

$$A \times B = B \times A.$$

... trybami, do jakich należąca jest zbiór A, B, C, D.

a)  $(A \subset B \wedge C \subset D) \Rightarrow (A \cup C \subset B \cup D),$

$$\boxed{x \in A \wedge x \in B \wedge x \in C \wedge x \in D} \Rightarrow \boxed{(x \in A \vee x \in C) \wedge (x \in B \vee x \in D)}$$

T

$$\begin{array}{l} x \in A \equiv T \rightarrow x \in A \\ x \in B \equiv T \rightarrow x \in B \\ x \in C \equiv T \rightarrow x \in C \\ x \in D \equiv T \rightarrow x \in D \end{array}$$

Nie może być fałszem  
skoro x należy do wszystkich  
wymienionych zbiorów

$$\boxed{x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B \wedge x \in C \Rightarrow x \in D} \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{x \in A \vee x \in C \Rightarrow x \in B \vee x \in D}$$

$$\boxed{(x \in A \vee x \in B) \wedge (x \in C \vee x \in D)}$$

złożimy T

$$\boxed{(x \notin A \wedge x \notin C) \vee (x \in B \vee x \in D)}$$

F

$$\boxed{x \in B \vee x \in D}$$

T

9. Naskicuj na płaszczyźnie zbiory  $A \times B$  i  $B \times A$  dla:

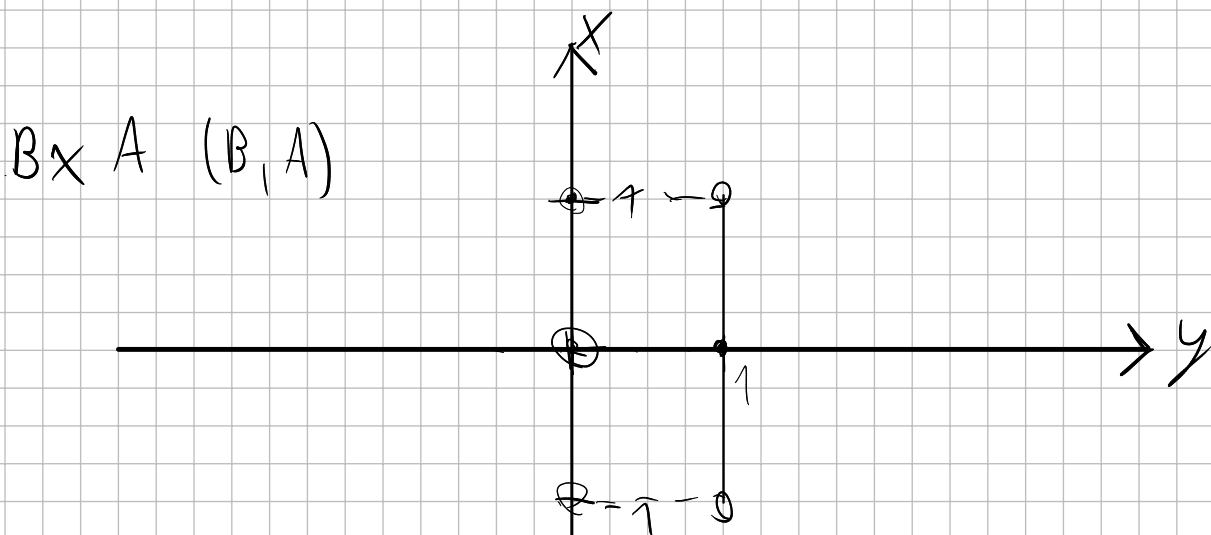
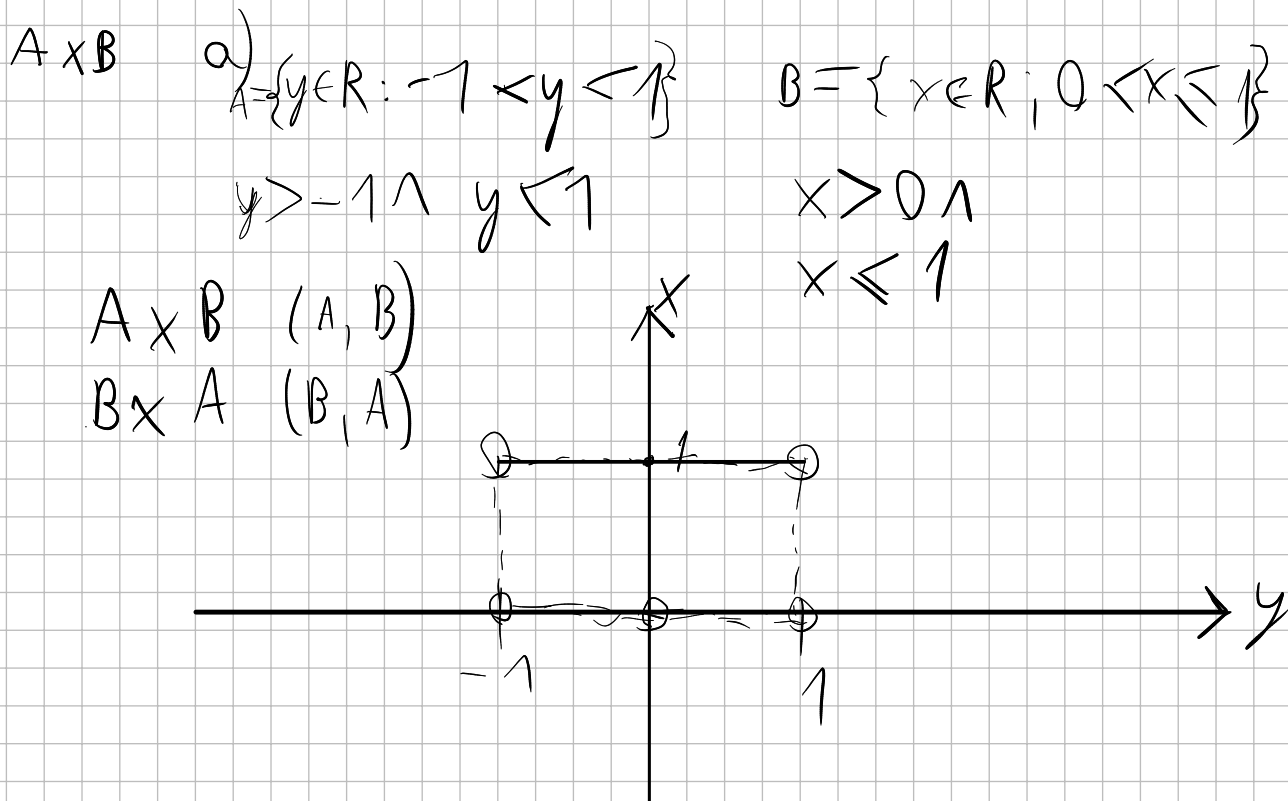
a)  $A = \{y \in \mathbb{R} : -1 < y < 1\}$ ,  $B = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : 0 < x \leq 1\}$ ,

