

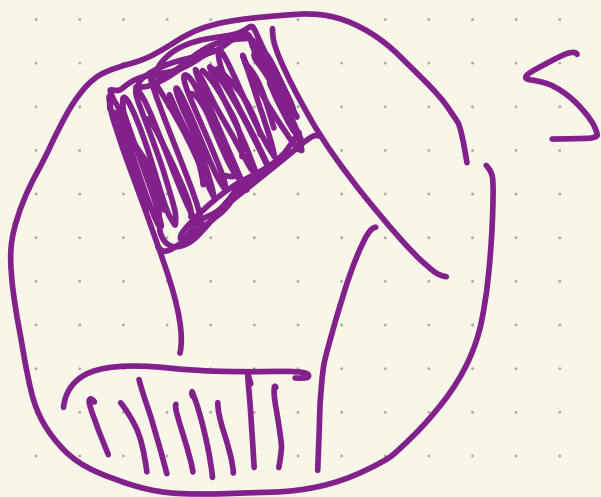
$f$  appl.

$f \subseteq S \times T$   
(↑, ↑)

$S$  insieme

$R \subseteq S \times S$

$R$  relazione di equivalenza



DEF.

$R$  relazione binaria su  $S$

$R$  rel. di equivalenza  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff}$

(1)  $R$  riflessiva

$$\forall x \in S \quad x R x$$

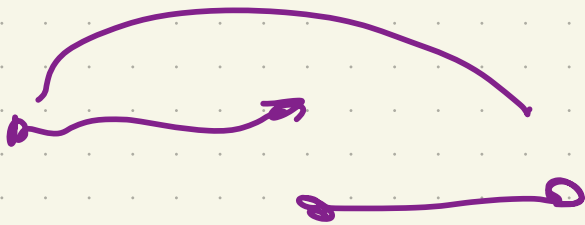
(2)  $R$  simmetrica

$$x R y \implies y R x \quad \forall x, y \in S$$

(3)  $R$  transitiva

$$x R y \text{ e } y R z \implies x R z$$

$\forall x, y, z \in S$



oss.  $R \subseteq S \times S$

es.

$$S = \{a, b, c\}$$

$$R = \{ \underbrace{(a, a)}, \underbrace{(a, b)}, \underbrace{(b, a)} \}$$

$R$  è di equiv.?

$$a R a, a R b, b R a$$

Non è di eq. perché non è rifl.

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

$$aRa \rightarrow aRa$$

$$aRb$$

$$bRa$$

$$bRb \rightarrow \checkmark$$

$$cRc \rightarrow \checkmark$$

$$aRb \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} bRa$$



R simmetrica  $\checkmark$

R transitiva ?

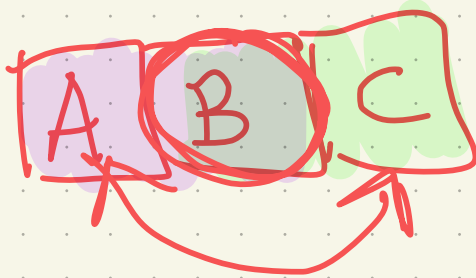
•  $(a, a) \quad (a, b) \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} aRb$   
 $(a, b) \in R$

•  $(a, b) \in R$   $\swarrow$   $(b, a) \in R \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} (a, a) \in R$   $\checkmark$   
 $\searrow$   $(b, b) \in R \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} (a, b) \in R$   $\checkmark$

$$\bullet \underline{(b, a)} \in R \begin{cases} (a, a) \in R \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} (b, a) \in R \checkmark \\ (a, b) \in R \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} (b, b) \in R \checkmark \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet (b, b) \in R \text{ — } (b, a) \in R \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} (b, a) \in R \checkmark$$

$R$  transitiva  $\checkmark$



Es. 2  $S = \mathbb{Z}$

$$x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x R y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} x^2 = y^2$$

(1) RIFL.  $\forall x \in \mathbb{Z} \quad x R x$

$$x \mathcal{R} x \implies x^2 = x^2 \quad \checkmark$$

(2) SIM.

$$\underbrace{x \mathcal{R} y}_{\text{IP}} \iff \underbrace{y \mathcal{R} x}_{\text{TH.}}$$

$$\downarrow \\ x^2 = y^2$$

$$? \iff y^2 = x^2$$

(3) TRANSIT.

$$\underbrace{x \mathcal{R} y \text{ e } y \mathcal{R} z}_{\text{IP}} \implies \underbrace{x \mathcal{R} z}_{\text{TH}}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^2 = y^2 \\ \text{e } y^2 = z^2 \end{array}$$

$$? \implies x^2 = z^2$$

$$x^2 = y^2 = z^2 \quad \checkmark$$

R rel. di eq.

