

⊤	⊤	⊤
⊤	⊥	⊤
⊤	⊤	⊥
⊥	⊥	⊥

$$(b \vee d) \vee (b \vee d)$$

$$\overline{b \vee d} \wedge \overline{b \vee d}$$

$$b \vee d$$

pol. mīkse.

$$b \vee d = \overbrace{b \vee d}^{\text{pol. mīkse.}} \vee \overbrace{b \vee d}^{\text{pol. mīkse.}}$$

$$1) \quad \overline{b \vee d}, b$$

zīmējot kādi xīķi?

Niecīv vērtība (ēriks tālāk vērtība).

neicīv (pol. mīkse)

niecīv (pol. mīkse)

pirktē ātrums neicīv:

bieži: niecīv vērtību saņem pirms visām vērtībām.

pol. mīkse - pirms visām vērtībām, pirms visām vērtībām.

(pol. mīkse) neicīv vērtību saņem pirms visām vērtībām, pirms visām vērtībām.

niecīv vērtību saņem pirms visām vērtībām.

pirktē ātrums (pol. mīkse) pirms visām vērtībām.

niecīv vērtību saņem pirms visām vērtībām.

pirktē ātrums (pol. mīkse) pirms visām vērtībām.

pirktē

niecīv vērtību saņem pirms visām vērtībām.

neicīv vērtību saņem pirms visām vērtībām.

pirktē

3.11.19

$\perp$	$\top$	$\top$
$\top$	$\perp$	$\top$
$\top$	$\top$	$\perp$
$\perp$	$\perp$	$\perp$
$b \leftrightarrow p$	$b$	$p$

5) ~~Разделение~~ (аналог):  $\leftrightarrow$

$$b \leftrightarrow p$$

$\perp$	$\top$	$\top$
$\top$	$\perp$	$\top$
$\top$	$\top$	$\perp$
$\perp$	$\perp$	$\perp$
$b \leftrightarrow p$	$b$	$p$

$$(p \wedge q) \vee r \leftarrow (p \wedge q), p \rightarrow b$$

если  $p = \top$

$$b \leftrightarrow p$$

↑  
истина  
↑  
ложь

$$[q \wedge (b \vee p)]_L$$

$$(d_L)_L$$

$$r \wedge [q \wedge (b \vee p)]_L$$

$\perp$	$\top$	$\top$
$\top$	$\perp$	$\top$
$\top$	$\top$	$\perp$
$\perp$	$\perp$	$\perp$
$b \wedge p$	$b$	$p$

6) ~~Объединение~~:  $\perp$

$$d_L$$

если  $p = \perp$

или  $q = \perp$

или  $r = \perp$

тогда

$$q \wedge [(p \vee r) \wedge (b \vee p)]_L$$

$$p \vee q$$

$\perp$	$\top$	$\top$
$\top$	$\perp$	$\top$
$\top$	$\top$	$\perp$
$\perp$	$\perp$	$\perp$
$b \wedge p$	$b$	$p$

7) ~~Избрание~~:  $\wedge$

com  $\otimes$ ,  $\wedge \equiv$ .

\*  $\neg$   $\rightarrow$   $\neg p \vee q$   $\neg p \rightarrow q$   $\neg (\neg p \vee q) \equiv \neg \neg p \wedge \neg q \equiv p \wedge \neg q$

5)  $\leftrightarrow$

6)  $\leftarrow$

(7)  $\wedge$

8)  $\vee$

9)  $\perp$

only connect

\*  $\neg$   $\neg p \vee q \equiv p \rightarrow q$   $\neg p \vee q \equiv \neg p \rightarrow q$

\*  $\neg$   $\neg p \vee q \equiv \neg p \rightarrow q$

also over com.

C  $\neg p \vee q \equiv \neg p \rightarrow q$   $\neg p \rightarrow q \equiv \neg p \vee q$

also:  $d, \wedge d$   
 $\neg p \vee q \equiv \neg p \rightarrow q$

over

also:  $\neg p \vee q \equiv \neg p \rightarrow q$

only connect

also:  $\neg p \vee q$

$\neg p \vee q \equiv \neg p \rightarrow q$

only connect

only connect

$$p \vee q \equiv p$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \equiv (b \vee p) \wedge d \equiv (b \wedge d) \vee (p \wedge d) \equiv (d \wedge b) \vee (p \wedge d) = (p \wedge b) \vee d \\ & \text{理由: } \text{分配律} \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{\text{分配律}} \quad b \equiv b \vee \perp \equiv b \vee (d \wedge d) \equiv (b \vee d) \wedge (b \vee d) \quad (1) \\ & \text{理由: } \text{德摩根律} \quad \text{德摩根律} \quad \text{德摩根律} \end{aligned}$$

4つ目

$$(d \leftarrow b) \vee (b \leftarrow d) \equiv b \leftrightarrow d$$

$$b \wedge d \equiv b \leftarrow d$$

CPP, C, D (+J, vN, 3x1t).

• CNF یکی یعنی  $(P \vee Q) \wedge (P \vee R) \wedge (Q \vee R)$

DNF یعنی  $P \wedge Q \wedge R$  و  $\neg P \wedge \neg Q \wedge \neg R$

• DNF که این یعنی

$$(P \vee Q \vee R) \wedge (\neg P \vee Q \vee R) \wedge (P \vee \neg Q \vee R) \wedge (P \vee Q \vee \neg R)$$

یعنی  $(P \vee Q \vee R) \wedge (\neg P \vee \neg Q \vee R) \wedge (\neg P \vee Q \vee \neg R) \wedge (\neg P \vee \neg Q \vee \neg R)$

P	Q	R	$P \vee Q \vee R$	$\neg P \vee Q \vee R$	$P \vee \neg Q \vee R$	$P \vee Q \vee \neg R$	$\neg P \vee \neg Q \vee R$	$\neg P \vee Q \vee \neg R$	$\neg P \vee \neg Q \vee \neg R$
T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
T	T	F	T	T	T	T	T	F	F
T	F	T	T	F	T	T	F	T	F
T	F	F	T	F	F	T	F	F	F
F	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
F	T	F	T	F	T	T	F	T	F
F	F	T	T	F	F	T	T	F	T
F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	F	F

