

$$A = \{1, 2, 3\}, \quad B = \{\heartsuit, \diamond\}, \quad C = \{\star\}$$

a) $\heartsuit \in B$

b) $\{0, \heartsuit\} \in \mathbb{1} \times B$

c) $((1, \heartsuit), \star) \in (A \times B) \times C$

d) $(1, (\heartsuit, \star)) \in A \times (B \times C)$

e) $(1, \heartsuit, \star) \in A \times B \times C$

f) $(1, \text{in}_1(\heartsuit)) \in A \times (B + C)$

g) $\text{in}_1((1, \heartsuit)) \in A \times B + A \times C$

h) $\left(\begin{array}{l} B \rightarrow A \\ \heartsuit \mapsto 1 \\ \diamond \mapsto 2 \end{array} \right) \in A^B$

i) $(\emptyset \rightarrow A) \in A^\emptyset$

j) $\left(\begin{array}{l} B \rightarrow (A+C) \\ \heartsuit \mapsto \text{in}_1(1) \\ \diamond \mapsto \text{in}_2(\star) \end{array} \right) \in (A+C)^B$

k) $\left(\begin{array}{l} (A+B) \rightarrow C \\ x \mapsto \star \end{array} \right) \in C^{A+B}$

$$\text{relaj} = \{\overline{2\eta_j}\}$$

$$\mathbb{1} = \{0\}$$

$$\mathbb{1} \times B = \{(0, \heartsuit), (0, \diamond)\}$$

$$\emptyset \times B = \emptyset$$

$$B \xrightarrow{\text{in}_1^{B,C}} B+C$$

to je prazna preslikava
obstaja natanko ena

število vseh preslikav iz B v A : $m(A)^{|m(B)|}$

vse preslikave iz B v A : A^B

isto za zmožele in vsoto

Definirajmo preslikavo f .

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

$x \mapsto$ največji delitelj od x

Kakšno število bo prijateljje privedilo številu 666?

$$f(666) = 666$$

Ali je f dobro definirana funkcija?

• Ali je funkcija celovita / totalna, (vsakemu elementu domene privedimo vsaj en element kodomene)?

• Ali je funkcija enolična (vsakemu elementu domene privedimo največ en element kodomene)?

\Rightarrow Ali vsakemu elementu domene privedimo natanko en element kodomene?

\sim Ne, ker $0 \in \mathbb{N}$, in največji delitelj od 0 ni definiran, zato f ni preslikava / funkcija.

a|b : obstaja k , da je $b = k \cdot a$

$$\text{min}: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

1.3

$$(x, y) \mapsto \begin{cases} x & \text{če } x \leq y \\ y & \text{če } y \leq x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{min}(\pi, \sqrt[3]{31}) &= \left(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \right. \\ &\left. (x, y) \mapsto \begin{cases} x & \text{če } x \leq y \\ y & \text{če } y \leq x \end{cases} \right) (\pi, \sqrt[3]{31}) = \\ &= \begin{cases} \pi & \text{če } \pi \leq \sqrt[3]{31} \\ \sqrt[3]{31} & \text{če } \sqrt[3]{31} \leq \pi \end{cases} = \\ &= \sqrt[3]{31} \end{aligned}$$

Definirano funkcijo:

1.4

$$\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f \mapsto \min(f(0), f(1))$$

U ta funkcijski prepis ustavnio argument:

$$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \mapsto 3-2x$$

Iu izračunamo rezultat:

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ f \mapsto \min(f(0), f(1)) \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{l} \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x \mapsto 3-2x \end{array} \right) =$$

$$= \min \left(\left(\begin{array}{l} \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x \mapsto 3-2x \end{array} \right) (0), \left(\begin{array}{l} \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x \mapsto 3-2x \end{array} \right) (1) \right) =$$

