Algebra

Sa se ditermine AUB, ANB, ANB, CN(A), AXB, B= {x < 2/ | x 15/ pan 5: -2 = x <33 Solutie: $\frac{3n+5}{m+1} = \frac{3(m+1)+2}{m+1} = 3 + \frac{2}{m+1} \in IN = 3 + \frac{2}{m+1} \in IN$ A = 80,13 B= \{ -2, 0, 2 \} AUB= 2-2, 0, 1,23 A N B = \ 9 0 \ 3 A \ B = {13 CN (A) = N\A = N*\ \ \ 13

 $A \times B = \{(0,-2), (0,0), (0,2), (1,-2), (1,0), (1,2)\}$

Sa se diturnine P(Ø), P({Ø3), P({Ø, {Ø33}}), unde P - mullimea partilor multimii Solutie : P(Ø) = \ \ ø\ P(\$\varphi_3) = \{\phi\, \quad \phi_3\} P(\$\$,\$\$33) = {\$\$,\$\$\$,\$\$,\$\$\$3},\$\$\$33 lomatoarde aformatie sunt ochivalente, pentre o functie X:A →B: (ii) $\int_{0}^{\infty} 2\pi st$ injective

(iii) $X = \int_{0}^{\infty} (\int_{0}^{\infty} (X)) pt$ orice submultime $X \subseteq A$ (iii) $\int_{0}^{\infty} (X, \cap X_{2}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} (X_{1}) n \int_{0}^{\infty} (X_{2}) pt$ orice douā submultimi a) Demonstrati (i)=> (ii) si (ii)=> (i) b) Sã se gaseasca un exemple care sé arate cà injectivitatea lui f este necesara pt egalitetile (ii) și (iii).

as the $x \in X$ Pentru a arata $c\bar{a}$ $x \in \int_{-1}^{1} (f(X)) i st$ suficient $s\bar{a}$ aratam $c\bar{a} \ni x' \in X$ a. \hat{a} . $x \in \int_{-1}^{1} (f(x')) adic\bar{a} \ni x' \in X$ a. \hat{a} . $\chi(x) = \chi(x')$ (aligem x = x')(1) $= x \in \{-1, (\chi)\}$ = $\int (x') \in \int (X)$ $\begin{cases} \exists x \in X & \text{o.i.i.} & f(x') = f(x) = x \in X \\ \text{let} & , & f(X) \in X \end{cases}$ (1), (2) => $\int_{-1}^{-1} (\int_{-1}^{1} (X_1) = X_1)$ Fie $\int_{-1}^{1} (f(X)) = X$ Fie $\int_{-1}^{1} (x_1) = \int_{-1}^{1} (x_2) \cdot x_1 \cdot x_2 \in X$ Alunci, $x_1 \in \int_{-1}^{1} (f(\xi x_2 + \xi_2)) = \xi x_2 + \xi_2$ => $x_1 = x_2 = \xi_2$ injectiva

b)
$$\begin{cases} m & \text{ist. injectiva} \\ A & \Rightarrow B \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & \Rightarrow b_1 \\ a_4 & \Rightarrow b_2 \end{cases}$$

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$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (X_{1}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (X_{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$$

Se considura operation *: IR x IR -> IR data prin x * y = xy + 2ax + by, + x, y e R Sa se domine a, b e IR a. i. * sa fix asociativa și comulativa x * y = xy + 2 ax + by = x (y+2a) + by + 2 ab - 2 ab = $= x(y+2\alpha) + b(y+2\alpha)-2\alpha b = (x+b)(y+2\alpha)-2\alpha b$ x * y = x y + 20x + by y * x = yx + 2ay + bx xy+2ax+by= yx+2ay+bx 2ax-2ay+by-bx = 0 2a(x-y) + b(y-x) = 0 2a(x-y) - h(x-y) = 0 => 2a = h

$$(x * y) * z = [(x+b)(y+b) - b^{2}] * z =$$

$$= [(x+b)(y+b) - b^{2} + b] (z+b) - b^{2} =$$

$$= [(x+b)(y+b) - b(b+1)] (z+b) - b^{2} =$$

$$= (x+b)(y+b)(z+b) - b(b+1)(z+b) - b^{2}$$

$$x * (y*z) = x * [(y+b)(z+b) - b^{2} + b] - b^{2} =$$

$$= (x+b) [(y+b)(z+b) - b(b+1)] - b^{2} =$$

$$= (x+b) [(y+b)(z+b) - b(b+1)(x+b) - b^{2} =$$

$$= (x+b)(y+b)(z+b) - b(b+1)(z+b) - b^{2} =$$

$$= (x+b)(y+b)(z+b) - b(b+1)(z+b) - b^{2} =$$

$$= (x+b)(y+b)(z+b) - b(b+1)(z+b) - b^{2} =$$

$$= (x+b)(y+b)(z+b) - b(b+1)(x+b) > b^{2} =$$

$$= (x+b)(y+b)(z+b) - (b-b^{2})(x+b) = 0$$

$$(b-b^{2})(z+b) - (b-b^{2})(x+b) = 0$$