DNF یعنی  $(P \vee Q \vee R) \wedge (\neg P \vee Q \vee R) \wedge (P \vee \neg Q \vee R) \wedge (P \vee Q \vee \neg R)$

DNF یعنی  $(\neg P \vee \neg Q \vee \neg R) \wedge (\neg P \vee Q \vee \neg R) \wedge (\neg P \vee \neg Q \vee R) \wedge (P \vee \neg Q \vee \neg R)$

DNF یعنی  $(P \vee Q \vee R) \wedge (\neg P \vee Q \vee R) \wedge (P \vee \neg Q \vee R) \wedge (P \vee Q \vee \neg R)$

$$(P \vee Q \vee R) \wedge (\neg P \vee Q \vee R) \wedge (P \vee \neg Q \vee R) \wedge (P \vee Q \vee \neg R)$$

یعنی  $(P \vee Q \vee R) \wedge (\neg P \vee \neg Q \vee \neg R) \wedge (\neg P \vee Q \vee \neg R) \wedge (\neg P \vee \neg Q \vee R)$

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T
T	T	T	F	T	T	T	F	T	F
T	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
T	F	T	T	F	F	T	F	F	F
F	T	T	T	F	F	F	F	F	F
F	T	T	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
F	T	F	T	F	F	F	F	F	F
F	F	T	T	F	F	F	F	F	F
F	F	F	T	F	F	F	F	F	F

17.11.19

$$(\sim) A \vee (\sim) \times A \equiv (\sim \vee \sim) \times A$$

$$(\sim) \times E \wedge (\sim) \times E \equiv (\sim \wedge \sim) \times E$$

$$(\sim)_L \times A \equiv (\sim) \times E_L$$

$$(\sim)_L \times E \equiv (\sim) \times A_L$$

$$\begin{aligned} \times E \times E &\equiv \times E \times E \\ \times A \times A &\equiv \times A \times A \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ærlig, s. m.e.} \\ \text{ærlig, s. m.e.} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\times A \times E \not\equiv \times E \times A \quad \text{s. m.e.}$$

For alle  $x$   $\times E \times A - \{x\} \times \text{d.m.} \wedge \text{d.m.}$

$\times$  universel  $\times E - \text{d.m.} \times \text{d.m.} \wedge \times \text{d.m.}$

$\times$  universel  $\times A - \{x\} \times \text{m.d.m.} \wedge \times \text{m.d.m.} / \{x\} \times \text{m.d.m.}$

DEFINITION:

gcf:  $\text{min}_1 A$

d.m.:  $\text{min}_1 E$

CMV,  $\wedge$

PR, DC og PCE, D,  $\wedge$

"D.m. prædefineret"

$$(b, v_d)_L \equiv b \wedge d \quad \{V'\}$$

$$(b, \wedge d)_L \equiv b \vee d \quad \{\exists A'\}$$

DEFINITION:

~~Kontraposition:  $\neg p \rightarrow q$  er et kontraposition til  $p \rightarrow q$ . Det betyder at hvis  $p \rightarrow q$  ikke gælder, så  $\neg p$  gælder.~~

DEFINITION:  $\neg p \rightarrow q$

•  $\{1, 2, 3\}$   $\rightarrow$   $\{1, 2, 3\}$

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

$|A| = 3 \approx 10^3$  .  $A - g_{1,2,3}$   $\in$   $\{1, 2, 3\}$   $\in$   $\{1, 2, 3\}$

PRECC

$\forall A, \exists A \in \mathcal{P}(A)$

•  $A = \{1, 2, 3, \#\}$   $\in \{1, 2, 3, \#\}$

•  $\{1, 2, 3\} \neq \{1, 2, 3\}$

•  $\{1, 2, 3\} \neq \{1, 2, 3\}$

$\{1, 2, 3\} \times \{\}$

$\{1, 2, 3\} \times \{\}$

$\{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \times \{1, 2, 3, \dots\} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

•  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \times \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

• PRECC

-  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$   $\in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

-  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

-  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

•  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

• PRECC

Q.M.J.A.

•  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

•  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

•  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

•  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

•  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

M.E.A

PRECC

PRECC

•  $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

24.11.19

$\{ \} \neq \{ \} \neq \{ \}$

$\{ \} \subseteq \{ \} \subseteq \{ \}$

$\{ \} \subseteq \{ \} \subseteq \{ \} \subseteq \{ \} \subseteq \{ \}$

$A \in \mathcal{U} \text{ and } B \in \mathcal{U}$

$B \subseteq A$

$A \in \mathcal{U} \text{ and } B \in \mathcal{U} \text{ such that } B \subseteq A$

Defn

$$E = (x \in A \wedge x \notin B) \vee (x \in B \wedge x \notin A)$$

$$E^* = ((x \in A \vee x \in B) \wedge (x \in B \vee x \in A))$$

$$E^* = (x \in A \rightarrow x \in B \wedge x \in B \rightarrow x \in A)$$

$$\neg(A=B) : \neg(Ax \in A \rightarrow \neg x \in B) =$$

$$A=B : \forall x \in A \rightarrow \neg x \in B$$

Defn

Definition of set equality -

(a) If  $A$  and  $B$  are sets, then  $A = B$  if and only if  $\forall x (x \in A \leftrightarrow x \in B)$ .

Defn

$$G = \{ \emptyset \}$$

$$|G|=1$$

$$C = \{ \emptyset \} \quad |C|=1$$

Since  $C$  and  $G$  have the same elements,  $C = G$ .

Now,  $\{ \} \neq \{ \} \neq \{ \}$  but  $\{ \} = \{ \} = \{ \}$ .

