

# INKLUZJA (ZAWIERANIE)

$A \subseteq B \equiv$  dla dowolnego  $x$ :

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

$$F1. \begin{cases} A \subseteq A \cup B \\ A \cap B \subseteq A \end{cases}$$

D-d. weźmy dowolny  $x$ .

Pat. że  $x \in A$ .

wtedy  $x \in A \vee x \in B$ .

wzac  $x \in A \cup B$ . ■

sin przybliżona

całka integral

położenie derivative

cursor

cursor

} migotek

$$F(p \rightarrow p \vee q)$$

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

F2. Let i.e.  $A \subseteq B$  i  $C \subseteq D$ . Wtedy

$$1) A \cup C \subseteq B \cup D$$

$$2) A \cap C \subseteq B \cap D$$

$$\begin{array}{c} A \subseteq B \\ C \subseteq D \end{array} \downarrow \cup$$

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$$A \cup C \subseteq B \cup D$$

D-d. Let i.e.  $x \in A \cup C$ .

Wtedy  $x \in A$  lub  $x \in C$ .

P1  $x \in A$ ; z wt. mamy  $x \in B$ ; wtedy  $x \in B \cup D$

P2  $x \in C$ ; z wt. mamy  $x \in D$ ; wtedy  $x \in B \cup D = B \cup D$ .

F3. Dla dowolnych  $A, B \subseteq U$

1)  $A \subseteq B$

2)  $A \cap B = A$

3)  $A \cup B = B$

$$\begin{array}{l} A \cap B \subseteq B \\ B \subseteq B \end{array} \downarrow \cup$$

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

D-d. Wskazy, że (1)  $\rightarrow$  (2).

(2)  $\rightarrow$  (3) Wskazy, że  $A \cap B = A$

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

(3)  $\rightarrow$  (1)

wskazy, że  $A \cup B = B$

wskazy, że  $x \in A$ .

z (A)  $\begin{array}{l} B \subseteq A \cup B \\ A \cup B \subseteq B \\ A \cup B = B \end{array}$

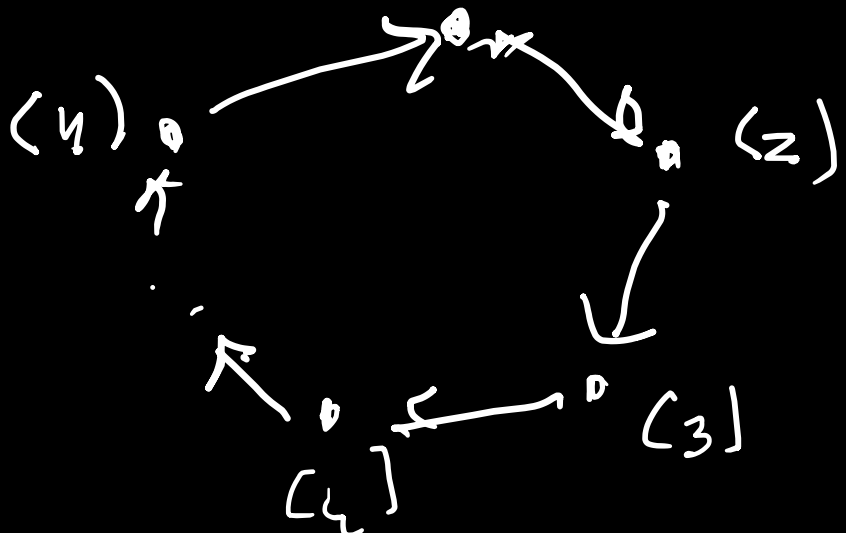
Wtedy, również,  $x \in A \cup B$ .

(bo  $A \subseteq A \cup B$ ).

