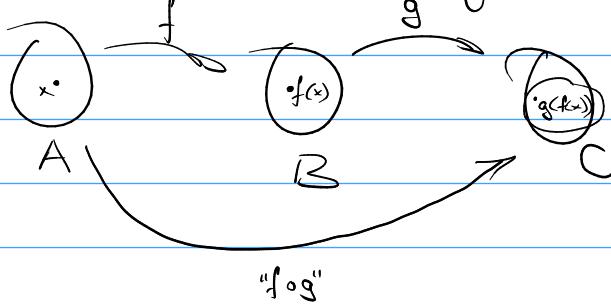


Def (komposition): $f: A \rightarrow B, g: B \rightarrow C$ $\underline{h} \leftarrow$ komposition von $f \circ g$



$$\begin{array}{c} \text{kommutative } f \circ g \\ h \swarrow \\ (g \circ f) : A \longrightarrow C \\ a \in A \quad (g \circ f)(a) = \overbrace{g(f(a))}^{g \circ f} \end{array}$$

Зан "fog" subject yes

Диафармоз → fog

Anzofran. Janus → gof

Оп A, B — мн-ва. $A \cup B$ \oplus табивозможныи, если $\exists f: A \rightarrow B$:
 f — биктивна

Примеры $A = \{1\}$, $B = \{2\}$

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

$$f(1) = 2 - \text{un.}$$

— crop. ($\forall b \in B \exists a \in A : b = f(a)$)

$$(f(A) = B)$$

$$\Rightarrow f - \delta_{\text{uekt}} \Rightarrow |A| = |B|$$

$$A = \{1, 2\}, \quad B = \{a, b, c\} \quad |A| \neq |B|$$

A diagram illustrating a function f . At the top, two points, A and B , are shown above a horizontal line. A line segment connects them, labeled f . Below this, another point, $2 \circ$, is shown above a horizontal line. A line segment connects it to a point b , also labeled f . Both A and b are enclosed in circles.

$$f : A \rightarrow B$$

$$a = f(1)$$

$$? \quad b = f(1) \quad ?$$

— очевидно

Y_{TB}. A, B - kon.

$A \models_{\text{behavioral}} B \iff |A| = |B|$

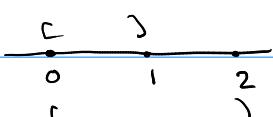
$\exists f: A \rightarrow B$

۴۹۵۸

A hand-drawn diagram on lined paper showing a spiral starting from the bottom left and curving upwards and to the right. A vertical brace is drawn to the right of the spiral, with arrows at both ends pointing towards the spiral, indicating its total length.

1-го Упражнение

Пример $[0, 1] \setminus \{0, 2\} \cong [0, 1]$



$$f: [0,1] \rightarrow [0,2]$$

$$f(x) = 2x$$

$$x_1 = x_2 ?$$

$$\rho_{x_1} = \rho_{x_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 \\ \text{und} \end{cases}$$

$$y \in [0, 2] \quad x = y/2 \in [0, 1] \quad f(x) = f(y/2) = 2 \cdot y/2 = y \Rightarrow f - \text{снф.} \\ \Rightarrow f - \text{снф.}$$

$$g: [0, 2] \rightarrow [0, 1] \quad f \circ g - \text{обратное} \\ g(y) = y/2 \quad g = f^{-1}$$

Пример: $(0, 1) \cong (1, +\infty)$

$$f: (0, 1) \rightarrow (1, +\infty) \\ f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

Чтобы: $f - \text{снф.твна}$ (через обратную)

$$g: (1, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, 1) \\ g(y) = \frac{1}{y}$$

Одн $A, B - \text{мн-ва.}$ $A^B := \{f \mid f: B \rightarrow A\}$

$$\begin{matrix} f \\ \downarrow \\ A^B \end{matrix}$$

$$A, B - \text{кон.} \quad |A^B| = |A|^{|\mathbb{B}|}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} |\mathbb{B}| = n & b_1, \dots, b_n \\ |A| = m & a_1, \dots, a_m \\ & \vdots \\ b_m & a_m \end{array}$$

$$\underbrace{m \cdot m \cdot m \cdot \dots \cdot m}_{n \text{ множ.}} = m^n = |A|^n \quad |A^B|$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{(1/x)}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt[n]{1}} \\ &= \frac{x}{\sqrt[n]{1}} = x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y \in (1, +\infty) \quad &f(g(y)) = \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{(1/y)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{1}} = y \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f \circ g - \text{обратные}$$

$$\Rightarrow f - \text{снф.твна} \\ \Rightarrow (0, 1) \cong (1, +\infty)$$

Пример $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}^{\mathbb{N}} \cong \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$

$$\begin{matrix} 0, & 1, & 2, & 0, & 2, & 3, & 3, & 3, & \dots \\ \uparrow & \dots \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & \dots \end{matrix} \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}^{\mathbb{N}}$$

$$f \in A^{\mathbb{N}} \iff \text{нек-тб} \text{ в } A$$

$$0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, \dots \in \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$$

$$(\in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}^{\mathbb{N}})$$

$$\varphi: \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, 3\}^{\mathbb{N}}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 0, & 1, & 0, & 0, & 1, & 1, & 0, & 1, & 0, & 0, & \dots \\ \underbrace{}_1 & \underbrace{}_0 & \underbrace{}_3 & \underbrace{}_1 & \underbrace{}_0 & \underbrace{}_0 & \dots \end{matrix} \rightarrow 1, 0, 3, 1, 0, \dots$$

$$\varphi^{-1}: \{0, 1, 2, 3\}^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$$

$$\varphi \circ \varphi^{-1} - \text{обратное}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 2, & 0, & 1, & 3, & 3, & 0, & 0, & 1, & 2, & \dots \\ \underbrace{}_1 & \underbrace{}_0 & \underbrace{}_1 & \underbrace{}_1 & \underbrace{}_1 & \dots \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1, & 0, & 0, & 1, & 1, & 1, & 1, & \dots \\ \underbrace{}_0 & \underbrace{}_0 & \underbrace{}_1 & \underbrace{}_1 & \underbrace{}_1 & \dots \end{matrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}} \cong \{0, 1, 2, 3\}^{\mathbb{N}}$$

Одн $A_{\text{нн-бо.}} \text{ @ сч-твнм, есле } A \cong \mathbb{N}$

$$A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots\}$$

Оп: $A \cap B$ не более чем счётное, если A конечно или счётно

Чт: $A, B - \text{нбчс} \Rightarrow A \cap B - \text{нбчс}$
 $A \cup B - \text{нбчс}$

Теорема 1

1) $A - \text{нбчс} \Rightarrow (B \subset A \Rightarrow B - \text{нбчс})$

2) $A - \text{сек.} \Rightarrow \exists B \subset A : B \text{ счётно}$

3) $f = \{A_i\}, f \text{ нбчс}, A_i - \text{нбчс} \Rightarrow \bigcup A_i - \text{нбчс}$

