

$\mathbb{N} \rightarrow P, Q$  sta ekvivalenčni.

$\rightarrow P * Q = Q * P$

$\Rightarrow P * Q$  je

a) simetrična (može)

b) tranzitivna

$\forall a, b, c. a(P * Q) b \wedge b(P * Q) c \Rightarrow a(P * Q) c$  ←

Dokaz:

a)  $a(P * Q) b \Leftrightarrow \exists x: a P x \wedge x Q b$

$\mathbb{N}$

Na  $\mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$  definiramo  $\sim$  s predpisom:

$m \sim n \Leftrightarrow m n$  je popoln kvadrat ↓  
ekvivalenčna  
relacija

a) Pokaži, da je ekvivalenčna. Kaj je  $\sim[30]$ , kaj pa  $\sim[12]$ ? Poišči:  $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ , da velja  $\forall n: m(n \cap A) = 1$

□: dokazujemo: refleksivnost, tranzitivnost, simetričnost

$n \sim n$ :  $nn$  je popoln kvadrat  $(n^2) \checkmark$

$m \sim n \Rightarrow n \sim m$ : množice komutiva.  
 $mn = (a \in \mathbb{N})^2 \Rightarrow nm = (a \in \mathbb{N})^2 \checkmark$

$a \sim b, b \sim c \Rightarrow a \sim c$  naj bo  $a \sim b$  in  $b \sim c$ , torej

$ab = (x \in \mathbb{N})^2 \quad bc = (y \in \mathbb{N})^2$   
 $ac = \frac{x^2}{b} \cdot \frac{y^2}{b} = \frac{x^2 y^2}{b^2} = \frac{(xy)^2}{b^2} = \left(\frac{xy}{b}\right)^2 \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ tev}$   
□  $ac \in \mathbb{N}$ .

$\sim[30] = \{x \in \mathbb{N}; \exists a \in \mathbb{N}: x \cdot 30 = a^2\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 30 | 2 \\ 15 | 3 \\ 5 | 5 \\ 1 | \end{array} \right. \quad 30 = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$   
 $= \{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot x^2; x \in \mathbb{N}\}$

$\sim[12] = \{3 \cdot x^2; x \in \mathbb{N}\}$

$\sim[n] = \{ \text{zmožet vseh produktov v razcepni } n, \text{ ti so na lihi potenci} \}$

$\cdot x^2; x \in \mathbb{N} \}$

$A = \{ \prod_{i=1}^n p_i \mid p_i \text{ so praftevilca, } p_i \neq p_2 \neq \dots \neq p_n, n \in \mathbb{N}_0 \}$

prazen produkt = 1.

N

let  $A = \{ a, b, c, d \}$  in

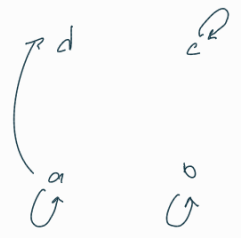
$R = \{ (a,b), (b,c), (c,d), (c,a) \}$

navihi grafi relacije in z njega izračunaj  $\mathbb{R}^3$  in  $\mathbb{R}^{2023}$



$\mathbb{R}^3 = \{ (a,a), (b,b), (c,c), (a,d) \}$

$\mathbb{R}^{2023} = \{ (a,b), (b,c), (c,a), (c,d) \}$



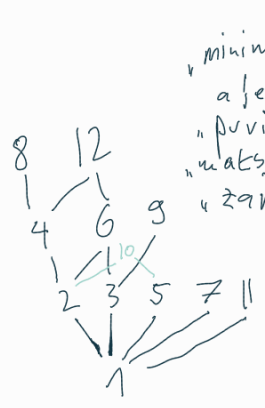
N za delne urejenosti navihi Hassejev diagram.

- a.)  $(\{1, 2, \dots, 12\}, |)$    b.)  $(\{1, 2, \dots, 7\}, \leq)$    c.)  $(A, \leq)$ , k: = množica tvojih duplikatov

Določiti minimalne, maksimalne, prve in zadnje elemente, če  $\exists$ .

zaporedij, ki se začne z 1, in je  $a \leq b$ , to se b začne z a.

a.)