$$= \min(3-2 \cdot 0, 3-2 \cdot 1) = 1$$

$$\chi: \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$$

$$f \mapsto (n \mapsto f(n) + f(4/n))$$

1.5

$$\varphi: \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$$

$$g \mapsto (k \mapsto g(k^2))$$

$$\varphi(\chi(x \mapsto 2x+1))(7) =$$

$$= \varphi(n \mapsto 2n+1 + 2(2n+1)+1)(7) =$$

$$= \varphi(n \mapsto 6n+4)(7) =$$

$$= (g \mapsto (k \mapsto g(k^2)))(n \mapsto 6n+4)(7) =$$

$$= (k \mapsto (n \mapsto 6n+4)(k^2))(7) =$$

$$= (k \mapsto 6k^2+4)(7) =$$

$$= 298$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \uparrow (p(x \mapsto 2x+1))(\mathbb{Z}) = \\
& = \uparrow (y \mapsto (k \mapsto g(k^2))(x \mapsto 2x+1))(\mathbb{Z}) = \\
& = \uparrow (k \mapsto 2k^2+1)(\mathbb{Z}) = \\
& = (n \mapsto 2n^2+1 + 2(2n^2+1)^2+1)(\mathbb{Z}) = \\
& = (n \mapsto 6n^2+4)(\mathbb{Z}) = (n \mapsto 8n^4+10n^2+4)(\mathbb{Z}) \\
& = 298 \quad // \quad 19702
\end{aligned}$$

Naj bo A množica.

1.6

Koliko preslikav $A \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$? Ekv.
 Koliko preslikav $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow A$? $\text{vm}(A)$

MOČ MNOŽIC! ★

$$\begin{aligned}
A \times A & \rightarrow A \times A \times A \\
(x, y) & \mapsto (x, x, y)
\end{aligned}$$

1.7

$$\begin{aligned}
C^A & \rightarrow C^{A \times B} \\
f & \mapsto \left(\begin{array}{l} C^{A \times B} \rightarrow C \\ (a, b) \mapsto f(a) \end{array} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A^A & \rightarrow A^A \\
f & \mapsto \text{id}_A \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} A^A \\ f \end{array}} \right\} \text{konst.}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A^A & \rightarrow A^A \\
f & \mapsto f \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} A^A \\ f \end{array}} \right\} \text{id}_{A^A}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A^A & \rightarrow A^A \\
f & \mapsto f \circ f
\end{aligned}$$

(\circ x kompozitum = identiteta)

DOMORFIZMI

$$\mathbb{N}_{SL} = \{\text{nič, ena, dve, tri, ...}\}$$

$$\mathbb{N}_{EN} = \{\text{zero, one, two, three, ...}\}$$

$$\mathbb{N}_{SL} \cong \mathbb{N}_{EN}$$

Realna števila so dedekindov polu urejen obseg.

automorfizem - izomorfizem iz množice v sebe
= simetrija

1.8

$$\mathbb{R} \cong \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathbb{R} \cong (0,1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \mathbb{R} &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x &\mapsto x \end{aligned}$$

bomo delali
pri analizi

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \mathbb{R} &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x &\mapsto x+1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{1} + \mathbb{N} \cong \mathbb{N}$$

$$g \left(\begin{array}{l} \mathbb{N} \\ \mathbb{1} + \mathbb{N} \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ i_{n_1}(0) & i_{n_2}(0) & i_{n_2}(1) & i_{n_2}(2) \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{array}$$

$$f: \mathbb{1} + \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$i_{n_1}(0) \mapsto 0$$

$$i_{n_2}(n) \mapsto n+1$$

$$g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{1} + \mathbb{N}$$

$$0 \mapsto i_{n_1}(0)$$

$$m \mapsto i_{n_2}(m-1), \text{ ce } m \neq 0$$

$$f(g(0)) = f(i_{n_1}(0)) = 0$$

$$f(g(m \neq 0)) = f(i_{n_2}(m-1)) = m-1+1 = m$$

$$g(f(i_{n_1}(l))) = g(0) = i_{n_1}(l)$$

$$g(f(i_{n_2}(n))) = g(n+1) = i_{n_2}(n+1-1) = i_{n_2}(n)$$

$$\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} \cong \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f: \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$
$$\begin{array}{l} i_{n_1}(u) \mapsto -u \\ i_{n_2}(u) \mapsto u+1 \end{array}$$

