Woungsblatt 3 - Jovan Petrov - Woungsgrupe 8 (Jayalski) dufrube 1 · X-enlin, 5-x > x, hum oset & rusuliv & Lungentiv (=> 5- hiseldiv) Benery, Ser X monthleer "u=> (b, c)" Se S x > x ivgentiv. Da X eindlich ist, ea ein no 10, so has me bigention of: [1-, m] - x ex. his behandlen die Menge Sw. 3\*: X > Sin wit X -> S\*(n=8w) 15+ surgethir und danit Tuzelitis. Dalur sind X und Sin CX glühmüchlig. Dann 1st of = Stoy- fr. -, ny > Six bizelliv. Angeronnen gelle f(x) & X 10 c m=/x/2/x) # /m \* Lemma! Sten M. M. widetlere endlide Mengen wit Man M2 = 0. Dunn gall # (M, VMz) = # (M, ) + # (Mz) Denvis a MIME endlich sind, ea. m., m261Nx und f.: [1,-, m, ] > My 52. 21,-1m2 > M2. Dany 1St 5-{1,-1, m, m25 > M2 0 M2  $S(n) = S_1(n)$ , let  $S_2(n-m_1)$ . Dulu gill #(M,UM2) = m,+ m2 = #(M1) + # (M2). Otherbur git (x Sun fin + Ø. Nam Jemma 1 sitt also  $N = \#(M) = \#((x \setminus S(x)) \cup S(x)) = \#(x \setminus S(x)) + \#(S(x)) = m + n$ =) m=0 Widespruh Moo with #(x/f(x)) =0 =) x/f(x) = Ø Da F(x) Cx yell also F(x) = X and ist I suzelliv and danit hizeldiv. =>(unc) Set fix > x surgent of h f(x)=x. Angronnen Sei & vicul ingeller. Wit betwaren X & X s.d. Flx ingelier wit flx, (x) = Str = X und nümlich auch hizeutiv 151 Dam 5 nd X 4 x und X esterdinauty Andogune when homen wir seign das lie endlines X dies en Wilnepul ist. Duher halt has I regeller und halfren electelle bizehter 1st.

Autorale 2 (1) f. 12 > 12 (x y) 1- (x 2) - highliv, f = ? \* Ingellivitat: Sein (x, y), (x, y) + 122 unt f(x, y) = f(x, y) =) (x1+2\s1, ys1) = (x2+2\y2, y2) =) \(\mathreal{y}\_1 = \mathreal{y}\_2 \) \(\mathreal{x}\_1 + 2\mathreal{y}\_1 = \mathreal{x}\_2 + 2\mathreal{y}\_2 \) =) y1=y2 1 x1+2y1 = x2+2y1 =) y\_ = y\_ 1 X = X =) (x1, y1) = (x2, y2) \* Surgethiritat: Sei (xo, yo) Ell bel. Dunn gill bis (xo-2yo, yo) J(x0-2y0, y0) = (x0-2y0) + 2y0, y0) = (x0, y0) De f also lighting ex 5-1: 122 > 122 unit fof = id 102 = 5-1 of For be (x0, y0) +102 yu do 5 (x0, y0) = (x0-2y0, y0) (2) 9-122 - 122 (x,5) -> (2x+35,0) y ist weder surgetiliv noch hygelitiv, da (0,1) of g(R2) und 9(0,2)=9(3,0) Sei 308 surgettiv, dann ist a latetal surgettiv. Willispruh! Also ist god wide surgentiv. Analog ist fog wicht rightiv. (30 y) (x, y) = \$(2x+35,0) = (2x+35,0) = y(x,y) also ist Son well sugething ( y 0 f) (x, y) = 0 (x+2 y y) = (2(x+2y)+3y, 0) = (2x+7y,0). Du (0,0\$)(0,2)=(0,0\$)(2,0) ist 0,0\$ with ingettive

Auloube 3 (1) N and 102, (m, n) ~ (m, n2); (=) m, & m, 1 n, & n 2 ist Ordnings al. when herve Totalardning Beneis, Stren (m, nn), (m2 n2) (m3, n2) C N2 · Releavitat: (m, n) ~ (m, n), du m, cm, i n, cn, · Dutisymmetrie: (m, n) ~ (m, n2) 1 (m2, n2) ~ (m, n1) -) (m, n1) + (m, n2) Da (m, n) ~ (m, n) ~ (m, n) ~ (m, n) = ) m, Em, ~ n, En, ~ m, Em, ~ n, Em, ~ m, Em, =) m=m2 Nn=n2 =) (m,n)=(m2n2) · Drungitati (m, n) ~ (m2, n2) ~ (m2, n2) ~ (m3, n3) =) (m, n1) ~ (m3, n3) => m, 6 m, 6 m, 5 m, 5 m, 5 m, 1 ~ (m, 1 m) ~ (m, 1 m, 1) La help (0,1) ~ (1,0) noch (1,0)~ (0,1) gilt, ist ~ here lotal ordnung and IN2 (2) 5: N -> N2 highliv, ~ Rel-und (N2 mx + (m, n1) 2(m2, n2) @ F-1(m1, n1) & f'(m2, n2) 15x one Totalordning Beneis Seien (m, n,), (m, n,), (m, n,), EIN2 lel · Reflesavitat: (m, m) ~ (m, n) da f-1(m, n) & f-1(m, n) Antiquametrie: (m, n,) ~ (m, n,) ~ (m, n,) ~ (m, n,) -) (m, n,) = (m, n,) 00 (m, m) ~ (m, m) ~ (m, m) = 5 (m, m) = 5 (m, m) = 5 (m, m) => f-1(m2,n2) => (f o f-1)(m,n1) = (f o f-1)(m2,n2) =) (m, n,) = (mz, nz) · lefterintat. (m, n,) ~ ( da (m, m) ~ (m2 n2) ~ (m2, n2) ~ (m3, n3) => 5- (m, n1) < F(m2 n2) & 5-1 (m3, n3) =) (m, n, ) ~ (m, 1, n, s). · lotalitat: les galt entureder (m, n, n, n (m, n, ) oder (m, n, ) r(m, n,) La entueder 5(m, n) < 5(m, n) oder 5-1(m, n) < 5-1(m, n) lus & (m, n, ), & (m, n, ) & ( ) ( & ig Totalordning und IN ) D

Awaybe 4 X lul dan gilt #(x) < # P(x) Blueis, Win Fliger Lucus, dux line Tugethion X > P(x) ex. Warlie ist J: X > B(x) wit X +> fin: = {x} eine Juzention hent bin x, x' ex wit from = f(x) gilt {x} - {x} => x = x. Luridus Jerzen win, dus beine Surgentive Abbildung g: X > P(X) la Argennen, es ea so eine surgetitive Abbilding g. Win leturalen 9 = { x + X : x y g (n) ], 9 + 9 (x) = g (x). Daher ea ein xot X mit g (xo) = 9 Angenormen gette XOGY => XOG y(XO) = 9. Widespruch! Dann gelt xo & y -> xo & y (xo) = y and ein Widersprud! 4x)<+(3(x)).D