д-бо 1) $A: a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots$

$\sqrt{\quad} \quad \sqrt{\quad} \quad \times \quad \sqrt{\quad} \quad \dots$

$A = \{2, 4, 6, 8, \dots\}$
 $B = \{4, 6, 8\} \subset A$

$\cancel{2, 4, 6, 8, \dots} \quad \cancel{\times} \cancel{\times} \cancel{\times} \dots$

$B = \{8, 10, 12, \dots\}$

$\cancel{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, \dots}$

B

2) $b_1 \in A$

$b_2 \in A \setminus \{b_1\} - \text{сек.}$

$b_3 \in A \setminus \{b_1, b_2\} - \text{сек.}$

$b_4 \in A \setminus \{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$

:

$b_{n+1} \in A \setminus \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n\} - \text{сек.}$

:

$b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_k \in A, \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$

$B = \{b_1, b_2, \dots\} - \text{счётное}$

$\subset A$

3) $f - \text{нбчс}, \forall A_i \in f \quad A_i - \text{нбчс} \quad (!) \quad \bigcup A_i = \bigcup f - \text{нбчс}.$

$A_1 = a_{11} a_{12} a_{13} \dots$

$A_2 = a_{21} a_{22} a_{23} \dots$

$A_3 = a_{31} a_{32} a_{33} \dots$

A_4

$\left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\}$

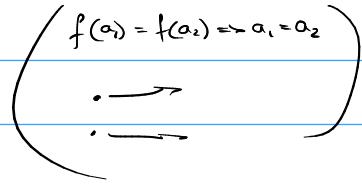
1. Не берём повторения

2. Пропускаем нечётные элементы

$\rightarrow b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots$

$B = \{b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots\} = \bigcup A_i$
 нбчс

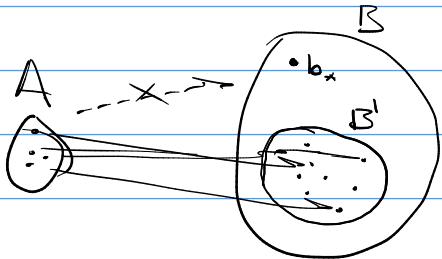
Сл-пое A, B — мн-ва, B — нбчс, $f: A \rightarrow B$ — инъективна (вложение)



$\Rightarrow A$ — нбчс

$$\text{Д-по } B' = f(A) = \{f(a) \mid a \in A\}$$

$f: A \rightarrow B'$ — сюръективна



1) f — инъективна \checkmark (но узарено)

2) f — сюръективна $\forall b \in B' \exists a \in A : b = f(a)$ — но не п.н. B'

$$\Rightarrow |A| = |B'|$$

B' — нбчс (но T_1)

$\Rightarrow A$ — нбчс

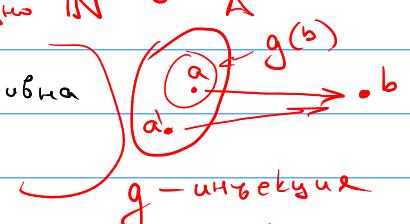
$$f(g(b)) = f(a) = b$$

Д-по $g: B \rightarrow A$

$$g(b) = a \in A \mid f(a) = b$$

конечно или равносильно N

Уп: A, B — мн-ва, A — нбчс, $f: A \rightarrow B$ — сюръективна
 \Rightarrow (!) B — нбчс.



Теорема 2 A — фин., B — нбчс. \Rightarrow (!) $|A \cup B| = |A|$

Д-по: 1) Можно считать, что $A \cap B = \emptyset$



$$f(g(b_1)) = f(g(b_2))$$

$$\Rightarrow b_1 = b_2$$

$A: \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, \dots\}$ \checkmark — фин.

$B: \{a, b, c, d, e\}$ \Rightarrow $A \cup B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, \dots, a, b, c, d, e\}$

$$B' = B \setminus (A \cap B)$$

$$|A \cup B| = |A| \Rightarrow |A \cup B| = |A|$$

Задача $A \cup B = A \sqcup B$ — доказательство обоснование

$$A \cup B$$

$$g(B) = \{g(b) \mid b \in B\}$$

П.о. T_1 , $P \subseteq A$, P — счётное

$$Q = A \setminus P$$

$$\begin{matrix} \parallel \\ A \end{matrix}$$

$$A \sqcup B = P \sqcup Q \sqcup B = Q \sqcup (P \sqcup B)$$

$$\{a \mid a = g(b), b \in B\}$$

$$A = P \sqcup Q = Q \sqcup P$$

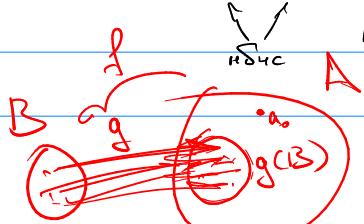
$$\begin{cases} A - \text{нбчс} \\ g(B) \subseteq A \end{cases} \Rightarrow g(B) - \text{нбчс}$$

П.о. T_1 , $P \sqcup B$ — нбчс (утв. 3)

$$P \sqcup B - \text{счётное}$$

$$P - \text{счётное}$$

$$|P \sqcup B| = |B| = |P| \Rightarrow |P \sqcup B| = |P|$$



$$\Rightarrow B \cong g(B) - \text{нбчс}$$

$$\text{счётное}$$

$$g: B \rightarrow g(B)$$

ин.-однозначн
сюр.-п.н. $g(B)$ покрытает

$\exists \varphi: P \cup B \rightarrow P$ — биект.

A -бдк. \Rightarrow удобн.

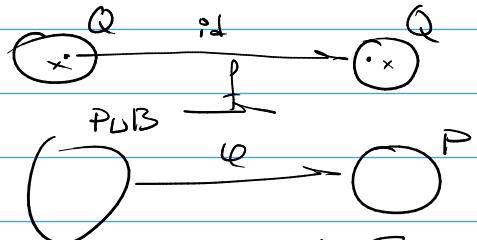
$$a_0 \in A \quad B = A \setminus \{a_0\}$$

$$B \subset A \quad \infty - 1 = \infty$$

$$B \neq A \quad |A| = |B| = |A \setminus \{a_0\}|$$

$f: Q \cup (P \cup B) \rightarrow Q \cup P$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \in Q \\ \varphi(x), & x \notin Q \end{cases}$$



Упр f — биективна

$$\Rightarrow |A \cup B| = |A|$$

A конечн. \Rightarrow не удобн.