$$g: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}$$
$$k \mapsto \begin{cases} i_{n_1}(-k) & ; k \leq 0 \\ i_{n_2}(k-1) & ; k > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$g \circ f = \text{id}_{\mathbb{N} + \mathbb{N}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (g \circ f)(i_{n_1}(u)) &= g(f(i_{n_1}(u))) = \\ &= g(-u) = \\ &= i_{n_1}(-(-u)) = \\ &= i_{n_1}(u) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (g \circ f)(i_{n_2}(u)) &= g(f(i_{n_2}(u))) = \\ &= g(u+1) = \\ &= i_{n_2}(u+1-1) = \\ &= i_{n_2}(u) \end{aligned}$$

$$f \circ g = \text{id}_{\mathbb{Z}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (f \circ g)(k) &= f(g(k)) = \\
 &= f\left(\begin{cases} \text{in}_1(-k); & k \leq 0 \\ \text{in}_2(k-1); & k > 0 \end{cases}\right) = \\
 &= \begin{cases} f(\text{in}_1(-k)); & k \leq 0 \\ f(\text{in}_2(k-1)); & k > 0 \end{cases} = \\
 &= \begin{cases} k; & k \leq 0 \\ k; & k > 0 \end{cases} = \\
 &= k
 \end{aligned}$$

1.9

a) ✓

b) //

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c) } \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \\
 (x, y) &\mapsto (x+y, x-y) \\
 &\quad \quad \quad (u, v)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$u = x+y, \quad v = x-y$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2x &= u+v & y &= \frac{u-v}{2} \\
 x &= \frac{u+v}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \\
 (u, v) &\mapsto \left(\frac{u+v}{2}, \frac{u-v}{2}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d) } \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} &\rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \\
 (x, y) &\mapsto (x+y, x-y)
 \end{aligned}$$

~~$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} &\rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \\
 (u, v) &\mapsto \left(\frac{u+v}{2}, \frac{u-v}{2}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$~~

ni izomorfizem

$$\sin(a) = \sin a$$

$$f(x) = f x$$

$$\text{in}_2(1) = \text{in}_2(1)$$

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

a) Izomorfizem med množico strogo naraščajočih zaporedij realnih števil in množico zaporedij pozitivnih realnih števil.

Naj bo A množica strogo naraščajočih zaporedij realnih števil in naj bo B množica zaporedij pozitivnih realnih števil.

$$f: A \rightarrow B \\ a \mapsto (e^{a_0}, a_1 - a_0, \dots, a_n - a_{n-1}, \dots)$$

Ker je a strogo naraščajoče zaporedje, je $a_n - a_{n-1} > 0$ za vsak $n \in \mathbb{N}$, poleg tega pa je tudi $e^{a_0} > 0$, zato je prirejeno zaporedje zaporedje pozitivnih realnih števil.

$$g: B \rightarrow A \\ b \mapsto (\ln b_0, b_1 + \ln b_0, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^n b_i + \ln b_0, \dots)$$

Dobljeno zaporedje je strogo naraščajoče, saj je vsak $b_i > 0$, i -ti člen pa je za b_i večji od prejšnjega.

$$\begin{aligned} (f \circ g)(b) &= f(g(b)) = \\ &= f(g(\ln b_0, b_1 + \ln b_0, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^n b_i + \ln b_0, \dots)) = \\ &= f((\ln b_0, b_1 + \ln b_0, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^n b_i + \ln b_0, \dots)) = \\ &= (e^{\ln b_0}, (b_1 + \ln b_0) - \ln b_0, \dots, (\sum_{i=1}^n b_i + \ln b_0) - (\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} b_i + \ln b_0), \dots) = \\ &= (b_0, b_1, \dots, b_n, \dots) = \\ &= b \end{aligned}$$

