

1. A multime numărabilă ($A \sim \mathbb{N}$)

Arătați că:

a) $\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{X \mid X \subset A, X \text{ finită}\}$ numărabilă
multimea părților finite a lui A

b) $\mathcal{P}(A)$ nu este numărabilă

a)

$$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A) = \mathcal{P}_0 \cup \mathcal{P}_1 \cup \mathcal{P}_2 \cup \dots = \bigcup_{m \geq 0} \mathcal{P}_m, \text{ unde}$$

$$\mathcal{P}_m = \{X \mid X \subset A, |X| = m\}$$

pt. fiecare $m \geq 0$

$$\mathcal{P}_0 = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}_1 = \{\{a\} \mid a \in A\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}_2 = \{\{a, b\} \mid a, b \in A, a \neq b\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}_1 \sim A$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi: A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_1 \text{ injectivă} \\ \varphi(a) = \{a\} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}_1 \text{ numărabilă}$$

$$A \times A = \{(a, b) \mid a, b \in A\}$$

$$\psi: A \times A \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_1 \cup \mathcal{P}_2 \text{ surjectivă (1)}$$

$$\psi((a, b)) = \begin{cases} \{a, b\}, & \text{dacă } a \neq b \\ \{a\}, & \text{dacă } a = b \end{cases}$$

ψ surjectivă

$$\{a\} = \psi((a, a))$$

$$\{a, b\} = \psi((a, b))$$

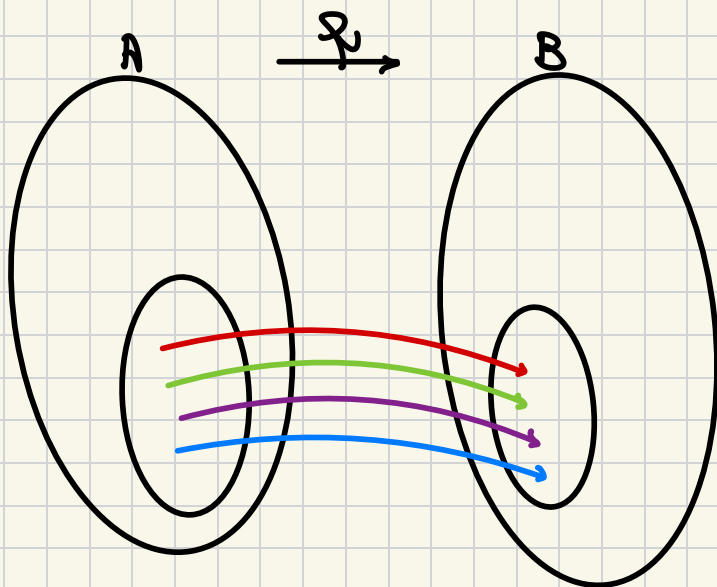
numărabilă

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) &\Rightarrow (\exists) \psi: \mathcal{P}_1 \cup \mathcal{P}_2 \rightarrow A \times A \text{ injectivă} \Rightarrow \\
 &\Rightarrow \underbrace{\mathcal{P}_1 \cup \mathcal{P}_2}_{\text{infinită}} \sim \underbrace{\psi(\mathcal{P}_1 \cup \mathcal{P}_2)}_{\text{numărabilă}} \subset \underbrace{A \times A}_{\text{numărabilă}} \quad \Bigg| \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}_1 \text{ numărabilă} \\
 &\quad \quad \quad \Downarrow \\
 &\quad \quad \mathcal{P}_1 \cup \mathcal{P}_2 \text{ numărabilă} \\
 &\quad \quad \quad \nwarrow \\
 &\quad \quad \text{inf.} \\
 &\quad \quad \quad \Downarrow \\
 &\quad \quad \mathcal{P}_2 \text{ numărabilă}
 \end{aligned}$$

Fie $f: A \rightarrow B$ surj.

Ar. că $\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A) \sim \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(B)$?

Definim $\varphi: \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(B)$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \varphi(X) &\stackrel{\text{def.}}{=} f(X) = \\
 &= \{ f(x) \mid x \in X \}
 \end{aligned}$$

φ surjectivă ?

Trg.: $X, Y \subset A$
finite

$$\varphi(X) = \varphi(Y) \Rightarrow f(X) = f(Y) \Rightarrow X = Y$$

" $X \subset Y$ ":

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{x \in X} &\Rightarrow f(x) \in f(X) = f(Y) = \\ &\Rightarrow f(x) \in f(Y) \Rightarrow (\exists) y \in Y \quad f(x) = f(y) \\ &\Downarrow f \text{ inj.} \\ &\underline{x = y \in Y} \end{aligned}$$

" $Y \subset X$ ":

Surg.:

Fie $Y \subset B$, Y finită

Atunci

$$\begin{aligned} f(f^{-1}(Y)) &= Y \quad \text{pentru că } f \text{ este surjectivă} \\ &\downarrow \subset A \\ &\text{finită} \\ &\text{(pentru că } f \text{ este injectivă)} \\ &\downarrow \\ &\in \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A) \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{f(f^{-1}(Y)) = Y}$$

