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2$$

Kasvukk bereiztu:

$$n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N}; \quad g(n_1) = g(n_2) \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2$$

$$n_1, \text{Bik}, n_2, \text{Bik}: n_1 + 1 = n_2 + 1 \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2$$

$$n_1, \text{Bik}, n_2, \text{Bik}: n_1 - 1 = n_2 - 1 \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2$$

$$n_1, \text{Bik}, n_2, \text{Bik}: n_1 - 1 = n_2 + 1 \Rightarrow n_1 \neq n_2 \quad (\text{Kontreesene})$$

Surjektivität: $\forall m \in \mathbb{N} \exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ von $g(n) = m$ Beweis!

$$g(n) = m \Rightarrow n + (-1)^n = m$$

Kosack Bereitzu:

$$\text{h.Bill: } n+1 = m$$

$$n = m-1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{h.Bell: } n-1 = m$$

$$n = m+1 \Rightarrow n, m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\mathbb{I}_{\mathbb{N}}(n) = n$$

Injectivität: $\forall n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N} g(n_1) = g(n_2) \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2$ Beweis!

$$g(n_1) = g(n_2) \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2$$

Surjektivität: $\forall m \in \mathbb{N} \exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ von $g(n) = m$ Beweis!

$$g(n) = m \Rightarrow n = m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$f(n) = 3n$$

Injectivität: $\forall n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N} f(n_1) = f(n_2) \Rightarrow 3n_1 = 3n_2$ Beweis!

$$f(n_1) = f(n_2) \Rightarrow 3n_1 = 3n_2 \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2$$

Surjektivität: $\forall m \in \mathbb{N} \exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ von $f(n) = m$ Beweis!

$$f(n) = m \Rightarrow 3n = m$$

$$h(n) = \min[n, 100]$$

Injectivität: $\forall n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N} h(n_1) = h(n_2) \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2$

$$h(n_1) = h(n_2) \Rightarrow \min[n_1, 100] = \min[n_2, 100] \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2$$

Kontraposition:

$$\begin{array}{c} n_1 = 1 \\ n_2 = 10 \end{array} \quad \min[1, 100] \neq \min[10, 100] \Rightarrow n_1 \neq n_2$$

Supjektivitao: $\forall m \in \mathbb{N} \exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ mit $h(n) = m$ Bei!

$$h(n) = m \text{ mit } \Rightarrow \min [n, 100] = m \Rightarrow n_1 = m$$

$$\boxed{h(n) = \max [0, n-5]}$$

Injektivitao: $\forall n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ mit $h(n_1) = h(n_2) \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2$

$$h(n_1) = h(n_2) \Rightarrow \max [0, n_1-5] = \max [0, n_2-5]$$

Kontra Adibide:

$$\begin{array}{ll} n_1 = 1 & \max [0, 1-5] = \max [0, 2-5] \\ n_2 = 2 & n_1 \neq n_2 \\ & 1 \neq 2 \end{array}$$

Supjektivitao:

$\forall m \in \mathbb{N} \exists n \in \mathbb{N}$ mit $h(n) = m$ Bei!

$$h(n) = m \Rightarrow \max [0, n-5] = m$$

$$n-5 = m \quad n-5 \in \mathbb{N}$$

⑥

e.g., $h: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

$$f(x) = x - 1$$

$$g(x) = 3x$$

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \text{ bei } 0 \\ 1 & x \text{ bei } 1 \end{cases}$$

⊗) Kalkulatu: $f \circ g$, $g \circ f$

$f \circ g: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

$$(f \circ g)x = f(g(x)) = f(3x) = 3x - 1$$

$$g \circ f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x-1) = 3x-3$$

$$g \circ h : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(g \circ h)(x) = g(h(x)) = \begin{cases} g(0) & x \text{ Bill} \Rightarrow g(0) = 0 \\ g(1) & x \text{ Balk} \Rightarrow g(1) = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$h \circ g : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(h \circ g)(x) = h(g(x)) = h(3x) = \begin{cases} 0 & 3x \text{ Bill} \\ 1 & 3x \text{ Balk} \end{cases}$$

$$f \circ (g \circ h) : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f \circ (g \circ h)(x) &= f \circ (g \circ h(x)) = f \circ (g(x)) = f \circ \begin{cases} g(0) & x \text{ Bill} \\ g(1) & x \text{ Balk} \end{cases} \\ &\begin{cases} f(g(0)) = 0-1 = -1 \\ f(g(1)) = 3-1 = 2 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

b)

$$\text{Kalkulatur } f^2 = f \circ f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f \circ f(x) = f(f(x)) = f(x-1) = x-1-1 = x-2$$

$$f^3 = f \circ f^2 : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f \circ f(x) = f(f(x)) = f(x-2) = x-2-1 = x-3$$

$$h^2 = h \circ h : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f \circ h \circ h(x) = h(h(x)) = \cancel{\begin{cases} h(0) & x \text{ Bill} \\ h(1) & x \text{ Balk} \end{cases}} =$$

$$h(h(x)) = \begin{cases} h(0) & x \text{ Bill} = 0 \\ h(1) & x \text{ Bill} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$h^2 \circ h = \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$h \circ h(x) = h(h^2(x)) = \begin{cases} h(0) & x \text{ Bill} = 0 \\ h(1) & x \text{ Bill} = 1 \end{cases}$$

④

$$f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{f ist 2-1}$$

$$g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$g(m) = \begin{cases} \frac{m}{2} & m \text{ Bill} \\ \frac{m+1}{2} & m \text{ Bank} \end{cases}$$

Injektivität: Bsp:

$$\forall n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N} \quad f(n_1) = f(n_2) \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2$$

$$f(n_1) = f(n_2) \Rightarrow 2n_1 = 2n_2 \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2$$

Surjektivität: Es!

$$\forall m \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ von } f(n) = m$$

$$f(n) = m \Rightarrow 2n = m \Rightarrow n = \frac{m}{2}$$

Kontrolle Adibide:

$$m = 5 \quad n = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5 \notin \mathbb{N}$$

8)

$$g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$g(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n}{2} & n \in \mathbb{B} \\ \frac{n+1}{2} & n \in \mathbb{C} \end{cases}$$

Injektivität: $\forall n_1, n_2 \quad g(n_1) = g(n_2) \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2$ Beweis
Es gilt

$$g(n_1) = g(n_2) \Rightarrow \frac{n_1}{2} = \frac{n_2}{2} \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(n_1) &= g(n_2) \Rightarrow \frac{n_1+1}{2} = \frac{n_2+1}{2} \Rightarrow n_1+1 = n_2+1 \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2 \\ \text{Beweis} \quad g(n_1) &= g(n_2) \Rightarrow \frac{n_1}{2} = \frac{n_2}{2} \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2 \end{aligned}$$

Surjektivität:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall m \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \quad g(n) = m &\xrightarrow{\text{Beweis}} n = 2m \quad 2 = 1+1 \\ g(n) = m &\Rightarrow \frac{n}{2} = m \Rightarrow n = 2m \quad 2 = 2 \\ n_1 \neq n_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$g(n) = m \Rightarrow \frac{n+1}{2} = m \Rightarrow n+1 = 2m \Rightarrow n = 2m-1$$

