

EX 2

$$R := \forall x, y \in \mathbb{N} : R(x, y) \Leftrightarrow x \bmod 5 = y \bmod 5$$

N.B. si può scrivere $x \equiv y$ e si legge "x congruo a y modulo 5"

• RIFLESSIVA :

$$x R x \Leftrightarrow \underbrace{x \bmod 5}_{:= a \in \mathbb{N}} = x \bmod 5 \Leftrightarrow a = a \leftarrow \text{Chiaramente vero, '=' e' di equivalenza!}$$

• SIMMETRICA :

$$\begin{aligned} x, y \in \mathbb{N}, x R y &\Leftrightarrow x \bmod 5 = y \bmod 5 \\ &\Leftrightarrow y \bmod 5 = x \bmod 5 \\ &\Leftrightarrow y R x. \end{aligned}$$

'=' simmetrica

• TRANSITIVA :

$$\begin{aligned} x, y, z \in \mathbb{N}, x R y, y R z &\Leftrightarrow x \bmod 5 = y \bmod 5 \wedge y \bmod 5 = z \bmod 5 \\ &\Rightarrow x \bmod 5 = z \bmod 5 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x R z \end{aligned}$$

'=' transitiva

Quindi R e' di equivalenza.

2) Si ottengono 5 classi di equivalenza, corrispondenti ai rispettivi resti possibili dividendo un intero per 5.

$$\forall x, y, r_x, r_y \in \mathbb{N}. \exists i, j \in \mathbb{Z} : x = 5i + r_x \wedge y = 5j + r_y$$

$$\text{In base alla def. di } R, x R y \Leftrightarrow r_x = r_y$$

Gli unici casi possibili sono che il resto sia in $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$.

EX 3 $R^* = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$$R := \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}^* : R(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \exists q \in \mathbb{Q} : \left(\frac{x}{y} = q \wedge q \neq 0\right)$$

• RIFLESSIVA

$$\begin{aligned} x R x &\Leftrightarrow \exists q \in \mathbb{Q} : \left(\frac{x}{x} = q \wedge q \neq 0\right) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \exists q \in \mathbb{Q} : (1 = q \wedge q \neq 0) \\ &\Leftrightarrow 1. \end{aligned}$$

N.B.

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \notin \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} \not R \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow \pi R 2\pi$$

$$\frac{4}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \in \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow 4 R 5$$

• SIMMETRICA

$$\begin{aligned} x R y &\Leftrightarrow \exists q \in \mathbb{Q} : \frac{x}{y} = q \wedge q \neq 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \exists q \in \mathbb{Q} : \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{-1} = (q)^{-1} \wedge q \neq 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \exists q \in \mathbb{Q} : \underbrace{\frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{q}}_{\in \mathbb{Q}} \wedge q \neq 0 \quad \begin{matrix} q' = 1/q \\ \Rightarrow \end{matrix} \exists q' \in \mathbb{Q} : \frac{y}{x} = q' \wedge q' \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow y R x. \end{aligned}$$

• TRANSITIVA

$$\begin{aligned} x R y, y R z &\Leftrightarrow \exists a, b \in \mathbb{Q} : \frac{x}{y} = a, \frac{y}{z} = b, a, b \neq 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \exists a, b \in \mathbb{Q} : \frac{x}{\underbrace{yb}_{=bz}} = a, a, b \neq 0 \quad \begin{matrix} c = ab \\ \Rightarrow \end{matrix} \exists c \in \mathbb{Q} : c \neq 0 \wedge \frac{x}{z} = c \end{aligned}$$

EX 4 $N^* = \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$

$$R := \{ (a,b), (c,d) \in A : R((a,b), (c,d)) \Leftrightarrow ad = cb, \quad A = \mathbb{N}^* \times \mathbb{N}^* \}$$

• RIFLESSIVA

$$(a,b) R (a,b) \Leftrightarrow ab = ba \Leftrightarrow ab = \overbrace{ab}^{\text{comm.}} \Leftrightarrow 1.$$

• SIMMETRICA

$$(a,b) R (c,d) \Leftrightarrow ad = bc \Leftrightarrow bc = ad \Leftrightarrow cb = da \Leftrightarrow (c,d) R (a,b).$$