În plus, și $\mathcal{P}(A) \sim \mathcal{P}(B)$ (exercițiu)

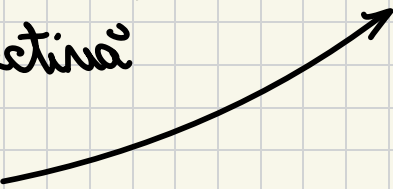
$$\begin{aligned} A \text{ numărabilă} &\Rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(A) \text{ numărabilă} \\ \cap & \\ \mathbb{N} & \quad \mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(\mathbb{N}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{A}: \mathcal{P}_2 &\rightarrow \underline{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}} \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}_2 \text{ numărabilă} \\ &\text{numărabilă} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{R}(\{a, b\}) = (\min\{a, b\}, \max\{a, b\})$$

\mathcal{R} injectivă

$\{c, d\}$



$$\mathcal{R}: \mathcal{P}_m \rightarrow \underbrace{\mathbb{N} \times \dots \times \mathbb{N}}_{m \text{ ori}} \text{ inj.}$$

$$X \subset \mathbb{N}$$

$$|X| = m$$

$$X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m\}$$

$$x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_m$$

$$\mathcal{R}(X) = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\text{fin}}(\mathbb{N}) = \mathcal{P}_0 \cup \underbrace{\mathcal{P}_1 \cup \dots}_{\text{numărabilă}}$$

$$A^m \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_1 \cup \mathcal{P}_2 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{P}_m$$

$$(x_1, \dots, x_m) \rightarrow \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \mathcal{P}(A) \sim \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$$

↓
nu este numărabilă ?

$$\mathcal{P}_{\text{inf}}(\mathbb{N}) = \{X \mid X \subset \mathbb{N}, X \text{ infinită}\} \subset \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$$

Doar atât că $\mathcal{P}_{\text{inf}}(\mathbb{N})$ este numărabilă

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ numărabilă

○ submulțime infinită X a lui \mathbb{N} se poate scrie

sau forma:

$$X = \{x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots\} \text{ cu } x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < \dots$$

Presupunem prin absurd ca $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ este numărabilă \Rightarrow Elementele X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots

$$X_1 = \{x_{11}, x_{12}, \dots\}$$

$$X_2 = \{x_{21}, x_{22}, \dots\}$$

$$X_m = \{x_{m1}, x_{m2}, \dots\}$$

$$\text{ Aleg } a_1 \in \mathbb{N}, a_1 \neq x_{11}$$

$$\text{ Aleg } a_2 \in \mathbb{N}, a_2 \neq x_{22} \text{ și } a_2 > a_1$$

$$\text{ Aleg } a_3 \in \mathbb{N}, a_3 \neq x_{33} \text{ și } a_3 > a_2$$

\vdots

$$\text{ Aleg } a_{m+1} \in \mathbb{N}, a_{m+1} \neq x_{m+1, m+1} \text{ și } a_{m+1} > a_m$$

$$Y = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_m, \dots\}$$

$$Y \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}) \text{ și } Y \neq X_m \quad (\forall) m$$

$$Y = X_1 \Rightarrow a_1 = x_{11} \quad \text{fals}$$

$$Y = X_2 \Rightarrow a_2 = x_{22} \quad \text{fals}$$

$$Y = X_m \Rightarrow a_m = x_{mm} \quad \text{fals}$$

Contradicție!

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(A)$ nu este numărabilă

2. $f: A \rightarrow B$ funcție

Pe A avem relația \sim_f

$$x \sim_f y \Leftrightarrow f(x) = f(y)$$

\sim_f este relație de echivalență

1) Reflexivitate:

$$x \sim_f x \Leftrightarrow f(x) = f(x) \quad (A)$$

2) Simetrie:

$$x \sim_f y \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} y \sim_f x$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \Downarrow \\ f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow f(y) = f(x) \Rightarrow y \sim_f x \end{array}$$

3) Transitivitate:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x \sim_f y \\ y \sim_f z \end{array} \right\} \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} x \sim_f z$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x \sim_f y \Rightarrow f(x) = f(y) \\ y \sim_f z \Rightarrow f(y) = f(z) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(x) = f(z) \Rightarrow x \sim_f z$$

3. Pe $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ definim ρ :

$$(a, b) \rho (c, d) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} a + d = b + c \Leftrightarrow a - b = c - d$$

ρ relație de echivalență

1) Reflexivitate:

$$(a, b) \rho (a, b), (\forall) a, b \in \mathbb{N} \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow a+b = b+a \quad (A)$$

2) Simetrie:

$$(a, b) \rho (c, d) \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} (c, d) \rho (a, b) \\ \Downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \Uparrow \\ a+b = b+c \Rightarrow c+b = d+a$$

3) Transitivitate:

$$(a, b) \rho (c, d) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \stackrel{?}{=} \\ \vee \end{array} \right. (a, b) \rho (e, f) \\ (c, d) \rho (e, f)$$

$$(a, b) \rho (c, d) \Leftrightarrow a+b = b+c \\ (c, d) \rho (e, f) \Leftrightarrow \underline{c+f = d+e} \quad (+)$$

$$\cancel{a} + \cancel{d} + \cancel{c} + f = \cancel{b} + \cancel{c} + \cancel{d} + e \\ a + f = b + e \Leftrightarrow (a, b) \rho (e, f)$$

$$(5, 2) = ?$$

$$\{(a, b) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \mid a - b = \underbrace{5-2}_3\}$$

$$= \{(b+3, b) \mid b \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$= \{(3, 0), (4, 1), (5, 2), \dots\}$$