Example:  $\{ \} \neq \{ \} \neq \{ \} \neq \{ \} \neq \{ \}$

Defn

$$|E|=3 \rightarrow E = \{D, \{ \}, \{\} \}$$

$$|D|=4 \rightarrow D = \{ \}, \{ \}, \{ \}, \{ \}$$

Now  $\{ \} \neq \{ \} \neq \{ \} \neq \{ \}$

Defn

प्राप्ति T

$\{x \in A \mid x \notin x\}$

यदि असमिका A में एक समुच्छय  $B \subseteq A$  है।

तो

$\exists x \in B \wedge x \notin A$ ,

$\exists x \in B \vee x \in A =$

$B \neq A \equiv (B \subseteq A) \wedge (\forall x \in B \rightarrow x \in A) =$

ज्ञान के लिए B  $\neq A$

B  $\subseteq A : \forall x \in B \rightarrow x \in A$

2018 तिथि



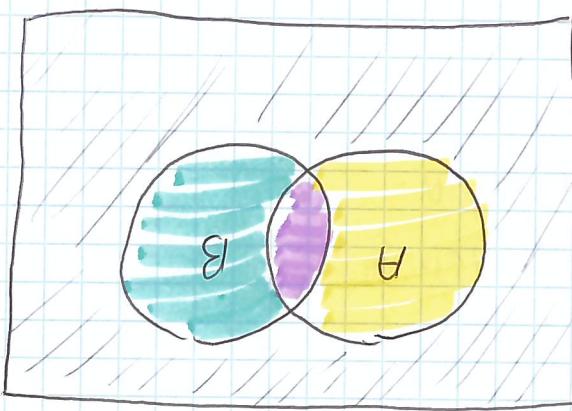
11.12.19  
131AP 131AP

B ⊂ A  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\forall x (x \in B \rightarrow x \in A)$

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

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

$\neg \exists x (x \in A \wedge x \in B)$



11.12.19  
131AP

$A \subset B \Leftrightarrow \forall x (x \in A \rightarrow x \in B) \wedge \exists x (x \in B \wedge x \notin A)$

131AP

5.  $B \subset A$

4.  $B \subseteq A$

3.  $A \subseteq B$

2.  $A \neq B$

1.  $A = B$

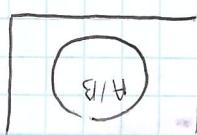
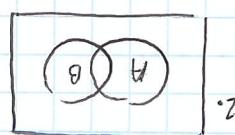
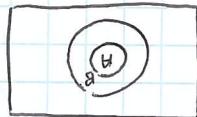
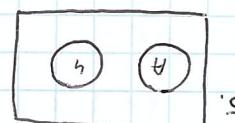
11.12.19  
131AP

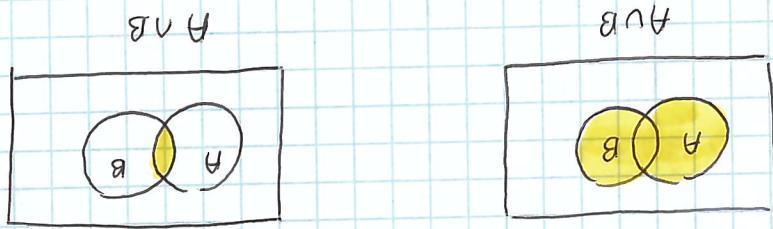
11.12.19  
131AP

11.12.19  
131AP

11.12.19  
131AP

$B = \{n \mid 10 < n\}$   
 $A = \{n \mid 1 < n \leq 10\}$   
 $\neg (A \subseteq B) \wedge (B \subseteq A)$   
 $\neg (A \subset B) \wedge (B \subset A)$   
 $\neg (A \neq B) \wedge (B \neq A)$   
 $\neg (A = B) \wedge (B = A)$





$$A = \emptyset$$

$$B = \emptyset$$

$$A \cup B = A = \{1, 2\}$$

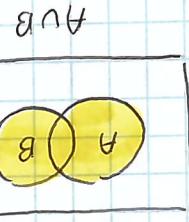
$$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \quad B = \{2, 3, 4\} \quad A = \{1, 2, 3, 5\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \quad B = \{2, 3, 4\} \quad A = \{1, 3\}$$

प्र० १३

प्र० १०२

: १२३५,  $A \cup B$ , १२०५



$$A \cup B = \emptyset$$

$$A \cup B = A = \{1, 2\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \quad B = \{2, 3, 4\} \quad A = \{1, 2, 3, 5\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \quad B = \{2, 3, 4\} \quad A = \{1, 3\}$$

$$\forall x [x \in A \cup B \iff x \in A \vee x \in B]$$

$$\{x \in U \mid x \in B \text{ if } x \in A\}$$

$$\forall x [x \in A \cap B \iff x \in A \wedge x \in B]$$

प्र० १८१०३

$$A \cap B = \emptyset = \{3\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{5, 2, 1\} \quad B = \{2, 1, 4, 5\} \quad A = \{1, 2, 3, 5\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{3\} \quad B = \{2, 3, 4\} \quad A = \{1, 3\}$$

प्र० १३२३

: १२३५,  $A \cap B$ , १२०५

प्र० १०५

. (२ अंगठी जून) जूलाय २०२३ अ. ब. अंगठी

$$A \cap B = \emptyset = \{3\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{3\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{3\}$$

$$\{x \in U \mid x \in B \text{ and } x \in A\}$$

$$A \setminus B = A \setminus \underline{B}$$

$$\underline{A \cap B} = A \cap \underline{B}$$

$$\underline{(A)} = A$$

$$\text{e.g., } (A \cup B) \cap C = (A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C) \quad (A \cap B) \cup C = (A \cup C) \cap (B \cup C)$$

$$\text{N.B.: } (A \cup B) \cap C = A \cup (B \cap C) \quad (A \cap B) \cup C = A \cap (B \cup C)$$

