

13 Oct 2021

Seminar 3

1.3.45 Für $f: A \rightarrow B$ fkt. $V_1, V_2 \subseteq B$

$$(5) f^{-1}(V_1 \cup V_2) = f^{-1}(V_1) \cup f^{-1}(V_2)$$

" \subseteq " Fix $a \in f^{-1}(V_1 \cup V_2)$

Wrem $a \in \underline{f^{-1}(V_1) \cup f^{-1}(V_2)}$

$$a \in f^{-1}(V_1 \cup V_2) \Rightarrow \exists y \in V_1 \cup V_2$$

$$a \in f^{-1}(y) \Rightarrow f(a) = y$$

$$y \in V_1 \cup V_2 \Rightarrow y \in V_1 \text{ s.a. } y \in V_2$$

Case I $y \in V_1 \Rightarrow f(a) \in V_1$

$$\Rightarrow a \in f^{-1}(V_1)$$

Case II Analog $a \in f^{-1}(V_2)$

$$a \in f^{-1}(V_1) \cup f^{-1}(V_2)$$

II \supseteq Fie $a \in f^{-1}(x_1) \cup f^{-1}(x_2)$

Vrem $a \in f^{-1}(x_1 \cup x_2)$

$a \in f^{-1}(x_1) \cup f^{-1}(x_2) \Rightarrow$

$a \in f^{-1}(x_1)$ sau $a \in f^{-1}(x_2)$

Cazul I Dc. $a \in f^{-1}(x_1) \Rightarrow$

$\exists y \in X_1$ a. i. $f(a) = y$

Cazul II Dc. $a \in f^{-1}(x_2) \Rightarrow$

$\exists y \in X_2$ cu $f(a) = y$

Așadar $\exists y \in X_1$ sau $\exists y \in X_2$ cu
 $f(a) = y$

$\Rightarrow \exists y \in X_1 \cup X_2$ a.i. $f(a) = y$

$\Rightarrow a \in f^{-1}(X_1 \cup X_2)$



1.3.48 Fie A și B multimi finite cu

$$|A|=m \text{ și } |B|=n \text{ Det. } |B^A| = (m^n)$$

$B^A = \{f: A \rightarrow B \text{ funcții}\}$

$$A = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m\}$$

$$B = \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n\}$$

$$f(\alpha_1) \in \{b_1, \dots, b_n\} \rightarrow m \text{ val pos.}$$

$$f(\alpha_2) \in \{b_1, \dots, b_n\} \rightarrow m \text{ val pos.}$$

...

$$f(\alpha_m) \in \{b_1, \dots, b_n\} \rightarrow m \text{ Val pos.}$$

Nr total de funcții:

$$\underbrace{m \cdot m \cdot \dots \cdot m}_{\text{de } m \text{ ori}} = m^m$$

de m ori

Metoda 2 (prin inducție obținem n)

$$P(n): |B^A| = m^n$$

Pas 1: Verificăm pt $n=1$.

$$P(1): |B^A| = m$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow A = \{a_1\}$$

$$B = \{b_1, \dots, b_m\}$$

$f_i: A \rightarrow B$ } Avem m funcții
 $f_i(a_1) = b_i$ }

Pas 2 P_k $P(k)$ căci: $|B^A| = m^k$

Vrem să dobîndim $P(k+1)$: $|B^{A'}| = m^{k+1}$

unde $A' = A \cup \{a_{k+1}\}$

$$|B^A| = m^k$$

$$f: A^k \rightarrow B$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f|_A : A \rightarrow B \xrightarrow{\quad} m^k \text{ funci} \circ \text{ pos} \\ f(a_{k+1}) \in \{b_1, \dots, b_m\} \xrightarrow{\quad} m \text{ pos} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow |B^{A^k}| = m^k \cdot m = m^{k+1}$$

□

1.3.99 Fie A, B mult, finite cu $|A|=n$ și $|B|=m$. Să se obțin multitudini de

funcții injecțive de la A la B

$$(R = A^m = \frac{m!}{(m-n)!})$$

$$A = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\} \quad B = \{b_1, \dots, b_m\}$$

$$f(a_1) \in \{b_1, \dots, b_m\} \xrightarrow{\quad} m \text{ val pos.}$$

$$f(a_2) \in \{b_1, \dots, b_m\} \setminus \{f(a_1)\} \xrightarrow{\quad} m-1 \text{ pos.}$$

