



مألس الم الماسة إبر رادات الله عاب كند الم

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A'U(B-A) = (A'VB') \cup ((A \cap B') \cap (C \cap D))
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P $\rightarrow (A'UB')U(ANB')) \cap (A'UB')U(CND)) = [A'UB') \cap (A'UB') \cap (A'$ $= (A'UB')U [(A'UB') \cap C \cap D] = A'UB'$

 $A' \cup (B-A) = A' \cup (B \cap A') = (A' \cup B) \wedge (A' \wedge A') = A' \wedge (A' \cup B) = A'$ $\Rightarrow A' = A' \cup B' \Rightarrow B' \subset A' \Rightarrow A \subset B$

نشان دهد به لزای هر عدد حقیقی ۶۶ و هرعد طبیس ۱۱ طرم:

 $\left[\mathcal{N}\right] + \left[\mathcal{N} + \frac{1}{n}\right] + \left[\mathcal{N} + \frac{2}{n}\right] + \dots + \left[\mathcal{N} + \frac{n-1}{n}\right] = \left[\mathcal{N} + \mathcal{N}\right]$

We know that $n-[n]=\alpha$ and $-\leq \alpha < 1 \Rightarrow 0 < n < n$. As α is specific for any n then we can

assume that there is an integer K < n such that $K < n < K + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{K}{n} < x < \frac{K+1}{n}$

 $\left[n\right] + \left[n + \frac{1}{n}\right] + \dots + \left[n + \frac{n-1}{n}\right] = n\left[n\right] + \left[\alpha\right] + \left[\alpha + \frac{1}{n}\right] + \left[\alpha + \frac{2}{n}\right] + \dots + \left[\alpha + \frac{n-1}{n}\right]$

se and side: $[nn] = n[n] + [n\alpha] \Rightarrow Se$ we should prove that $[n\alpha] = [\alpha] + [\alpha + \frac{1}{n}] + \cdots + [\alpha + \frac{n-1}{n}]$

We already know that [n x] = k

for seend side: $\frac{K}{n} < \alpha < \frac{K+1}{n}$

 $\frac{k+1}{n} \leqslant \alpha + \frac{1}{n} < \frac{k+2}{n}$

 $\frac{K+^2}{n} \leqslant \alpha + \frac{2}{n} < \frac{K+^3}{n}$

K<n so we should look that how many of the numbers K, K+1 , K+2 , K+(n-1)

will enceed one.

when Naminatar enceeds denominator.

 $\frac{k+(n-i)}{n} \leqslant \alpha + \frac{n-i}{n} \leqslant \frac{k+(n-i)}{n}$ $n-k \leqslant p \leqslant n-1 \Rightarrow \text{There are } k \text{ such numbers.}$ $f_{range} = n + i + i$

from n-k to n-1 How many numbers are there?

 $\rightarrow (K) \Rightarrow [\alpha] + [\alpha + \frac{1}{n}] + [\alpha + \frac{2}{n}] + \cdots + [\alpha + \frac{n-1}{n}] = K$

 \Rightarrow [n]+[n+ $\frac{1}{n}$]+[n+ $\frac{2}{n}$]+...+[n+ $\frac{n-1}{n}$]=[nn] for any real or and inteser n [[[n]] = [[n]

Any real number is a complete squared or between two successive squared numbers.

$$\Rightarrow$$
 m \leq $\sqrt{n} < m + l \Rightarrow \sqrt{n} = m$

$$m^2 \leqslant n < (m+1)^2 \Rightarrow m^2 \leqslant [n] < (m+1)^2 \Rightarrow m \leqslant \sqrt{[n]} < (m+1) \Rightarrow \sqrt{[n]} = m$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\left[\left[n \right] \right]^{2} \left[\left[n \right] \right] \right]$$

غارب { VX⊆A:+(X)= {b∈B| ∃a∈X(f(a)=b)} VY⊆B:+(Y)={a∈A| f(a)∈Y}

: I only

كرام كر از رواط زير درست است؟ (الحاسة كريد يامثال نعض بياوريد) $\forall x, Y, z \in A : f(x \cap (Y \Delta z)) = f(x) \cap (f(Y) \cap f(z))$

عى دلينم كه تابع ¥×× كا مقط به يك ¥¥ كا تصور في كندو الريك ×× توسط بك تبديل به بيش ل يك ¥¥ كا تقويرسو والناكاء $\forall \times, Y \subseteq A : f(\times \cap Y) = \{b \in B | \exists \alpha \in (\times \cap Y) (f(\alpha) = b)\}$ استناه (ز قرن علیم): $\{f(\alpha) = b\}$

V X, Y ∈ A: f(x) ∩ f(Y) = {b ∈ B| J a ∈ x (f(a) = b)} ∩ {b' ∈ B | J a ∈ Y (f (a') = b')}

Z= {6,7,8}

Yag x, 4,2: f(a)=1

 $f(x)=\{1\}$ $\Rightarrow f(x) n(f(y) \Delta f(z)) = f(x) n \phi = \rho$ f(z)=4) = f(xn(yoz)) = f(444) = {14

 \Rightarrow $f(xn(yaz)) \neq f(x)n(f(y)af(z))$

V X, Y, Z ⊆B: f (XΛ (YΔz)) = f (X) Λ (f (Y) Δ f (z)) (Y

: طبق تقريب $= \{ \alpha \in A \mid f(\alpha) \in X \} \cap \{ \alpha \in A \mid f(\alpha) \in Y \} = f^{-1}(x) \cap f^{-1}(Y)$

(II) - yeigh ∀ x, Y⊆B: f'(x ΔY) = {a∈A | f(a) ∈ (x ΔY)} = $\{a \in A \mid (f(a) \in X \land f(a) \notin Y) \lor (f(a) \in Y \land f(a) \notin X)\}$ = $\{\alpha \in A \mid f(\alpha) \in X \land f(\alpha) \notin Y\} \cup \{\alpha \in A \mid f(\alpha) \in Y \land f(\alpha) \notin X\}$ $= (f(x) - f(Y)) \cup (f(Y) - f(x)) = f(x) \triangle f(Y)$