$B \subset A, B \neq A \quad B$ меньше
эк-точ., чем в A

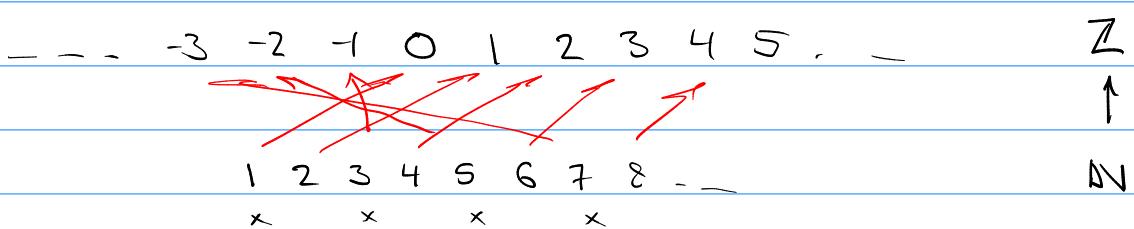
Упр $A \subset$ бдк-ческим, если $|A \cup \{N\}| = |A|$

$$|A| \neq |B|$$

$A \subset$ бдк-ческим, если $\exists B \subset A: B \neq A, |A| = |B|$

Упр $\exists k - \text{точ.},$ что второе упр. выполняется ($\text{бдк-ческ. мн-ва удобн., а конечные нет}$)

Пример $\mathbb{Z} \cong \mathbb{N}$ ($f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ f -биективн.)



$$g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$g(n) = n$$

1) g инъективна?
(бдк-ческ.)

— инъективность

2) g суръективна?
(недорытие)

— суръективность

НЕТ $\Leftrightarrow \exists b \in \mathbb{Z}: \nexists n \in \mathbb{N}: g(n) = b$

$$g: \mathbb{N} \xrightarrow{\text{бдк-ческ.}} \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow |\mathbb{N}| \leq |\mathbb{Z}|$$

" $\infty \leq \infty + 1$ ($\infty = \omega + 1$)

но и $|\mathbb{N}| < |\mathbb{R}|$

свяжимые числа

$\omega, \omega + 1, \omega + 2, \dots, 2\omega, 2\omega + 1, \dots, 3\omega, 4\omega, \dots$
 $\omega: \omega > n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \omega \approx \infty$

$$\omega^2 \cong \omega$$

$$\frac{p}{q} \cdot \mathbb{Q} \cong \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \cong \mathbb{N} \quad (\text{из т. 1})$$

$$\mathbb{N} \left(\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{N} \\ \mathbb{N} \\ \mathbb{N} \end{array} \right) \cup \mathbb{N} \cong \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$$

$$f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} -\frac{n-1}{2}, & n \text{ нечетное} \\ \frac{n}{2}, & n \text{ четное} \end{cases}$$

— инъективна

n_1, n_2 i) n_1, n_2 парные $n - tu$
($n_1 \neq n_2$) $\Rightarrow f(n_1), f(n_2)$ unequal

парные $n - tu$

$f(n_1) \neq f(n_2)$

— сюръективна

$$(\forall a \in \mathbb{Z} \exists n \in \mathbb{N}: f(n) = a)$$

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{Z} \quad 1) \quad a \leq 0. \quad n = \underbrace{-2a+1}_{\substack{\forall \\ 0}} > 0 \quad \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$2) \quad n_1, n_2 \text{ нечетные} \quad n_1 \neq n_2 \Rightarrow \frac{n_1}{2} \neq \frac{n_2}{2}$$

$$f(n) = -\frac{n-1}{2} = -\frac{-2a+1-1}{2} = -\frac{-2a}{2} = a \quad \Rightarrow -\frac{n-1}{2} \neq -\frac{n_2-1}{2}$$

$$f(n) = a \quad \checkmark$$

$$f(n_1) \neq f(n_2)$$

$$2) \quad a > 0 \quad n = 2a > 0 \quad \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$f(n) = \frac{n}{2} = \frac{2a}{2} = a \quad f(n) = a \quad \checkmark \Rightarrow f \text{ — сюръективна}$$

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ биективна} \Rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cong \mathbb{Z} \quad (\infty = 2 \cdot \omega + 1)$$

$$\mathbb{Q} \cong \mathbb{N} \quad (\infty^2 = \infty)$$

$$(2^\infty > \infty)$$

$$\mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Теорема } \mathbb{S}[0,1] \cong \mathbb{S}^\mathbb{N}$$

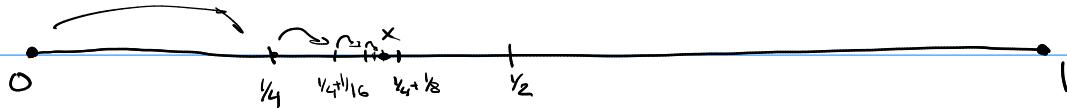
Бесконечность: $\mathbb{S}^\mathbb{N} = \{f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0,1\}\}$ натуральные пары беск. функций

$f: [0,1]$ сюръективна $\{(0,1,0,0,\dots), (0,0,1,0,\dots), \dots\}$
беск. чисел, беск. чисел
если $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots \in \{0,1\}$. $\{(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots) \mid a_i \in \{0,1\}\}$

$$g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0,1,2\} \leftrightarrow 0, 2, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, \dots$$

$$g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \leftrightarrow x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Доказательство } f: [0,1] \rightarrow \{0,1\}^\mathbb{N}$$



$$x = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{2^k}$$

$$x = 0 + \frac{1}{4} + 0 + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{64} + \dots = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{2^k}, \quad a_k \in \{0,1\}$$

$$(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots)$$

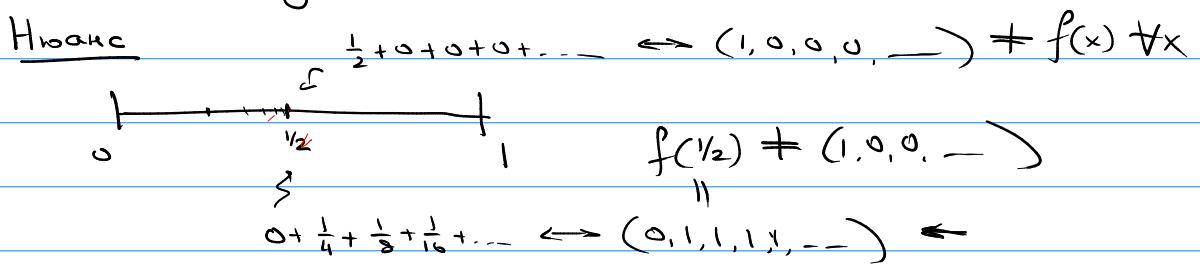
$$\{0,1\}^\mathbb{N} \overset{\sim}{\longrightarrow} f(x)$$