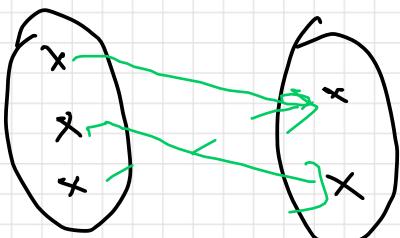
$$f(a_3) \in \{b_1, \dots, b_m\} \setminus \{f(a_1), f(a_2)\} \xrightarrow{\quad} m-2 \text{ pos.}$$

\rightsquigarrow

$f(a_m) \in \{b_1, \dots, b_m\} \setminus \{f(a_1), \dots,$
 $f(a_{m-1})\}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{m-m+1 val pos}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total} &= m \cdot (m-1) \cdot (m-2) \cdots = (m-m+1) \\
 &= \frac{m \cdot (m-1) \cdots (m-m+1) \cdot (m-m) \cdot (m-m-1) \cdots 1}{(m-m)(m-m-1) \cdots \cdot 1} \\
 &= \frac{m!}{(m-m)!} = A_m^m \quad (\text{Denn } m \leq m).
 \end{aligned}$$

Da $m \geq m$, atunci Total = 0 □



$(\text{Nu } \exists f: A \rightarrow B)$

1.3.50 Fie A o multime finita cu $|A| = n$

Sa se obtin $n!$ -ul tuturor functiilor bijective $f: A \rightarrow A$ (sau ca si multime de permutari ale lui A)

Met π 1.3.79
 $\exists \frac{n!}{(n-n)!}, fct, ij$
 $\xrightarrow{\text{obs}} n! fct \text{ bij}$

Met I $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$

$f(a_1) \in \{a_1, \dots, a_m\} \xrightarrow{\text{m pos}}$

$f(a_2) \in \{a_1, \dots, a_m\} \setminus \{f(a_1)\} \xrightarrow{\text{m-1 pos}}$

$f(a_m) \in \{a_1, \dots, a_m\} \setminus \{f(a_1), \dots, f(a_{m-1})\} \xrightarrow{1 \text{ pos}}$

Total: $m!$ functii (injective)

$(f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^2)$

Defin $\text{inj} \text{ (r. surj)}$: o mult, finită
→ o mult, finită cu elemente n. o b.
elem este bijectivă!

\Rightarrow bijective R: $m!$

Ver. 2 pt. nwy.

In atributele alegorii vorvorbi oamenii ad

$f(a_1), f(a_2), \dots, f(a_m)$ distincte
2 cate 2.

$$\Rightarrow |\ln f| = m$$

$$\ln f \subseteq A \Rightarrow \ln f = A$$

$|A| = m$

f surj.

1.3.51 Fie B o mult finit $n |B|=m$

Să se obțin nr-ul tuturor submult,
lui B cu m elem

(mulțime: $\binom{m}{m} = \binom{m}{m} = \frac{m!}{m!(m-m)!}$)

$$B = \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m\}$$

P $n \leq m$ (altfel ar avea 0 submult.)

