

Il via DEL CORSO - Giovanni GAIFFI

[www.dm.unipi.it/~deleorso](http://www.dm.unipi.it/~deleorso)

Dispense Bernarducci Gaiffi

Chilots Algebra: un' introduzione concreta ETS

Insiemi:

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, a, \square\} \quad \mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$$

$$B = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid 0 \leq x \leq 7\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$$

$$C = \{\mathbb{N}, \emptyset, \square, *, 9\}$$

$$D = \{1, 3, 5, \cancel{1}, 11\} \quad |C| = \#C = \text{cardinalità di } C$$

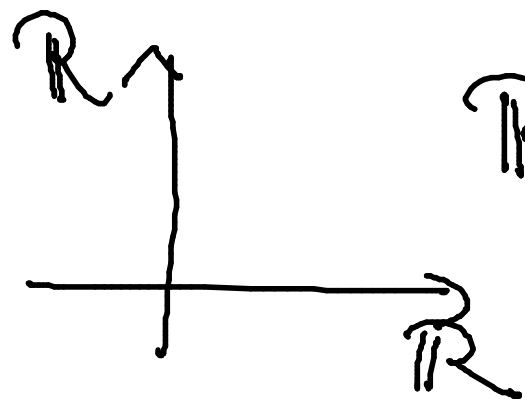
Differenza tra insiemi e stringhe *numero di elementi*  
una stringa è una lista ORDINATA di elementi

$$(1, 2, 3) \neq (3, 2, 1)$$

$$\{1, 2, 3\} = \{3, 2, 1\}$$

# Prodotto CARTESIANO

$A, B$  insiemini  $A \times B = \{(a, b) \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$



$$\mathbb{R}^2 = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$

$$A = \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}$$

$$B = \{0, 1\}$$

$$A \times B = \{(\alpha, 0), (\alpha, 1), (\beta, 0), (\beta, 1), (\gamma, 0), (\gamma, 1)\}$$

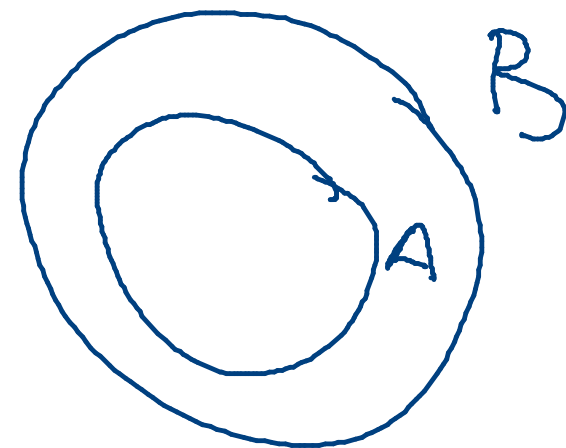
	$\alpha$	$\beta$	$\gamma$
0	.	.	.
1	.	.	.

$$|A \times B| = |A| \cdot |B|$$

n-upla = stringa di n elem.

$$A_1 \times A_2 \times \dots \times A_n = \{(a_1, \dots, a_n) \mid a_1 \in A_1, \dots, a_n \in A_n\}$$

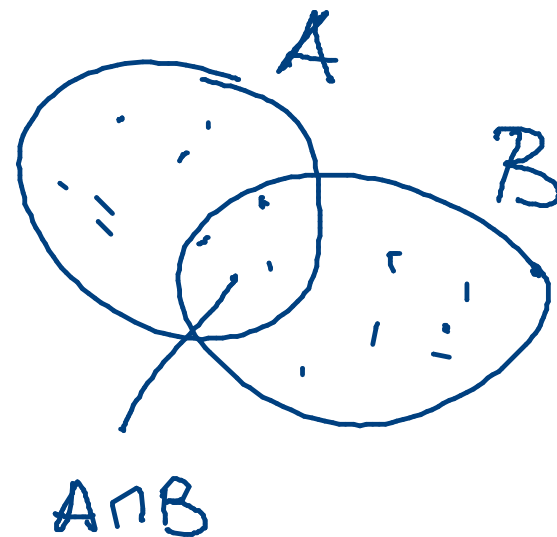
$A, B$  insiemi  $A \subseteq B$   
 $A, B \subseteq \Omega$   $\forall x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B$   
 per ogni / appartiene



$$A = B \iff A \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq A$$

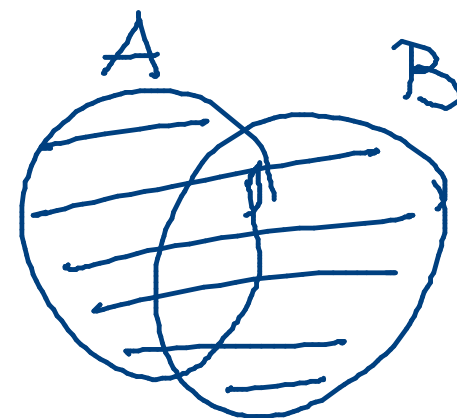
$$A \cap B := \{x \in \Omega \mid x \in A \wedge x \in B\}$$