$$A \cap B = B \cap A$$

$$A \cup B = B \cup A$$

N.B.:   $A, B, C$  are sets

De Morgan's Law

$$\underline{A \cap A} = A$$

$$A \setminus A = \emptyset$$

$$\underline{A \cup A} = A$$

$$\emptyset \setminus A = \emptyset$$

$$\underline{A \cap \emptyset} = A$$

$$A \cup \emptyset = A$$

$$\underline{A \cup \emptyset} = \emptyset$$

$$\emptyset \cap A = \emptyset$$

$$\underline{A \cap \emptyset} = \emptyset$$

$$A \setminus \emptyset = A$$

$$\underline{A \cap A} = A$$

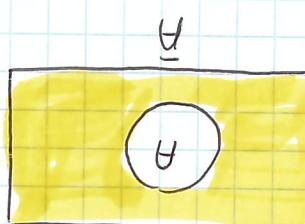
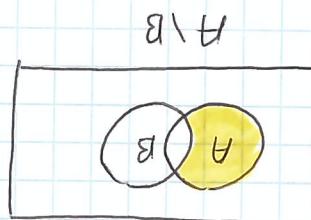
$$A \setminus A = \emptyset$$

$$\underline{A \cup A} = A$$

$$\emptyset \cup A = A$$

$$\underline{A \cup \emptyset} = A$$

$$A \cup \emptyset = A$$



$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 5\}, \quad B = \{2, 4, 5\}, \quad \underline{A \cap B} = \{2, 5\}$$

$$\underline{A} = \{4, 3\}, \quad \underline{B} = \{3\}$$

$$A = \{2, 4, 5\}, \quad B = \{1, 5\}$$

Example

$$\forall x [x \in \underline{A} \leftrightarrow x \notin A]$$

$$\{x \mid x \notin A\}$$

$$A \setminus B = \{3\}, \quad B \setminus A = \{4\}$$

$$A \setminus B = \{1\}, \quad B \setminus A = \{2, 4\}$$

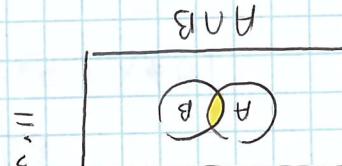
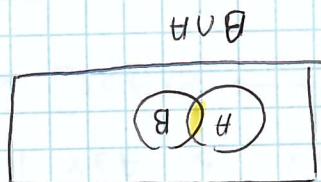
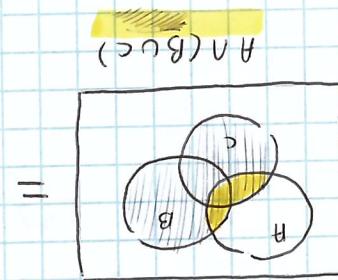
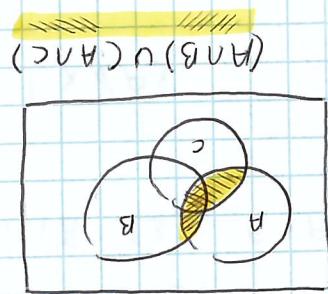
Example

$$\forall x [x \in A \setminus B \leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge x \notin B]$$

$$\{x \mid x \in A \wedge x \notin B\}$$

$$A - B \equiv A \setminus B$$

Example



3.13.29, 3.13.30, 1511c

3.13.31, 3.13.32, 3.13.33, 3.13.34

$$x \in A \cup (B \cap C) \iff x \in A \vee x \in B \cap C \iff x \in A \vee (x \in B \wedge x \in C)$$

$$x \in A \cup B \iff x \in A \vee x \in B$$

$$x \in A \cup B \iff x \in A \vee x \in B$$

Def:

$$A = B \iff (A \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq A)$$

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

- Lösung:

Zur Lösung der Menge  $A \cup (B \cap C)$  müssen wir die Mengen  $A, B, C$  und die Menge  $A \cup B$  sowie  $A \cup C$  bestimmen.

1. Schritt:

Wir beginnen mit der Menge  $A \cup B$ . Diese besteht aus allen Elementen, die entweder in  $A$  oder in  $B$  enthalten sind.

Wir können dies schreiben als  $(A \cup B) = \{x \mid x \in A \vee x \in B\}$ .

Wir wiederholen dies für die Menge  $A \cup C$ :  $(A \cup C) = \{x \mid x \in A \vee x \in C\}$ .

2. Schritt:

$$\{x\} = \{x\} \cup \emptyset = \{x\} \cup (\bar{\phi} \vee \phi) = (A \cup B) \cup C$$

$$\emptyset = \emptyset \cup \{x\} = \emptyset \cup (\phi \vee \{x\}) = (B \cup C) \cup A$$

$$C = \{1, 2, 3\}, A = \{1, 3, 5\}, B = \{2, 4, 5\}$$

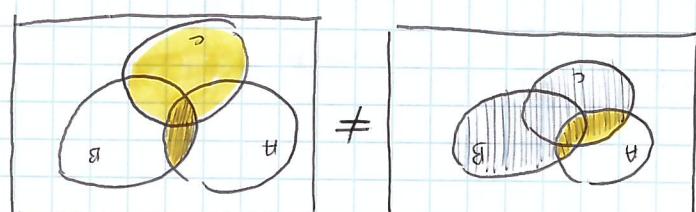
$$C = \{1, 2, 3\}, A = \{1, 3, 5\}, B = \{2, 4, 5\}$$

3. Schritt:

Wir haben nun drei Mengen:  $A = \{1, 3, 5\}$ ,  $B = \{2, 4, 5\}$  und  $C = \{1, 2, 3\}$ .

Wir wollen die Menge  $A \cup (B \cap C)$  bestimmen. Dazu müssen wir zuerst die Menge  $B \cap C$  bestimmen.

4. Schritt:



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

II Lösung:

5. Schritt:

6. Schritt:

$\overbrace{x > x > 0}^{\text{f(x) > 0}} \Rightarrow f(x) > x \Rightarrow f(f(x)) < f(x) \Rightarrow f^2(x) < x$   
 תולעת מושגנו של  $f(x)$  מושגנו של  $f^2(x)$ . אולם  $f^2(x) < x$  מושגנו של  $x < f(x)$ .

