

UWAGA: $(\forall x)(\exists y)\varphi(x,y) = (*)$



interpretacja: ± gne dwosobowe:

I gacz: podaje x

II gacz: pokazuje y t. ie $\varphi(x,y)$

$(*)$ jest prawdziwe \equiv I ma str. zwyczajną

Zadanie

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

$$(\forall \epsilon > 0) (\exists N) (\forall n > N) \left(\left| \frac{1}{n} - 0 \right| < \epsilon \right)$$

$\varphi(\epsilon, N)$

ustaw $\epsilon > 0$

niech $N = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right\rceil$

wtedy $n > N \rightarrow n > \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rightarrow \frac{1}{n} < \epsilon$

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

$\frac{1}{5} < \epsilon$

$\forall n > \frac{1}{\epsilon}$

$N = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right\rceil$

ΠΖΙΑΚΑΝΙ Α ΥΟΘΩΛΥΟΝΕ

zbiór, którego elementami są zbiory

Def. Rodzina \mathcal{A} będzie rodziną zbiorów

1) (suma \mathcal{A}):

$$x \in \cup \mathcal{A} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\equiv} (\exists A \in \mathcal{A})(x \in A)$$

2) (przecięcie \mathcal{A}) $\mu\alpha \mathcal{A} \neq \emptyset$

$$x \in \cap \mathcal{A} \equiv (\forall A \in \mathcal{A})(x \in A)$$

\textcircled{P} $\mathcal{A} = \{A, B\}$

$$x \in \cup \mathcal{A} \equiv (\exists X \in \mathcal{A})(x \in X) \equiv (\exists X)(x \in A \wedge x \in X)$$

$$\equiv (\exists X)(x = A \vee x = B) \wedge x \in X \equiv$$

$$\equiv (\exists X)((x = A \wedge x \in X) \vee (x = B \wedge x \in X))$$

$$\equiv (\exists X)(x \in A \vee x \in B) \equiv (\exists X)(x \in A \cup B) \equiv x \in A \cup B$$

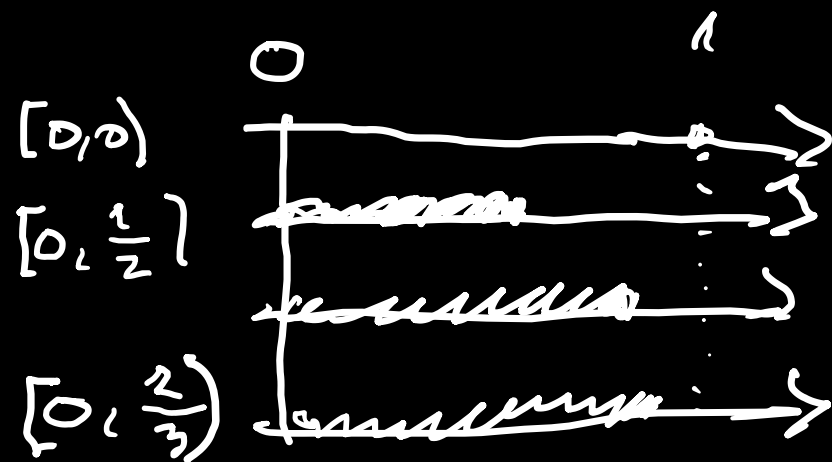
$$\cup \{A, B\} = A \cup B$$

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podobnie: $\cup \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\} = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_n$

$$\textcircled{P} \mathcal{A} = \left\{ \left[0, \frac{1}{n}\right) : n \in \mathbb{N} \wedge n > 0 \right\}$$