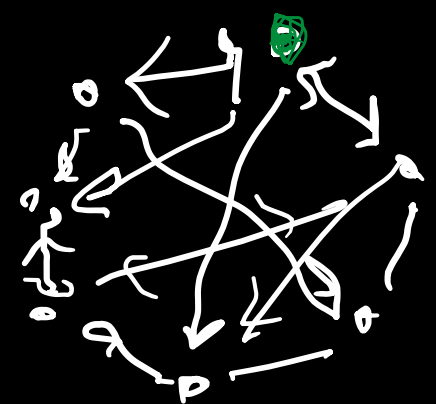
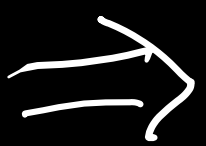
z wskazy, mamy  $x \in B$

# Schemat rozumowania

(4)



$n$  - rozumowań



$(1) \equiv (2) \equiv (3) \equiv \dots (4)$

$n(n-1)$  rozumowań

Dla  $n=5$  :  $5 \cdot 4 = 20$

Def.  $x \in A \setminus B \equiv x \in A \wedge \underbrace{\neg(x \in B)}_{x \notin B}$  skróć

różnica zbiorów

obserwacja:  $A \setminus B = \{x \in A : \neg(x \in B)\}$

Def (dopłnienie zbioru) Ustalenie  $\Omega$ , dla  $A \subseteq \Omega$

określamy:  $A^c = \Omega \setminus A$ .  $c = \text{complement}$

Uwaga: (1) dla  $x \in \Omega$  mamy  $A^{c, \Omega}$

$$x \in A^c \equiv x \notin A$$

(jeśli  $x \notin \Omega$ , to  $x \in A^c$  jest fałszywe)

(2) Jeśli  $A, B \subseteq \Omega$  to

$$A \setminus B = A \cap B^c$$

FAKT. Jeśli  $\tilde{u}$   $A, B \subseteq \Omega$ . Wtedy

$$(1) (A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$$

$$(2) (A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c$$

prawa  
de Morgana

ZADANIE:  
udowod. (2)

D- $\Rightarrow$  Jeśli  $x \in \Omega$ . Wtedy

$$x \in (A \cup B)^c \equiv \neg(x \in A \cup B) \equiv \neg(x \in A \vee x \in B) \equiv$$

$$\neg(x \in A) \wedge \neg(x \in B) \equiv x \in A^c \wedge x \in B^c \equiv x \in A^c \cap B^c \quad \square$$

$$\textcircled{P} \quad (A \setminus B) \setminus C = (A \setminus B) \cap C^c = (A \cap B^c) \cap C^c =$$

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

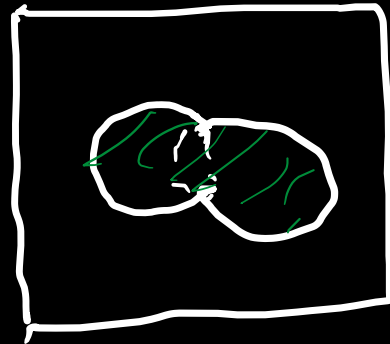
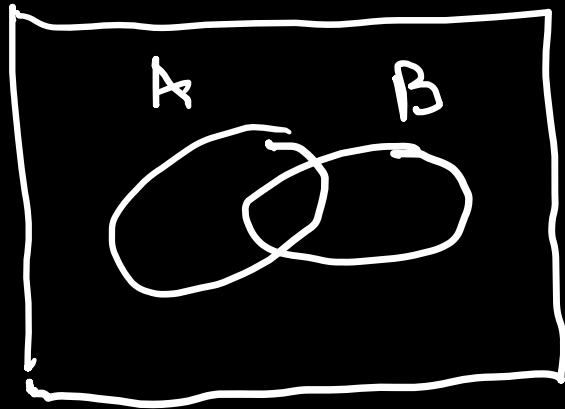
$$\left( (A \setminus B_1) \setminus B_2 \right) \setminus B_3 \setminus B_4 = A \setminus (B_1 \cup B_2 \cup \dots \cup B_n)$$