Komposition:

$$g \circ f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g \circ f(x) &= g(f(x)) = g(2x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{2} \times \text{Bil} & = x \\ \frac{2x+1}{2} \times \text{Bil} & \neq \frac{x+1}{2} \end{cases} \\ \textcircled{1} \quad f(x) &= x+1 \in \mathbb{N} \end{aligned}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$f(x, y) = (x+y, x-y)$$

Injektivität? $\forall (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad f(x_1, y_1) = f(x_2, y_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \wedge y_1 = y_2$

$$f(x_1, y_1) = f(x_2, y_2) \Rightarrow x_1 + y_1 = x_2 + y_2 \wedge x_1 - y_1 = x_2 - y_2 \quad (x_1, y_1) = (x_2, y_2)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + y_1 = x_2 + y_2 \\ x_1 - y_1 = x_2 - y_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2y_1 = 2y_2 \quad x_1 + y_1 = x_2 + y_2 \quad \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

Spiegelung: Bei

$$\forall m, n \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \exists (x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \text{ von } f(x, y) = (m, n)$$

$$f(x, y) = (m, n) \Rightarrow ((x+y), (x-y)) = (m, n)$$

$$\cancel{x+y = m} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\cancel{x-y = n} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$x+y = m$$

$$x-y = n$$

$$(I+)(z) : 2x = z_m + n$$

$$(I-)(z) : 2y = m - n$$

Funckr. von Bijectivität denez, Additivität und Kalkül des Schiegs

$$f^{-1} : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$f^{-1}(z, t) = \left(\frac{z+t}{2}, \frac{z-t}{2} \right)$$

Aritmetik Funktionen

(7)

$$f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$f(n) = n+1$$

funktion:

$$n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists f(n) \text{ Bzl!}$$

Injectivität: $\forall (n_1, n_2) \in \mathbb{N} \quad f(n_1) = f(n_2) \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2 \quad \text{Bzl!}$

$$f(n_1) = f(n_2) \Rightarrow n_1 + 1 = n_2 + 1 \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2$$

Surjektivität: $\forall y \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow f(n) = y \quad \text{Bzl!}$

$$f(n) = y \Rightarrow n + 1 = y \Rightarrow n = y - 1$$

Kontraposition:

$$y = 0 \Rightarrow n + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow n = -1 \Rightarrow n \notin \mathbb{N}$$

$$g(n) = \max\{0, n-1\}$$

funktion: $n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists g(n) \text{ Bzl!}$

Injectivität: $\forall (n_1, n_2) \in \mathbb{N} \quad g(n_1) = g(n_2) \Rightarrow n_1 = n_2 \quad \text{Bzl!}$

$$g(n_1) = g(n_2) \Rightarrow \max(0, n_1 - 1) = \max(0, n_2 - 1)$$

Surjektivität: $\forall y \in \mathbb{N} \quad \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{nw } f(g(n)) = y \quad \text{Bzl!}$

$$g(n) = y \Rightarrow \max(0, n - 1) = y \quad \begin{cases} n = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \\ n > 0 \Rightarrow y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Frogatello dugu $g \circ f = 1_{\mathbb{N}}$ baina $f \circ g \neq 1_{\mathbb{N}}$

$$g \circ f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x+1) = \max \{0, x+1, \dots\} = \max \{0, x\}$$

Besoz, $x \in \mathbb{N}$ baina, $g(f(x)) \in \mathbb{N}$ bateko da.

$$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = f(\max \{0, x, \dots\}) =$$

①

$$C = \{x^2 \text{ non } x \in \mathbb{N}\}, \quad f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}, \quad g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow C \text{ eta } h: C \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$f(x) = |x|, \quad g(x) = x^2 \text{ eta } h(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

a) $f(x) = |x|$

Injectivitatea: $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \nexists f(x_1) = f(x_2), \quad x_1 = x_2 \quad \text{Bei!}$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow |x_1| = |x_2| \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

Surjectivitatea: $\forall y \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \exists x \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ non } f(x) = y \quad \text{Ez!}$

$$f(x) = y \Rightarrow y = |x|$$

Kontra Adibidea:

$$y = -2 \quad \nexists x \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ non } y = f(x) \Rightarrow y = |x| \Rightarrow \nexists x \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ non } -2 = |x|$$

⑨

$$C = \{x^2 \text{ non } x \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}, \quad g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow C \quad h: C \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

a)

$$f(x) = |x|$$

Injektivität: $\forall x_1, x_2 \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \quad \text{Bai!}$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow |x_1| = |x_2| \Rightarrow x_1 \neq x_2$$

Kontra Adibidea:

$$\begin{array}{ll} x_1 = -2 & f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow |-2| = |2| \Rightarrow 2 = 2 \\ x_2 = 2 & x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow -2 \neq 2 \end{array}$$

Surjektivität: $\forall y \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \exists x \in \mathbb{Z} \quad f(x) = y \quad \text{Bai!}$

$$f(x) = y \Rightarrow |x| = y \Leftrightarrow$$

$$g(x) = x^2$$

Injektivität: $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{N} \quad g(x_1) = g(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \quad \text{Bai!}$

$$g(x_1) = g(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 \Rightarrow \underset{x \in \mathbb{N}}{x_1 = x_2}$$

Surjektivität: $\forall y \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \exists x \in \mathbb{N} \quad f(x) = y \quad \text{Bai!}$

$$f(x) = y \Rightarrow x^2 = y \Leftrightarrow$$

$$y \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$h(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

Injektivität: $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow f(x_1) = h(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \quad \text{Bai!}$

$$h(x_1) = h(x_2) \Rightarrow \sqrt{x_1} = \sqrt{x_2} \underset{x \in \mathbb{C}}{\Rightarrow} \sqrt{x_1^2} = \sqrt{x_2^2} \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

Surjektivität: $\forall y \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \exists x \in \mathbb{C} \text{ non } h(x) = y \quad \text{Bai!}$

$$h(x) = y \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} = y \Rightarrow x = y^2$$

b)

$$h \circ g \circ f \Rightarrow h \circ g(f(x)) \Rightarrow h \circ ((|x|^2) \Rightarrow +\sqrt{(|x|)^2} \Rightarrow +|x|)$$

$$h \circ g \circ f = +|x| \Rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

Injektivität: $\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \quad \text{EZ!}$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow |x_1| = |x_2| \Rightarrow x_1 \neq x_2$$

Konträre Adäquade.

$$\begin{array}{ll} x_1 = -2 & f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow |-2| = |2| \Rightarrow 2 = 2 \\ x_2 = 2 & \end{array}$$

$$x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow -2 \neq 2$$

Surjektivität: $\forall y \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \exists x \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ von } f(x) = y \quad \text{Bsp!}$

$$f(x) = y \Rightarrow |x| = x$$

c)

Frogetello dageu $g \circ h = l_c$ etc $h \circ g = l_{\mathbb{N}}$ direk.

$$g \circ h = l_c$$

$$g \circ h : c \rightarrow c$$

$$g \circ h \Rightarrow g(h(x)) = (\sqrt{x})^2 = +x \quad x \in c$$

$$h \circ g = l_{\mathbb{N}}$$

$$h \circ g : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$h \circ g \Rightarrow h(g(x)) = \sqrt{x^2} = +x \quad x \in \mathbb{N}$$

d)

$$g^{-1}$$

g bijektiv izanik

$$g^{-1} \circ g = id_{\mathbb{N}}$$

$$id_{\mathbb{N}}(x) = x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$g^{-1} \Rightarrow f(x) = y \Rightarrow x^2 = y \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{y}$$

$$g^{-1} = \sqrt{x^2} \quad x \in \mathbb{N}$$

①

Iker

a) Müssizitätarill gebe.