1) Універсальність $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$ (1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Case 1: } (a_1, a_2, -) \quad (b_1, b_2, -) \\
 \rightarrow & (a_1, a_2, -) = (b_1, b_2, -) \Rightarrow a_k = b_k \forall k \\
 \Rightarrow & \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{2^k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_k}{2^k} \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \quad \blacksquare
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Следует ли a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots из $\{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ для $\exists? x \in [0, 1]:$

$$x = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{2^k} \in [0,1], \quad f(x) = (a_1, a_2, \dots)$$



"Auswirken" nach - tu смысл O ferge (O началь с ик. места)

$$(0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1) \leftrightarrow (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$$

$$A \subset \{0,1\}^{\mathbb{N}} \quad A = \{ \text{нечислые номиналы} \} \cong \{ \text{коды номиналов из } \{0,1\} \}$$

(!) $B \cong \mathbb{N}$ \Rightarrow B-Secke нечно
 $\Rightarrow |B| \geq |\mathbb{N}|$

$$2) \quad B \hookrightarrow Q \quad (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \leftrightarrow \frac{a_1}{2} + \frac{a_2}{4} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{2^n} \in Q$$

$$\text{Brouwer} \Rightarrow |\mathbb{B}| \leq |\mathbb{Q}| = |\mathbb{N}| \leq |\mathbb{B}| \Rightarrow |\mathbb{B}| = |\mathbb{N}|$$

B-CHETHO

$$\{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}} \setminus A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} [0, 1]$$

$A \cong B$ — симтн

Teorema 3: A Seksião B - cotação
 $\Rightarrow |A \cup B| = |A|$

$$(\{0, \beta^{\aleph_0}\} \setminus A) \cup A = \{0, \beta^{\aleph_0}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow [0,1] \cong [0,1]^{\mathbb{N}}$$

Чуп багодарю тебе
з з з

Теорема $|N| < |R|$ ($\varphi_N : N \rightarrow R$ — инъекция, $b^0 : N \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^N$ — сюръекция)

1-го Лемма (доказательство методом Кантора): $|N| \leq |\{0, 1\}^N|$

2-го $\varphi_N : N \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^N$ — инъекция.

$$n \mapsto (0, 0, 0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, 0, \dots)$$

↑
n-ная
ногука

Допустим, что $b^0 : N \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^N$ — сюръекция

$$b^0(1) \quad a_{11} \ a_{12} \ a_{13} \ a_{14} \ \dots$$

$$b^0(2) \quad a_{21} \ a_{22} \ a_{23} \ a_{24} \ \dots$$

$$a \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$b^0(3) \quad a_{31} \ a_{32} \ a_{33} \ a_{34} \ \dots$$

$$\bar{a} = 1 - a$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} b_k = \bar{a}_{kk} \\ b \in \{0, 1\}^N \end{array} \right\}$$

$$b : \bar{a}_{11}, \bar{a}_{22}, \bar{a}_{33}, \bar{a}_{44}, \dots$$

$$b \neq a_1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} b_1 = \bar{a}_{11} \neq a_{11} \\ b \neq a_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} b_2 = \bar{a}_{22} \neq a_{22} \\ b \neq a_n \end{array} \right\}$$

$$b_n = \bar{a}_{nn} \neq a_{nn}$$

Противоречие с определением b^0
(не находимся инъекции b^0)

(Было бы нарушение к теореме)

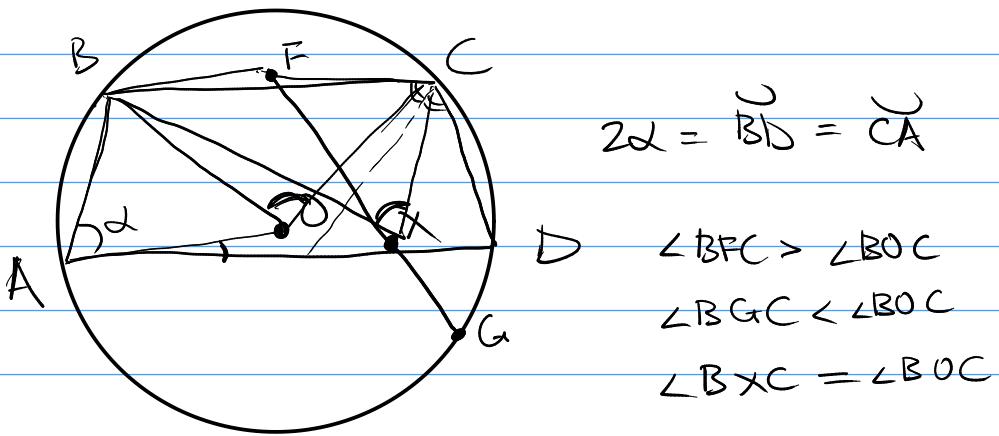
$$|N| < |\{0, 1\}^N| = |\{0, 1\}| \leq |R| \Rightarrow |N| < |R|$$

но ложное

$\{0, 1\} \subset R$



Следовательно $N < \{0, 1\}^N < \{0, 1\}^{(\{0, 1\}^N)} < \dots$

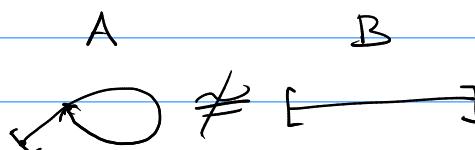


Топология

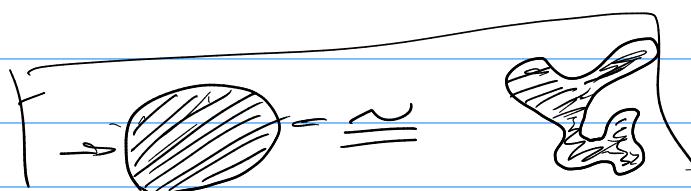
Утверждение 1: Равнодоминантные множества имеют одинаковые топологии.

$$\xrightarrow[0]{1} \cong \xrightarrow[0]{2} (\text{Top})$$

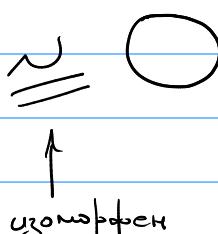
Утверждение 2: Непрерывность



$f: A \rightarrow B$ не непрерывно



? НЕ?