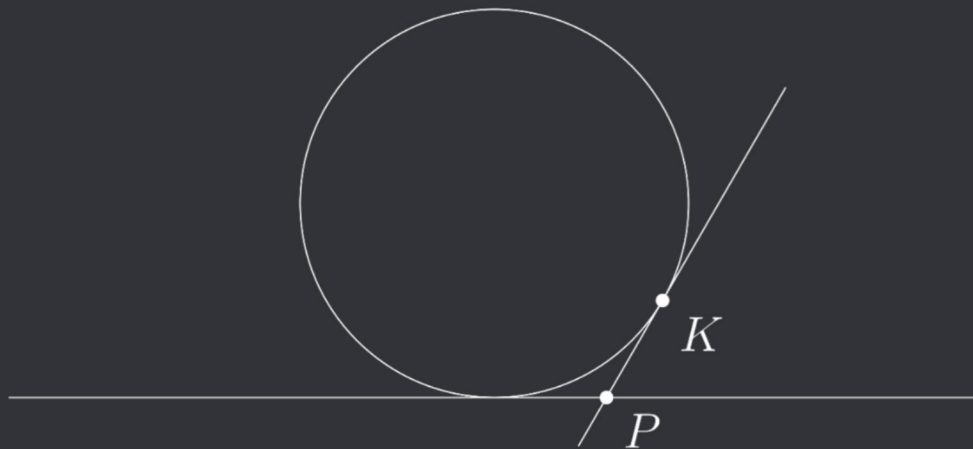
$$\begin{aligned} (g \circ f)(a) &= g(f(a)) = \\ &= g(f(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n, \dots)) = \\ &= g((e^{a_0}, a_1 - a_0, \dots, a_n - a_{n-1}, \dots)) = \\ &= (\ln e^{a_0}, (a_1 - a_0) + \ln e^{a_0}, \dots, \sum_{i=0}^n (a_i - a_{i-1}) + \ln e^{a_0}, \dots) = \\ &= (a_0, a_1, \dots, (a_n - a_0) + a_0, \dots) = \\ &= (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n, \dots) = \\ &= a \end{aligned}$$

$$f \circ g = \text{id}_A$$

$$g \circ f = \text{id}_B$$

\Rightarrow izomorfizma

b) Izomorfizem med premico in krožnico brez ene točke



Premik premice je izomorfizem, ki premico preslika v premico. Premico premaknemo tako, da se krožnice dotika v eni točki. Tej točki na premici recimo P_0 , tej točki na krožnici pa K_0 . Izberemo poljubno točko P na premici. Narišemo tangenti na krožnico skozi to točko. Ena tangenta je premica sama, druga pa se dotika krožnice v točki K . Točka P naj se slika v točko K . Izberimo poljubno točko K na krožnici. Narišemo tangento na krožnico skozi to točko. Tangenta je lahko vzporedna premici, če je izbrana točka K_0 , ki jo že znamo slikati na premico, ali pa točka na nasprotni strani krožnice. Slednja točka naj se ne slika nikamor – to naj bo točka, ki krožnici manjka. Za vse ostale točke K , pa obstaja natanko ena točka P , ki se po prej napisanem slika v K . Če torej rečemo, da se še K slika v P , imamo bijekcijo med premico in krožnico brez ene točke.

1.11

$$A + B \cong B + A$$

(a)

$$A + B \rightarrow B + A$$

$$\text{in}_1(x) \mapsto \text{in}_2(x)$$

$$\text{in}_2(x) \mapsto \text{in}_1(x)$$

$$B + A \rightarrow A + B$$

$$\text{in}_1(x) \mapsto \text{in}_2(x)$$

$$\text{in}_2(x) \mapsto \text{in}_1(x)$$

Priporočeno je, da so posred inena sprejemljive različna.
Ista imena bomo označevali, ko bomo izomorfizem preverjali.

$$(A+B)+C \cong A+(B+C) \quad \textcircled{b}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (A+B)+C &\rightarrow A+(B+C) \\ \text{in}_1(\text{in}_1(a)) &\mapsto \text{in}_1(a) \\ \text{in}_1(\text{in}_2(b)) &\mapsto \text{in}_2(\text{in}_1(b)) \\ \text{in}_2(c) &\mapsto \text{in}_2(\text{in}_2(c)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A+(B+C) &\rightarrow (A+B)+C \\ \text{in}_1(a) &\mapsto \dots \\ \text{in}_2(\text{in}_1(b)) &\mapsto \dots \\ \text{in}_2(\text{in}_2(c)) &\mapsto \dots \end{aligned}$$

