

ANALISI MATEMATICA B

LEZIONE 5 - 29.9.2021

INSIEMISTICA

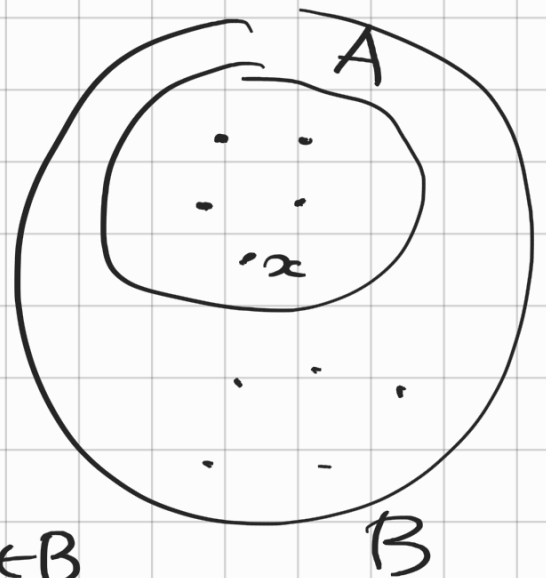
$$x \in A$$

$$\exists \emptyset : \neg \exists x : x \in \emptyset$$

$$A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow \forall x : x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B$$

$$A \supseteq B \Leftrightarrow \forall x : x \in A \Leftarrow x \in B$$

$$A = B \Leftrightarrow \forall x : x \in A \Leftrightarrow x \in B$$



Oss l'insieme \emptyset è unico.

$$\emptyset = \{ \}$$

Oss $\forall A : \emptyset \subseteq A$

$$x \in \emptyset \Rightarrow x \in A$$

↑
FALSO

SINGOLETTO

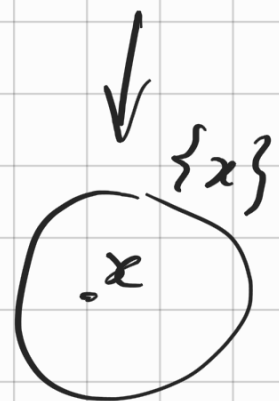
$$x$$

$$y \in \{x\} \Leftrightarrow y = x$$

$$\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\emptyset\}\}$$

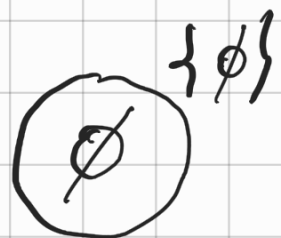


$$\emptyset \in \{\emptyset\}$$



UNIONE Se A e B sono insiemi

esiste $A \cup B$

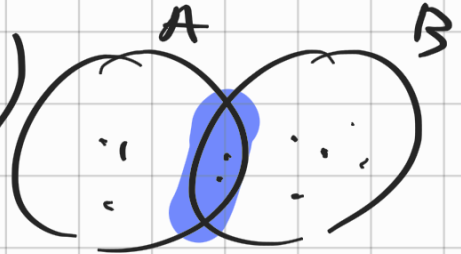


$$x \in A \cup B \Leftrightarrow (x \in A \vee x \in B)$$



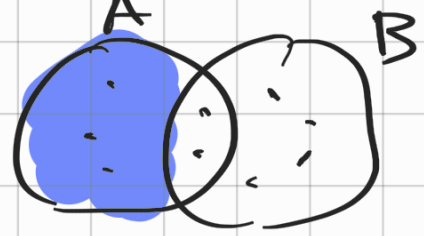
Intersezione $A \cap B$

$$x \in A \cap B \Leftrightarrow (x \in A \wedge x \in B)$$



Differenza $A \setminus B$
($A - B$)

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



(diagrammi di Venn)

Assioma di specificazione

A insieme $P(x)$ esiste l'insieme:

$$y \in \{x \in A : P(x)\} \Leftrightarrow y \in A \wedge P(y)$$

~~Teoria ingenua degli insiemi~~

~~$$y \in \{x : P(x)\} \Leftrightarrow P(y)$$~~

~~$$A^c = \{x : x \notin A\}$$~~

~~$$U = \{x : x = x\}$$~~

~~$$= \phi^c$$~~

Paradosso di Russel

$$R = \{x : x \notin x\}$$

$$P(x) : x \neq x$$

$$R \in R$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$R \notin R$$

CONTRADDIZIONE

Versione linguistica

Autologico

Eterologico

Eterologico è eterologico?

Es

$$p \in G$$

p parola

G gruppo

allora $\{p\} \subseteq G$

Definizione per elezione: (Notazione)

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

Es
 ~~$\emptyset \in \{\emptyset\}$~~

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

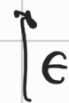
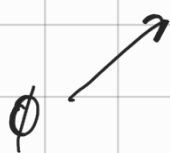
$$\emptyset \in \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\emptyset \neq \emptyset$$

$$\{\{\emptyset\}\}$$



$$\{\emptyset\} \rightarrow \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$$



$$\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}\}$$

Per ora non sono in grado di costruire \mathbb{N} o \mathbb{R} .

Assioma (insieme delle parti)

Se A è un insieme esiste

$\mathcal{P}(A)$ tale da:

$$B \in \mathcal{P}(A) \Leftrightarrow B \subseteq A$$

Q55 $\forall A$:

$$\emptyset \in \mathcal{P}(A)$$
$$A \in \mathcal{P}(A)$$

Es $\mathcal{P}(\emptyset) = \{ \emptyset \}$

Es $\mathcal{P}(\{1, 3, 5\}) = \{ \emptyset, \{1\}, \{3\}, \{5\}, \{1, 3\}, \{1, 5\}, \{3, 5\}, \{1, 3, 5\} \}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} 0 = \emptyset \\ 1 = \{ \emptyset \} = \{ 0 \} \\ 2 = \{ \emptyset, 1 \} = \{ \emptyset, \{ \emptyset \} \} \\ 3 = \{ \emptyset, 1, 2 \} = \{ \emptyset, \{ \emptyset \}, \{ \emptyset, \{ \emptyset \} \} \} \\ 4 = 3 \cup \{ 3 \} = \{ \emptyset, 1, 2, 3 \} \\ 5 = 4 \cup \{ 4 \} = \{ \emptyset, 1, 2, 3, 4 \} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\underline{\text{Es}} \quad \{5, 5\} \stackrel{?}{=} \{5\}$$

$$\parallel \\ \{5\} \cup \{5\}$$

$$\parallel \\ \{5\}$$

$$A \cup A = A$$

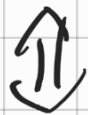
$$P \vee P \Leftrightarrow P$$

$$\underline{\text{Es}} \quad \{4, 2\} \stackrel{?}{=} \{2, 4\}$$

COPPIA Dati a, b

la coppia (a, b) in modo da:

$$(a, b) = (c, d)$$



$$a = c \wedge b = d$$

Esercizio Se definisco

$$(a, b) \equiv \{\{a\}, \{a, b\}\}$$

ho la proprietà richiesta.

$$\underline{\text{Esercizio}} \quad (a, b) = (b, a) \Leftrightarrow a = b$$