A^B

$$|2^X| = 2^{|X|} (X - \text{множн.})$$

Определение X — множество, $X \neq \emptyset$. $\Sigma \subset 2^X$ (Булевы — мн-во всех подмн-б)

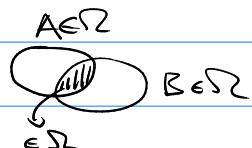
Σ @ топологией на X , если:

$$\textcircled{1} \emptyset, X \in \Sigma \quad \textcircled{2} A, B \in \Sigma \Rightarrow A \cap B \in \Sigma$$

$$\textcircled{3} f \subset \Sigma \Rightarrow \bigcup_{A \in \Sigma} f(A) \in \Sigma$$

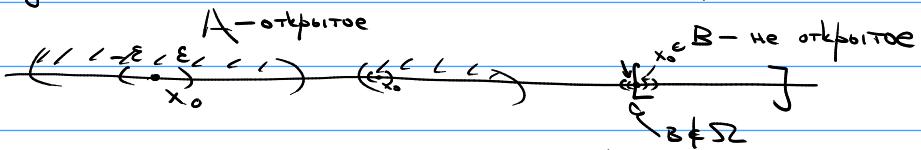
(в частности, $A, B \in \Sigma \Rightarrow A \cup B \in \Sigma$)

$$\bigcup_{A \in \Sigma} f(A)$$



В таком случае наз-ва $A \in \Sigma$ @ открытыми.

Пример: \mathbb{R}



$$\Sigma = \{A \subset \mathbb{R} \mid \forall x_0 \in A \exists \varepsilon > 0: (x_0 - \varepsilon, x_0 + \varepsilon) \subset A\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow O_\varepsilon(x_0) — \varepsilon\text{-окрестность точки } x_0$$

Задача $X = \mathbb{R}$, $\Sigma^1 = \{\emptyset\} \cup \{A \subset \mathbb{R} \mid A$ бесконечна $\} \subset 2^{\mathbb{R}}$

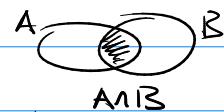
(1) Правда ли, что Σ^1 — топология?

① $\emptyset, \mathbb{R} \in \Sigma^1$ ✓

② $A, B \in \Sigma^1 \Rightarrow A \cap B \in \Sigma^1 \times A \cap B = \{x \mid x \in A \& x \in B\}$

③ $f \in \Sigma^1 \Rightarrow \bigcup f \in \Sigma^1$

→ $A, B \in \Sigma^1$



1) $A = \emptyset \vee B = \emptyset \Rightarrow A \cap B = \emptyset \in \Sigma^1$ ✓

2) A, B — бесконечные $\Rightarrow A \cap B = \emptyset \in \Sigma^1$ ✓

2.2) $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$

Σ^1 — не топология

$A = (-\infty, 1]$

$B = [1, +\infty)$

$A \cap B = \{1\} \times$

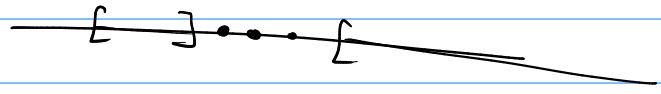
Одн X — мн-во, $\Sigma \subset 2^X$

(1) система замкнутых мн-в, если

① $\emptyset, X \in \Sigma$

\mathbb{R}

② $A, B \in \Sigma \Rightarrow A \cup B \in \Sigma$



③ $f \subset \Sigma \Rightarrow \bigcap f \in \Sigma$

Свойство ($\Sigma \leftrightarrow \Sigma'$)

$\nexists (X, \Sigma)$. $\Sigma := \{X \setminus A \mid A \in \Sigma'\}$ — сист. замк. мн-в

$\nexists (X, \Sigma)$. $\Sigma := \{X \setminus A \mid A \in \Sigma'\}$ — топология

1-го утверждение
(уровень аксиомы)



Задача $X = [0, +\infty)$ $\Sigma = \{(a, +\infty) \mid a \geq 0\} \cup \{\emptyset\} \cup \{X\}$

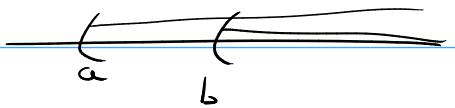
Правда ли, что Σ — топология?

① $\emptyset, X \in \Sigma \quad \checkmark$ (из оп.)

② $A, B \in \Sigma \Rightarrow A \cap B \in \Sigma?$ \checkmark

$$A = (a, +\infty), \quad B = (b, +\infty)$$

$$A \cap B = (\max(a, b), +\infty)$$



③ $f \in \Sigma \Rightarrow \cup f \in \Sigma$ — вып.

$$1. \text{ a)} \quad 2 \sin 2x + 2\sqrt{3} \sin x = 2 \cos x + \sqrt{3} \quad \rightarrow$$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

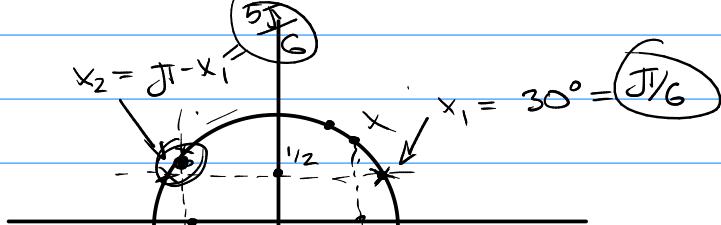
$$\sin(2x) = \sin(x+x) = \sin x \cos x + \cos x \sin x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\underbrace{4 \sin x \cos x}_{\sim \sim \sim} + 2\sqrt{3} \underbrace{\sin x}_{\sim \sim \sim} - 2 \cos x - \underbrace{\sqrt{3}}_{\sim \sim \sim} = 0$$

$$A(x) \cdot B(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} A(x) = 0 \\ B(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$2 \cos x (2 \sin x - 1) + \sqrt{3} (2 \sin x - 1) \\ = (2 \sin x - 1)(2 \cos x + \sqrt{3}) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2 \sin x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \cos x = -\sqrt{3} \Leftrightarrow \cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$$



$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos(180^\circ - 30^\circ) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$x_3 = -x_2 = -\frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi$$

$$\frac{12\pi}{6} - \frac{5\pi}{6} = \frac{7\pi}{6}$$

$$[0, 2\pi)$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \cos(x) = \cos(-x)$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$x \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6} \right\} + 2\pi k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad A + \alpha := \{x + \alpha \mid x \in A\}$$