$$\textcircled{Q} \quad (A \setminus (B \setminus C)) = \dots = \int_B$$

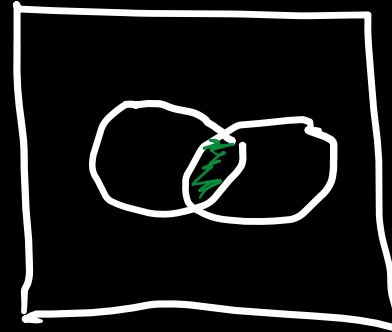
$$A \setminus B \rightsquigarrow A \cap B^c$$

# Diagram Venn

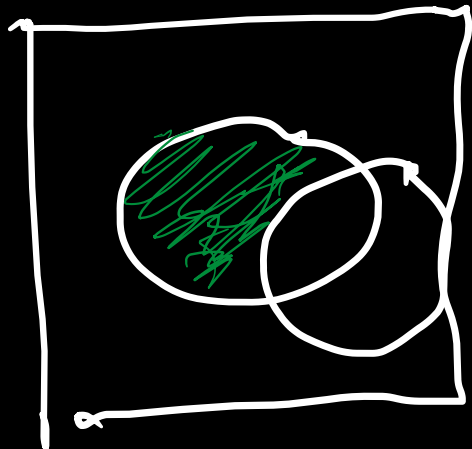
$\Omega$



$A \cup B$

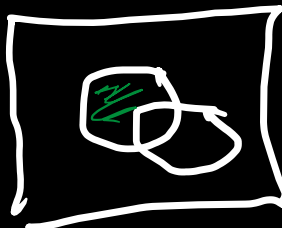


$A \cap B$

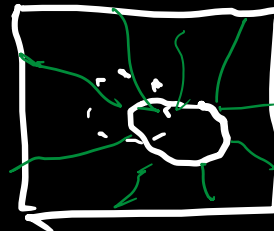


$A \setminus B$

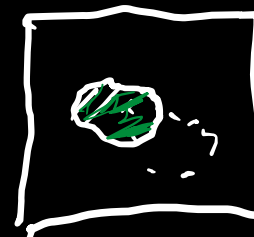
$$A \setminus B = A \cap B^c$$



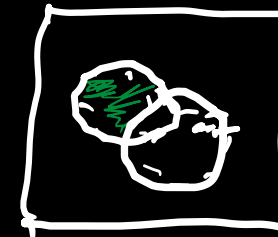
$B \setminus A$



$B^c$



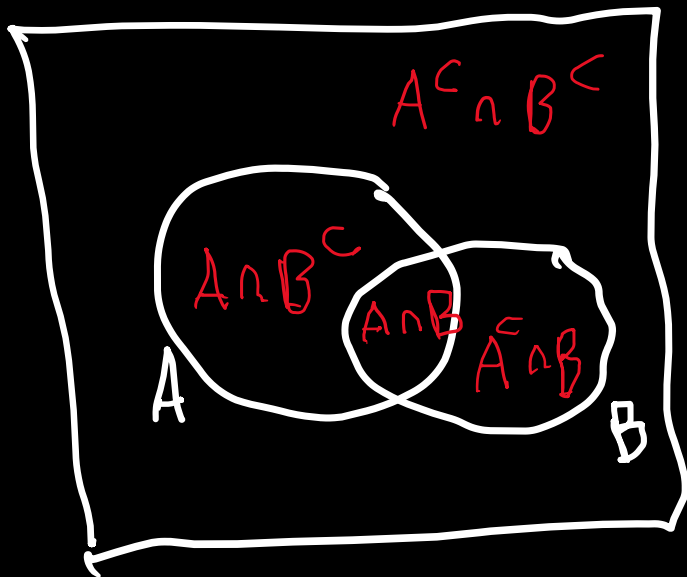
$A$



$A \cap B^c$



# Poprawny diagram

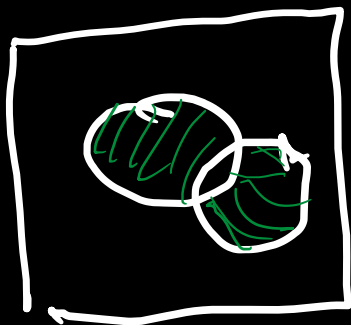


$$\mathcal{S} = \{A \cap B, A \cap B^c, A^c \cap B, A^c \cap B^c\}$$

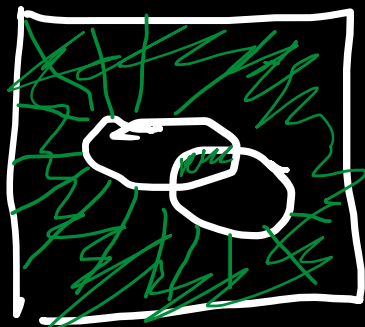
składowe rodziny  $\{A, B\}$