b)  $A = \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $B = \langle 1, 2 \rangle$ ,

c)  $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 + x - 2 \geq 0\}$ ,  $B = \{b \in \mathbb{N} : 2^b < 11\}$ ,

d)  $A = \{x \in \langle 0, \infty \rangle : \frac{x-1}{x+1} < 0\}$ ,  $B = \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x^2 \leq 4\}$ .

1

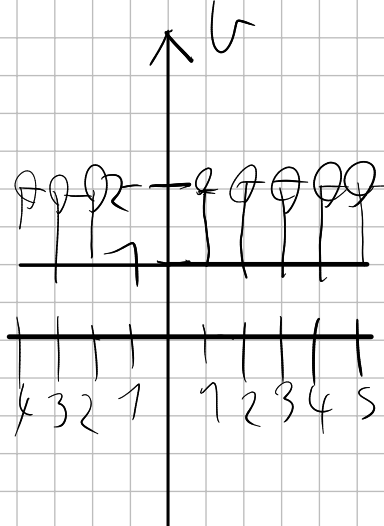


$$(A \times B) \times C = (a, (b, c)) \quad a \in A, b \in B, c \in C$$

$$A \times (B \times C) = (a, (b, c)) \quad a \in A, b \in B, c \in C$$

b)  $A = \mathbb{Z}, B = \langle 1, 2 \rangle,$

$A \times B$



$$\underbrace{(A \cup B) \times C}_L = \underbrace{(A \times C) \cup (B \times C)}_R$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x, y) \in L & \quad (x, y) \in R \wedge (z, y) \in R \\ (x \in A \vee x \in B) \wedge y \in C & \quad \begin{array}{l} x \in A \\ y \in C \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} z \in B \\ y \in C \end{array} \\ (x \in A \wedge y \in C) \vee (x \in B \wedge y \in C) & \end{aligned}$$