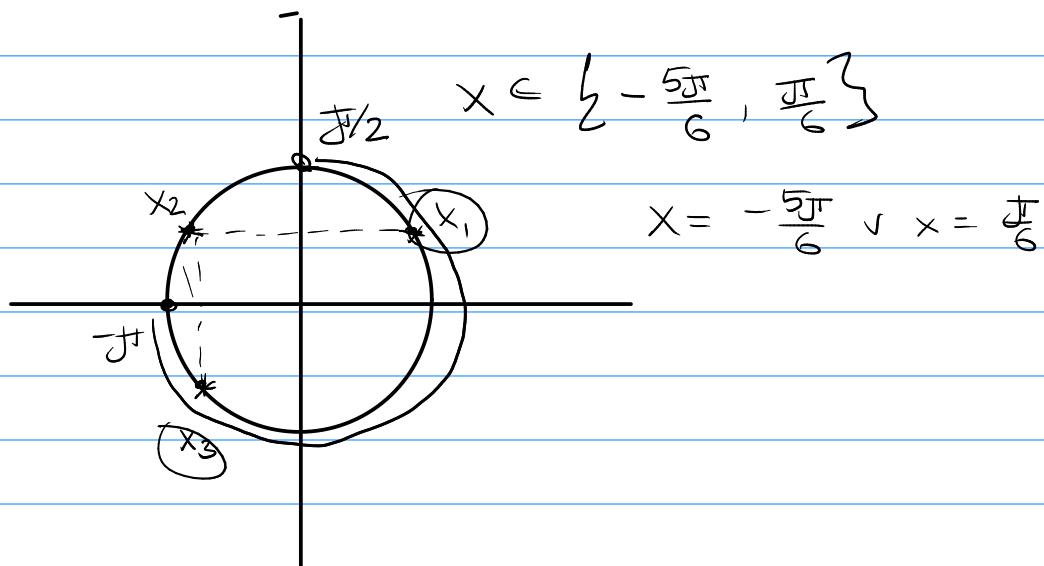
$$[0, 1) + 6 = [6, 7)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad A + 2\pi k, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z} = \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} (A + 2\pi k)$$

$$x \in \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(\left\{ \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{7\pi}{6} \right\} + 2\pi k \right) \quad - \text{nat. ganach}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi k \quad \vee \quad x = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2\pi k \quad - \exists \Gamma \exists$$

5)



$$2 \log_2^2(2 \cos x) - 3 \log_2(2 \cos x) + 4 = 0$$

$$f_a(x) = a^x, \quad a > 0. \quad g_a(x) = \log_a x = f_a^{-1}(x)$$

$$a^{\log_a x} = x$$

$$\log_a(a^x) = x$$

Часть 1а задача

$$1. a^0 = 1 \quad \forall a > 0$$

$$2. a^1 = a \quad \forall a > 0$$

$$3. a^{x+y} = a^x \cdot a^y$$

$$4. a^x \cdot b^x = (ab)^x$$

$$5. (a^x)^y = a^{xy}$$

$0^0 = ?$ Не определено

e^x нечетно опред.
Через эту 3 сб-ка

Часть 1а корректна $\log_a a^x = x$ $a^{\log_a x} = x$

$$1. 0 = \log_a 1 \quad \forall a > 0$$

$$2. 1 = \log_a a \quad \forall a > 0$$

$$3. x+y = \log_a(a^x \cdot a^y)$$

$$\log_a(u \cdot v) = \log_a u + \log_a v$$

$\forall u, v > 0$

4. Задача

5. Задача

$$2 \underbrace{\log_2^2(2 \cos x)}_{\text{II (3)}} - 9 \underbrace{\log_2(2 \cos x)}_{\text{II (3)}} + 4 = 0$$

$$\underbrace{(\log_2 2 + \log_2(\cos x))^2}_{\text{II (2)}} \quad \underbrace{\log_2 2 + \log_2(\cos x)}_{\text{II (2)}}$$

1

1

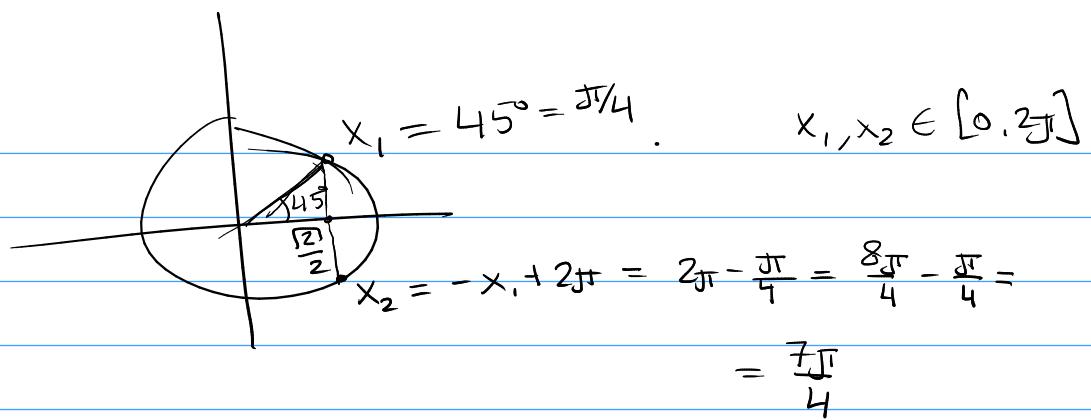
$$2 (\log_2(\cos x) + 1)^2 - 9 (\log_2(\cos x) + 1) + 4 = 0$$

$$2 \log_2^2(\cos x) + 4 \log_2(\cos x) + 2 - 9 \log_2(\cos x) - 9 + 4 = 0$$

$$2 \log_2^2(\cos x) - 5 \log_2(\cos x) - 3 = 0$$

$$(2 \log_2(\cos x) + 1) \cdot (\log_2(\cos x) - 3) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \log_2(\cos x) = -\frac{1}{2} \iff \cos x = 2^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \log_2(\cos x) = 3 \iff \cos x = 2^3 > 1 \end{cases} \times$$



Orts: $x \in \{\pi/4, 7\pi/4\} + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

und

$$x = \pi/4 + 2\pi k \vee x = 7\pi/4 + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

II

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi k$$

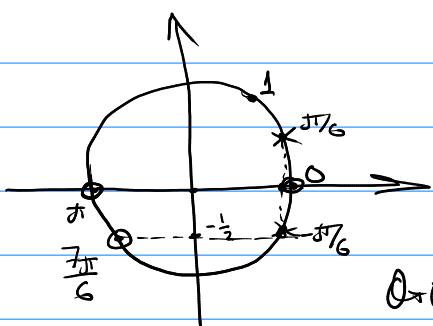
II

$$-\frac{9\pi}{4} + 2\pi k = -$$

3. $\frac{2\sin^2 x + \sin x}{2\cos x - \sqrt{3}} = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$

$$\frac{a}{b} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2\sin^2 x + \sin x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin x (2\sin x + 1) = 0 \\ 2\cos x - \sqrt{3} \neq 0 \end{cases}$$



Orts: $x \in \{0, \pi, \frac{7\pi}{6}\} + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\cos x \neq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

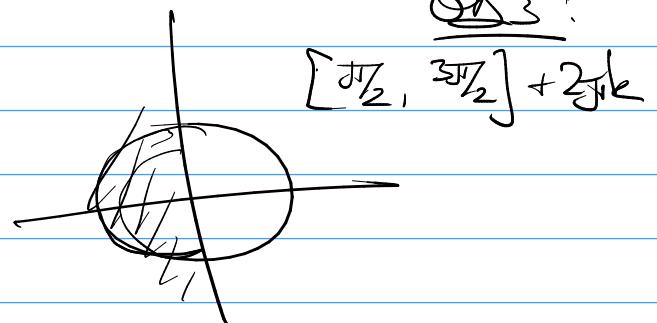
$$x \neq \frac{\pi}{6}, -\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$+ 2\pi k$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin x = 0 \\ 2\sin x = -1 \\ \sin x = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

