Seminor 3 Multimi

· Définite maira : O multime este o colectie de objecte abstracte bine determinate, unice, numite elementele sale.

· O multime proite fi data prin:

(> enumeraria elementelor: A=11,2,39, 1EA, 4AA.

→ diagreme Venn-Euler (x²) Obs. ordinea elem.

(= prints-o proprietate #=1 = 1 = P(x)3

° predicet: x m2 mat, 1 ≤ x ≤3.

· {3 = 6.

A ⊆ B înseamnă + x (x ∈ A → x ∈ B)

A = B inseamna + E (XEA => XEB)

A SB M B SA

· $S(M) = \{5 | S \subseteq M \}$ multimea printilor (mult. putore) |M|=m => |J(n)=2" Hintolem.

· Fic U= universal dissursalui y A,B EU.

CA = { E | E E AS

AUB={X|XEXVXEBS WW

ANB= SX (XEANXEB)

AIB= { x | x Et 1 x & B}

 $AAB = (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)$ $= (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$

Fie n∈N", A,..., An multimi. A, x ... x An = { (x, ..., xm) | *1 GA, ,..., xm GAm } Exercitic (pp 23) Fix A,B,C Ell Ex 19 e) (AUB) UC = AU(BUC) asociativitea remiuna Solution Fie & Ell. XE (AUB)UC (XEAUB son XEC. (>) (x EA son x EB) son x EC (sochi) LEA son (*EB son XEC) (=) XEA our XEBUC (E) * EAU(BUC). Ex20 b) A/B =An CB. <u>Solutie</u>: Fie x∈U. REALBON REAMEBON REAMED & EAM RECORD X EAMED. 7(XEB) nou XEB g) CLAUB) = C(A) n C(B) C(ANB) = CLA) UC(B) " formalele lui De Morgan".

Solution: Fie & Ell. EECLAUB (=) XEAUB (=) XEA oon XEB (= 1) XEA M XEB () XECA M XECB (A) CB.

Ex 21 e) An (BAC) = (ANB) A (ANC)
"Intersectia este distributiva fote de diferenta simetrico"
Solution: An (BAC) # An (B/C) U(C/B) =
= An ((Bn Ca) U (CN CB)) distrib of otio ole V
= (ANBNCc) U (ANCNCB).
(ANB) A(ANC) = (ANB) N CANC) U (ANC) NCANB) - OSO CITATION
= (ANBACANC) U (AACACANB) De Moyan
= (ANBN (CAUCO)) U (ANCN (CAUCB)) destails.
= (AMBACA) U (AMBACA) U (AMCACA) U (AMCACB)) esoc.
= (AMBNC) U(AMCMC)
[Ex22] Spac pt oria multimi A,B,C doia ADC = BDC 4
Ex22 Spac pt orice multimi A,B,C doia ADC = BDC or AUC = BUC atunci A = B.
Solutia 1: Datorità simetrici constitulor este suficient re arretam co A CB: $\forall \star (\star EA \longrightarrow \star EB)$.
aratam ce A CB: Y* (x EA -> x EB).
Fie * EA => * EAUC = BUC => * EB sen * EC.
Corul I: Doie (26)
Cerul I: Pr. co x &B => x &C, dor x &A => x &AAC=BAC
1 XEB & XEC => XEB contradictor => [XEB]
Azeolor A=B.

NBN

Solutia 2: Folosim proprietotele operatalor en multimi. A aborblic An (AUC) # An (BUC) distrib (ANB) U(ANC) # = (ANB) U(BNC) count BN (AUC) in BN (BUC) obs B. [Ex 23] Fee A, B, C multimi dobe. Se a det. mult x core notinfore: (a) ANX = B, AUX = C 6) A \ X = B , X \ A = C. Solution: a) ANX = B => B = A.) => B SA SC.) => B SA SC. CIA CX B CX, Doca X ou contine n elemente din AB, mu om mai fi avut ADX=B. A B (A)B (C) $\times = CU(A)B$ 6) Ideea:

Ex24 Doro A, B, C, D sunt multimi, atunci: c) (AUB) xC = (AxC) U (BxC). Solution: Fix $x,y \in U$.

(x,y) $\in (AUB) \times C \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x \in AUB \text{ in } y \in C$ ($x \in A \text{ son } x \in B$) in $y \in C \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x \in AUB \stackrel{\text{in }}{=} y \in C$ ($x \in A \text{ in } y \in C$) son ($x \in B \text{ in } y \in C$) $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x \in A \times C$ ($x \in A \times C \text{ son } (x,y) \in B \times C \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x \in A \times C$) $U(B \times C)$