Häufig: 4

$$n = 4$$

$$r = 4$$

ordenak? Bai!

Errep? Ez!

Permutation: $P(n) = V(n,n) = n! = 4! = 24$.

b)

"Häufigkeit berücksichtigen"

$$n = 3$$

$$r = 3$$

ordenak? Bai!

Errep? Ez!

$$P(n) = V(n,n) = n! = 3! = 6$$

iker, iekr, irke, ierk, irek, iuke

c)

lebenango Häufigkeit berücksichtigen

Bdell'go- i-rellin hasite 6 aktiere deudeka, beste deudeka dagoeneko
Soilik, honak ere 6 aktirek izango ditu (beraz, 12 aktire deudeka
guztira).

Iker, ikre

Iekr, ierk

Irke, Irék

ekir, ekri

eikr, eirk

erik, erki

d) Konsonante bilden ausschließlich konsonante Lautkette.

$$\underline{B} \underline{K} \underline{B} \underline{K} \rightarrow \text{Vier Konsonante} \quad \text{Bei Konsonante gibt es keine Reihenfolge}$$
$$\underline{W} \underline{B} \underline{K} \quad P_B(2) = 2! = 2$$
$$\underline{B} \underline{K} \underline{B} \underline{K} \quad P_K(2) = 2! = 2$$

Biderkettendurc erzielbare Anz. $P_B(2) \cdot P_K(2) = 4$

Iker Irrell
ekir erik.

② $\nwarrow 3$ Laut \rightarrow 3 Lauten Kombinationen möglich $\& n=3, r=3 \Rightarrow P_{(3)}=6$
 3 Konsonante $\rightarrow n=3, r=3 \quad P_{(3)}=6$
 $P_{(3)} \cdot P_{(3)} = 36$

③

A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5

laut

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \underline{A_2} & \underline{A_1} & - & - & - & - \\ - & \underline{A_2} & \underline{A_1} & - & - & - & - \\ - & \underline{A} & \underline{A_2} & \underline{A_1} & - & - & - \end{array}$$

Berech., $n=3$

$r=3$

ordne? Bei!

$$P(n) = 3! = 6$$

Ersatz? EZ?

Hori, 3 Lauten desberdineten \neq posst dagegen, f. C \Rightarrow 24 \Rightarrow 24 erlaubt desberdinente jemals dagegen.

④

Sei \mathcal{A} mitz: U, H, B, M, T, N

U ein H-rei aufeinander

Gestz:

$$n = 6$$

$$r = 6$$

Ordne? Bai!

Errep? Ez!

$$P(6) = n! = 6! = 720$$

④ H, B, M, t, N

$$n = 5$$

$$r = 5$$

Ordne? Bai!

Errep? Ez!

$$P(n) = P(5) = n! = 5! = 120$$

Beina, Monten izan beker dugu ese, H, U ere izan dantzeek.

Bera3, 240 aldi3 egonge aldeko dira bate bestaren ordena,

$720 - 240 = 480$ pos ere deude UH alderren ordena ez egotella.

⑤

mississippi

$$n = 10$$

$$r = 10$$

Ordne? Bai!

Errep? Bai!

$$n_1 = 4 \cdot 's'$$

$$n_2 = 4 \cdot 'i'$$

$$n_3 = 'm'$$

$$n_4 = 'p'$$

$$P(n) = \frac{10!}{4!.1!.1!.4!} = \frac{10!}{4!.4!} =$$

= 6300 hitz sortu dantzele.

⑥

$n = 6$, $r = 3$, $A = 3$, $L = 2$, $M = 1$

Ordendl? Bei!
Errep? Bei!

 $V(6, 3) = n^r = 6^3 = 216$ aktive desberdin.

⑦

$n = 8$, $r = 6$

Ordendl? Bei!
Errep? Bei!

 $V(8, 6) = 2^6 = 64$ aktive desberdin.

⑧ Zahlen: $1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$

2 Ternärindio Matze matrikel

$n = 6$
 $r = 2$

Ordendl? Bei!

Errep? EZ!

$$V(6, 2) = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!} = \frac{6!}{4!} = \frac{6 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 1} = 30$$

12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 41, 42, 43, 45
46, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65.

Bei Errep erreichbare agente possible bed.

$n = 6$
 $r = 2$

Ordendl? Bei!

Errep? Bei!

$$V(6, 2) = 6^2 = 36$$

(6)

3. legeun 16 sarilletan legitello batu diriztakotz, halaq abitzag H

$$\begin{aligned} n &= 6 \\ r &= 3 \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Anell = 3} \\ \text{Leirell = 2} \\ \text{Naitekk = 1} \end{array} \right.$$

W.E W.E W.E W.E W.E

$$E = N$$

$$H = 7$$

Ordena? Bai!

$$\text{Errep? } E_{\text{Bai!}} \quad RR(n) = \frac{6!}{3! \cdot 2! \cdot 1!} = \frac{720}{12} = 60$$

(ord. Sareta)

(ord. Sareta)

60 era desberdinetsara banatu dazleko ariketak.

(7)

Futbol partidu baten 4-2

$$n = 6 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{1 telde = 4} \\ \text{2 teldeak = 2} \end{array} \right.$$

Ordena? Bai!

Errep? Bai!

$$RR(6) = \frac{6!}{4! \cdot 2!} = 15$$

15 era desberdinetsara heldu daiteko emaitza horrelarik.

(8)

8 ataze daude eta horietako 3, 3 langileri esleitu nahi da.

$$n = 8$$

$$r = 3$$

$$\text{Ordena? } E_{\text{Bai!}} \quad RV(n, r) = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!} = \frac{8!}{5!} = 336 \quad \text{akurra posible}$$

Errep? Ez!

daude.

abuztu mahaue 2182 = 818 - 1222 = E.(5,3)RN - (P, P)RN

Abuztu mahaue 8182 = 818 - 1222 = E.(5,3)RN - (P, P)RN

(11)

14 partide jokatu, bakoitzan \geq alderdi 1, x, 2 zentrat posibilitateak
desberdin daude?

$$n = 3$$

zentra zentra zentra zentra ... zentra

$$r = 14$$

• Ordena? Bai!

$$VR(n, r) = \frac{1}{r} n^r = \frac{1}{14} 3^{14} = 4282969 \text{ era desberdinakoa}$$

egun leitutako minile.

Errep? ~~Bai~~ Bai!

(12)

betik 9-rell 4 zifreko multzoak

$$n = 9$$

zentra zentra zentra zentra

$$r = 4$$

Ordena? Bai!

$$VR(n, r) = n^r = 9^4 = 6561 \text{ alderre guztira.}$$

Errep? ~~Bai~~!

13 zenbakiak ezin baino egortu:

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ - \\ 3 \\ - \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ - \\ 3 \\ - \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ - \\ 3 \\ - \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$n = 9$$

$$r = 2$$

Ordena? ~~Bai~~!

$$VR(n, r) = n^r = 9^2 = 81$$

Errep? ~~Bai~~!