$$[(x, y) \in A \times C \vee (x, y) \in B \times C]$$

11. Niech  $A_1, \dots, A_n$  będą dowolnymi zbiorami. Zdefiniujmy  $\mathcal{A}$  jako najmniejszy zbiór, dla którego

$$\bigwedge_{k \in \{1, \dots, n\}} A_k \in \mathcal{A} \quad \text{oraz} \quad X \in \mathcal{A} \wedge Y \in \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow X \cup Y \in \mathcal{A}.$$

Ile maksymalnie elementów ma zbiór  $\mathcal{A}$ ? Podaj przykład takiego zbioru.

$$A_1 \dots A_n$$

$$\bigwedge_{k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}} A_k \in \mathcal{A}: X \in \mathcal{A} \wedge Y \in \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow X \cup Y \in \mathcal{A}$$

$$\bigwedge_{k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}} A_k$$

$$\frac{X \in A \wedge Y \in A \Rightarrow X \cup Y \in A}{\top}$$

$$X \in A \quad Y \in A$$

$A_k$  - věta, nerovnost

$$A_1 \wedge A_2 \Rightarrow A_1$$

A

$$A_1 A_2 A_3 A_4 A_1 \vee A_2$$

$$\binom{n}{2}$$

$$A_1 \vee A_3$$

$$A_1 \vee A_4$$

$$A_2 \vee A_3$$

1 2 4 8

$$2^n - 1 = \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \binom{n}{3} + \dots + \binom{n}{n}$$

$$\frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

$$\frac{n!}{1(n-1)!} + \frac{n!}{2(n-2)!} + \frac{n!}{6(n-3)!} + \dots + \frac{n!}{n!(n-n)!}$$

$$\binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \binom{n}{3} + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} + \frac{n!}{n!(n-n)!} = 1$$

11  
2n

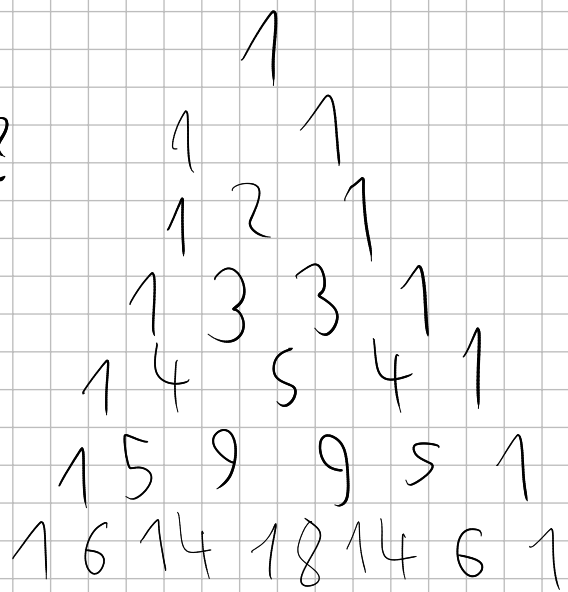
$$(x+y)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} y^k$$

Binomial Newtona

$$x=1$$

To ten zjednaný trojkat?

AHHHHHHH/!

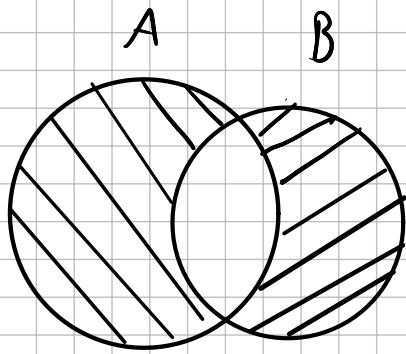


# INDUKCJA

$$[p(1) \wedge \bigwedge_n p(n) \Rightarrow p(n+1)] \Rightarrow \left[ \bigwedge_n p(n) \right]$$

efekt domina

$$A \Delta B \quad (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$$



2. Wyznacz iloczyn kartezjański  $A \times B$  i  $B \times A$  dla zbiorów:

- a)  $A = \{0, 1\}, B = \{1, 2\}$ ,
- b)  $A = \{0, 1, 2\}, B = \{2, 3\}$ ,
- c)  $A = \emptyset, B = \{1, 2, 3\}$ .

