

1

(1)(a) $3 \mid (n^3 + 2n)$

$n=1$ $1+2=3$ $3 \mid (1^3 + 2 \cdot 1)$ ✓

k : $3 \mid (k^3 + 2k)$

k nás $k+1$

$$(k+1)^3 + 2(k+1) = k^3 + 3k^2 + 3k + 1 + 2k + 2$$

$$= \underbrace{k^3 + 2k}_{3 \mid (k^3 + 2k)} + \underbrace{3k^2 + 3k + 3}_{3 \mid 3(k^2 + 2k + 1)}$$

tedy $3 \mid ((k+1)^3 + 2(k+1))$ ✓

1(b)

3 úhelník $3(n-3)/2$ úhlopříček 0ž

4-úhelník $4(4-3)/2 \rightarrow 2$ úhlopříčky  0ž

k : $\frac{k(k-3)}{2}$ úhlop.

k nás $k+1$

přidáním 1 bodu přidáme $k-2$ nových úhlopříček a 1 strana se stane úhlopříčkou.

tedy

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{k(k-3)}{2} + k - 2 + 1 & \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{(k+1)(k-3+1)}{2} \\ \frac{k^2 - 3k + 2k - 2}{2} & \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{(k+1)(k-2)}{2} \\ \frac{k^2 - k - 2}{2} & = \frac{(k+1)(k-2)}{2} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

(1)(c) $n=5$ (a $n=1$, all to mic)

$n=5$ $2^5 > 5^2$

$32 > 25 \checkmark$

$k: 2^k > k^2$

$k \rightsquigarrow k+1$

$2^{k+1} = 2 \cdot 2^k > 2 \cdot k^2 > (k+1)^2$

$2k^2 > (k+1)^2$

$k^2 > 2k+1$

$k^2 - 2k - 1 > 0$

$k_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+4}}{2}$

$k_{1,2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$

pleh' pro $k > 1 + \sqrt{2}$
(minim' f'el)

alo to $k \geq 5$ \checkmark

(2)

A	$\neg A$	B	$\neg B$	$A \Rightarrow B$	$\neg(A \Rightarrow B)$	$A \wedge \neg B$	OZ
+	-	+	-	+	-	-	
+	-	-	+	-	+	+	
-	+	+	-	+	-	-	
-	+	-	+	+	-	-	

A	$\neg A$	B	$\neg B$	$A \Rightarrow B$	$\neg A \vee B$	OZ
+	-	+	-	+	+	
+	-	-	+	-	-	
-	+	+	-	+	+	
-	+	-	+	+	+	

(3) (a) $\emptyset \subset A$

• $\emptyset : \forall x : x \notin \emptyset$

• $\emptyset \subset A : \forall x : x \in \emptyset \Rightarrow x \in A$

trivially $\forall x : x \in \emptyset \Rightarrow x \in A \quad \checkmark$

(b) $A = B \Leftrightarrow A \subset B \ \& \ B \subset A$

$\hookrightarrow x \in A \Leftrightarrow x \in B$

$x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B$

$x \in B \Rightarrow x \in A$

(c) $X \setminus (A \cup B) = (X \setminus A) \cap (X \setminus B)$

• " \subseteq "

wählt $x \in X \setminus (A \cup B)$

to find

$x \in X \ \& \ x \notin A \ \& \ x \notin B$
 $x \notin A \cup B$
 $\swarrow \searrow$
 $x \notin A \ \& \ x \notin B$

Wahlweise: $x \in X \setminus A \ \& \ x \in X \setminus B$

to find also

$x \in X, x \notin A \ \& \ x \in X, x \notin B$

• " \supseteq "

$x \in X, x \notin A \ \& \ x \in X, x \notin B$

$X \setminus (A \cap B) = (X \setminus A) \cup (X \setminus B)$

• " \subseteq "

$x \in X \ \& \ x \notin A \cap B \rightarrow$

$\neg (x \in A \ \& \ x \in B)$

$\Leftrightarrow x \notin A \vee x \notin B$

tedy

$x \in X \ \& \ (x \notin A \vee x \notin B)$

to find also:

$(x \in X \ \& \ x \notin A) \vee (x \in X \ \& \ x \notin B)$

(4) (a) $A \cap B = A \stackrel{?}{\Leftrightarrow} A \subset B$

" \Leftarrow " ok

" \Rightarrow " chci: $x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B$

malem: $A \cap B \subseteq A$

$A \subseteq A \cap B$

\hookrightarrow tedy: $x \in A \Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge x \in B$, což platí ✓

(b) $A \cup B = B \Leftrightarrow A \subset B$

" \Leftarrow " ok

" \Rightarrow " mám: $A \cup B \subseteq B \rightarrow x \in A \vee x \in B \Rightarrow x \in B$

$B \subseteq A \cup B$

↓ to je ono ✓

chci: $A \subset B \rightarrow x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B$ ✓