če bi bili notranji:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{zunanji } \text{in}_1 : A+B &\rightarrow (A+B)+C && \sim \text{in}_1^{A+B, B} \\ \text{notranji } \text{in}_1 : A &\rightarrow A+B && \sim \text{in}_1^{A, B} \end{aligned}$$

$$A \times (B+C) \cong A \times B + A \times C \quad \textcircled{c}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \times (B+C) &\rightarrow A \times B + A \times C \\ (a, \text{in}_1(b)) &\mapsto \text{in}_1(a, b) \\ (a, \text{in}_2(c)) &\mapsto \text{in}_2(a, c) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \times B + A \times C &\rightarrow A \times (B+C) \\ \text{in}_1(x, y) &\mapsto (x, \text{in}_1(y)) \\ \text{in}_2(x, z) &\mapsto (x, \text{in}_2(z)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\emptyset = \{\}$$

$$1 = \{1\}$$

$$2 = \{0, 1\}$$

(pri analizi)

$$2 = \{\perp, \top\}$$

(pri logiki)

\perp - nesuica

\top - suica

42	
$f: A \rightarrow B$ je morfizem	
$x: A^0 \rightarrow B^0$ $g \mapsto f \circ g$	$y: C^0 \rightarrow C^1$ $h \mapsto h \circ f$
Preveriti, da sta x, y tudi morfizma.	
$x^1: B^0 \rightarrow A^0$ $a \mapsto f^{-1} \circ a$	$y^1: C^1 \rightarrow C^0$ $b \mapsto b \circ f^{-1}$
$(x \circ x^1)(a) = x(f^{-1}(a)) = x(f^{-1} \circ a) = f \circ f^{-1} \circ a = \text{id} \circ a = a$	$(y \circ y^1)(b) = y(b \circ f^{-1}) = y(b \circ f^{-1}) = y \circ f^{-1} \circ b = y \circ b = b$
$(x^1 \circ x)(g) = x^1(f(g)) = x^1(f \circ g) = f^{-1} \circ f \circ g = \text{id} \circ g = g$	$(y^1 \circ y)(h) = y^1(h \circ f) = y^1(h \circ f) = h \circ f \circ f^{-1} = h \circ \text{id} = h$

$$A^1 \cong A$$

Ⓐ

$$f: A^1 \rightarrow A \\ k \mapsto k()$$

$$g: A \rightarrow A^1 \\ a \mapsto (() \mapsto a)$$

$$(f \circ g)(a) = f(g(a)) = f(() \mapsto a) = (() \mapsto a)() = a \\ (g \circ f)(() \mapsto a) = g(f(() \mapsto a)) = g(a) = () \mapsto a$$

$$A^2 \cong A \times A$$

Ⓑ

$$f: A^2 \rightarrow A \times A \\ k \mapsto (f(\perp), f(\top))$$

$$g: A \times A \rightarrow A^2 \\ (a, b) \mapsto (\perp \mapsto a, \top \mapsto b)$$

$$(f \circ g)(a, b) = f(\perp \mapsto a, \top \mapsto b) = (a, b) \\ (g \circ f)(k) = g(f(\perp), f(\top)) = (\perp \mapsto f(\perp), \top \mapsto f(\top)) = k$$

$$A^\emptyset \cong \mathbb{1}$$

Ⓒ

$$f: A^\emptyset \rightarrow \mathbb{1} \\ k \mapsto ()$$

$$g: \mathbb{1} \rightarrow A^\emptyset \\ () \mapsto (\emptyset \rightarrow A)$$

$$(f \circ g)(()) = f(\emptyset \rightarrow A) = () \\ (g \circ f)(k) = g(()) = (\emptyset \rightarrow A) = k$$

$$A^{(B+C)} \cong A^B \times A^C$$

Ⓓ

$$f: A^{(B+C)} \rightarrow A^B \times A^C \\ h \mapsto ((b \mapsto h(i_{u_1}(b))), c \mapsto h(i_{u_2}(c)))$$

$$g: A^B \times A^C \rightarrow A^{(B+C)}$$
$$k \mapsto \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{in}_1(b) \mapsto (\text{pr}_1(k))(c) \\ \text{in}_2(c) \mapsto (\text{pr}_2(k))(c) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(A \times B)^C \cong A^C \times B^C$$

①

$$f: (A \times B)^C \rightarrow A^C \times B^C$$
$$h \mapsto \left((c \mapsto \text{pr}_1(h(c))), (c \mapsto \text{pr}_2(h(c))) \right)$$

$$g: A^C \times B^C \rightarrow (A \times B)^C$$
$$(k, l) \mapsto (c \mapsto (k(c), l(c)))$$