• TRANSITIVA

$$\begin{array}{c} x R y \quad y R z \\ (a,b) R (c,d) \quad (c,d) R (e,f) \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{OBIETTIVO}} x R z \Leftrightarrow (a,b) R (e,f) \Leftrightarrow af = be$$

$$\Rightarrow ad \cdot f = bc \cdot f \wedge cf = de$$

$$\Leftrightarrow adf = b(cf) \wedge cf = de$$

$$\Rightarrow a d f = b d e$$

$$\Rightarrow a f = b e$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a,b) R (e,f)$$

$$(*) \quad 'x = y \Leftrightarrow xz = yz'$$

EX.5

• $TR(a,b), TR(b,c), TR(a,c)$

• $A_1 = \{x \in A \mid R(a,x)\}, A_2 = \{x \in A \mid R(b,x)\}, A_3 = \{x \in A \mid R(c,x)\}$

• $A = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$

1.1 DIMOSTRO CHE CIO' COMPORTA $A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset$ (TESI)

• Supponiamo per assurdo che $A_1 \cap A_2 \neq \emptyset$, ossia $\exists x \in A. x \in A_1 \cap A_2$; si ottiene

$$\exists x \in A. x \in A_1 \cap A_2 \Leftrightarrow \exists x. x \in A \wedge x \in A_1 \wedge x \in A_2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x. x \in A \wedge R(a,x) \wedge R(b,x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists x. x \in A \wedge R(a,x) \wedge R(x,b)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists x. x \in A \wedge R(a,b) \quad \text{Non e' mai vero che } R(a,b) \text{ per ipotesi}$$

def. di A_1, A_2
R e' simmetrica
R e' transitiva

Poiche' giungiamo ad un assurdo, vale la tesi, ossia $A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset$

1.2, 1.3: Analogamente si dimostra che $A_1 \cap A_3 = A_2 \cap A_3 = \emptyset$.

EX. 6

- $A = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3$
- A_1, A_2, A_3 non vuoti e disgiunti a due a due.
- $R := \forall x, y \in A. R(x, y) \Leftrightarrow \exists i \in \{1, 2, 3\} : x \in A_i \wedge y \in A_i$.

1. DIMOSTRO R DI EQUIVALENZA

• RIFLESSIVA

$$\begin{aligned} R(x, x) &\Leftrightarrow \exists i \in \{1, 2, 3\} : x \in A_i \wedge x \in A_i \\ &\Leftrightarrow \exists i \in \{1, 2, 3\} : x \in A_i \end{aligned}$$

sicuramente è vera in quanto

$$\begin{aligned} x \in A &\Leftrightarrow x \in A_1 \cup A_2 \cup A_3 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x \in A_1 \vee x \in A_2 \vee x \in A_3 \end{aligned}$$

• SIMMETRICA

$$\begin{aligned} R(x, y) &\Leftrightarrow \exists i \in \{1, 2, 3\} : x \in A_i \wedge y \in A_i \\ &\Leftrightarrow \exists i \in \{1, 2, 3\} : y \in A_i \wedge x \in A_i \\ &\Leftrightarrow R(y, x) \end{aligned}$$

' \wedge ' COMM.

$$\text{quindi } \forall x. (R(x, y) \Rightarrow \forall x. (R(y, x)) .$$

• TRANSITIVA

$$\begin{aligned} R(x, y) \wedge R(y, z) &\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \exists i \in \{1, 2, 3\} : x \in A_i \wedge y \in A_i \\ \exists j \in \{1, 2, 3\} : y \in A_j \wedge z \in A_j \end{cases} \\ &\Rightarrow \exists i \in \{1, 2, 3\} : x \in A_i \wedge y \in A_i \wedge z \in A_i \\ &\Rightarrow \exists i \in \{1, 2, 3\} : x \in A_i \wedge z \in A_i \\ &\Leftrightarrow R(x, z) . \end{aligned}$$

dove essere
 $i=j$ poiché
se $i \neq j$, per
ipotesi
 $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$;
quindi
 $y \in A_i \cap A_j$
 $\Rightarrow i=j$.

Quindi R è di equivalenza.