a1)

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

a2)

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

b1)

$$A \times B = \{(0, 2); (0, 3); (1, 2); (1, 3); (2, 2); (2, 3)\}$$

b2)

$$B \times A = \{(2, 0); (2, 1); (2, 2); (3, 0); (3, 1); (3, 2)\}$$

$$A \times B = B \times A \Rightarrow \frac{A = B}{\text{F}}$$

$$(a_i, b_i) = (b_i, a_i)$$

$$a_i = b_i$$

skoro zbiór elementów jest różny  
poszczególne elementy będą różne

5. Wyznacz zbiór potęgowy dla zbiorów:

- a)  $\{1, 2, 3\}$ ,
- b)  $\emptyset$ ,
- c)  $\{\emptyset\}$ ,
- d)  $\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$ .

a)

$$A = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$2^A = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3\}\}$$



$$A = \emptyset$$

$$A = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$2^A = \emptyset$$

$$2^A = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$$

$$A = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$$

$$2^A = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$$

6. Udowodnij, że dla dowolnych zbiorów  $A, B, C, D$  zachodzą równości:

a)  $(A \cup B) \setminus C = (A \setminus C) \cup (B \setminus C)$ ,

b)  $A \setminus (B \setminus C) = (A \setminus B) \cup (A \cap C)$ ,

c)  $(A \setminus B) \cup C = [(A \cup C) \setminus B] \cup (B \cap C)$ ,

d)  $A \setminus (B \cup C) = (A \setminus B) \cap (A \setminus C)$ ,

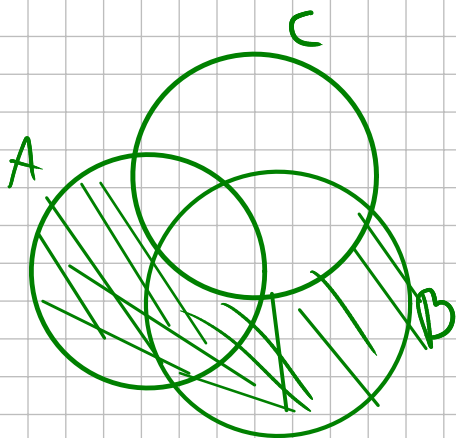
e)  $(A \setminus B) \cap (C \setminus D) = (A \cap C) \setminus (B \cup D)$ ,

f)  $A \triangle (B \triangle C) = (A \triangle B) \triangle C$ ,

g)  $(A \triangle B)^c = A^c \triangle B^c$ .

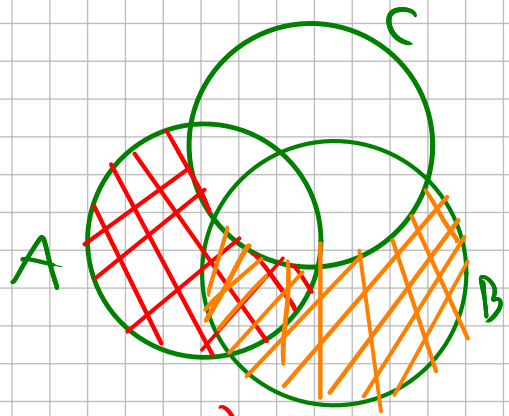
a)

$$(A \cup B) - C = (A - C) \cup (B - C)$$



$$A \cup B - C$$

=



$$(A - C) \cup (B - C)$$

g)

$$A - (B - C) = (A - B) \cup (A \cap C)$$

$$x \in A \wedge (x \notin B \vee x \in C)$$

$$(x \in A \wedge x \notin B) \wedge (x \in C \wedge x \in A)$$

$$(x \in A \wedge x \notin B) \vee (x \in A \wedge x \in C)$$

$$x \in A \wedge (x \notin B \vee x \in C)$$

6. Udowodnij, że dla dowolnych zbiorów  $A, B, C, D$  zachodzą równości:

- a)  $(A \cup B) \setminus C = (A \setminus C) \cup (B \setminus C)$ ,
- b)  $A \setminus (B \setminus C) = (A \setminus B) \cup (A \cap C)$ ,
- c)  $(A \setminus B) \cup C = [(A \cup C) \setminus B] \cup (B \cap C)$ ,
- d)  $A \setminus (B \cup C) = (A \setminus B) \cap (A \setminus C)$ ,
- e)  $(A \setminus B) \cap (C \setminus D) = (A \cap C) \setminus (B \cup D)$ ,
- f)  $A \Delta (B \Delta C) = (A \Delta B) \Delta C$ ,
- g)  $(A \Delta B)^c = A^c \Delta B^c$ .