3 errotarre egortu ditutenez 13 zenbakiak, $VR(9, 2) \cdot 3$ egun behar d.

$$VR(9, 2) \cdot 3 = 243$$

~~Betikak hiru hori~~

$$VR(8, 4) - VR(9, 2) \cdot 3 = 6561 - 243 = 6318 \text{ alderre lehenengo}$$

Beira, 13 13 zenbakiak bi aldiz kende, dugutxoz berez 6319 alderre lehenengo
guztira

(14)

Zenbaitzak: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, ?

Digituak 5.

$$n=7 \quad \underline{Z} \underline{e} \underline{n} \underline{b} \underline{l} \underline{i}$$

$$r=5$$

Ordene? Bai!

$$VR(7,5) = n^r = 7^5 = 16807$$

Errep? Bai!

16807 zenbaki osa daitezke.

Horiakatik zenbat dira billoak. Zenbaki bat billoak izatetik oso leunago digituko zifra billoak izan behar da, hau da, leku honetan, 2, 4 edo 5 izan beharko da.

$$\underline{Z} \underline{e} \underline{n} \underline{b} \underline{l} \underline{i} \quad \underline{Z} \underline{e} \underline{n} \underline{b} \underline{l} \underline{i} \quad \underline{Z} \underline{e} \underline{n} \underline{b} \underline{l} \underline{i} \quad \underline{Z} \underline{e} \underline{n} \underline{b} \underline{l} \underline{i}$$

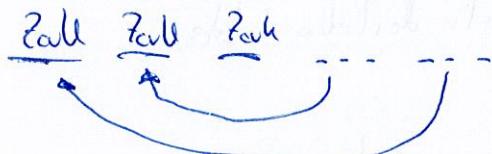
$$n=7 \quad VR(7,4) = 7^4$$

$$r=4$$

Ordene? Bai

Errep? Bai

Zenbat izango dira palindromak. Horretarako lehenengo bi digituak eta oso leunago biak berdinak izan beharko dira. Berez, uhiak izango de lehenengo 3 digituetan da egon daitezken konbinazio posible guztiek osoak.



$$n=7$$

$$r=3$$

Ordene? Bai!

$$VR(7,3) = n^r = 7^3 = 343$$

Errep? Bai!

Non binazio posible egingo dira. Zenbaki palindromak lortuko.

(15)

6 ilość litugii, 6 postułek.

$n=6$

$r=3$

6_{alk} 5_{alk} 4_{alk}ordene? ~~EZ!~~ EZ!

Errep? EZ!

$$C(n,r) = \frac{V(n,r)}{P(r)} = \frac{n!}{(n-r)! \cdot r!} = \frac{6!}{3! \cdot 3!} = 20$$

20 kombinacji możliwe daje

(16)

10 nieskładane

2 taktu daje

$n=10$

$r=2$

ordene? EZ!

Errep? EZ!

$$C(10,2) = \frac{V(10,2)}{P(2)} =$$

$$= \frac{10!}{8! \cdot 2!} = 45$$

8 nieskładane

2 taktu daje

$n=8$

$r=2$

ordene? EZ

Errep? EZ

$$C(8,2) = \frac{V(8,2)}{P(2)} =$$

$$= \frac{8!}{6! \cdot 2!} = 28$$

(17)

$$C(10,2) \times C(8,2) = 1260$$

czyli 1260 różnych możliwości

9 logarytmów 4 logarymki biorzącego sort.

$n=9$

$r=4$

ordene? EZ!

Errep? EZ!

$$C(9,4) = \frac{V(9,4)}{P(4)} = \frac{9!}{5! \cdot 4!} = 126$$

Ane, Geno, B, C, D, E, F, G, H

Betrachten kontinuierliche, homogene und isotrope Materialien

A Ge

Berech.

$$n = 7$$

$$r = 2$$

Ordene? Es!

Errep? Es!

$$C_{(n,r)} = \frac{7!}{5! \cdot 2} = 21$$

(18)

22 izen daude, hortikk luddello alkatea etc 4 zinegatzaile

$$\frac{n_{\text{coll}}}{\text{Alkatea}} = \frac{21_{\text{coll}}}{\text{zinegatzaile}}$$

$$n = 22$$

$$r = 2$$

Ordene? Bei!

Errep? Es!

$$V_{(22,2)} = \frac{22!}{20!} = 462 \text{ außer}$$

zinegatzaile

$$n = 21$$

$$r = 4$$

Ordene? Es!

Errepili? Es!

$$C_{(21,4)} = \frac{21!}{17! \cdot 4!} = 5985$$

$$V_{(22,2)} + C_{(21,4)} = 6447 \text{ es sind deshalb außer den 4 zinegatzaile.}$$

(20)

Fortrain-en 3 liburu eta c++ zello 4

$$n=7$$

$$r=7$$

Ordene? Bai!

Erep? Ez!

$$P(7) = \frac{7!}{\text{modo desberdinetara ordenatu daiteke}} = 5040$$

Programazio lehengarrik handekotako argazkio.

C++ F C++ F C++ F C++

Bi aspi problemen:

$$n=4$$

$$r=4$$

Ordene? Bai!

Erep? Ez!



$$P(4) = 4! = 24$$

$$n=3$$

$$r=3$$

Ordene? Bai!

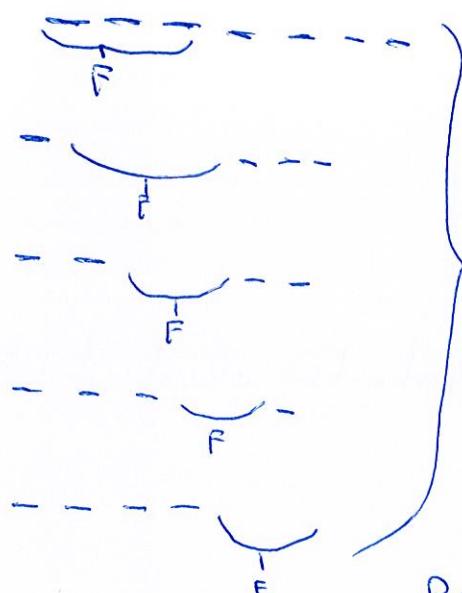
Erep? Ez!



$$P(3) = 3! = 6$$

$$P(4) \cdot P(3) = 24 \cdot 6 = 144 \text{ ere desberdin daude}$$

Fortraini buztakotik elkarren ondoren:



$$P(4) \cdot P(3) = 144$$

$5 \cdot 144 = 720$ alderia desberdin

Bizik elkarren ondoren jerrri behar bedire:

$$n=3$$

$$r=3$$

Ordene? Bai!

Erep? Ez!

$$n=4$$

$$r=4$$

Ordene? Bai!

Erep? Ez!