ES.3  $S = \mathbb{N}$

$x, y \in \mathbb{N}$

$$x R y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} x + y \in \mathbb{N}_d$$

numeri  
naturali  
dispari

(1) RIFL.

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{N} \quad x R x$$

$$\iff x + x \in \mathbb{N}_d ?$$

$$2x \in \mathbb{N}_d ? \text{ NO}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} x R 1 \iff x + 1 \in \mathbb{N}_d \\ 1 R 3 ? \quad 1 + 3 \in \mathbb{N}_d \quad \text{NO} \end{array} \right)$$

$R$  non è di eq.

$$S = \mathbb{N}$$

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{N}$$

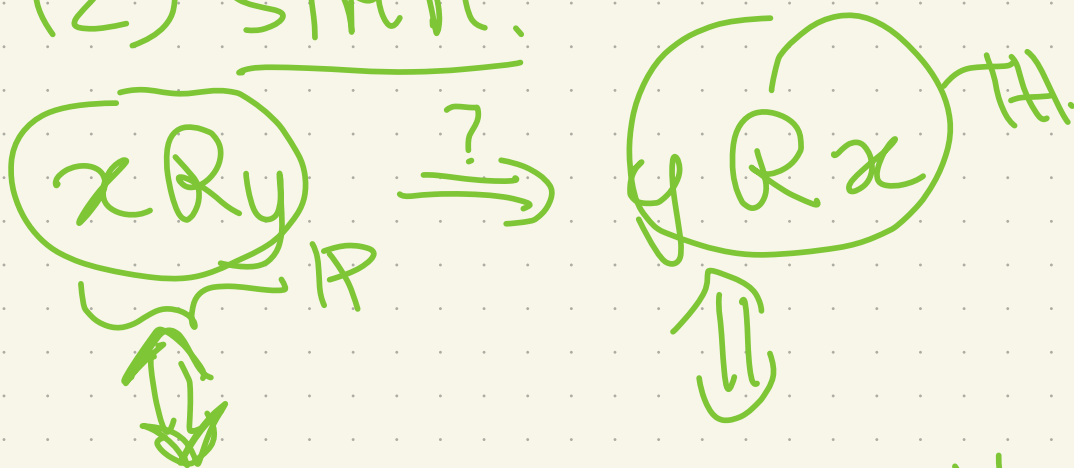
$$x R y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} x + y \in \mathbb{N}_p$$

$$(1) \forall x \in \mathbb{N} \quad x R x$$

$$\implies x + x \in \mathbb{N}_p \iff 2x \in \mathbb{N}_p$$

vero

(2) SIMM.



$$x + y \in \mathbb{N}_p \implies y + x \in \mathbb{N}_p \quad \text{vero}$$

(3) TRANSIT.

$$xRy \text{ e } yRz \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} xRz$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x+y \in \mathbb{N}_p \\ y+z \in \mathbb{N}_p \end{array} \right\} \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} x+z \in \mathbb{N}_p$$

$$\exists \bullet x, y \in \mathbb{N}_p \rightarrow z \in \mathbb{N}_p \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x+z \\ \in \mathbb{N}_p \end{matrix}$$

$$\bullet x, y \in \mathbb{N}_d \rightarrow z \in \mathbb{N}_d \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x+z \\ \in \mathbb{N}_p \end{matrix}$$

vero ✓

DEF.  $S \neq \emptyset$  Rel. di eq.