↑  
intersezione



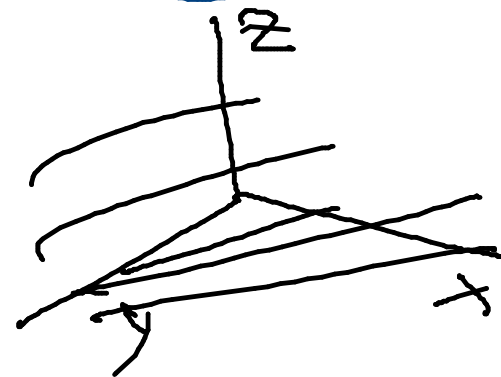
$$A \cup B := \{x \in \Omega \mid x \in A \vee x \in B\}$$

oppure



Dss:  $\mathbb{R}^2$   $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \times \{0\} = \{(a, b, 0) \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$$



$$A \subseteq \Omega$$

$$A^c = \overline{A} := \{x \in \Omega \mid x \notin A\}$$

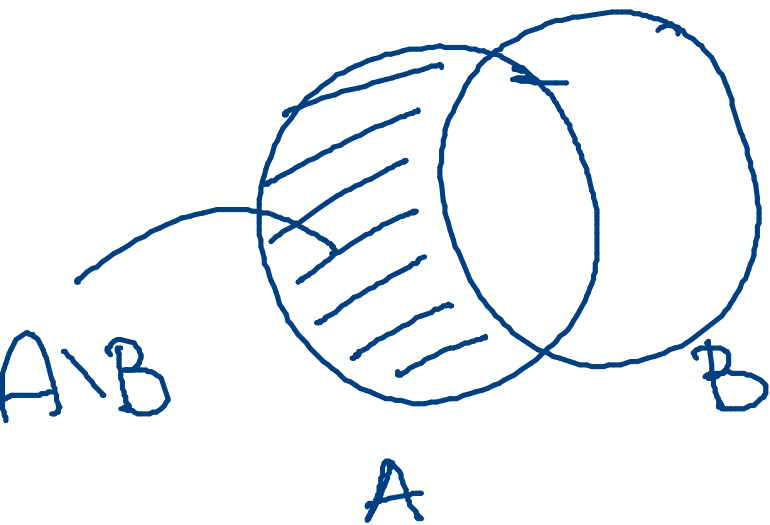
Complementare di  $A$  in  $\Omega$

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid 1 \leq x \leq 10\} \quad \Omega = \mathbb{N}$$

$$A^c = \overline{A} := \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid x \notin A\} = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid x = 0, x > 10\}$$

$$A, B \subseteq \Omega$$

$$A - B := \{x \in A \mid x \notin B\}$$



$$A^c = \Omega \setminus A$$

Proprietà  $A, B, C \subseteq \Omega$

- Legge associativa  $(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$   
 $\cup \cup \quad \cup \cup$

- Leggi DISTRIBUTIVE

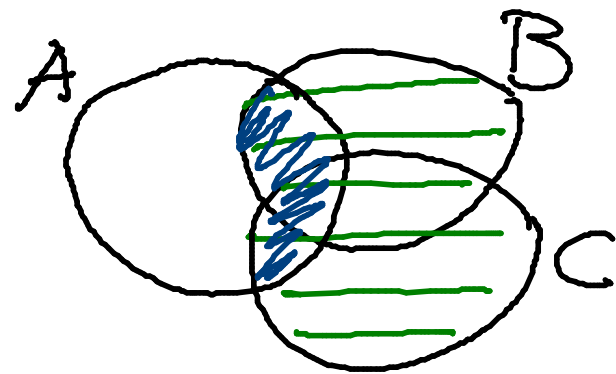
$$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$$

Leggi DE MORGAN

$$\overline{(A \cup B)} = \bar{A} \cap \bar{B}$$

$$\overline{(A \cap B)} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$$

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



$$x \in A \cap (B \cup C)$$

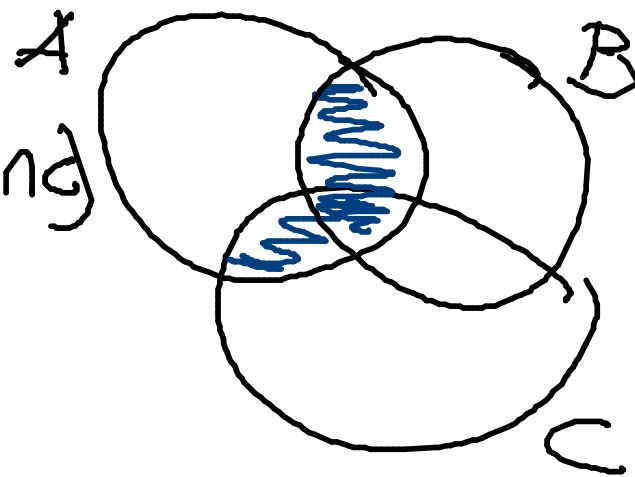
$$x \in A \wedge (x \in B \cup C)$$

$$(x \in B \vee x \in C)$$

$$\text{Se } x \in B \Rightarrow x \in A \cap B$$

$$\vee \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in C \Rightarrow x \in A \cap C \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$$