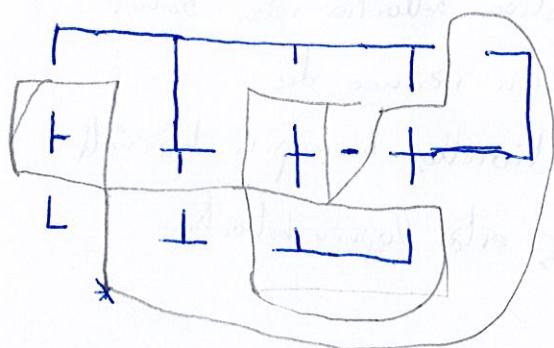
$$P(4) = 24$$

$$P(3) \cdot P(4) = 144 \quad \text{Bi modo daude sailuk: } 2 \cdot 144 = 288 \text{ ere daude.}$$

d) ziklo hamiltondarra eta zirkuitu euklearra dende

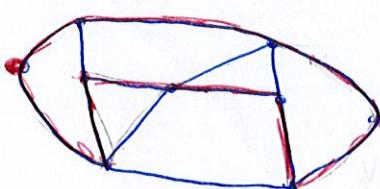
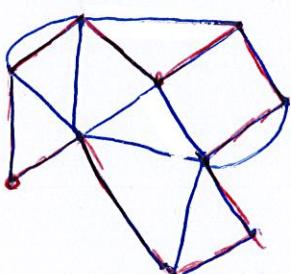
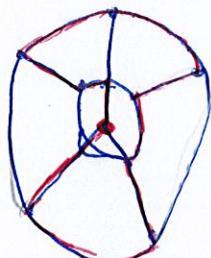


(3.8)

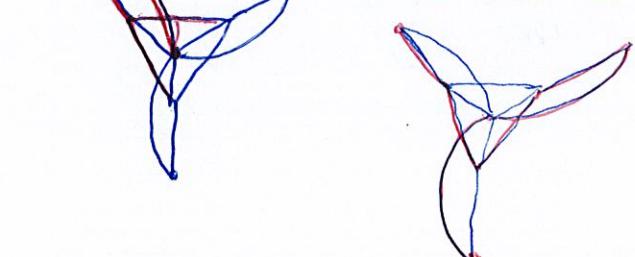


(3.9)

Existitzen da ziklo hamiltondarre



Ez da existitzen ziklo hamiltondarrenk



(3.2)

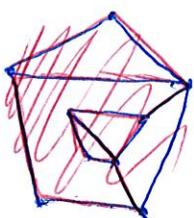
Zirkuitu eukarria izateko, Gato eukarriarekin batera du, hor de, Monakotua eta erpinen gradu guztiek billoitikoa.

$$K_n \Rightarrow d(x) = n-1 \quad \forall x \in V$$

Erpinen gradua billoitza bada, orduan n-rekin baliola billoitza izan behar da, Beraz, balioren billoitza bade zirkuitu eukarria izango du.

$K_n = K$ Kete eukarra izango du $n=2$ balioetako, bi erpin horietik $d(x)=2-1=1$ ertza izango dituztelako, hor de, ertz klopuru billoitza.

(3.4)



(3.6)

b) Zirkuitu eukarra du baina ez ziklo hamiltondarrrik.



c) Ez du zirkuitu eukarririk este ziklo hamiltondarrrik ere.



c) Ziklo hamiltondarra dago baina ez zirkuitu eukarririk.



(2.9)

$$\rightsquigarrow G = (V, E)$$

$$|V| = n$$

$$|E| = ? \in \mathbb{Z}$$

 osogeric

$$\bar{G} = (\bar{V}, \bar{E})$$

$$|\bar{V}| = n$$

$$|\bar{E}| = ? = \frac{(n-1)n}{2} - e$$

$$\text{Theorem: } \sum_{v \in V} d(v) = 2m \Rightarrow m + (n-1)n = 2e \Rightarrow e = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$G_n \cong \bar{G} \text{ direktes, } |E| = |\bar{E}| \Rightarrow e = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} - c \Rightarrow 2e = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \Rightarrow 4e = n(n-1) \Rightarrow c = \frac{n(n-1)}{4}$$

$$|E| = \frac{n(n-1)}{4} \text{ i zanjo dc. erla klo purva.}$$

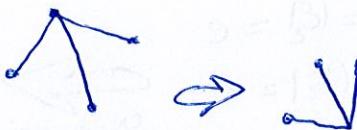
b)

$$\underline{n=4}$$

$$G = (V, E)$$

$$|V| = 4$$

$$|E| = \frac{n(n-1)}{4} = \frac{4(4-1)}{4} = 3$$



$$\underline{n=5}$$

$$G = (V, E)$$

$$|V| = 5$$

$$|E| = \frac{5(5-1)}{4} = \frac{5 \cdot 4}{4} = 5$$



c)

$K_G \in \mathbb{Z}$ zanikl

$$\underline{4K}$$

$$|E| = \frac{n(n-1)}{4} = \frac{4K(4K-1)}{4} = K(4K-1) \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\underline{4K+1}$$

$$|E| = \frac{4K \cdot n(n-1)}{4} = \frac{(4K+1)(4K+1-1)}{4K} = \frac{(4K+1)4K}{4} = K(4K+1) \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ 4-rei multiplikat.}$$

zanikl. behar dielko.

(2.8)

a) G_1 eta G_2

$G_i = (V, E)$

$G_1 \cong G_2 \Leftrightarrow \tilde{G}_1 \cong \tilde{G}_2$ Beteztet da fragestelle drue.

$G_1 \cong G_2 \Rightarrow \tilde{G}_1 \cong \tilde{G}_2$

$G_1 = (V_1, E_1)$

$$|V_1| = v$$

$$|E_1| = e$$

oszegerrin

$\tilde{G}_{1,2} = (V_1, \tilde{E}_1)$

$$|V_1| = v$$

$$|\tilde{E}_1| = \frac{v(v-1)}{2} - e$$

$\not\exists G_2 = (V_2, E_2)$

$$|V_2| = v$$

$$|E_2| = e$$

oszegerrin

$\tilde{G}_2 = (V_2, \tilde{E}_2)$

$$|V_2| = v$$

$$|\tilde{E}_2| = \frac{v(v-1)}{2} - e$$

$G_1 \cong G_2 \Rightarrow |E_1| = |E_2| = e$

$$|V_1| = |V_2| = v$$

oszegerrin

$$|\tilde{E}_1| = |\tilde{E}_2|$$

$$|V_1| = |V_2|$$

$\Rightarrow \tilde{G}_1 \cong \tilde{G}_2$

Bereit, fragestelle gestzen da $G_1 \cong G_2 \Rightarrow \tilde{G}_1 \cong \tilde{G}_2$ betekt da.

$\tilde{G}_1 \cong \tilde{G}_2 \Rightarrow G_1 \cong G_2$

$\tilde{G}_1 \cong \tilde{G}_2$ istello $|\tilde{E}_1| = |\tilde{E}_2|$

etw. bete beker date $\Rightarrow K_1, K_2 \subseteq E$

$$|V_1| = |V_2|$$

$$n=5 \Rightarrow G \cong \bar{G}$$

$$G = (V, E)$$

$$|V| = 5$$

$$|E| = m = 5 \text{ Obergrenze}$$

$$G = (V, E)$$

$$m = 5$$

$$|\bar{E}| = ? = \frac{n(n-1)}{8} = 5 = 5$$

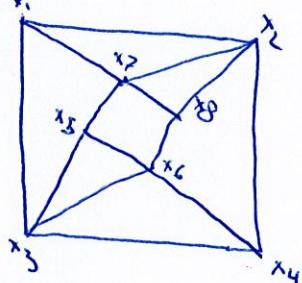


n ergebnisse zu Würfel bedu, 5 erste izen behartha dit.