4. Pe $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}^*$ avem \sim definită prin:

$$(a, b) \sim (c, d) \Leftrightarrow ad = bc$$

a) \sim rel. de echivalență

2) $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}^* / \sim$ este o injecție cu 0

1) Reflexivitate:

$$(a, d_1) \sim (a, d_1) \Leftrightarrow d_1 = d_1 a (1)$$

2) Simetrie:

$$(a, d_1) \sim (c, d) \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} (c, d) \sim (a, d_1)$$

$$(a, d_1) \sim (c, d) \Leftrightarrow ad = d_1 c \Rightarrow cd_1 = da \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow (c, d) \sim (a, d_1)$$

3) Transitivitate:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} (a, d_1) \sim (c, d) \text{ (1)} \\ (c, d) \sim (e, f) \text{ (2)} \end{array} \right\} \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} (a, d_1) \sim (e, f)$$

$$\text{(1)} \Rightarrow ad = d_1 c \Rightarrow \frac{d}{d_1} = \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\text{(2)} \Rightarrow cf = de \Rightarrow \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{d_1} = \frac{e}{f} \Rightarrow of = d_1 e \Leftrightarrow (a, d_1) \sim (e, f)$$

$$\hat{(a, d_1)} = \{ (c, d) \mid c \in \mathbb{Z}, d \in \mathbb{Z}^* \text{ a.t. } \frac{d}{d_1} = \frac{c}{a} \}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}^* / \sim = \{ \hat{(a, d_1)} \mid (a, d_1) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}^* \}$$

$$\text{Fie } f: \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}^* / \sim \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

$$f(\hat{(a, d_1)}) = \frac{a}{d_1}$$

Verificăm că f este corect definită.

$$\text{Dacă } (a, \hat{b}) = (c, \hat{d}) \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} \frac{p}{q} = \frac{c}{d}$$

$$(a, \hat{b}) = (c, \hat{d}) \Rightarrow (a, b) \sim (c, d) \Rightarrow \frac{p}{q} = \frac{c}{d} (A)$$

$\Rightarrow f$ este corect definită

Injectivitatea:

$$\text{Presupunem } f((a, \hat{b})) = f((c, \hat{d})) \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} (a, \hat{b}) = (c, \hat{d})$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\frac{p}{q} = \frac{c}{d} \Rightarrow (a, b) \sim (c, d) \xrightarrow{\text{curved arrow}} (a, \hat{b}) = (c, \hat{d})$$

Surjectivitatea:

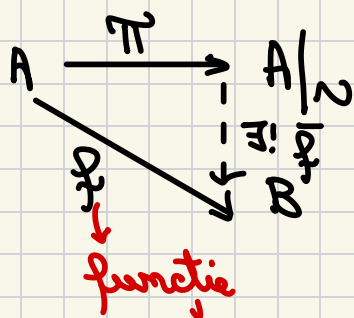
$$q \in \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow (\exists) (a, \hat{b}) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}^* / \sim \text{ a.i. } f(a, \hat{b}) = q$$

$$q = \frac{m}{n}, m \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ și } n \in \mathbb{Z}^*$$

$$\text{Atunci } f((m, \hat{n})) = \frac{m}{n} = q$$

q.e.d.!

5. A, \sim rel. de echivalență



$$\pi(x) = \hat{x}, (\forall) x \in A$$

$$\sim \subset \sim f$$

$$(\text{adică } x \sim y \Rightarrow f(x) = f(y))$$

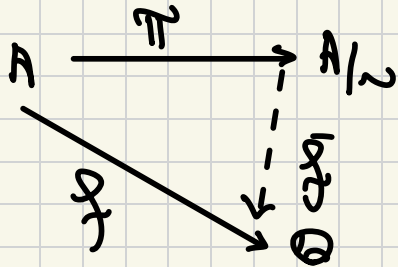
$$\exists! \bar{f} \text{ cu } \bar{f} \pi = f$$

$$\bar{f} \text{ inj.} \Leftrightarrow \sim = \sim \bar{f}$$

$$\overline{f} \text{ surj.} \Leftrightarrow f \text{ surj.}$$

$$A = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}^*$$

$$\sim (a, b) \sim (c, d) \Leftrightarrow ad = bc \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$$



$$\text{Def } f: A \rightarrow Q, f(a, b) = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$(a, b) \sim (c, d) \Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} \Leftrightarrow f(a, b) = f(c, d)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (a, b) \sim f(c, d) \Rightarrow \sim = \sim f \Rightarrow (\exists!) \overline{f}: A/\sim \rightarrow Q \dots$$

$$\text{Def } \overline{f} \text{ inj.}$$

$$f \text{ surj.} \Rightarrow \overline{f} \text{ surj.}$$