$$\overline{(A \cap B)} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$$

$$\overline{x \in (A \cap B)} \Leftrightarrow x \in \Omega, x \notin A \cap B \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\overline{(x \in A \wedge x \in B)} \Leftrightarrow x \notin A \vee x \notin B$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \bar{A} \vee x \in \bar{B} \Leftrightarrow x \in \overline{A \cap B}$$

$$A \subseteq \Omega$$

$$P(A) := \{x \subseteq \Omega \mid x \subseteq A\}$$

INSIEME DELLE PARTI DI A



$$A = \{1, a, \square\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}(A) = \{ \emptyset, \{1\}, \{a\}, \{\square\}, \{1, a\}, \{1, \square\}, \{a, \square\}, A \}$$

|  
0 el

└───┘  
1 el

└──────────┘  
2 el

$\{1\} \in \mathcal{P}(A)$  ? NO

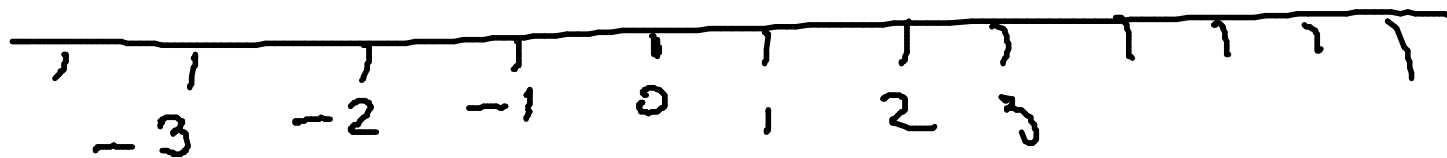
$\{1\} \in \mathcal{P}(A)$  si

# INDUZIONE

$$\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$$

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots\}$$

$$\mathbb{N}, +, \cdot, \leq$$



Quello che dicesi

per  $\mathbb{N}$  vale per i  
sottosistemi di  $\mathbb{Z}$

inferiormente limitati  
(= che hanno minimo)

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid x \geq -720\}$$

Esempio

$$0! = 1$$

$$(n+1)! = (n+1)n! \quad \forall n \geq 0$$

FORMULA RICORSIVA

$$0! = 1$$

$$1! = 1 \cdot 0!$$

$$2! = 2 \cdot 1! = 2$$

$$3! = 3 \cdot 2! = 6$$

$$4! = 4 \cdot 3! = 24$$

$2^n$

$$2^0 = 1$$

$$2^{n+1} = 2 \cdot 2^n$$

$$\forall n \geq 0$$

$\mathbb{N} - 0$  è bianco

- se  $n$  è bianco  $\Rightarrow n+1$  è bianco

$\Rightarrow$  TUTTI I NUMERI NAT SONO BIANCHI

0 bianco  $\Rightarrow$  1 è bianco  $\Rightarrow$  2 bianco  $\Rightarrow$  3 bianco  $\dots$

# Principio di induzione (1ª forma)

Sia  $P(n)$  proprietà definita per  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

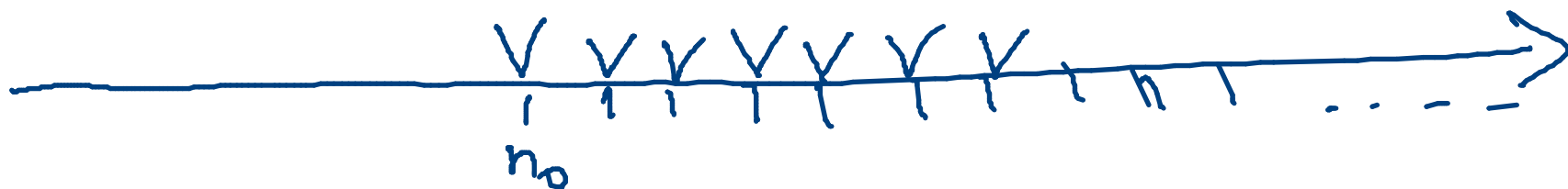
Supponiamo che (a)  $P(n_0)$  vera per  $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  PASO BASE

ESI

(b)  $\forall n \geq n_0$  se  $P(n)$  è vera  $\Rightarrow P(n+1)$  è vera

$\Rightarrow$   $P(n)$  è vera  $\forall n \geq n_0$  TESI

IPOTESI  
INDUTTIVA



## Esercizio

$$1 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \quad \forall n \geq 1$$

Dim per induzione:

$$a) \quad 1 = \frac{1(1+1)}{2} \quad \text{Vero}$$

(b) Se  $1 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$  per  $n \geq 1 \Rightarrow$  vale per  $n+1$

$$1 + \dots + n + n + 1 = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2} + n + 1 = (n+1) \left( \frac{n}{2} + 1 \right) = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}$$

Per il principio di induzione la formula è vera  $\forall n \geq 1$