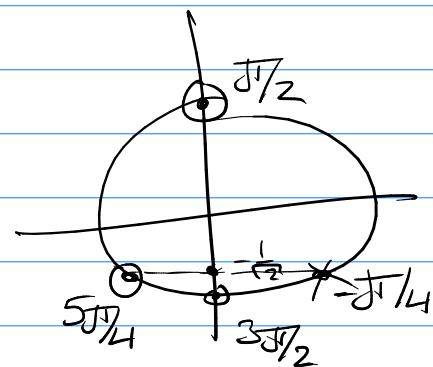
$$4. (\sqrt{2} \sin x + 1) \sqrt{-5 \cos x} = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

OK3: $-5 \cos x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos x \leq 0$



\Leftrightarrow

$$\begin{cases} \sin x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \cos x = 0 \end{cases}$$



OK4x: $x \in \{\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\} + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$5. (\cos x - \sin 2x)(1 + \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x}) = 0 \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

OK3: $\tan x \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x \cdot \cos x \geq 0 \\ \cos x \neq 0 \end{cases}$

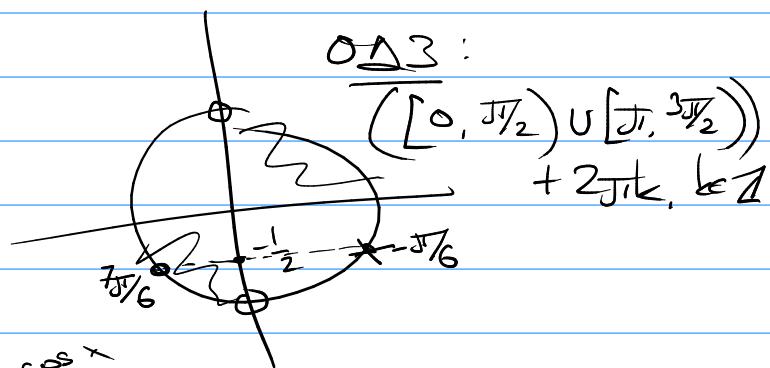
\Leftrightarrow

$$\begin{cases} \cos x = \sin 2x \\ 1 + \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} = 0 \quad X \\ \sqrt{1} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\cos x = \sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$1 = 2 \sin x$$

$$\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$$



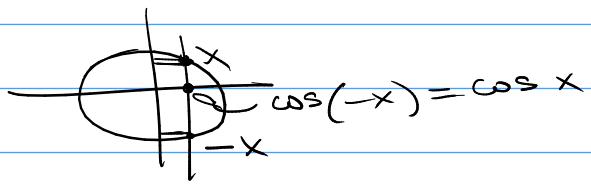
$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\sin(2x) = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

OK4x: $x = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$6. \sin \frac{5x}{2} \cos \frac{3x}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \sin 2x + \sin \frac{3x}{2} \cos \frac{5x}{2} \quad \text{↔}$$

ΩΔ3: R

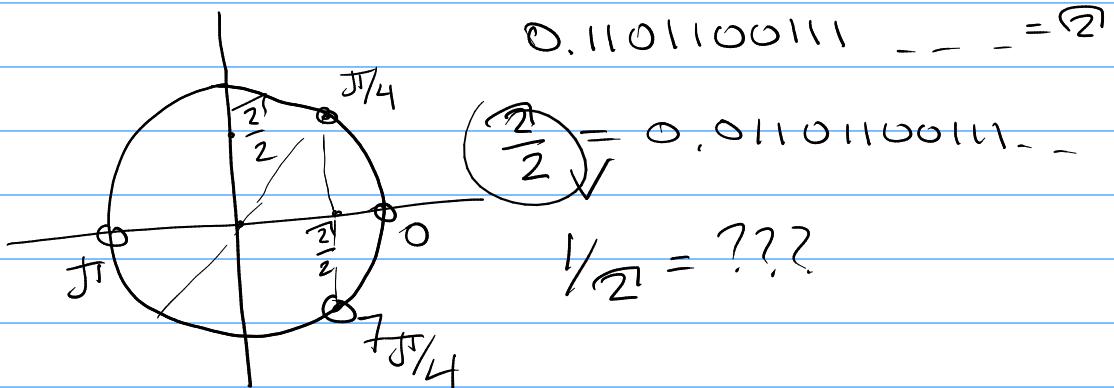


$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sin \alpha + \sin \beta = & \bar{\alpha} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \\
 & = \sin(\bar{\alpha} + \bar{\beta}) + \sin(\bar{\alpha} - \bar{\beta}) = & \bar{\beta} = \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \\
 & = \sin \bar{\alpha} \cos \bar{\beta} + \sin \bar{\beta} \cos \bar{\alpha} + & \alpha = \bar{\alpha} + \bar{\beta} \\
 & + \sin \bar{\alpha} \cos \bar{\beta} - \sin \bar{\beta} \cos \bar{\alpha} = & \beta = \bar{\alpha} - \bar{\beta} \\
 & = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} &
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (\cancel{\sin 4x + \sin x}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} (\cancel{\sin 4x - \sin x})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin 2x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot 2 \sin x \cos x \quad \text{↔}$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin x = 0 \\ 1 = \sqrt{2} \cdot \cos x \Leftrightarrow \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases}$$



$$\text{Ortsz. } x \in \{0, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\} + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$7. 36^{\sin 2x} = 6^{2 \sin x}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$

$$(6^2)^{\sin x}$$

||

$$36^{\sin x}$$

$a^p = b^q$
 $c^p = c^q$

$$(a > 0) \quad a^{f(x)} = a^{g(x)} \Leftrightarrow f(x) = g(x)$$

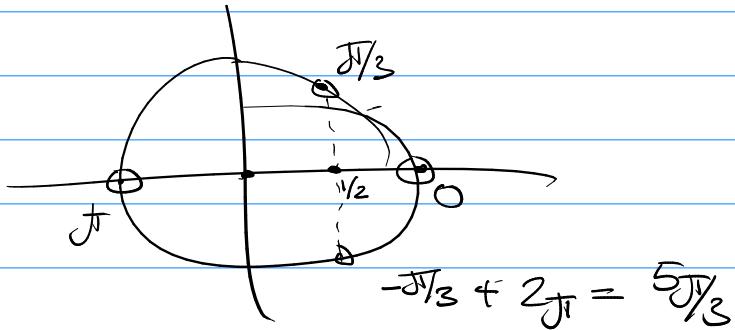
$a \neq 1$

$$\sin 2x = \sin x$$

||

$$2 \sin x \cos x$$

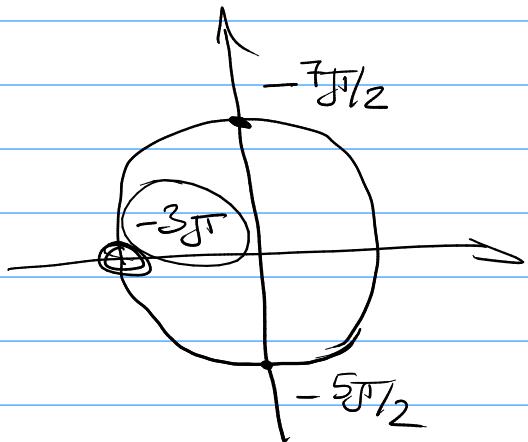
$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \sin x = 0 \\ 2 \cos x = 1 \Leftrightarrow \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$