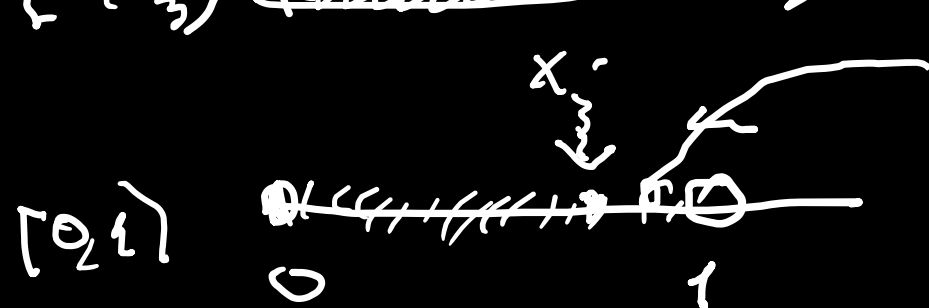
$$x \in \cup \mathcal{A} \equiv (\exists n \geq 1) (x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{n}\right)) \equiv (\exists n \geq 1) (0 \leq x < 1 - \frac{1}{n})$$



$$x \leq 1 - \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow x < 1$$

$$\equiv x \in [0, 1)$$

$$\cup \mathcal{A} = [0, 1)$$



$$1 - \frac{1}{n} > x$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) = 1$$

$$\cup \text{ oraz } \cap : 1) \cap \{A, B\} = A \cap B$$

$$2) \cap \{A_1, \dots, A_n\} = A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_n$$

$$3) \mathcal{A} \text{ - rodzin. zb.} \equiv (\forall x \in \mathcal{A}) (x \text{ jest zbiorowem}) \\ \equiv (\forall x) (x \in \mathcal{A} \rightarrow x \text{ jest zbiorowem})$$

$$? \phi \text{ jest rodzin. zb.} \equiv (\forall x) (\underbrace{x \in \phi}_{\text{①}} \rightarrow x \text{ jest zbiorowem}) \equiv 1$$

$$x \in \cap \phi \equiv (\forall x) (\underbrace{x \in \phi}_{\text{①}} \rightarrow x \in X) \equiv x \text{ jest elementem,} \\ \text{z pewności}$$

wn. $\cap \mathcal{A}$ jest skończony dla $\mathcal{A} \neq \phi$.

Uwaga: $\boxed{UP(X) = X}$ zadanie!

Uwaga: • rachunek zdań: $\wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \dots, \neg$
• rach. predykatów \equiv rach. zdań +
kwantyfikatory

predykat \equiv nazwa na relacje

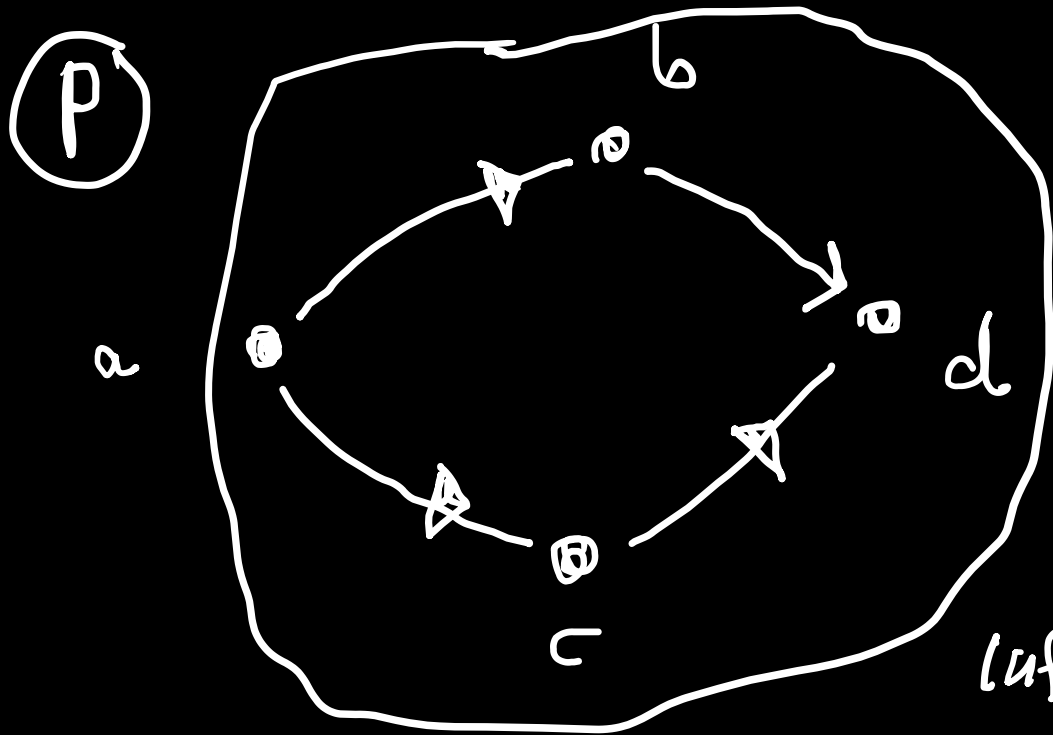
$$A \in P(X) \equiv A \subseteq X \Rightarrow UP(X) \subseteq X$$

