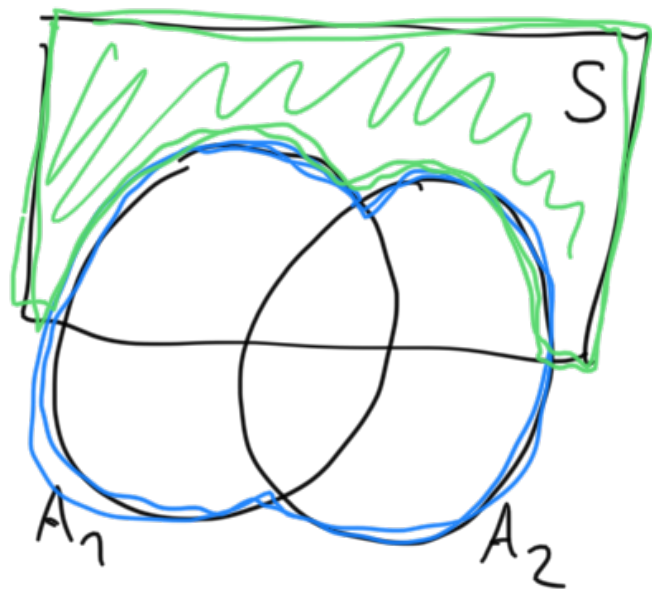


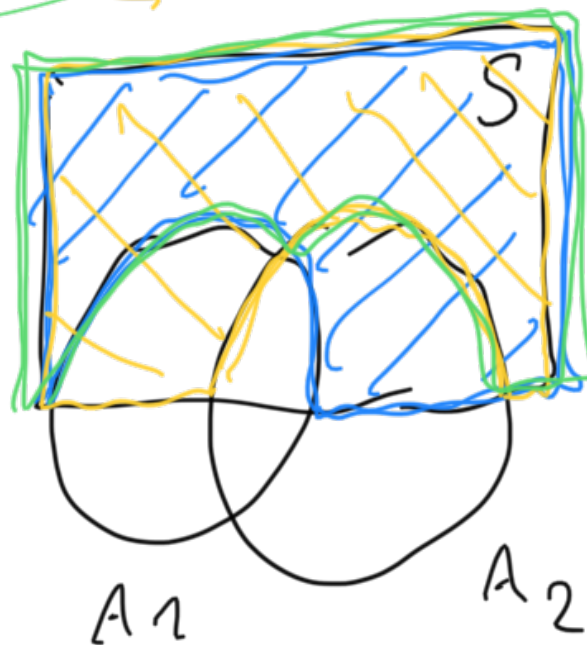
$$A \Rightarrow B$$

$$A \Rightarrow C_1 \Rightarrow C_2 \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow C_n \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow B$$



$$S \setminus (A_1 \cup A_2) \quad \parallel$$

$$(S \setminus A_1) \cap (S \setminus A_2)$$



Dritter:

$$1) \text{ CHI} \quad S \setminus \bigcup_{\alpha \in I} A_\alpha \subset \bigcap_{\alpha \in I} (S \setminus A_\alpha)$$

$$\parallel \quad \underbrace{\quad \quad \quad}_{A}$$

Uzime me li volimo  $x \in S \setminus \bigcup_{\alpha \in I} A_\alpha$ .

$\forall \alpha \in I: x \notin A_\alpha$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in S \ \& \ x \notin \bigcup_{\alpha \in I} A_\alpha \Leftrightarrow x \in S \ \& \ x \text{ nepripadá do žiadnej množiny } A_\alpha, \alpha \in I$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall \alpha \in I: x \in S \ \& \ x \notin A_\alpha \Leftrightarrow \forall \alpha \in I: x \in S \setminus A_\alpha$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in \bigcap_{\alpha \in I} (S \setminus A_\alpha)$$