(c) $A \setminus B = C \Leftrightarrow A = B \cup C$

" \Leftarrow " chci: $x \in A \setminus B \Leftrightarrow x \in C$

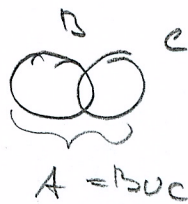
malem: $x \in A \Leftrightarrow x \in B \vee x \in C$

tedy chci ukázat: (1) $x \in A \wedge x \notin B \Rightarrow x \in C$ ✓

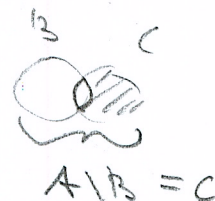
(2) $x \in C \Rightarrow x \in A \setminus B$

to nejde říct
 \rightarrow co když to není pravda?

proč? proč?



\neq



(4)(a) $X \times Y \neq Y \times X$

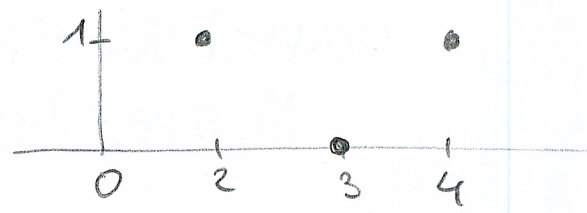
weź $\{1, 2, 3\} \times \{0, -1\} \neq \{0, -1\} \times \{1, 2, 3\}$
 $\downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow$
 $[1, 0], [1, -1], [2, 0], \dots \qquad [0, 1], [0, 2], [0, 3], \dots$

(5) funkcja $f(x) \rightarrow$ ma podzbiór

zobacz jeśli podzbiór, to znajdziemy funkcję $\begin{cases} 1 & \text{jeśli} \\ 0 & \text{winni} \end{cases}$

tedy pro $X = \{2, 3, 4\}$

se podzbiór $\{2, 4\}$ znajdziemy



tedy $\forall x \in X$ lze przypisać bądź 0 nebo 1 (tedy 2 możliwości). A jejich počet je $2^{|X|}$

(6) $f(x) = x^2, f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

ma $[0, 4]$

$[-4, 0]$

$[-4, 4]$

ma $[0, 4]$

$[-4, 0]$

$[-4, 4]$

obraz

$[0, 16]$

$[0, 16]$

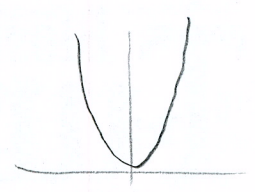
$[0, 16]$

weź

$[-2, 2]$

$\{0\}$

$[-2, 2]$



(7) $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}P^2$
 $g: \mathbb{R}P^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}SP^2$

f
 ? ppridaime "SPZ" \rightarrow prazdne?
 nebo

$D_f = \mathbb{R}A$

$H_f = \mathbb{R}SP^2$

proste, nemu ne

invers \because (nebo je proste)

g
 proste

enermost:

$|\mathbb{R}A| = |\mathbb{R}SP^2|$

inverse

$|\mathbb{R}P^2| = |\mathbb{R}SP^2| \checkmark$

(8) $f: X \rightarrow Y$

(a) $f^{-1}(f(A)) \stackrel{?}{=} A$

NE $f = x^2 \quad A = [0, 2]$

$f^{-1}(f(A)) = [-2, 2]$

(b) $f(f^{-1}(B)) \stackrel{?}{=} B$

NE $B = [-4, 4]$

$f^{-1}(B) = [0, 2]$

$f(f^{-1}(B)) = [0, 4]$

(a) platit $A \subseteq f^{-1}(f(A))$

chi $x \in A \Rightarrow x \in f^{-1}(f(A))$

z toho spravne: $x \in A \Rightarrow f(x) \in f(A) \Rightarrow x \in f^{-1}(f(A))$

chi: $x \in f^{-1}(f(A)) \Leftrightarrow x \in f(A) \exists y$
 $= \exists y \in f(A) : f(x) = y$

$\hookrightarrow \forall y \in f(A) : f(x) = y$

(b) analogicky $y \in f(f^{-1}(B))$, chi $y \in B \rightarrow$ spravne: $y \in B$

$\hookrightarrow \exists x \in f^{-1}(B) : f(x) = y \quad \& \quad y \notin B$

$\rightarrow f(x) \notin B$

tedy z toho vidim: $x \in f^{-1}(B) \quad \exists z \in B \quad f(x) = z \rightarrow f(x) \in B$

(a) (a) AND

(b) $U \subseteq V$ map $f(x) = 1$

$$A = (-1, 0) \quad B = (1, 2)$$

$$f(A \cap B) = f(\emptyset) = \emptyset$$

$$f(A) \cap f(B) = \{1\} \cap \{1\} = \{1\}$$

(c) $f^{-1}(A \cup B) = f^{-1}(A) \cup f^{-1}(B)$

" \subseteq "
 $x \in f^{-1}(A \cup B) \rightarrow \exists y \in A \cup B : f(x) = y$

$$f^{-1}(A) \cup f^{-1}(B) = \{x \mid \exists u \in A : f(x) = u\} \cup \{x \mid \exists v \in B : f(x) = v\}$$