c)

$$(A - B) \cup C = [(A \cup C) - B] \cup (B \cap C)$$

$$(x \in A \wedge x \notin B) \vee x \in C$$

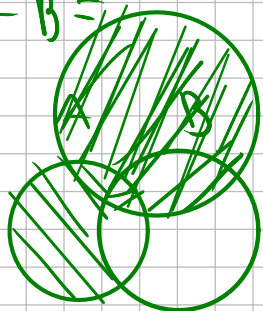
$$[(x \in A \vee x \in C) \wedge x \notin B] \vee (x \in B \wedge x \in C)$$

$$(x \in A \wedge x \notin B) \vee (x \in C \wedge x \notin B) \vee (x \in B \wedge x \in C)$$

$$(x \in A \vee x \in C) \wedge (x \notin B \vee x \in C)$$

$$(A - B) \cup C = [(A \cup C) - B] \cup (B \cap C)$$

$$A - B = (A - B) \cup (C - B) \cup (B \cap C)$$



$$C - B = C - B \cap C$$

$$(A - B) \cup (C - \cancel{B \cap C}) \cup \cancel{B \cap C}$$

$x \notin$

nie ma  $x \in B \cap C$

noting

to  $C - B \cap C = C$

$$[A - (A \cap B)] \cup C$$

$$[A - (A \cap B)] \cup (C \cap A) \cup C$$

$$(A - B) \cup C$$

6. Udowodnij, że dla dowolnych zbiorów  $A, B, C, D$  zachodzą równości:

- a)  $(A \cup B) \setminus C = (A \setminus C) \cup (B \setminus C)$ ,
- b)  $A \setminus (B \setminus C) = (A \setminus B) \cup (A \cap C)$ ,
- c)  $(A \setminus B) \cup C = [(A \cup C) \setminus B] \cup (B \cap C)$ ,
- d)  $A \setminus (B \cup C) = (A \setminus B) \cap (A \setminus C)$ ,
- e)  $(A \setminus B) \cap (C \setminus D) = (A \cap C) \setminus (B \cup D)$ ,
- f)  $A \Delta (B \Delta C) = (A \Delta B) \Delta C$ ,
- g)  $(A \Delta B)^c = A^c \Delta B^c$ .

$$(A - B) \cap (C - D) = (A \cap C) - (B \cup D)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{x \in A \wedge x \notin B}{\sim} \wedge \frac{x \in C \wedge x \notin D}{\sim} \Leftrightarrow \\ \frac{x \in A \wedge x \in C}{\sim} \wedge \frac{x \notin B \wedge x \notin D}{\sim} \end{array}$$

$$A \Delta (B \Delta C) = (A \Delta B) \Delta C$$

$$A \Delta B \Leftrightarrow (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$$

$$\frac{(A \cup Q) - (A \cap Q)}{\quad}$$

$$\frac{(Z \cup C) - (Z \cap C)}{\quad}$$

$$Q = (B \cup C) - (B \cap C)$$

$$Z = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$$

$$(A \cup B \cup C) - (B \cap C) - (A \cap B \cap C)$$

2. Określ wartość logiczną zdań:

a)  $\bigwedge_x \bigvee_y 2x - y = 0$ ,

b)  $\bigwedge_x \bigvee_y x - 2y = 0$ ,

c)  $\bigwedge_x x < 10 \Rightarrow (\bigwedge_y y < x \Rightarrow y < 9)$ ,

d)  $\bigwedge_x \bigvee_y (y > x \wedge \bigvee_z y + z = 100)$ ,

gdzie zakresem zmienności wszystkich zmiennych są  $\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}$  i  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$$-5(2) \\ -10 - -10$$