2) CHCI  $\bigcap_{\alpha \in I} (S \setminus A_\alpha) \subset S \setminus \bigcup_{\alpha \in I} A_\alpha$ : Upravíme li booleovú

$$(A \Rightarrow B) \Leftrightarrow (\neg B \Rightarrow \neg A) \dots \text{ nepriamy dôkaz}$$

$$(A \Rightarrow B) \Leftrightarrow \neg(\neg B \ \& \ A) \dots \text{ dôkaz sporom}$$

$A \ \& \ \neg B$

sporom:  $x^2 = 2$  &  $x \in \mathbb{Q}$   
A 7B

$\exists p \in \mathbb{Z}, q \in \mathbb{N} : x = \frac{p}{q} \mid$   $p, q$  nesoudělná

$$x^2 = \frac{p^2}{q^2} = 2$$

$p^2 = 2q^2 \Rightarrow p^2$  je sudé  $\Rightarrow$   $p$  je sudé, t.j.

$p = 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$  ↴

$$4k^2 = 2q^2$$

$2k^2 = q^2 \Rightarrow q^2$  je sudé  $\Rightarrow$   $q$  je sudé

Spor

---

$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R} : \dots \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \forall y \in \mathbb{R} :$

---

$x \geq y$  je liché, pokud  $y \leq x$

$x < y$  je liché, co  $x \leq y$  &  $x \neq y$

$x \in \mathbb{R}, x > 0$  .... kladné číslo  
 $x < 0$  .... záporné číslo  
 $x \geq 0$  .... nezáporné číslo  
 $x \leq 0$  .... nekladné číslo

základní:

$$a \cdot b = ab$$

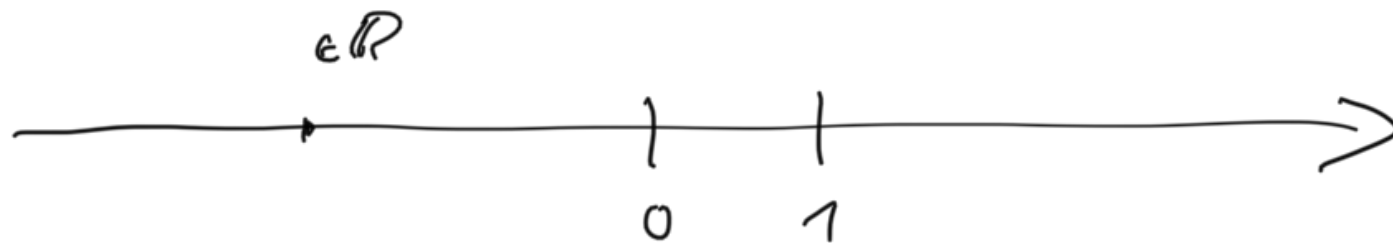
$$a + (-b) = a - b$$

$$a^n = \underbrace{a \cdot a \cdot \dots \cdot a}_{n \times}$$

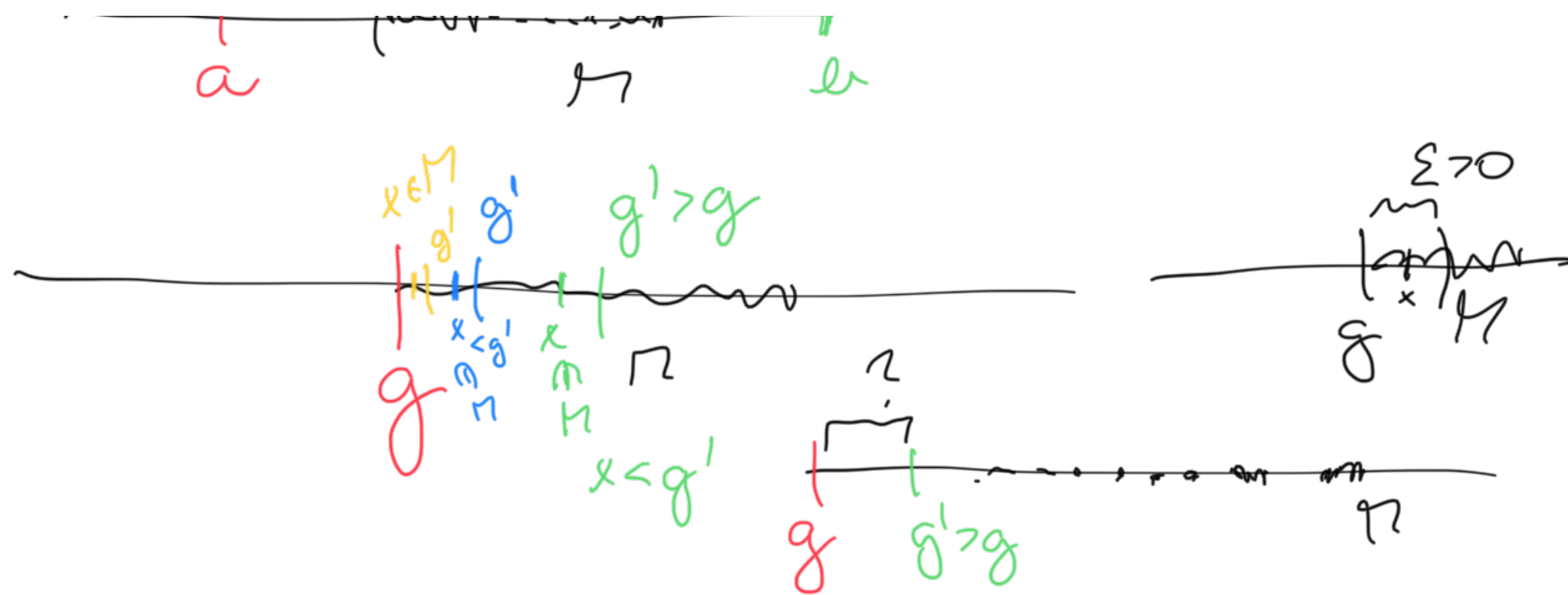
$n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}$$

$$a \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0 \dots a^0 = 1$$

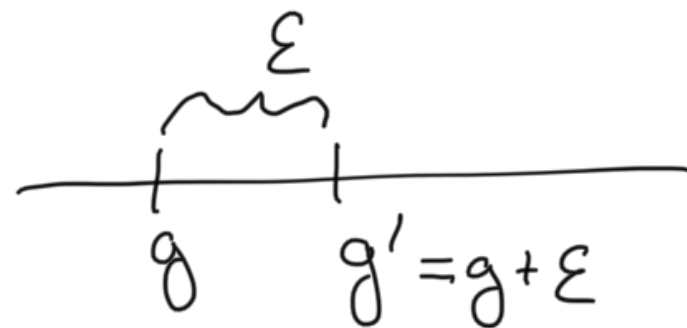


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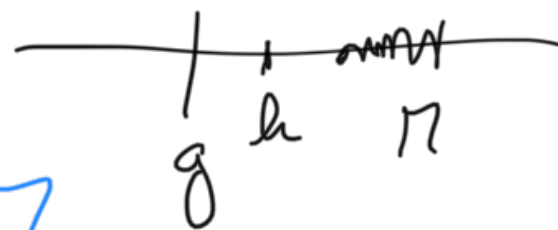


(ii)  $\forall g' \in \mathbb{R}, g' > g \exists x \in M: x < g'$

(ii)'  $\forall \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}, \epsilon > 0 \exists x \in M: x < g + \epsilon$



(ii)''  $\neg \left( \exists h \in \mathbb{R}, h > g \underbrace{\forall x \in M: x \geq h} \right)$



$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{h \text{ je dolný rávora } M}$   
 existuje dolný rávora  $M$  väčší než  $g$   
 $\rightarrow$  není pravda, tj. neexistuje  $\neg \cup$   
 tedy  $g$  je největší dolný rávora  $M$

---

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}: 0 \cdot x = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow x = 1 \cdot x = (1+0) \cdot x = 1 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x = x + 0 \cdot x \quad / +(-x)$$

$$\underbrace{-x}_{0} + x = -x + (x + 0 \cdot x) = (\underbrace{-x + x}_{0}) + 0 \cdot x$$

$$\underline{0} = 0 + 0 \cdot x = \underline{0 \cdot x}$$