"minimalen element" =  
 a je min  $\Leftrightarrow \forall x: x \leq a \Rightarrow x = a$   
 "prvi" = a je prvi  $\Leftrightarrow \forall x: a \leq x$   
 "maksimalen" = a je max  $\Leftrightarrow \forall x: a \leq x \Rightarrow a = x$   
 "zadnji" = a je zadnji  $\Leftrightarrow \forall x: x \leq a$

- minimalni:  $\{1\}$   
 prvi:  $\{1\}$   
 maksimalni:  $\{8, 12, 9, 10, 7, 11\}$   
 zadnji:  $\{3\}$

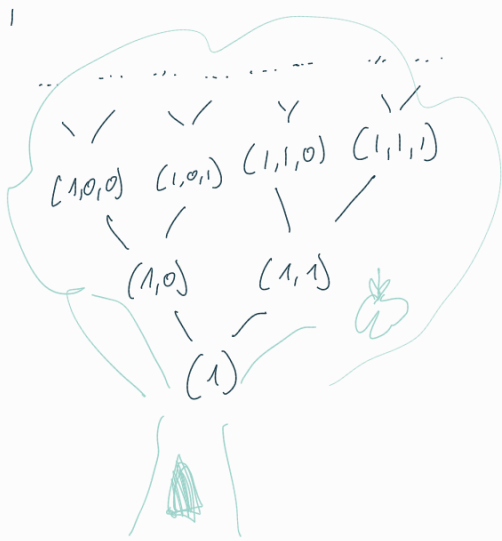
$\{ (1,0,1), (1,1,1,0,0,1), (1,0,1,1,1,0), \dots \}$

b.)



prvi = maksimalen =  $\{1\}$   
 zadnji = minimalen =  $\{7\}$

c.)



$$\begin{aligned} \text{prev}_i &= \text{najmanjši } G_i = \{1\} \\ \text{zad}_i &= \{3\} \\ \text{največ}_i &= \{3\} \end{aligned}$$

$\mathbb{N}$  — opitni neposredne naslednje v delni urejenosti:

a.)  $(\mathbb{N}, \subseteq)$  n+1

b.)  $(\mathbb{Z}, \subseteq)$   $\exists$

c.) prejema najmanjši prvici  $\{ (n,0), (n,1) \}$

d.)  $(P(\mathbb{Z}), \subseteq)$   $\forall \exists \exists x \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\mathbb{N}$  — najdi, če  $\exists$

predpr. najmanjši = c.)



a.)  $\inf \{x, y\}$  in  $\sup \{x, y\}$  za  $x, y \in A$  in  $(P(A), \subseteq)$

b.)  $\inf \{12, 8\}$  in  $\sup \{12, 8\}$  za  $(\mathbb{N}, |)$

c.)  $\inf A$  in  $\sup A$  za končno  $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$  in  $(\mathbb{N}, |)$

d.)  $\inf A$  za končno  $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$  in  $(\mathbb{Z}, |)$

$\rightarrow \inf \{x, y\} = x \wedge y \quad \sup \{x, y\} = x \vee y$

$\rightarrow \inf \{12, 8\} = 4 = \gcd\{12, 8\} \quad \sup \{12, 8\} = 24 = \text{lcm}\{12, 8\}$

$\rightarrow \inf \{A\} = \gcd \{A\} \quad \sup \{A\} = \text{lcm} \{A\}$

$\rightarrow \inf \{A\} = \dots$  ni delna urejenost.

$\mathbb{N}$  — na  $\mathbb{R}^2$  definirano

$$(x_1, y_1) \leq (x_2, y_2) \Leftrightarrow y_1 \leq y_2 \wedge x_1 - y_1 \leq x_2 - y_2$$

a.) dokaži, da je  $\mathbb{R}^2$  delna urejenost

b.) let  $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  poljubna. Skiciraj množico:

$$\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x_0, y_0) \leq (x, y) \}$$

Zgodnja def:  $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}(x,y)\}$   
 Spodnja def:  $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (x,y) \in (x_0, y_0)\}$

Ali je  $\mathbb{R}$  linearna urejenost?

c.) najdi  $\inf \{(1,0), (0,1)\}$  in  $\sup \{(1,0), (0,1)\}$

d.) najdi  $\sup A$  in maksimale elemente  $A$  za

$$A = [0,1] \times [0,1]$$

PELO-RESEVANJE:

a.) ref, tranz, antisim.