$$\text{Fie } C \subseteq B, |C| = n$$

$\{c_1, \dots, c_n\}$

$c_1 \in \{b_1, \dots, b_m\} \rightarrow m \text{ mod}$

$c_2 \in \{b_1, \dots, b_m\} \setminus \{c_1\} \rightarrow m+1 \text{ mod}$

\dots

$c_m \in \{b_1, \dots, b_m\} \setminus \{c_1, \dots, c_{m-1}\}$

$\rightarrow m - m + 1 \text{ mod } n$

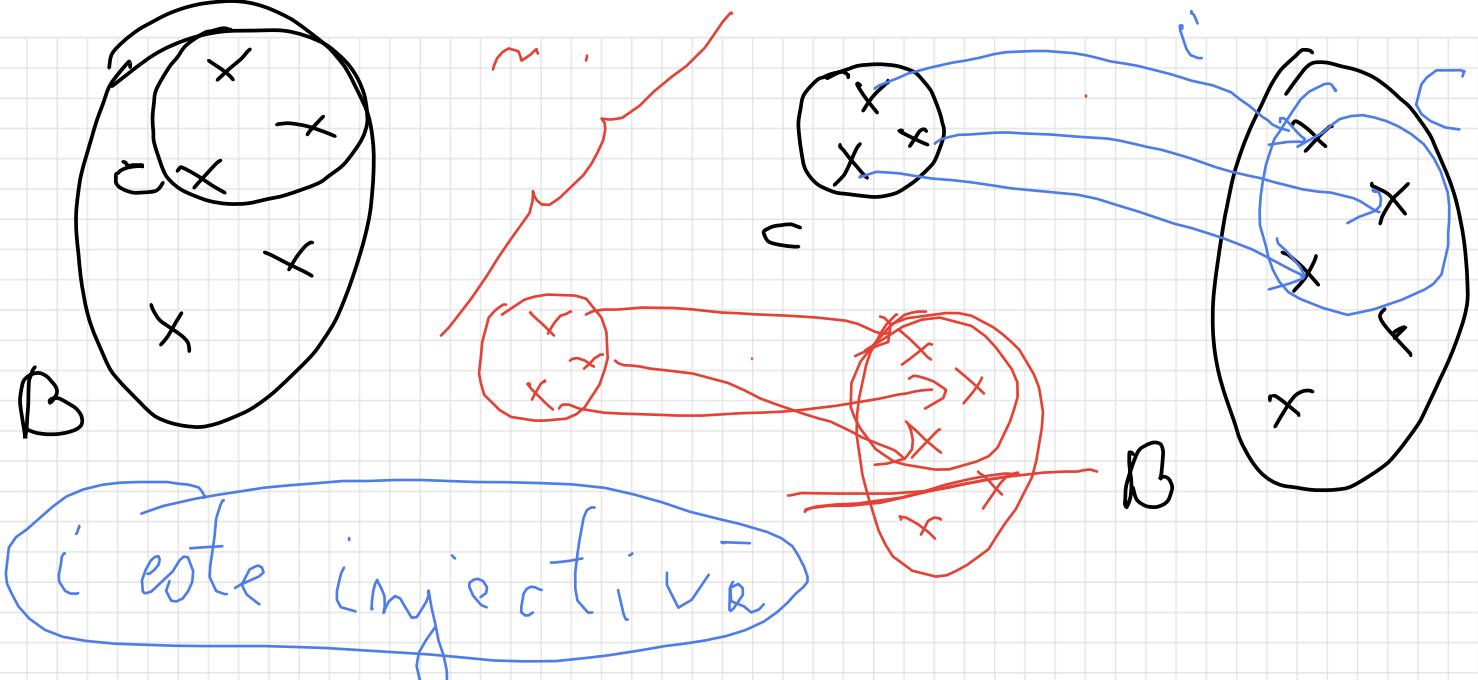
Total: $\frac{m!}{(m-m)!}$

Ach sum minimalet alle festen
toate permutările mult $\hookrightarrow m!$

$$R: \frac{m!}{m!(m-m)!}$$

Met Π

Dc $\boxed{C} \subseteq B \iff$ funcție $i: C \rightarrow B$
ale căldură $i(x) = x$



\Rightarrow pt a avea funcție și avem

$$|C| \hookrightarrow B$$

$$\frac{m!}{m!(m-m)!}$$

$$|B| = m$$

1.3.52 Săac

$$\sum_{i=0}^m \binom{m}{i} = 2^m$$

$$\underbrace{\text{Circles}}_{\text{m}} + \binom{1}{m} + \dots + \binom{m}{m} = 2^m$$

Metoda 1: inducție după m

$$P(m) : \sum_{i=0}^m \binom{i}{m} = 2^m$$

$$\text{Pas 1: } P(0) : \underbrace{\binom{0}{0}}_0 = 2^0 \quad \frac{0!}{(0-0)!} = 1$$

P_p $P(k)$ osler

$$\sum_{i=0}^k \binom{i}{k} = 2^k$$

Dcm. $P(k+1)$

$$\sum_{i=0}^{k+1} \binom{i}{k+1} = 2^{k+1} \quad (\text{dcm})$$

$$C_{k+1}^i = C_k^i + C_k^{i-1} \quad (+\text{one})$$

↓

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 = C_2^0 & 2 = C_2^1 & 1 = C_2^2 \\ 1 = C_3^0 & 3 = C_3^1 & 3 = C_3^2 \\ 1 = C_3^1 & 1 = C_3^2 & 1 = C_3^3 \end{array}$$

Terni Met. 2 am permut.

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