$\Omega = \{(p,q) \in \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q} : 3 \text{ Re } \mathbb{Z} \text{ tell ch } p-q = h \}$ $(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{5}{3}) \notin \mathbb{Q}$ $(\times, y) \in \mathbb{R}$ [o] a Hi une relatione di equitalus Q'i riflissive: Y p e Q (p,p) eQ de dimostrore. tpe a p-p=0∈ π e qui whi tpe a 3 h=0 e a tele che p-p=h pu au (PIP) e R. Q i simuetria: + p,9 = 76 (p,9) = 8 => (q,p) = 8 Siano 1,9 & 7 con (p,9) & => The 72 the ch p-9= h => JK=-he72 bole de 9-p=K => (9, p) & Q $\mathbb{R}^{\overline{L}}$ transitive: $\forall p,q,r \in \mathbb{Z}$ $(p,1) \in \mathbb{R}$ $n(q,r) \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow (p,z) \in \mathbb{R}$ Svano $p,q,z \in 7L$ toli de $(p,q) \in \Re \Lambda(q,z) \in \Re \Rightarrow$ => $(\exists h \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ the de } p - q = h) \wedge (\exists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ the che } q - k = k) >)$ =) p-2= p-9+9-2= N+ K=>> 3t=h+K=>/ tale de p-2=t=> => (p,z) + P. $\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{5}{3}\right) \notin \mathbb{R}$ pu che $\frac{1}{2} - \left(-\frac{5}{3}\right) - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{3+10}{6} = \frac{13}{6}42$ -2 - (-5)= -2+5=3 e76 (-2,-3) e & puchi

$$\left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{11}{2}\right) \qquad \frac{5}{2} - \frac{11}{2} = \frac{-6}{2} = -3 \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$[0]_{R}=\{q \in \mathbb{Q}: (0, q) \in \mathbb{R}^{3}=\{q \in \mathbb{Q}: \exists h \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ tole the } 0-q=h\}$$
 $q \in \mathbb{Q}: (0, q) \in \mathbb{Z} = \{q \in \mathbb{Z}: \exists h \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ tole the } 0-q=h\}$

$$fi$$
 implifie : sieux $x_1, x_2 \in \Omega$ on $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 2x_2 - 3 = 2x_2 -$

fi sugetive: she y
$$\in \Omega$$
 curchiamo, the entsti, $x \in \Omega$ that of $f(x) = y$

$$f(x) = y \iff 2x - 3 = y \iff 2x - 3 = 5y \iff 2x - 3 = 5y + 3 \iff x = 5y + 3 \iff x$$

$$\exists z = \underbrace{5y+3}_{2} \in \mathbb{Q}$$
 then $f(z) = y$

non
$$\varepsilon$$
 obbligation, ma si puis fara la verifica
$$f\left(\frac{5y+3}{2}\right) = \frac{x\left(\frac{5y+3}{2}\right) - 5}{5} = \frac{5y+3-3}{5} = \frac{5y}{5} = \frac{5y}{5}$$

Le furtient $f: O \rightarrow O$ i bigettive e quinch exists be furtient interest $f: O \rightarrow O$ definite nel mode the segue $f = f(y) = \frac{5y+3}{2}$ put the $f(\frac{5y+3}{2}) = y$ which f(f(y)) = y the f(f(y)) = y that $f(\frac{5y+3}{2}) = y$ $f^{-1}(f(x)) = f(\frac{2x-3}{5}) = \frac{8 \cdot (\frac{2x-3}{5}) + 3}{2} = \frac{2x-8+3}{2} = x$

g è inqutive ma non surgettive pur exercissio

Q + D Z - D g + non enste purchi

l'insieme du arrivo di f e divuso

dall'insieme du partino di g

$$Z \xrightarrow{f} Q \xrightarrow{f} Q$$

$$f \cdot g : Z \longrightarrow Q$$

 $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$ $(f \circ g)(n) \Rightarrow f(g(n)) \Rightarrow f(3n+4) = \frac{2(3n+4)-3}{5} = \frac{6n+8-3}{5} = \frac{6n+5}{5}$