Berob, $|E| = |\bar{E}|$ etc $|V| = |V|$ betetzen direkter $G = \bar{G}$ Berob, $G \cong \bar{G}$ betetzen

Da,

(2.7)



$$d(x_1) = 3$$

$$d(x_2) = 4$$

$$d(x_3) = 4$$

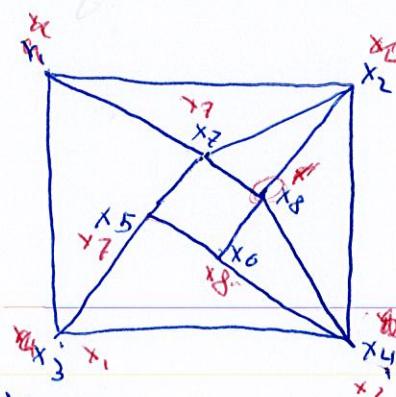
$$d(x_4) = 3$$

$$d(x_5) = 3$$

$$d(x_6) = 4$$

$$d(x_7) = 4$$

$$d(x_8) = 3$$



$$d'(x_1) = 3$$

$$d'(x_2) = 4$$

$$d'(x_3) = 3$$

$$d'(x_4) = 4$$

$$d'(x_5) = 3$$

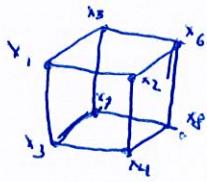
$$d'(x_6) = 3$$

$$d'(x_7) = 4$$

$$d'(x_8) = 4$$

Es dira isomorhoff es beitute ergebnis ortlich elbakkateswahle mantenzen.
die Adjaziedes, $d(x_8) = x_4, x_3, x_5$ etc x8-rellin lotute degg, beim es degg ergebnis hori betetzen duß will.

(2.4)



$$V_1 = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\}$$

$$V_2 = \{x_5, x_7, x_8, x_6\}$$

$$V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset \quad V_1 \cup V_2 = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7, x_8\} = V$$

$$\mathcal{E} = \{(x_1, x_2), (x_1, x_3), (x_1, x_5), (x_2, x_6), (x_2, x_4), (x_3, x_7), (x_3, x_4), (x_4, x_8), (x_5, x_6), (x_5, x_7), (x_6, x_8), (x_7, x_8)\}$$

Berech, Fragestellung gestatten da Erreichbarkeit gegeben ist.

(2.5)

$$G = (V, E)$$

$$|V| = n$$

$$|E| = ? = m$$

Fragestellung Jede $G \cong \tilde{G} \Rightarrow n=5$

$$G \cong \tilde{G} \Rightarrow n=5$$

$$\tilde{G} = (V, \tilde{E})$$

$$|\tilde{V}| = n$$

$$|\tilde{E}| = m = ?$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{Obergrenze}}$

$$\tilde{G} = (V, \tilde{E})$$

$$|\tilde{V}| = n$$

$$|\tilde{E}| = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} - m$$

Theorem: $\sum_{v \in V} \deg v = 2m \Rightarrow (n-1)n = 2m \Rightarrow m = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

$$|\mathcal{E}| = |\tilde{\mathcal{E}}| \Rightarrow m = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} - m \Rightarrow 2m = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \Rightarrow 4m = n(n-1) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 4n = n^2 - n \geq 0 \Rightarrow n^2 - 5n \geq 0 \Rightarrow n \geq 0 \Rightarrow n \geq 5 \text{ da } n \geq 0 \Rightarrow n = 5$$

Berech, Fragestellung gelöst da $G \cong \tilde{G} \Rightarrow n=5$ betreffen ist.

2.2

$$G = (V, E)$$

$$|V| = 10$$

$$\xrightarrow{\quad} \tilde{G} = (\tilde{V}, \tilde{E})$$

$$|\tilde{V}| = 10$$

ERG

$$d(v_1) = 2$$

$$\xrightarrow{\quad} d'(v_1) = K_{10} - d(v_1) = 9 - 2 = 7$$

$$d(v_2) = 3$$

$$d'(v_2) = 6$$

$$d(v_3) = 3$$

$$d'(v_3) = 6$$

$$d(v_4) = 5$$

$$d'(v_4) = 4$$

$$d(v_5) = 1$$

$$d'(v_5) = 8$$

$$d(v_6) = 2$$

$$d'(v_6) = 7$$

$$d(v_7) = 5$$

$$d'(v_7) = 4$$

$$d(v_8) = 2$$

$$d'(v_8) = 7$$

$$d(v_9) = 3$$

$$d'(v_9) = 6$$

$$d(v_{10}) = 2$$

$$d'(v_{10}) = 7$$

2.3

$$G = (V, E)$$

$$|V| = v$$

$$|E| = e$$

$$\xrightarrow{\quad} \tilde{G} = (\tilde{V}, \tilde{E})$$

$$|\tilde{V}| = r$$

oscagorri

$$|\tilde{E}| = ?$$

teorema: $\sum_{v \in V} d(v) = 2m \Rightarrow \sum_{v \in V} d(v) = 2e \Rightarrow v-1 = 2e \Rightarrow (v-1)v = 2e \Rightarrow e = \frac{v(v-1)}{2}$

$$K_n = \frac{v(v-1)}{2}$$

$$|\tilde{E}| = \frac{v(v-1)}{2} \cdot e$$



(1.7)

$$G = (V, E)$$

$$|V| = n$$

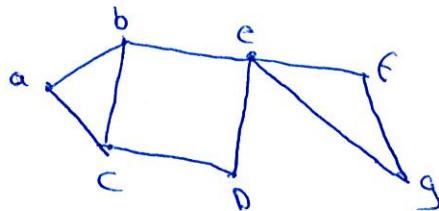
$$|E| = m$$

3 erregularra

Teorema: $\sum_{v \in V} d(v) = 2m \Rightarrow 3n = 2m \Rightarrow n = \frac{2m}{3}$

n osoa izatello $\frac{2m}{3}$ -ren multzoa izan behar da hor de, $m = \{3, 6, 9, 15, \dots\}$ horrela izanik eta $m \cdot 2$ egiten dugunez beti izango da Billotik espin kopurua.

(1.10)



a) b-tik derrlo ibilbide bat lortea ez den.

B, e, f, g, f, e, d

b) b-d lortea bat bidea ez dena

B, e, f, g, e, d

c) b-tik derrlo bide bat

B, c, d

d) b-tik b-derrlo ibilaldi itxie zirkuitue ez dena

B, a, c, d, e, f, e, B

e) b-tik b-derrlo ik zirkuitua kota zirkuitoa ez dena

B, e, f, g, e, d, c, a, B

f) b-tik b-derrlo zirkuitoa

B, a, c, d, e, B

9

$$G = (V, E)$$

$$|V| = ? = n$$

$$|E| = 10$$

4 graduko bi erpin eta 3 graduko k bestekat.

Teorema: $\sum_{v \in V} d(v) = 2m \Rightarrow 3n + 4(n-2) = 10 \cdot 2 \Rightarrow 3n = 18 \Rightarrow n = 6$

(1.4)

$$G = (V, E)$$

$$|V| = n = ?$$

$$|E| = 19$$

Grad. Gutxienez 4-es regularra izan behar da.