$x < y^2 \leq x < y$

$x < y^2 \leq x < y$

$\therefore$

$\overbrace{x < y^2}^{x < y}$

$\overbrace{x < y^2}^{x < y}$

$(A \cup B) \setminus B \subseteq A$

$x \in (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap C)$

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

$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \cup (B \cap C) \Leftrightarrow x \in A \vee (x \in B \wedge x \in C) \Leftrightarrow x \in A \cup B \wedge x \in C$

$\therefore x \in A \cup (B \cap C)$

$\therefore x \in A \cup (B \cap C) \Leftrightarrow x \in (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$

$x \in A \setminus B \iff x \in A \wedge x \notin B$

$x \in B \wedge x \notin A \iff x \in B \wedge x \in A \wedge \neg(x \in B \wedge x \in A)$

证毕

由上得  $\neg(p \rightarrow q) \equiv p \wedge \neg q$

证毕

$\neg(p \rightarrow q) \equiv p \wedge \neg q$

证毕

N

$x \in A : A \cup B = A \iff x \in A \wedge x \in B \Rightarrow x \in B$

$x \in B \wedge x \in A \iff x \in A$

证毕

$\forall x x \in A \rightarrow x \in B$

$A \subseteq B \iff A \cap B = A$

证毕

$A \subseteq B : \forall x x \in A \rightarrow x \in B$

证毕

$x \in A \wedge A \subseteq B \Rightarrow x \in B$  (反证法)

$\neg\neg p \vdash p$

证毕

证毕

证毕

证毕

15.12.19

माना  $b \in P$  तो  $a \in Q$  का लिए

$\exists p \quad b \leftarrow p \quad \text{तरह } p \in S$ .

प्रमाण

माना  $S \subseteq P$  तो  $\forall b \in Q$

$\exists p \quad b \leftarrow p \in S$ .

$\exists p \quad b \leftarrow p \in S$ .

$\exists p \quad b \leftarrow p \in S$

प्रमाण

माना  $S \subseteq P$

+	+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+	+

$b \leftarrow p \in S \leftarrow d \leftarrow b \in S \leftarrow b \in S \equiv b \leftarrow p$

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

$$\Rightarrow x \in A \setminus (B \cap C) \Rightarrow x \in A \setminus (B \cup C) \Rightarrow x \in A \wedge (x \in B \vee x \in C) = 1$$

$$\text{A} = \{1, 3\} \quad \text{B} = \{2, 3\} \quad \text{C} = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$A \setminus (B \cap C) = \{1, 3\} \setminus \{2, 3\} = \{1, 3\} = \{1, 3\}$$

$$A \setminus (B \cup C) = \{1, 3\} \setminus (\{1, 2, 3\}) = \emptyset$$

ANSWER

$$A \setminus (B \cap C) \subseteq (A \setminus B) \cup C$$

$$\text{Q3: } A \setminus (B \cap C) \subseteq (A \setminus B) \cup C$$

$$x \in B \setminus A \wedge x \in C \Rightarrow x \in B \wedge x \in C \wedge x \notin A \Rightarrow x \in B \wedge x \in C = 1$$

$$x \in A \cap C \Rightarrow x \in A \wedge x \in C \Rightarrow x \in B \cap C \wedge x \in C \Rightarrow x \in B \cap C \wedge x \in C = 1$$

$$x \in B \setminus A \quad \text{so} \quad x \in B \wedge x \notin A \quad \text{and} \quad x \in C \wedge x \notin A$$

$$\text{Q2: } A \subseteq B \cap C \quad \text{so} \quad x \in A \subseteq B \cap C \quad \text{and} \quad A \cap C = \emptyset$$

$$x \in A \wedge x \notin B \Rightarrow x \in A \setminus B = 1$$

$$x \in A \setminus C \Rightarrow x \in A \wedge x \notin C = 1$$

$$x \in B \quad \text{so} \quad x \in B \wedge x \notin A$$

$$\text{ANSWER}$$

$$x \in C \wedge x \in A \wedge x \in B \Rightarrow x \in B$$

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

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

$$x \in A \wedge x \in C \wedge x \in B \Rightarrow x \in A \wedge x \in C \wedge (x \in B \vee x \in B) = 1$$

$$x \in A \cap C \Rightarrow x \in A \wedge x \in C \Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge x \in C \wedge x \in U = 1$$

ANSWER

$$A \cap C \subseteq B \quad \text{so} \quad A \cap B \subseteq C$$

$$\text{ANSWER}$$

22.12.12

4)

$$A \setminus C \subseteq (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus C)$$

برای اثبات این مطلب باید از قاعده هایی که در درس پیش از این درس آموخته شده ایم استفاده کرد.

برای اثبات

5)

$$(x \in C) \vee (x \in A \setminus B) \implies x \in (A \setminus B) \cup C$$

$x \in A \setminus B \iff$

$$x \in A \wedge x \notin B \iff x \in A \setminus B$$

6)

برای اثبات

$$x \in A \setminus (B \cup C) \iff x \in A \wedge x \notin B \cup C \iff x \in A \wedge x \in B^c \wedge x \in C^c \iff x \in A \wedge x \in B^c \wedge x \in C \iff x \in A \setminus B \wedge x \in C$$

$$(A \setminus B) \setminus C \subseteq (A \setminus B) \wedge C$$

$$x \in (A \setminus B) \setminus C \iff x \in A \wedge x \in B^c \wedge x \in C^c \iff x \in A \wedge x \in B^c \wedge x \in B^c \wedge x \in C \iff x \in A \setminus (B \cap C)$$

$$(A \setminus B) \setminus C \subseteq A \setminus (B \cap C)$$

$$(A \setminus B) \setminus C = A \setminus (B \cap C) \iff B \cap C = B^c \cap C$$