$$x \in X \rightarrow \{x\} \subseteq X \rightarrow \{x\} \in P(X) \rightarrow x \in UP(X)$$

Po wykładzie

RELACJE

Def. R jest relacją \equiv istnieje X t.i.a
 $R \subseteq X \times X$.



$$X = \{a, b, c, d\}$$

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

informatyka:

$$R \leftrightarrow \left[[a, b], [b, d], [a, c], [c, d] \right]$$

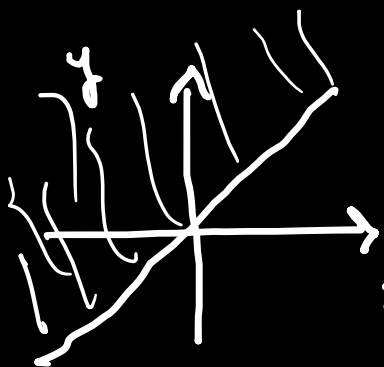
lista list

R oznaczaemy \rightsquigarrow :

$$(a, b) \in R \equiv a \rightsquigarrow b$$

P. $R = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : (\exists t \in \mathbb{R})(y = x + t^2)\}$

$$(x, y) \in R \equiv x \leq y$$



$$x \leq = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : (\exists t \in \mathbb{R})(y = x + t^2)\}$$

$$(x, y) \in \leq \equiv \text{"}x \leq y\text{" w/ tudy. sensie}$$

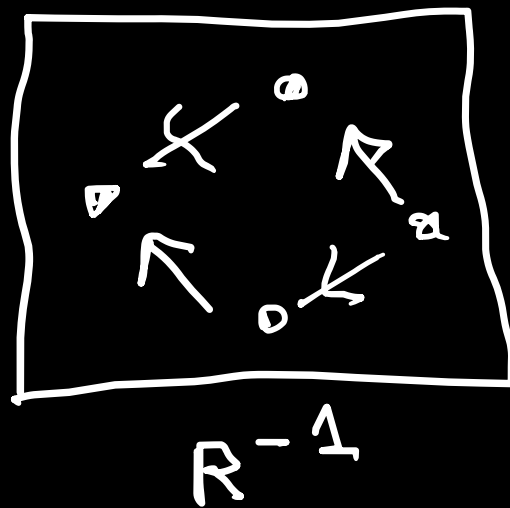
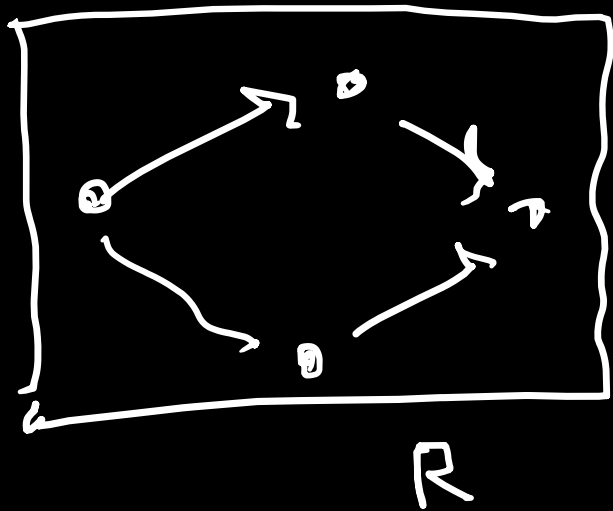
Uwaga: Uwaga: $(x, y) \in R \quad \text{term.} \quad \therefore R(x, y)$