Teorema: $\sum_{v \in V} d(v) = 2m \Rightarrow 4 \cdot n = 2 \cdot 19 \Rightarrow n = 9.5$

Baina egin direnez 9.5 erpin egon gradu klopurra ezberdinak izan behar da.

$$\sum_{v \in V} d(v) = 2m \Rightarrow 4(n-2) + 5 \cdot 2 = 38 \Rightarrow 4n = 36 \Rightarrow n = 9$$

(1.5)

$$G = (V, E)$$

$$|V| = n = ?$$

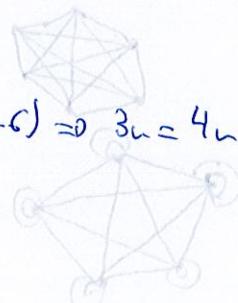
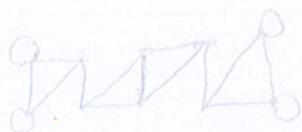
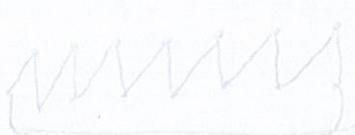
$$|E| = e = 2n - 6$$

3 es regularra

Teorema: $\sum_{v \in V} d(v) = 2m \Rightarrow 3n = 2(2n-6) \Rightarrow 3n = 4n - 12 \Rightarrow n = 12$

$$|E| = 2n - 6 = 18$$

12 erpin eta 18 ertza izango ditu.



1.3

a) $G = (V, E)$

$$|V| = ? = n$$

$$|E| = 9$$

G erregulär.

Theoreme: $\sum_{v \in V} d(v) = 2m \Rightarrow 3n = 2 \cdot 9 \Rightarrow 3n = 18 \Rightarrow n = 6$

b)

$$G = (V, E)$$

$$|V| = ? = n$$

$$|E| = 15$$

G erregulär

Theoreme: $\sum_{v \in V} d(v) = 2m \Rightarrow G \cdot n = \frac{30}{6} \Rightarrow n = \frac{30}{6}$

G -ren arcberakoa izango da espin klopurra;

$$d(x) = 1 \Rightarrow n = 30$$

$$d(x) = 2 \Rightarrow n = 15$$

$$d(x) = 3 \Rightarrow n = 10$$

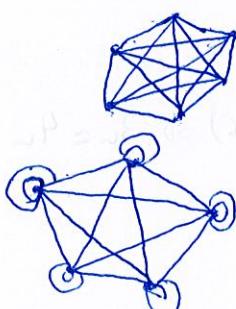
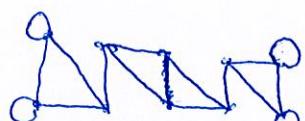
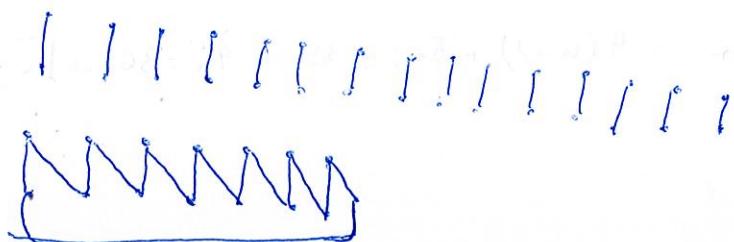
$$d(x) = 5 \Rightarrow n = 6$$

$$d(x) = 6 \Rightarrow n = 5$$

$$d(x) = 10 \Rightarrow n = 3$$

$$d(x) = 15 \Rightarrow n = 2$$

$$d(x) = 30 \Rightarrow n = 1$$



3.15

$$G = (V, E)$$

$$|V| = n \geq 2k+2$$

$$|E| = m$$

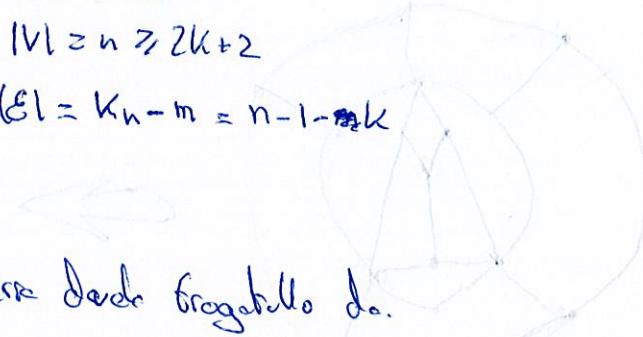
k erregulärre



$$\bar{G} = (\bar{V}, \bar{E})$$

$$|\bar{V}| = n \geq 2k+2$$

$$|\bar{E}| = K_n - m = n-1 - \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} - m$$



grado oszgarrik ziltsa hamilton derre dekoratibbello do.

teorema: ziltsa hamilton derre időtello konelkulur ian belor de eto

$$\forall x \in V \quad d(x) \geq \frac{n}{2} \Rightarrow n-1-k \geq \frac{n}{2} \Rightarrow n-1 - \frac{n-2}{2} \geq \frac{n}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{2n-2-n+2}{2} \geq \frac{n}{2} \Rightarrow n \geq 2k+2 \Rightarrow \frac{n-2}{2} \geq k$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{n}{2} \geq \frac{n}{2}$$

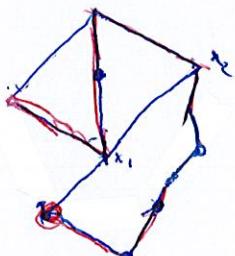
3.11

a)

bide hamilton derre - $d(x) + d(y) < n-1$

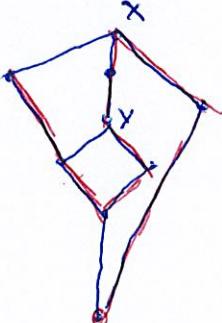
kollekcion: $\forall x \in V \quad d(x) \geq \frac{n-1}{2}$

~~hosszú~~ $\Rightarrow d(x) \geq 4$ ~~hosszú~~ $\Rightarrow d(x) \geq 3$



$$d(x_1) + d(x_2) = 4+3 < 9-1 \Rightarrow 4+3 < 8 \Rightarrow 7 < 8$$

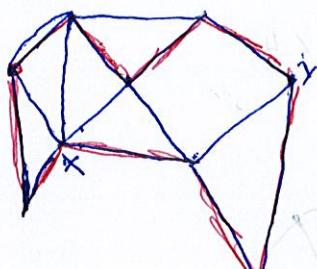
a)



$$d(x) + d(y) < n-1 \Rightarrow 3+3 < 8-1 \Rightarrow 6 < 7$$

~~kollekcion: $\forall x \in V \quad d(x) \geq \frac{n-1}{2} =$~~

b)



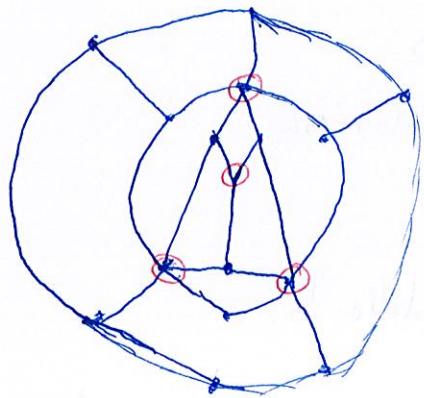
$$n=10$$

$d(x) + d(y) < n$ etc x ezin

$$5+3 < 10 \Rightarrow 8 < 10$$

dir ian abollak

(3.12)