$$[x]_R = \{ y \in S : yRx \}$$



classe di equivalenza di  $x$



$$S/\mathbb{Q} := \{ [x]_{\mathbb{Q}} : x \in S \}$$



insieme  
quotiente

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Es. 1  $\mathbb{N}_0$   $\mathbb{Q}$  di equiv.

$$x \mathbb{Q} y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} x + y \in \mathbb{N}_p$$

$$\underline{[0]}_{\mathbb{Q}} = \{ y \in \mathbb{N}_0 : y \mathbb{Q} 0 \}$$

$$= \{ y \in \mathbb{N}_0 : y + 0 \in \mathbb{N}_p \}$$

$$= \mathbb{N}_p$$

$$\underline{[1]}_{\mathbb{Q}} = \{ y \in \mathbb{N}_0 : y \mathbb{Q} 1 \}$$

↑

$$= \{ y \in \mathbb{N}_0 : y + 1 \in \mathbb{N}_p \} = \mathbb{N}_d$$

$$\overset{11}{[3]_{\mathbb{R}}} = [5]_{\mathbb{R}}$$

↑                      ↑  
rappresentante

Es. 2

$S = \text{classe 4}$

$x, y \in S$

$x \mathcal{R} y \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} x \text{ e } y \text{ tifano la stessa squadra}$

$[DAVIDE]_{\mathbb{R}} = \{y \in S : y, \text{ DAVIDE} \text{ tifano la stessa squadra}\}$

$= \{ \quad \}$

$= \{ \text{non tifano nessuna squadra} \}$

$[GIUSEPPE]_R = \{y \in S : y, GIUSEPPE\}$   
tifano la  
stessa  
squadrina

=  $\{ \text{persone che} \\ \text{tifano il napoli} \}$

⋮

PROPRIETÀ S insieme non vuoto

R rel. di equivalenza su S. Allora:

$$(1) x \in [x]_R \quad \forall x \in R$$

$$(2) x R y \iff [x]_R = [y]_R$$

$$(3) \underbrace{x R y}_{\text{non}} \iff [x]_R \cap [y]_R = \emptyset$$

x e y non  
sono in relazione

Dim.

$$(1) x \in [x]_R \quad \forall x \in R \leftarrow ?$$

$x \in [x]_R \iff x R x$  vero  
perché  
per ipotesi  
 $R$  è di eq.

"  
 $\{y \in S : y R x\}$

(N.B.  $\implies [x]_R \neq \emptyset \quad \forall x \in S$ )

(2)  $A \iff B \implies \left. \begin{array}{l} A \implies B \\ B \implies A \end{array} \right\}$

" $\implies$ "

IP.  $x R y$

TH.  $[x]_R = [y]_R \implies$  Doppia  
inclusione

$\hookrightarrow$  TH:  $[x]_R \subseteq [y]_R$  (I)

$[y]_R \subseteq [x]_R$  (II)

(I)  $z \in [x]_R \stackrel{?}{\implies} z \in [y]_R$

$z \in [x]_R \iff z R x$  e per ip.  
 $x R y$

$$zRx \text{ e } xRy \implies zRy$$

↑  
R transitiva

$$\implies z \in [y]_R$$

$$\textcircled{\text{II}} [y]_R \subseteq [x]_R$$

$$z \in [y]_R \iff zRy \text{ e } \underbrace{xRy}_{\substack{\text{IP. } \downarrow \text{SIM.} \\ yRx}}$$

$$\implies zRy \text{ e } yRx$$

$$\implies zRx \implies z \in [x]_R$$

Transit.

" $\Leftarrow$ "

$$\underbrace{[x]_R = [y]_R}_{\text{IP}} \implies \underbrace{xRy}_{\text{TH}}$$

$$z \in [x]_R = [y]_R$$

$$zRx \text{ e } zRy$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \xrightarrow{\text{SIM.}} xRz \text{ e } zRy \xrightarrow{\text{TRANSIT.}} zRy \end{array}$$

$$(3) xRy \iff [x]_R \cap [y]_R = \emptyset$$

" $\Leftarrow$ "

$$[x]_R \cap [y]_R = \emptyset \implies xRy$$

contronominale  $\left( \begin{array}{l} A \implies B \\ \text{non } B \implies \text{non } A \end{array} \right)$