Ⓐ $\therefore x R y$

$$\leq_{\mathbb{R}} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : (\exists t > 0)(y = x + t^2)\}$$

notacja infixowa

① odwrotność



$$R \subseteq X^2$$

$$R^{-1} \subseteq X^2$$

$$R^{-1} = \{(a, b) : (b, a) \in R\}$$

$x, y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$x \leq y \iff (x, y) \in \leq \iff (y, x) \in \leq^{-1} \iff y \leq x$$

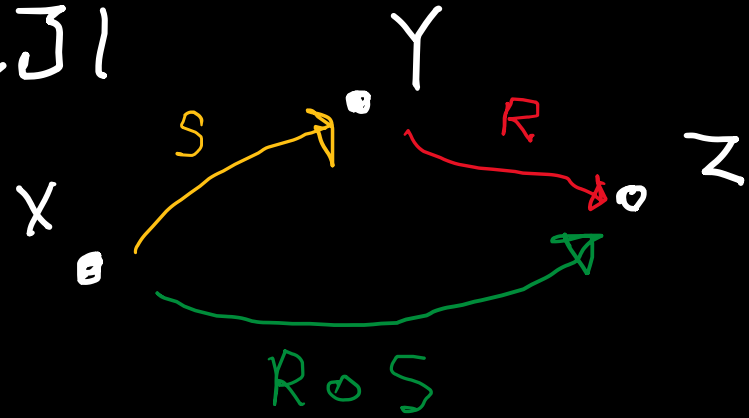
FAKT :

$$(R^{-1})^{-1} = R$$

operacja "odwr" jest idempotentna.