REF:  $(x_1, y_1) \mathbb{R} (x_2, y_2)$   
 $y_1 \leq y_2 \wedge x_1 - y_1 \leq x_2 - y_2 \quad \checkmark$

ANTISIM

$$(x_1, y_1) \mathbb{R} (x_2, y_2)$$

$$(x_2, y_2) \mathbb{R} (x_1, y_1) \Rightarrow (x_1, y_1) = (x_2, y_2)$$

velja  $y_1 \leq y_2$  in  $y_2 \leq y_1 \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2$   
 velja tudi  $x_1 - y_1 \leq x_2 - y_2$  in  $x_2 - y_2 \leq x_1 - y_1 \Rightarrow x_1 - y_1 = x_2 - y_2$

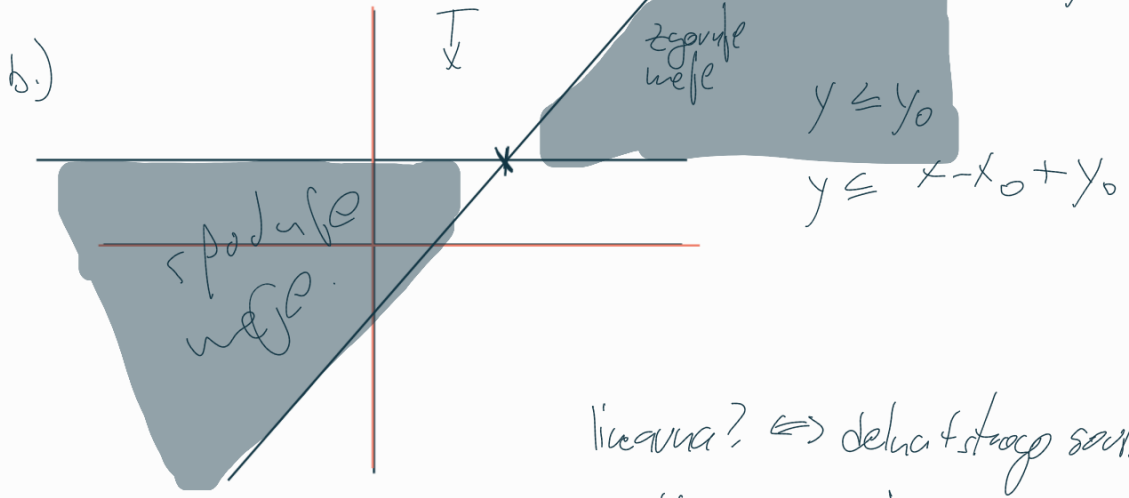
TRANZ:

$$(x_1, y_1) \mathbb{R} (x_2, y_2)$$

$$(x_2, y_2) \mathbb{R} (x_3, y_3) \Rightarrow (x_1, y_1) \mathbb{R} (x_3, y_3)$$

$$(x_1, y_1) \mathbb{R} (x_2, y_2) \wedge (x_2, y_2) \mathbb{R} (x_3, y_3) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = y_2 \\ x_1 - y_1 = x_2 - y_2 \\ \downarrow \\ x_1 - y_2 = x_2 - y_2 \quad | + y_2 \end{cases}$$

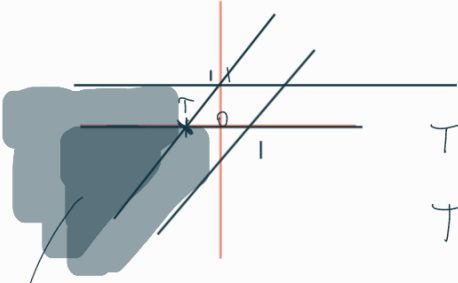
velja:  $y_1 \leq y_2$  in  $y_2 \leq y_3 \Rightarrow y_1 \leq y_3$   
 velja tudi:  $x_1 - y_1 \leq x_2 - y_2$  in  $x_2 - y_2 \leq x_3 - y_3 \Rightarrow x_1 - y_1 \leq x_3 - y_3$   
 $\Rightarrow x_1 - y_1 \leq x_3 - y_3$ , torej velja  $(x_1, y_1) \mathbb{R} (x_3, y_3)$   $\checkmark$  a.)  $\square$



linearna?  $\Leftrightarrow$  delna strogo sorta.  
 ni linearna niso vsi racionalisti.

$T \in \mathbb{R}^2(x_0, y_0)$  uiti  $(x_0, y_0) \in T$  ne  
 uelja.

c.)  $\inf \{ (1,0), (0,1) \}$ .



T je  $\inf \{ (0,1), (1,0) \}$ .  
 $T = (0,1)$

→ skupne podujze uelje. u  $\mathbb{R}^2$  je T.

$\sup \{ (0,1), (1,0) \} = (2,1)$