$$xRy \stackrel{?}{\implies} [x]_R \cap [y]_R \neq \emptyset$$

$$x \in [y]_R$$

nel punto 1 abbiamo visto che

$$x \in [x]_R$$

$$x \in [y]_R \text{ e } x \in [x]_R$$

$$x \in [y]_R \cap [x]_R$$

$$\Rightarrow [x]_R \cap [y]_R \neq \emptyset$$

$$\text{"}\Rightarrow\text{" } \underbrace{x \not R y}_{\text{wavy line}} \Rightarrow [x]_R \cap [y]_R = \emptyset$$

per assurdo (tesi falsa)

supponiamo che

$$\underbrace{[x]_R \cap [y]_R \neq \emptyset}$$

esiste  $z \in [x]_R \cap [y]_R$

$$\Leftrightarrow z \in [x]_R \text{ e } z \in [y]_R$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z R x \text{ e } z R y$$

$$\Rightarrow x R z \text{ e } z R y$$

↓ SIMM.

$$\stackrel{\text{Transit.}}{\Rightarrow} x R y \text{ ASSURDO!}$$

Q55.  $S$  insieme non vuoto

$R_1$  rel. di eq. su  $S$

$R_2$  rel. di eq. su  $S$

Allora

$$R_1 = R_2 \iff [x]_{R_1} = [x]_{R_2} \quad \forall x \in S$$

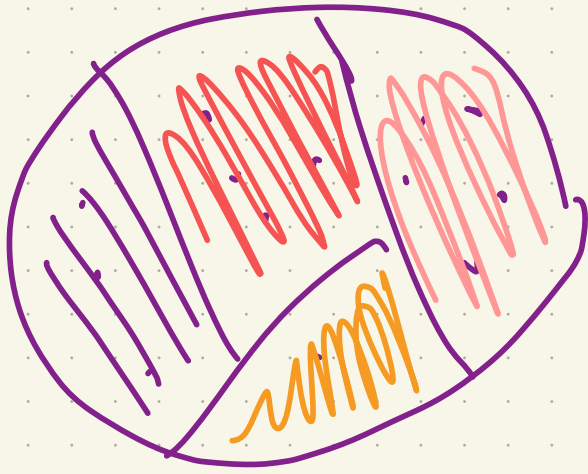
$$\iff S/R_1 = S/R_2$$

DEF  $S$  insieme,  $\mathcal{F}$  famiglia di sottoinsiemi di  $S$ ,

$\mathcal{F}$  partizione di  $S$   $\iff$  
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \forall x \in y \quad x \neq \emptyset \\ x, y \in \mathcal{F} \Rightarrow x \cap y = \emptyset \\ \bigcup_{x \in \mathcal{F}} x = S \end{array} \right.$$



S



$$\underline{\text{ES. 1}} \quad S = \{a, b, c\}$$

$$J_1 = \{ \underbrace{\{a\}}_{X_1}, \underbrace{\{b, c\}}_{X_2} \}$$

$$J_2 = \{ S \} \rightarrow \text{part. totale}$$

$$J_3 = \{ \{a, b\}, \{c\} \}$$

$$J_4 = \{ \{c\}, \{a, b\} \}$$

$$J_5 = \{ \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\} \} \rightarrow \text{part. identica}$$

TEOREMA FOND. RELAZ. DIFEQ.

$S$  insieme non vuoto

$R$  rel. di eq. su  $S$

Allora:

(1)  $S/R$  è una partizione di  $S$

$$\{ [x]_R : x \in S \}$$

(2)  $\mathcal{Y}$  partizione di  $S \implies$

Esiste un'unica relazione di eq. individuata da  $\mathcal{Y}$ .

$$S = \{ a, b, c \}$$

$$\mathcal{Y}_1 = \{ \{a\}, \{b, c\} \} = S/R_{\mathcal{Y}_1}$$

(2) due elementi sono in rel.

$\iff$  appartengono allo stesso insieme della partizione

$$R_{\sigma_1} = \{ (b, c), (c, b), (a, a), (b, b), (c, c) \}$$

$R$  rel. diseq.  $\implies$  Partiz.

Partiz.  $\implies R$  rel. diseq.