(II) ZŁOŻENIE RELACJI

$$R, S \subseteq X^2$$

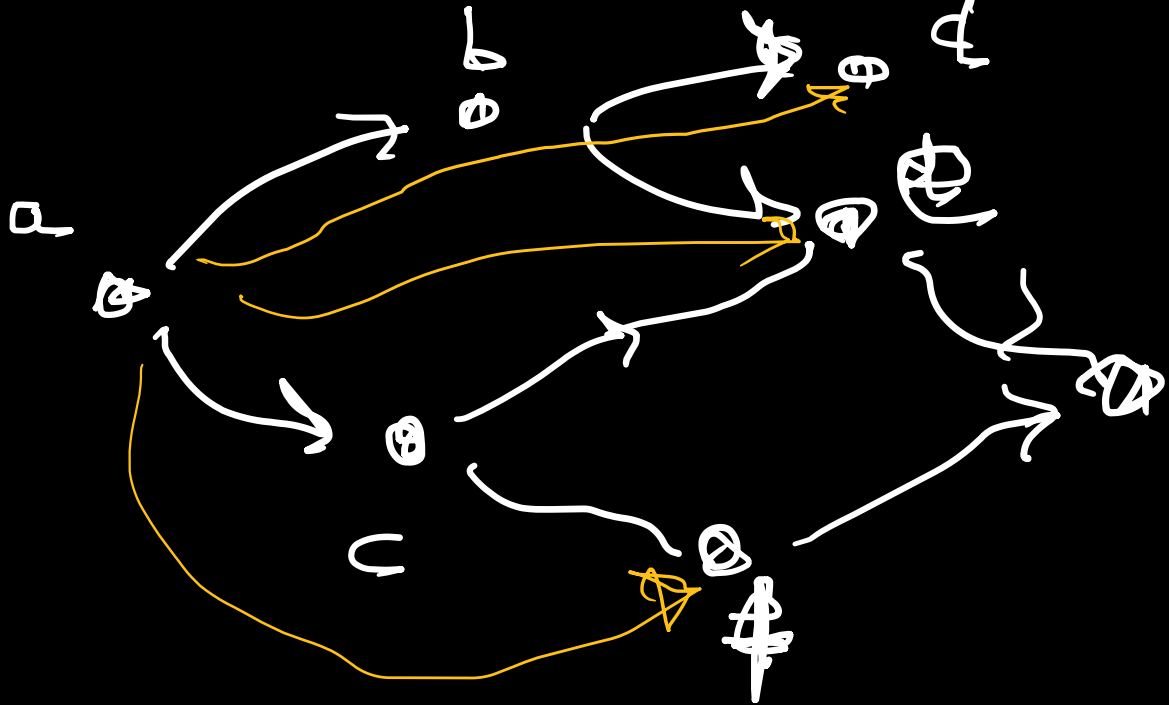


$$R \circ S = \{(x, z) \in X^2 : (\exists y) ((x, y) \in S \wedge (y, z) \in R)\}$$

$$R \subseteq X^2$$

$$S \subseteq Y^2$$

$$R, S \subseteq (X \cup Y)^2$$



zwrócić zwrócić
osoby a

{d, e, f}

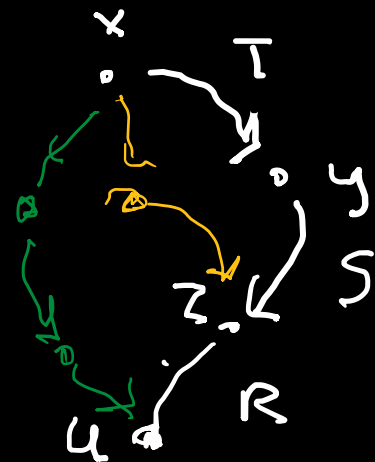
TW.

$$R \circ (S \circ T) = (R \circ S) \circ T$$

D-dl:

$$(x, u) \in R \circ (S \circ T) \equiv (\exists z) ((x, z) \in S \circ T \wedge (z, u) \in R)$$

$$\equiv (\exists z) \underbrace{(\exists y) ((x, y) \in T \wedge (y, z) \in S)}_{\text{zu wgst. } y} \wedge \underbrace{(z, u) \in R}_{\text{zu wie wir } y}$$



$$\equiv (\exists z) (\exists y) ((x, y) \in T \wedge (y, z) \in S \wedge (z, u) \in R)$$

$$(x, u) \in (R \circ S) \circ T \equiv (\exists y) ((x, y) \in T \wedge (y, u) \in R \circ S)$$

$$\equiv (\exists y) (\exists z) ((x, y) \in T \wedge (y, z) \in S \wedge (z, u) \in R)$$



was was G

$$(\exists \alpha) \varphi(\alpha) \wedge \psi \equiv (\exists \alpha) (\varphi(\alpha) \wedge \psi)$$

$$(R \circ S)^{-1} = S^{-1} \circ R^{-1}$$

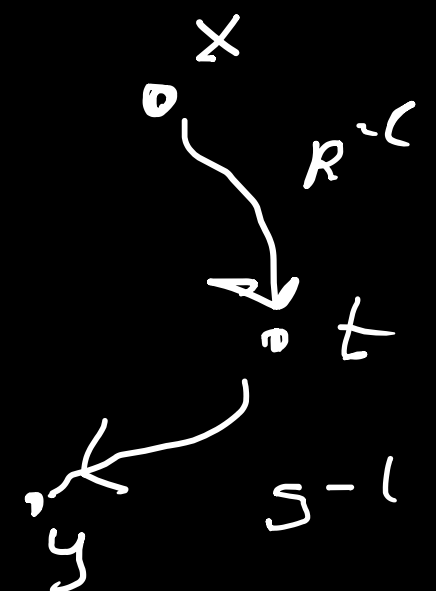
$$(x, y) \in (R \circ S)^{-1} \equiv (y, x) \in R \circ S \equiv$$

$$\equiv (\exists t) ((y, t) \in S \wedge (t, x) \in R)$$

$$\equiv (\exists t) ((x, t) \in R^{-1} \wedge (t, y) \in S^{-1})$$

$$\equiv (x, y) \in S^{-1} \circ R^{-1}$$

□



$$(\exists t) ((t, y) \in S^{-1} \wedge (x, t) \in R^{-1})$$

$$F(p \wedge q) \leftrightarrow (q \wedge p)$$