

RITA PARDINI

Ricordo:

Venerdi 14 - 16

Venerdi 9 - 11

⊢

$f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^2$, definita da $n \rightarrow (n^2, 3n-2)$

f è iniettiva? surgettiva?

0) iniettività:

siano $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$: $f(n) = f(m)$

$$f(n) = f(m) \Leftrightarrow (n^2, 3n-2) = (m^2, 3m-2)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} n^2 = m^2 \\ 3n-2 = 3m-2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3n-2 = 3m-2$$

$$\Rightarrow n = m$$

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ ist injektiv.}$$

(2) Surjektivität:

$$f \text{ surjektiv.} \Leftrightarrow \forall (a, b) \in \mathbb{N}^2$$

$$\exists n \in \mathbb{N} : f(n) = (a, b)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (n^2, 3n-2) = (a, b) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} n^2 = a \\ 3n - 2 = b \end{cases}$$

Prendendo, a d. es., $a = 2$.

l'eq. $n^2 = 2$ non ha sol in $\mathbb{N}$

⇒, i punti della forma $(2, b)$, $b \in \mathbb{N}$

non sono immagine di alcun $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$\Rightarrow f$ non è surgettiva

Defn $f: X \rightarrow Y$, $\text{Im } f = \{y \in Y \mid \exists x \in X \text{ s.t. } f(x) = y\}$

In particular: f is surjective $\Leftrightarrow$
 $\text{Im } f = Y$

$$g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$n \mapsto 2n$$

$$g(m) = g(n) \Leftrightarrow 2m = 2n \Leftrightarrow m = n$$

$$\Rightarrow g \text{ is injective}$$

$$y \in \text{Im } g \Leftrightarrow \exists n \in \mathbb{N} : g(n) = y$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \parallel$$

$$\quad \quad \quad 2n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists n : y = 2n \Leftrightarrow y \text{ ist geradz.}$$

$$\text{Im } g = \{ y \in \mathbb{N} \mid y \text{ ist geradz.} \}$$

$$\Rightarrow g \text{ surjektiv.}$$

$$X \text{ injektiv; } \quad \quad \quad \hookrightarrow$$

$$\# X = n$$

$$\mathcal{P}(X) = \{A \mid A \subseteq X\}$$

Es: $X = \{2, 5\}$

$$\mathcal{P}(X) = \{\emptyset, \{2\}, \{5\}, \{2, 5\}\}$$

Prop: $\# \mathcal{P}(X) = 2^n, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

Dim: n induktione

$n = 0:$ $X = \emptyset, \mathcal{P}(X) = \{\emptyset\}$

$\# \mathcal{P}(X) = 1 = 2^0 \quad \checkmark$

$$P(n) \Rightarrow P(n+1)$$

$$\text{Suppose: } \#X = n \Rightarrow \#P(X) = 2^n$$

$$\text{Consider } X = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n+1\}$$

$$Y = \{A \in P(X) \mid n+1 \in A\}$$

$$Z = \{A \in P(X) \mid n+1 \notin A\}$$

$$P(X) = Y \cup Z, \quad Y \cap Z = \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow \#P(X) = \#Y + \#Z$$

$$\bullet \quad A \in \mathcal{Y} \Leftrightarrow A \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, n\} = X_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \# \mathcal{Y} = \# \mathcal{P}(X_1) = 2^n \quad \leftarrow \text{protezione induttiva.}$$

$$\bullet \quad F: \mathcal{Z} \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}(X_1)$$

$$A \longrightarrow A \cap X_1$$

$$G: \mathcal{P}(X_1) \longrightarrow \mathcal{Z}$$

$$B \longrightarrow B \cup \{n+1\}$$

F e G sono una l'inversa dell'altra.

$$\Rightarrow \#Z = \#P(X_1) = 2^n \leftarrow \text{in. condition}$$

$$\#P(X) = \#Z + \#Y = 2^n + 2^n = 2^{n+1}$$