" \supseteq "
 $\cup \{x \mid \exists u \in A : f(x) = u\} \cup \{x \mid \exists v \in B : f(x) = v\} \checkmark$

(d) Proposition $f^{-1}(A \cap B) = f^{-1}(A) \cap f^{-1}(B)$

" \subseteq " $f^{-1}(A \cap B) = \{x \mid \exists y \in A \cap B : f(x) = y\}$

$$f^{-1}(A) \cap f^{-1}(B) = \{x \mid \exists y \in A : f(x) = y\} \cap \{x \mid \exists z \in B : f(x) = z\}$$

$$\cap \{x \mid \exists y \in B : f(x) = y\}$$

" \subseteq " \checkmark

" \supseteq " f is function, arbitrary $x \exists y \in A : f(x) = y$

$$x \exists z \in B : f(x) = z$$

$$\Rightarrow y = z \checkmark$$

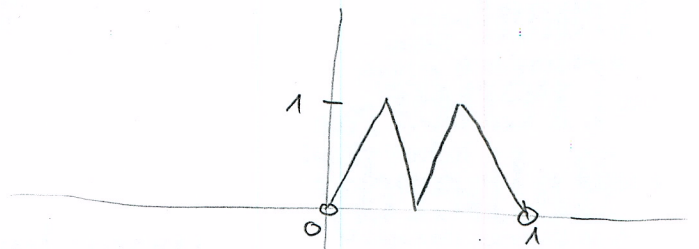
$$(10) f(x) = \sin x \quad g(x) = x^2$$

$$\text{paž } \sin^2 x \neq \sin x^2$$

$$(11) (a) [0, 1] \text{ na } [0, \infty)$$

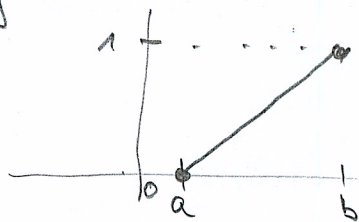
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot x & x \in [0, 1) \\ 0 & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(b) (0, 1) \text{ na } [0, 1]$$



$$(c) [a, b] \text{ na } [0, 1]$$

$$y = px + q$$
$$\begin{cases} 0 = pa + q \\ 1 = pb + q \end{cases}$$



$$\text{paž } -1 = p(a-b)$$

$$p = \frac{1}{b-a}$$

$$q = \frac{-1}{b-a} \cdot a$$

alkem

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot x + \frac{-a}{b-a}$$

$$(13) A = \mathcal{P}(\{1, 2, 3\})$$

$$A = \{ \emptyset, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{1, 2\} \}$$

$$R = \{ [\emptyset, \{1\}], [\emptyset, \{2\}], [\emptyset, \{1, 2\}], [\{1\}, \{1, 2\}], [\{2\}, \{1, 2\}] \}$$

(14) (a) A lich, R - "byft rodicem"
ne sym., antie, tranz., reflex
~~je~~ antisym.

$$(b) A = \mathbb{Z}, \quad i \neq j \quad |i - j| = 1$$

ano sym. reflex

ne tranz., antisym., reflex.

$$(c) A = \mathbb{N}, \quad i \neq j \quad i \cdot j \text{ sudé}$$

ano sym

ne tranz., antisym., reflex

(12) (a)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0							
1	1412		3	4	5		
2		3	4	5			
3		4	5				
4		5					
5							

počet prvku na diagonale
zac na 3
+1 +2 +3 +4

	1	2	3	4	5
1	4	8	13	19	
2	7	12	18	25	
3	11	17	24	32	
4	16	23	31	40	
5					

TRANSPONOVAT

(12) (a) $f(x, y)$
 $[x, y] \neq [u, v] \xRightarrow{\text{dici}} f(x, y) \neq f(u, v)$

Spuren
 nicht
 par

$$f(x, y) = f(u, v)$$

$$\frac{(x+y)(x+y+1)}{2} + y = \frac{(u+v)(u+v+1)}{2} + v$$

$$(x+y)(x+y+1) + 2y = (u+v)(u+v+1) + 2v$$

$$(x+y)(x+y+1) + 2y - 2v = (u+v)(u+v+1)$$

$$(x+y)^2 + (x+y) + 2y = (u+v)^2 + (u+v) + 2v$$

PK $[x, x]$ a $[u, u]$ wobei $f(x) = f(u)$

$$2x(2x+1) + 2x = 2u(2u+1) + 2u$$

$$4x^2 + 4x = 4u^2 + 4u$$

$$x^2 + x = u^2 + u \Rightarrow x = u$$

welt für $x \neq u$ je produkt in $(0, \infty)$

induktion: x, x