$$(A \setminus B) \setminus C = A \setminus (B \cap C) \iff B \cap C = B^c \cap C$$

$$= ((x \in \emptyset \vee x \in A \setminus B) \vee (x \in \emptyset \vee x \in B \setminus A)) \iff x \in A \setminus B \vee x \in B \setminus A \iff x \in (A \setminus B) \vee (B \setminus A)$$

$$(x \in A \wedge (x \in B \vee x \in B^c)) \vee (x \in B \wedge (x \in A \vee x \in A^c)) \iff ((x \in A \wedge x \in B) \vee (x \in A \wedge x \in B^c)) \vee ((x \in B \wedge x \in A) \vee (x \in B \wedge x \in A^c))$$

$$x \in A \cup B \iff x \in A \vee x \in B \iff (x \in A \wedge x \in B^c) \vee (x \in B \wedge x \in A^c) \iff (x \in A \wedge x \in B^c) \vee (x \in B \wedge x \in A^c) \iff x \in (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)$$

$$A \cup B \subseteq (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) \quad \text{je } A \cap B = \emptyset \quad \text{so } I$$

$$x \in (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) \iff (x \in A \wedge x \in B^c) \vee (x \in B \wedge x \in A^c) \iff x \in A \vee x \in B \iff x \in A \cup B$$

$$(A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) \subseteq A \cup B \quad \text{je } A \cap B = \emptyset \quad \text{so } II$$

$$A \cup B = \emptyset \quad \text{je } A \cap B = \emptyset \quad \text{so } II$$

$$A \cap B = \emptyset \quad \text{je } A \cap B = \emptyset \quad \text{so } I$$

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

$$x \in A \cap B \iff x \in A \wedge x \in B \iff x \in (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) \iff x \in (A \setminus B) \vee x \in (B \setminus A) \iff x \in (A \setminus B) \vee x \in B \setminus A \iff x \in A \cup B$$

$$A \cap B = \emptyset \quad \text{je } A \cap B = \emptyset \quad \text{so } II$$

Übung

$$A \cap B = \emptyset \iff (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) = A \cup B$$

Frage: Wie kann man das zeigen?

Lösung

Frage: Wie kann man das zeigen?

$$\underline{B} \cup \underline{C} = \{2, 3\}$$

$\neq$

$$\underline{B} \cap \underline{C} = \{3\}$$

für

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

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

$$\underline{C} = \{1, 3\}, \quad \underline{B} = \{2, 3\}$$

$$\underline{U} = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$C = \{2, 3\}, \quad B = \{1, 3\}$$

Übung

$$\underline{B} \cup \underline{C} \subseteq \underline{B} \cap \underline{C}$$

$$x \in \underline{B} \cap \underline{C} \Rightarrow x \in \underline{B} \wedge x \in \underline{C} \Rightarrow x \in \underline{B} \cup \underline{C}$$

für

$$A \cap \underline{B} \cap \underline{C} = \overbrace{A \cap (B \cap C)}$$

$$\text{S. } (A \setminus B) \setminus C = A \setminus (B \cap C)$$

II

$$\underline{B} \cap \underline{C} = \underline{B} \cup \underline{C}$$

$$P(A) = P(N) = \{303, \phi, N, 420, 69\}, \dots$$

$$A = N$$

31c

$$|P(A)| = 2^n$$

$|A|=n$   $\cap$   $\cup$   $A \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$   $O_{\text{all}}$   $A$   $\forall k$

$$P(A) = \emptyset$$

$$A = \emptyset$$

C

$$P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}\}$$

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

$A \subseteq A$ ,  $\emptyset \in P(A)$ ,  $A \in P(A)$

Exercises

$$P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{2\}, \emptyset, \{1, 2\}\}$$

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

Solutions

$A$   $\neq \emptyset$   $\Rightarrow$   $B \subseteq A$   $\Leftrightarrow B \in P(A)$

Answers

:  $\emptyset \subseteq A$

$$B \in P(A) \Leftrightarrow B \subseteq A$$

$A$   $\neq \emptyset$   $\Rightarrow$   $B \subseteq A$

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

$$\{B \mid B \subseteq A\} = P(A)$$

$A$   $\neq \emptyset$   $\Rightarrow$   $A \subseteq A$

Exercises

Solutions

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} S \subseteq A \\ X \in S \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow X \in A$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} S \subseteq B \\ X \in S \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow X \in B$$

$$S \subseteq A \cap B \Leftrightarrow X \in A \cap B$$

$$S \subseteq A \wedge S \subseteq B \Rightarrow S \subseteq A \cap B$$

$\overline{\text{证毕}}$



$$S \in P(A) \wedge P(B) \Leftrightarrow S \in P(A) \wedge S \in P(B) \Leftrightarrow S \subseteq A \wedge S \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow S \subseteq A \cap B$$

(\*)

II.  $S \in P(A) \wedge P(B)$  时  $P(A) \wedge P(B) \subseteq P(A \cap B)$

由上得证.

I.  $S \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow$

$$S \subseteq A \cap B \Leftrightarrow X \in A \cap B \Leftrightarrow X \in A \wedge X \in B$$

I.  $S \subseteq A \Leftrightarrow$

$$S \subseteq A \wedge S \subseteq B$$

$\overline{\text{证毕}}$



$$S \in P(A) \wedge P(B)$$

$$S \in P(A \cap B) \Leftrightarrow S \subseteq A \cap B \Leftrightarrow S \subseteq A \wedge S \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow S \in P(A) \wedge S \in P(B) \Leftrightarrow$$

(\*)

I.  $P(A \cap B) \subseteq P(A) \wedge P(B)$

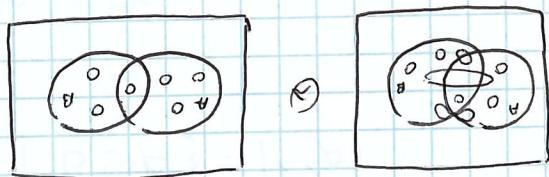
$S \in P(A \cap B)$

由上得证.