wszystkie składowe są niepuste

Q Co możemy zrobić z  $\mathcal{S}$  za pomocą  $\cup, \cap, \bar{\phantom{x}}$



$\xrightarrow[\text{dopełn.}]{C}$



co możemy zrobić w praktyce  $\cup$ ?

•  $\emptyset, \Omega$

•  $A = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap B^c) \quad 2^4 = 16$

$B = \dots$

$C \leftarrow$  структура из  $A, B$  во формулы

$\wedge, \cup, \complement$

$$x \in \Omega \quad C = \underbrace{(A \cup A)}_A \cap (B \cap A^c) \cup \underbrace{(B \cap B^c)}_\emptyset$$

$$x \in C \equiv \varphi(p, q)$$

$$p = "x \in A"$$

$$q = "x \in B"$$

p	q	$\varphi(p, q)$
1	1	1
1	0	1
0	1	0
0	0	0

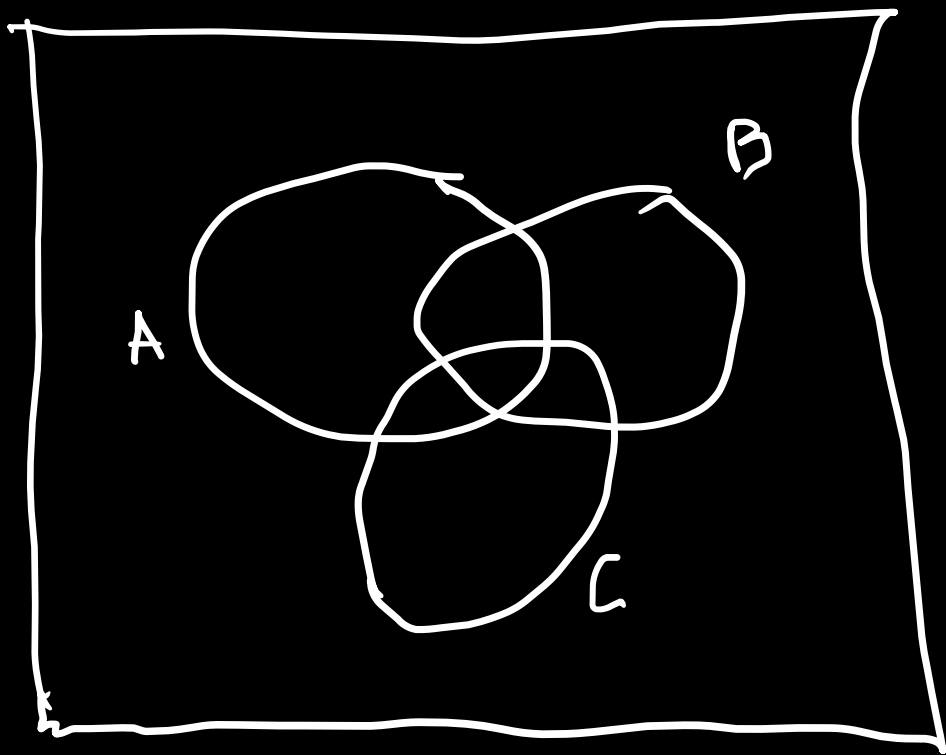
$$\varphi \equiv (p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge \neg q)$$

