

$M \times M \supset \mathbb{R}$
 Euklidischer Raum
 bindend -- dvojice

$A \times B \supset \mathbb{R}$

10 8-16:04

$\{(a, f(a)), a \in A\} \subset A \times B \leftarrow f$
 $\{(b, g(b)), b \in B\} \subset B \times C \leftarrow g$
 $\{(a, c), g(f(a)) = c\}$
 $= \{(a, c), \exists b, (a, b) \in f, (b, c) \in g\}$
 \varnothing

10 8-16:24

Hasse diagram zobrazení uspořádání na lineárním množině

$A = \{a, b, c\}$
 $R = \{(c, b), (c, a), (b, a), (a, c), (b, b), (c, c)\}$

0) \varnothing $R = \varnothing$
 1) $A = \{a\}$ $R = \{(a, a)\}$
 2) $A = \{a, b\}$ $R_1 = \{(a, a), (b, b)\}$
 $R_2 = \{(a, a), (b, b), (a, b)\}$

10 8-16:35

$2^A, A = \{a, b\}$

$A = \{a, b, c\}$

1) $A \subset A$ ✓
 reflexivita
 2) $A \subset B, B \subset A \Rightarrow A = B$ ✓
 antisymetrie
 3) $A \subset B \subset C$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $x \quad x \quad x$
 tranzitivita ✓

10 8-16:42

$f \sim g \Leftrightarrow f(a) = g(a)$

1) reflexivita: $f(a) = f(a)$ ✓
 2) symetrie: $f(a) = g(a) \Rightarrow g(a) = f(a)$ ✓
 3) transitivita: $\left. \begin{matrix} f(a) = g(a) \\ g(a) = h(a) \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow f(a) = h(a)$ ✓

$f \sim g \Leftrightarrow f(a) = g(a)$

1) $f(a) = f(a)$? NE
 2) $f(a) = g(a)$ $g(a) = f(a)$ NE

10 8-16:47

$A = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$ 1) $a \sim b \Leftrightarrow a | b$
 $R = \{(3, 6), (3, 7), (4, 5), (6, 7), (6, 7), (7, 7)\}$

je uspořádání? 1) ✓
 AND 2) ✓
 3) ✓

2) $a \sim b \Leftrightarrow a | b \vee b | a$
 $R = \{(3, 4), (4, 3), (3, 3), \dots\}$ Elvinder

je elvinder? AND
 3) $a \sim b \Leftrightarrow$ je uspořádání
 $R = \{(3, 3), \dots, (7, 7), (3, 6), (6, 3), (6, 4), (4, 6)\}$

10 8-17:05

$A = X, B = 2^X$
 $|A| = 3, |B| = 8$
 $|A \times B| = |A| \cdot |B| = 24$
 Kér. melyf. funkciói $f: A \rightarrow B$
 $\Rightarrow 2^{24}$
 $|X| = n \rightarrow 2^{n \cdot 2^n} = (2^n)^{2^n}$

10 8-17:11

A, \mathcal{N}_R elemek
 $[a] = [b] \Leftrightarrow (a, b) \in R$
 $\Leftrightarrow (b, a) \in R$
 $R_a = \{b \in A; (a, b) \in R\}$
 $R_a \cap R_b \neq \emptyset \Leftrightarrow (a, b) \in R$
 $\left. \begin{matrix} a \sim b \\ b \sim c \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow a \sim b \Leftrightarrow R_a = R_b$

10 8-17:17

\mathbb{Z}_7 $11 \sim 25$ $11 = 1 \cdot 7 + 4$
 $25 = 3 \cdot 7 + 4$
 \mathbb{Z}_7 struktúra:
 1) reflexívita vizsgál
 2) szimmetria vizsgál
 3) zárt
 $\mathbb{Z}_7 = \{[0], [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6]\}$
 $(\mathbb{Z}_7, +, \cdot) ?$

10 8-17:24

$[a] + [b] := [a+b]$
 jó-e az definíció?
 $[a] = [a']$, $a' = a + \alpha \cdot 7$, $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $[b] = [b']$, $b' = b + \beta \cdot 7$
 $[a + \alpha \cdot 7 + b + \beta \cdot 7] = [a + b + (\alpha + \beta) \cdot 7]$
 $[a'] + [b'] = [a + b]$
 $[a] \cdot [b] = [a \cdot b]$
 $(a + \alpha \cdot 7)(b + \beta \cdot 7) = a \cdot b + 7(\alpha b + \beta a + 7\alpha\beta)$

10 8-17:27

\mathbb{Z}_6 \mathbb{Z}_6 m. inverze $[a]^{-1} \forall [a] \neq 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ jó probléma:
 $\exists p \cdot q, p > 1, q > 0$
 $\Rightarrow [p] \cdot [q] = [0]$
 a inverz $a^{-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_6$ $[p]^{-1} = p \cdot q = 6, (p) \neq 1$
 $\Rightarrow [p]^{-1} \cdot [p] \cdot [q] = [1] \cdot [q] = [0]$

10 8-17:34

1.107 $|A| = 3, |B| = 5$
 $f: A \rightarrow B$ inj. $\# ?$
 1) inj. $\binom{5}{3}$ válasz
 2) inj. $\binom{5}{3}$ válasz $3!$
 $\Rightarrow \binom{5}{3} \cdot 3!$ válasz, f_j 24
 1.108 $f: A \rightarrow B$ $|A| = 5, |B| = 3$
 $\#$ vs 3 $\Rightarrow |Ker f| = 1 \dots \# 3$
 $\Rightarrow |Ker f| = 2$

10 8-17:40