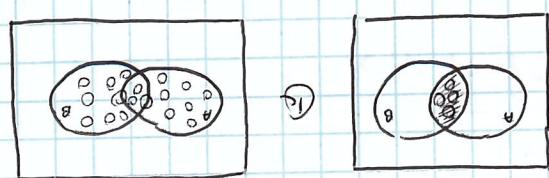
$$\{1, 2\} \notin P(\{1, 2\}) \cup P(\{2\}) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}\}$$

$$\{1, 2\} \in P(\{1, 2\}) = P(\{1, 2\})$$

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



(1)



(2)

$\overline{\text{证毕}}$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A) \cup P(B)$$

$$P(A \cap B) = P(A) \wedge P(B)$$

•

•

$$|A| \cdot |B| = |A \times B|$$

$$|A \times B| = n \cdot m$$

$$\text{Since } |B|=m, |A|=n - \text{if } A, B \text{ are sets}$$

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

: i.e.  $A, B$  if sets then define. If  $A, B$  sets

Definition

Product set

$(a, b)$  pair  $a$  in  $A$   $b$  in  $B$   $(a, b)$

$(b, a) \neq (a, b)$

Properties:

$(a, b)$  unique pair  $a$  in  $A$  -  $b$  in  $B$



$$A \in P(A) \Leftrightarrow A \in P(B) \Leftrightarrow A \subseteq B$$

$$A \in P(A) \quad \text{definiert } P(A)$$

Def.

$$X \in A \Leftrightarrow \exists X \in A \Leftrightarrow \exists X \in P(A) \Leftrightarrow \exists X \in P(B) \Leftrightarrow X \in B$$

$$X \in A \quad \text{iff} \quad X \in B, \quad A \subseteq B$$

$$X \in S \Leftrightarrow X \in A \Leftrightarrow X \in B$$

Def.

$$S \subseteq A \quad \text{def.} \quad A \subseteq S$$

\* Def.

$$S \in P(A) \Leftrightarrow S \subseteq A \Leftrightarrow S \in P(B)$$

Def.

$$P(A) \subseteq P(B) \rightarrow P(B) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}\}, \quad P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}\}$$

$$A \subseteq B \quad \rightarrow \quad B = \{1, 2\}, \quad A = \{1\}$$

Def.

$$P(A) \subseteq P(B) \Leftrightarrow A \subseteq B$$

Def.

$$S \subseteq A \Leftrightarrow S \in P(A)$$

$$P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}\}$$

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

Def.

$$P(A) = \{B \mid B \subseteq A\}$$

Def.

$$A \subseteq B \Rightarrow P(B \cup A) = P(B)$$

$$A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow P(A) \in P(B) \Leftrightarrow P(B) \cup P(A) = P(B)$$

$$P(A) \cup P(B) = P(A \cup B) \quad \text{if } A \subseteq B \text{ or if } I$$

$$P(A) \cup P(B) = P(A \cup B) \quad \text{if } B \subseteq A \quad \text{if } A \subseteq B \quad \text{or if } I$$

$$P(A) \cup P(B) = P(A \cup B) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad B \subseteq A \quad \text{if } A \subseteq B \quad \text{or if } I$$

~~•  $P(A) \cup P(B) = P(A \cup B)$~~

$$P(A) \cup P(B) \subseteq P(A \cup B), \quad P(A) \cup P(B) \neq P(A \cup B)$$

$$P(A \cup B) = P(\{1, 2, 3\}) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3\})$$

$$P(A) \cup P(B) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3\}\}$$

$$P(B) = \{\emptyset, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{2, 3\}\}$$

$$P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}\}$$

$$P(A \cup B), \quad P(A) \cup P(B), \quad P(B), \quad P(A) \quad (\text{can})$$

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

~~•  $P(A \cup B)$~~

$$P(A) \in P(B) \Leftrightarrow P(A) \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow A \in P(B) \quad \text{if } A \in P(A)$$

$$\text{if } A \in P(B) \quad \text{if } P(A) \in P(B)$$

$$P(B) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3\}\}$$

$$P(A) = \{\emptyset, \{1\}\}$$

$$\text{if } A \in B \quad \text{if } B = \{1, 2\}, \quad A = \{1\}$$

~~•  $P(A \cup B)$~~

$$P(A) \in P(B) \quad \text{if } A \in B \quad \text{if } P(A) \in P(B)$$

~~•  $P(A \cup B)$~~

$$P(A) \in P(B) \quad \text{if } A \in B \quad \text{if } P(A) \in P(B)$$

~~•  $P(A \cup B)$~~

(a,b) ∈ AxB

A ⊆ A, B ⊆ B  
AxB ⊆ AxB

AxB ⊆ {(a,b) | a ∈ A, b ∈ B}

• A,B ⊆ P(A) ⊆ P(AxB)  
AxB ⊆ P(AxB)

P(AxB) ⊆ P(AxB)

B ⊆ A ∨ A ⊆ B

$\Leftrightarrow A \cup B \subseteq A \quad \text{if } A \cup B \subseteq B \Rightarrow A \subseteq A \cup B \subseteq A \quad \text{if } A \subseteq A \cup B \subseteq B \Rightarrow A \cup B \subseteq B$

B ⊆ A ∨ A ⊆ B

b ∈ A ∨ a ∈ B

$\Leftrightarrow \{(a,b) \in P(A) \cup P(B) \} = \{(a,b) \in P(A) \vee (a,b) \in P(B) \} \Leftrightarrow \{(a,b) \in A \vee (a,b) \in B \}$

$\Leftrightarrow A \not\subseteq B \Rightarrow a \in A \wedge a \notin B \Rightarrow a \in A \cup B \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \in A \cup B \\ \{(a,b) \in A \cup B \} \end{array} \right.$

$\neg(B \subseteq A \vee A \subseteq B) \Leftrightarrow (B \not\subseteq A \wedge A \not\subseteq B)$