Observe: $x \in \{-\frac{7\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{5\pi}{3}\} + 2\pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$8) \quad x \in \left[-\frac{7\pi}{2}, -\frac{5\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$-\frac{7\pi}{2} + 4\pi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$8. \quad 2\sin^2 x - 2\cos 2x - \sin 2x = 0$$

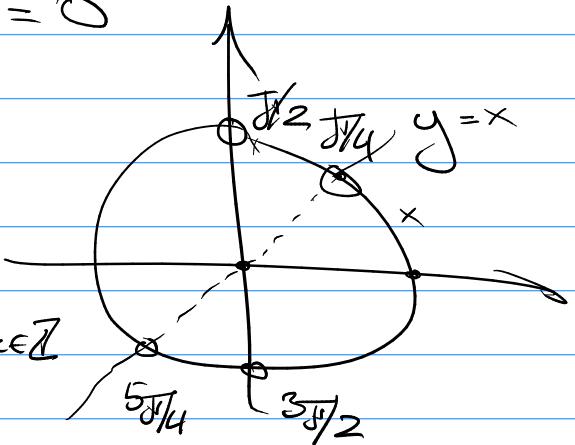
II

$$\cos(x+x) = \cos x \cos x - \sin x \sin x = \\ = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

~~(2)~~ $\cancel{2\cos^2 x} - \cancel{2\sin x \cos x} = 0$

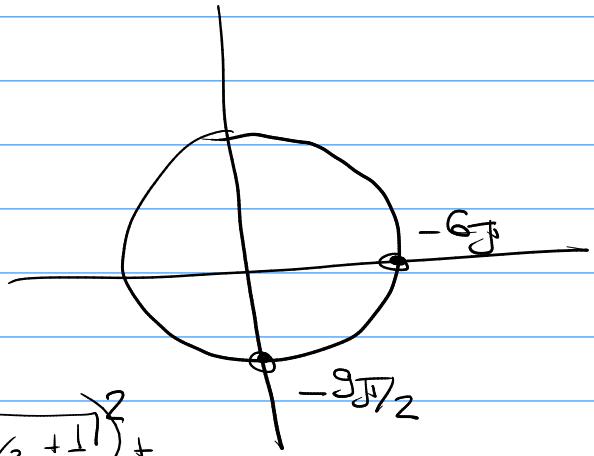
$$\cos x (\cos x - \sin x) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos x = 0 \\ \cos x = \sin x \end{cases}$$



Abz: $x \in \{\pi/4, \pi/2\} + \pi k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$8) \quad x \in [-\pi, -\frac{9\pi}{2}]$$



$$9. \quad 3^{2x+1} - 4 \cdot 3^x + 4 = \left(\sqrt{-x^2 - x/2 + 1/2} \right)^2 + \\ x^2 + x/2 + 5/2$$

OBZ: $-x^2 - x/2 + 1/2 \geq 0$

$$2x^2 + x - 1 \leq 0$$

OBZ $[-1, 1/2]$

$$2(x - \frac{1}{2})(x + 1) \leq 0$$



$$3^{2x+1} - 4 \cdot 3^x + 4 = 3$$

$$3^{2x+1} - 4 \cdot 3^x + 1 = 0$$

$$3^1 \cdot 3^{2x} - 4 \cdot 3^x + 1 \quad \leftarrow \quad a^p \cdot a^q = a^{p+q}$$

$$3 \cdot (3^x)^2 - 4 \cdot 3^x + 1 \quad \leftarrow \quad a^{pq} = (a^p)^q$$

$$y = 3^x$$

$$3y^2 - 4y + 1 = 0, \quad y > 0$$

$$(3y^2 - 3y) - (y - 1) = 0$$

$$3y(y-1) - (y-1) = 0$$

$$(3y-1)(y-1) = 0$$

$$y = 1 \quad \vee \quad y = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$3^x = 1$$

$$3^x = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\boxed{x = 0}$$

$$\boxed{x = -1.}$$

✓

$$8) \quad x \in \left[\log_2 \frac{1}{6}, \log_2 \frac{2}{3} \right] ?$$

↑	↑	↓	-	✓
-1	0	-1	0	X

$$10. \quad 2 \log_4^2(\sin x) - x^2 + 21 = (\sqrt{25-x^2})^2 + 7 \log_4(\sin x)$$

$$\underline{\text{OBZ}}: \quad -5 \leq x \leq 5 \quad x \in [-5, 5]$$

~~$$2 \log_4^2(\sin x) - x^2 + 21 = 25 - x^2 + 7 \log_4(\sin x)$$~~

$$y = \log_4(\sin x)$$

$$2y^2 - 7y - 4 = 0$$

$$y = 4 \quad \vee \quad y = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$1) y = 4 \Leftrightarrow \log_4(\sin x) = 4$$

$$\sin x = 4^4 = 256$$

X

$$2) \log_4(\sin x) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$4^{\log_4(\sin x)} = 4^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

" " "

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\log_4 a = b :$$

$$4^b = a$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\pi k \quad x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2\pi k$$

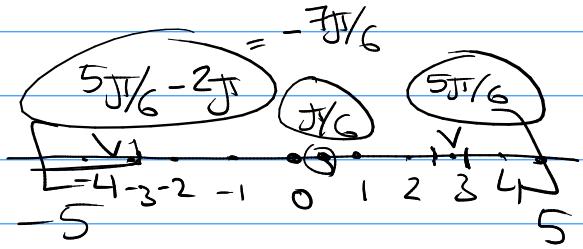
$$\frac{\pi}{3} > 3 \quad 2\pi > 6$$

$$3 < \frac{\pi}{6} < 4$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < \frac{\pi}{6} < \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{2} < \frac{5\pi}{6} < \frac{10\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{11}{2} < \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\cancel{2\pi} < 7$$

$$-2\pi > -7$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{6} > 2$$

$$\frac{5\pi}{6} - 2\pi > -5$$