**DNF**

$$\equiv (x \in A \wedge x \in B) \vee (x \in A \wedge \neg x \in B)$$

$$\equiv x \in A \cap B \vee x \in A \cap B^c; \quad C = \underbrace{(A \cap B)}_{\text{sklon}} \cup \underbrace{(A \cap B^c)}_{\text{descent}}$$

Dla  $n=3$ :  $A, B, C \subseteq \Omega$



stładowe:

$$A^{\varepsilon_1} \cap B^{\varepsilon_2} \cap C^{\varepsilon_3},$$

$$\varepsilon_i \in \{+1, -1\}$$

$$X^1 = X, \quad X^{-1} = X^c$$

$$A \cap B^c \cap C^c, \quad A^c \cap B \cap C^c, \dots$$

$\mathcal{S}$  - wszystkie stładowe!

$$\mathcal{S} = 2^3 \quad (= 8)$$

$$\mathcal{S} = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_8\}$$

Co najmniej jedno z  $\mathcal{S}$ :

$$(A, B, C) = 2^8 = 256$$

Opisujemy przypadki:

mamy  $A_1, \dots, A_n$ .

składowe:  $A_1^{\varepsilon_1} \wedge \dots \wedge A_n^{\varepsilon_n}$

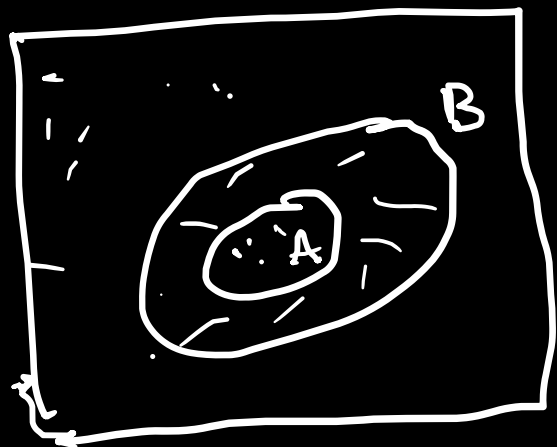
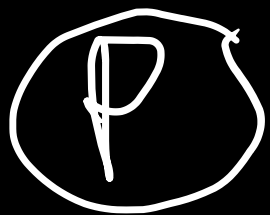
↑  
z tego mamy wyprodukować

liczba

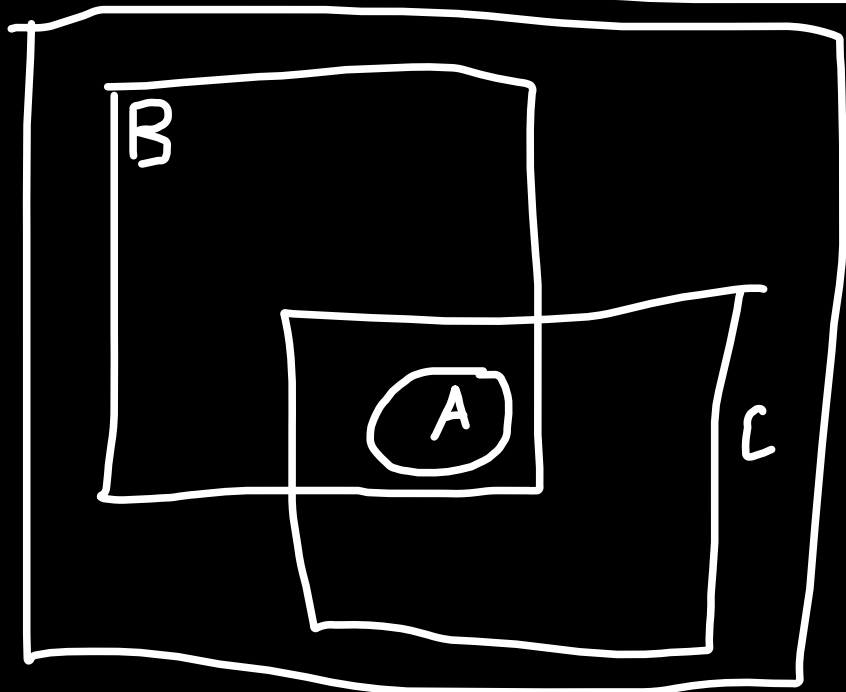
Ⓟ  $n=10$ :  $2^{(2^{10})} = 2^{1024} \approx 10^{333}$