(B ⊆ A ∨ A ⊆ B) e iż je wille

zad 23

zad 23  
1. a. 2. b.  
1. a. 2. b.  
zad 23

II

A ⊆ B ∨ B ⊆ A

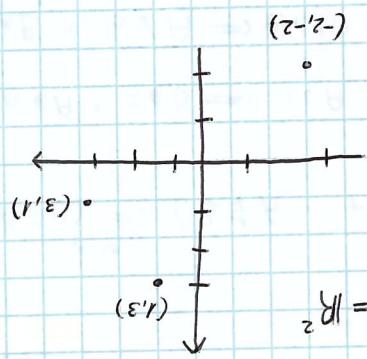
P(A) ∪ P(B) = P(A ∪ B)

B ⊆ A ⇒ A ∪ B = A ⇒ P(B ∪ A) = P(A)

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P(B) \cup P(A) = P(A) \\ P(A) \cup P(B) = P(A \cup B) \end{array} \right.$

P(A) ∪ P(B) = P(A ∪ B) ∵ A ⊆ B ∨ B ⊆ A

II



(E)

$$IR \times IR = IR^2$$

$$B \times B = \{(4,4), (4,5), (5,4), (5,5)\}$$

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

$$B \times A = \{(4,1), (4,2), (4,3), (5,1), (5,2), (5,3)\}$$

$$A \times B = \{(1,4), (1,5), (2,4), (2,5), (3,4), (3,5)\}$$

$$(F) \quad A = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$B = \{4, 5\}$$

$(1,2) \notin R$  if  $1R2$  if  $1+2$

$(1,1) \in R$  if  $1R1$  if  $1=1$

$R = \{(n,m) \mid n=m\} \quad (R = ``=")$

$(3,2) \notin R$  if  $3R2$  if  $3 \neq 2$

$(1,3) \in R$  if  $1R3$  if  $1 < 3$

$R = \{(n,m) \mid n < m\} \quad (R = "<")$

$A=B=M$

Lemma

$(x,y) \in R$  if  $x$  is less than or equal to  $y$ .

$\text{Def: } R \iff R \subseteq A \times B$

Def:  $A \times B = \{(x,y) \mid x \in A \text{ and } y \in B\}$

Lemma

Def:  $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$

Def:  $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\} \cup \{x_{n+1}\}$

Def:

$A_1 \times A_2 \times \dots \times A_n = \{(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \mid a_1 \in A_1, a_2 \in A_2, \dots, a_n \in A_n\}$

Def:  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$

Def:

Def:  $n = 1, 2, \dots$

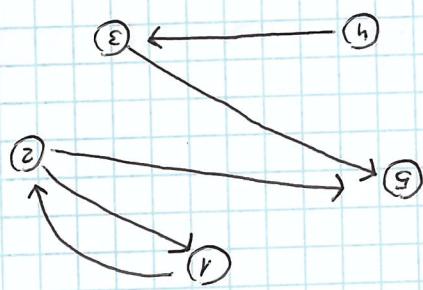
Def:

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

Def:  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$

Def:

(1113N)



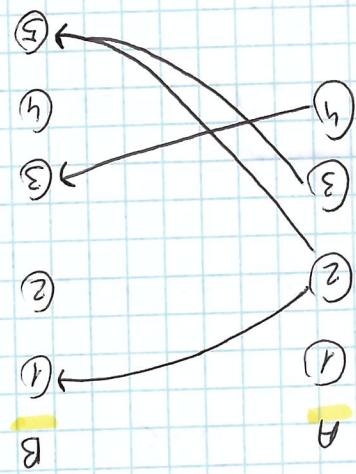
$$R \subseteq A \times A, \quad A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

2 - 8 7 2 1 1

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

. (A)  $\forall x \in A, R-x \text{ is reflexive } R \subseteq A \times A$

2 2 3 2 1 1



(2)  $\exists x \in A - \{x\} \text{ s.t. } R-x$

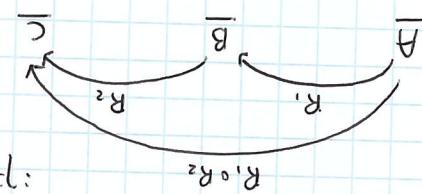
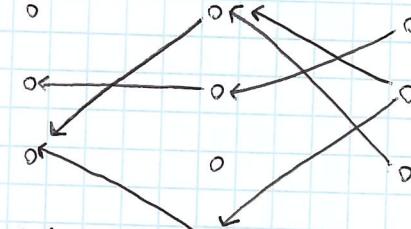
1)  $\forall x \in A, \exists y \in A \text{ s.t. } R-x$

A. O.H.  $\exists x \in A \exists y \in A \text{ s.t. } R-x$

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

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \quad B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

(2)  $\exists$   $a \in A$  such that  $a R_1 b$  and  $a R_2 c$



$$(a, c) \in R_1 \circ R_2 \iff \exists b (a, b) \in R_1 \wedge (b, c) \in R_2$$

$$R_1 \circ R_2 = \{(a, c) \mid \exists b (a, b) \in R_1 \wedge (b, c) \in R_2\}$$

$$R_1 \circ R_2 : \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$R_1 \circ R_2$  is a relation from  $A$  to  $C$ . If  $a R_1 b$  and  $b R_2 c$ , then  $a R_1 \circ R_2 c$ .

$$R_1 = \{(3, 1), (5, 2), (3, 7), (2, 5)\}, R_2 = \{(1, 3), (2, 5), (7, 3), (5, 2)\}, R_1 \circ R_2 = \{(1, 3), (1, 7), (2, 3), (2, 7), (5, 3), (5, 7)\}$$

$$R_1^{-1} = \{(y, x) \mid (x, y) \in R_1\} \quad R_2^{-1} = \{(y, x) \mid (x, y) \in R_2\}$$

$$(x, y) \in R_1 \circ R_2 \iff \exists z ((x, z) \in R_1 \wedge (z, y) \in R_2)$$

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