$$\bigwedge_x \bigvee_y 2x - y = 0 \Leftrightarrow T \\ y = 2x$$

$$\bigwedge_x \bigvee_y x - 2y = 0 \Leftrightarrow T \\ y = \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$\bigwedge_x (x < 10) \Rightarrow (\bigwedge_y [y < x] \Rightarrow [y < 9])$$

$$x < 10 \quad y < x \quad \text{dla } \mathbb{Z} \text{ i } \mathbb{N} \quad T \\ \text{dla } \mathbb{R} \quad F$$

$$\frac{9,6 < 10}{T} \Rightarrow \frac{[9 < 9,6]}{T} \Rightarrow \frac{9 < 9}{F} \\ \underbrace{\quad \quad \quad}_F$$

d)  $\bigwedge_x \bigvee_y (y > x \wedge \bigvee_z y + z = 100)$ ,

gdzie zakresem zmienności wszystkich zmiennych są  $\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ ,  $\mathbb{Z}$  i  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$$\bigwedge_x \bigvee_y (y > x \wedge \bigvee_z y + z = 100)$$

$$y > 0 \quad y + z = 100 \\ z = 100 - y$$

$$y + z = 100$$

$$z = 100 - y$$

$$\bigwedge_x \bigvee_y (y > x \wedge \bigvee_z y + z = 100)$$

3. Określ wartość logiczną zdań (zakresem zmienności wszystkich zmiennych jest  $\mathbb{R}$ ):

a)  $\bigwedge_x \bigwedge_y x^2 + y^2 > 0$ ,

e)  $\bigvee_a \bigwedge_x (a - 3)x^2 + (a + 1)x + 1 < 0$ ,

b)  $\bigwedge_x \bigvee_y x^2 + y^2 = 0$ ,

f)  $\bigvee_a \bigvee_x x^2 - 2x + \log_{\frac{1}{2}} a = 0$ ,

c)  $\bigwedge_x \bigvee_y x^2 + y = 0$ ,

g)  $\bigvee_a \bigwedge_x a^2 x^2 + ax - 4 > 0$ ,

d)  $\bigvee_x \bigwedge_y x^2 + y = 0$ ,

h)  $\bigvee_a \bigwedge_x x^2 + 4x + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^a > 0$ .

a)  $\bigwedge_x \bigwedge_y x^2 + y^2 > 0 \Leftrightarrow F$

$$\bigwedge_{x \in \mathbb{R}} x^2 \geq 0$$

b)

$$\bigwedge_x \bigvee_y x^2 + y^2 = 0$$

$$100 + y^2 = 0$$

$$100 = -y^2 \quad y^2 = -100$$

c)

$$\bigwedge_x \bigvee_y x^2 + y = 0 \Leftrightarrow T$$

$$-x^2 = y$$

d)

$$\bigvee_x \bigwedge_y x^2 + y = 0 \Leftrightarrow F$$

$$-x^2 = y \quad -x^2 \text{ nie const.} \Rightarrow y \text{ nie const}$$

c)  $\bigwedge_x \bigvee_y x^2 + y = 0$ ,

d)  $\bigvee_x \bigwedge_y x^2 + y = 0$ ,

$$e) \bigvee_a \bigwedge_x (a-3)x^2 + (a+1)x + 1 < 0,$$

$$f) \bigvee_a \bigvee_x x^2 - 2x + \log_{\frac{1}{2}} a = 0,$$

$$\bigvee_a \bigwedge_x (a-3)x^2 + (a+1)x + 1 < 0 \Rightarrow F$$

$$a-3 < 0 \wedge \Delta < 0$$

$$a < 3$$

$$a^2 + 2a + 1 - 4a + 12 < 0$$

$$a^2 - 2a + 13 < 0$$

$$\Delta_a = 4 - 1 \cdot 13 < 0$$

$$\Delta_a < 0 \wedge a_a > 0 \Rightarrow \Delta_x > 0$$

$$e) \bigvee_a \bigwedge_x (a-3)x^2 + (a+1)x + 1 < 0,$$

$$f) \bigvee_a \bigvee_x x^2 - 2x + \log_{\frac{1}{2}} a = 0,$$

1)

$$\bigvee_a \bigvee_x x^2 - 2x + \log_{\frac{1}{2}} a = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^0 = 1$$

$$x^2 - 2x = 0$$

$$x(x-2) = 0$$

$$x=0 \quad x=2$$