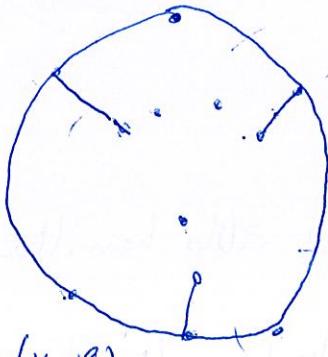


$$V' = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4\}$$

$$K(G - V') = v_i - v' - 1 = 8 - 1 = 7$$

$$K(G - V') \leq |V'| \infty$$

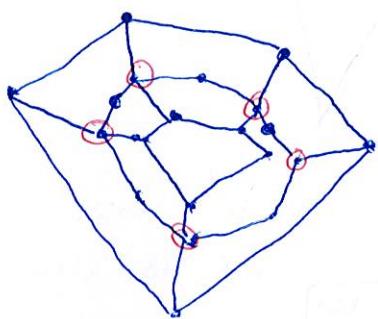
$$7 \leq 4$$



$$G = (v_i, E_i)$$

$$v_i = v - v' = 12$$

$$E_i = 9$$

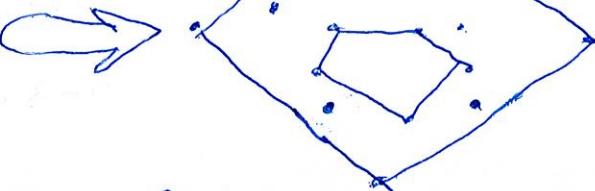


$$V' = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5\}$$

$$K(G - V') \leq |V'|$$

$$15 - 5 - 1 \leq 5$$

$$9 \leq 5$$



$$G = (v_i, E_i)$$

$$v_i = 15$$

$$E_i = 10$$

3.6

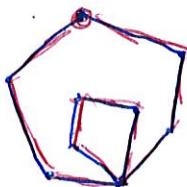
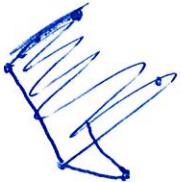
a)

Ez zirkuito Eulerrik estra ziklo hamiltondorrak.



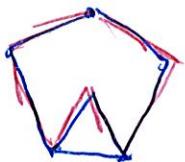
b)

Zirkuito eulerriko lege baina ez ziklo hamilton dorrak.

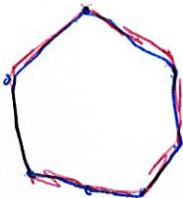


c)

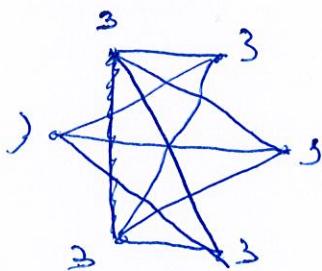
Ziklo hamiltonorre batik baina ez zirkuito hamilton dorrak.



d)

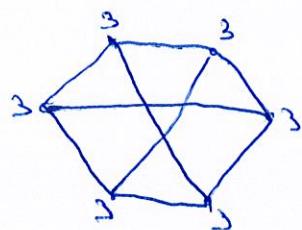
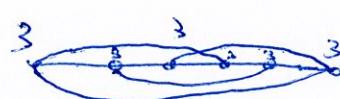


2.10



$$|V|=6$$

3 - erragularra



teorema: Baldin $G = (V, E)$ hamiltondeser, orduan edozen $V' \subset V$ aspinoltzoren leh, $\emptyset \neq V' \neq V$.

$$K(G-V) \leq |V'|$$

non $(G-V) = (V, E')$ non $V_1 = V-V'$ eta $E' = V'$ -reliko intzidenteak diren estetik erakili E -ko beste era guztiek, hots V_1 -ko edo V -koak

Kate eta Zirkuitu Euleriarra

teorema: G eulertarra izango du beldin eta soiliik keldin konektatuak bade eta erpin guztiak gradua bihooitik bade.

Korolarioa: G-ak kate eulertarra izango du beldin eta soiliik keldin konektatuak bade eta zehazki: grado bakoitiko bi erpin baditu.

Bide eta Zilla Hamiltonarra

teorema: G-ak bide hamiltonarra bade, G=(V,E) grafo ez zuzendua izanik, n erpinetako. Beldin:

$$d(x) + d(y) \geq n-1, \quad \forall x, y \in V, \quad x \neq y$$

Korolarioa: G-ak bide hamiltonarra bade, G=(V,E) grafo ez zuzendua izanik, n erpinetako

$$\forall x \in V \quad d(x) \geq \frac{n-1}{2}$$

teorema: G hamiltonarra bade, G=(V,E) grafo ez zuzendua izanik, $n \geq 3$ erpinetako. Beldin

$$\forall x, y \in V \quad d(x) + d(y) \geq n$$

Korolarioa: G hamiltonarra da, G=(V,E) grafo ez zuzendua izanik $n \geq 3$ erpinetako. Beldin.

$$\forall x \in V \quad d(x) \geq \frac{n}{2}$$

(24)

Ume belditzeko guaienaz, gileta bat.

7 gilete eta 6 goxkilo \Rightarrow 9! guztira

$$n=9$$

$$r=4$$

Ordena? Ez!

Erexp? Bai!

$$CR(n, r) = \frac{12!}{8! \cdot 4!} = 495 \text{ modu desberdin egoratzen dira.}$$

(23)

3 boleto izozki-kooper. 4 zapore: t, m, i do K

$$n=4$$

$$r=3$$

Ordena? Ez!

Erexp? Bai!

$$CR(4, 3) = \frac{6!}{3! \cdot 3!} = 20$$

20 izozki-kooper desberdin sorte ditzaitez.

(21)

7 gileta, 6 goxkilo, 4 home

$$n=4$$

$$r=4$$

Ordena? Ez!

Erexp? Ez! Bai!

7 gileta

$$CR(n+r, r) = \frac{7!}{3! \cdot 4!} = 35 \text{ era desberdin}$$

②

10 txanpon

5 legunen harken batzukoa, A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5

a) murrizketarik gabe.

$$n = 5$$

$$r = 10$$

ordene? Ez!

Errep? Bai!

$$CR(5,10) = C_{(n+r-1, r)} = \frac{(n+r-1)!}{(n+r-1-r)! \cdot r!} = \frac{14!}{4! \cdot 10!} = 1001 \text{ era}$$

deshor dinetan toleto batzukoa.

b)

$$n = 5$$

$$r = 5$$

ordene? Ez!

Errep? Bai!

$$CR(5,5) = C_{(n+r-1, r)} = \frac{(n+r-1)!}{(n+r-1-r)! \cdot r!} = \frac{9!}{4! \cdot 5!} = 126 \text{ era}$$

~~n=4~~
~~r=6~~
Errep

c)

$$n = 5$$

$$r = 8$$

Errep? Bai!

ordene? Ez!

$$CR(4,8) = C_{(n+r-1, r)} = \frac{(n+r-1)!}{(n+r-1-r)! \cdot r!} = \frac{12!}{8! \cdot 4!} = 495 \text{ era}$$