$$2^{(2^n)}$$

$10^{80} \approx$   
liczba  
atomów  
we  
wszechświecie



$\Omega$



$$\mathcal{F} = \{A, A^c \cap B, B^c\}$$

ίτε μορφή ωγρν. ζισοίδο  
να ποσους  $\cap, \cup, ^c$  ?

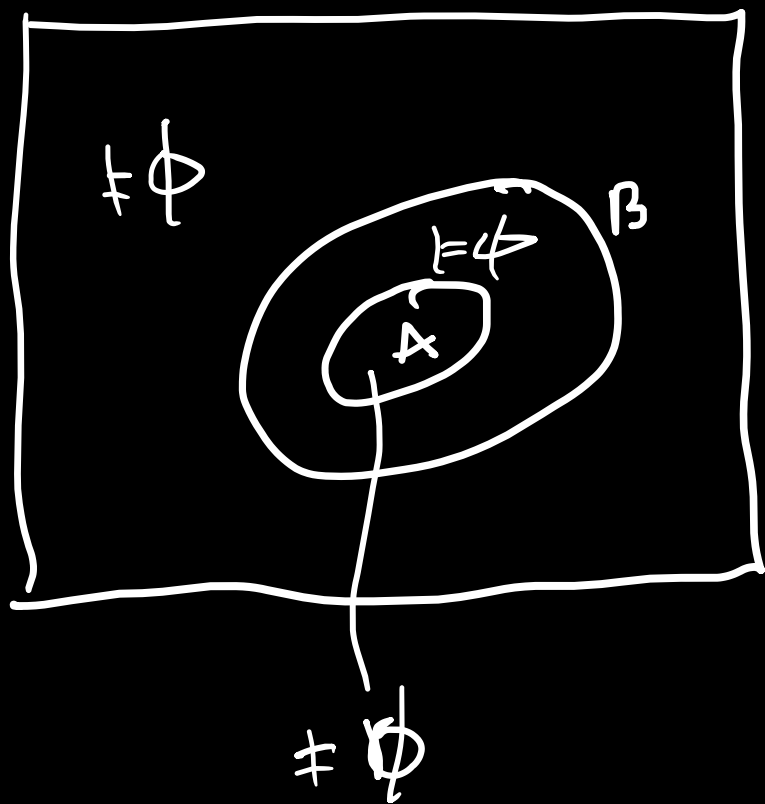
$2^3$  (= tyle maney,  
modulo  $\mathcal{F}$ )

$$= 8$$

←  $A \cap B^c \cap C^c = \emptyset$

# Po wykładzie

Zadanie  $A \subseteq B$ . Pokaż, że ...



$$A^{\varepsilon_1} \wedge B^{\varepsilon_2}$$

$$\varepsilon_L \in \{1, c\}$$

$$A^c = A$$

$$A \wedge B^c = \emptyset$$

pušta  
składająca