

Produkti in koprodukti družin

(za nazaj, spada pod družine množic)

Družina množic $A: I \rightarrow \text{Set}$.

Unija $\cup A = \{x \mid \exists i \in I. x \in A_i\}$ (množica)

Presek $\cap A = \{x \mid \forall i \in I. x \in A_i\}$

Kartezijski produkt

Def: Funkcija izbire za družino $A: I \rightarrow \text{Set}$ je preslikava $f: I \rightarrow \cup A$, za katero velja $\forall i \in I. f(i) \in A_i$

Primer: $A: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Set}$
 $A_n := \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 0 < x < 2^{-n}\} = (0, 2^{-n})$

Primer funkcije izbire za A je

$$f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow (0, 1)$$

$$n \mapsto 2^{-n-1}$$

ali $n \mapsto 2^{-n-2}$

ali $n \mapsto 3^{-n-1}$

Primer:

$$B: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$B_n := \{k \in \mathbb{N} \mid \underbrace{\exists j \in \mathbb{N}. k = nj}_{n \mid k}\}$$

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

$$f: n \mapsto n \quad \text{ali } n \mapsto n^2$$

ali $n \mapsto 0$

$$B_3 = \{0, 3, 6, 9, 12, \dots\}$$

$$B_1 = \mathbb{N}$$

$$B_0 = \{0\}$$

Primer: $C: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ $C_{-2} = \emptyset$

$$C_x := \{y \in \mathbb{R} \mid 0 < y < x\} = (0, x)$$

Funkcija izbire:
iščem $h: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ ^{pozitivna} da velja $h(x) \in C_x$ za $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Funkcije izbire ni, ker je C_{-2} prazna množica:

če bi imeli h funkcijo izbire, bi veljalo $h(-2) \in C_{-2} = \emptyset$, kar ni možno

Def: Kartezični produkt družine $A: I \rightarrow \text{Set}$ je množica \prod

$\prod A$ ali $\prod_{i \in I} A_i$, katere elementi so funkcije

izbire za A :

$$\prod A := \{f: I \rightarrow \cup A \mid \forall i \in I. f(i) \in A_i\}$$

Za vsak $j \in I$, definiramo j -to projekcijo

$$\pi_j: \prod A \rightarrow A_j$$

$$f \mapsto f(j)$$

Primer: $X \times Y$ je poseben primer:

$$A: \{0, 1\} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$A_0 := X$$

$$A_1 := Y$$

funkcija izbire $f: \{0, 1\} \rightarrow X \cup Y$

$$f(0) \in A_0 = X$$

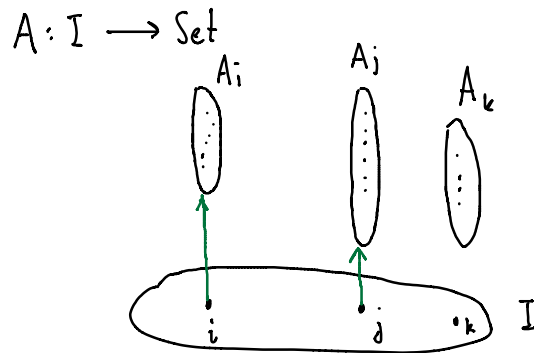
$$f(1) \in A_1 = Y$$

$$\prod A \cong X \times Y$$

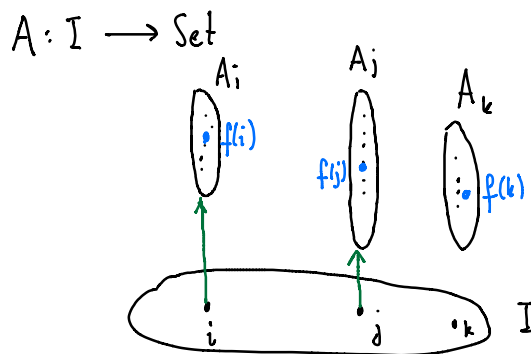
$$f \mapsto (f(0), f(1))$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} b=0, x \\ b=1, y \end{array} \right) \leftarrow b \longleftarrow (x, y)$$

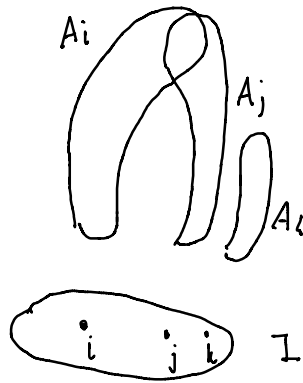
Slikice:



Funkcija izbire:



Unija družine:



Vse to zgoraj zmetano na leup

Def: Koprodukt (vsota) družine $A: I \rightarrow \text{Set}$ je

množica $\coprod A$, ali $\coprod_{i \in I} A_i$, z elementi $\underbrace{l_k(x)}_{l_k: A_k \rightarrow \coprod A}$, kjer $k \in I$ in $x \in A_k$

Primer: Množici X in Y .

$A: \{0, 1\} \rightarrow \text{Set}$ $A_0 := X$, $A_1 := Y$ *kanonična injekcija*

$\coprod A$ elementi $l_k(z)$, kjer $k \in \{0, 1\}$ in $z \in A_k$

Tovrj: $l_0(x)$ kjer $x \in A_0 = X$
 $l_1(y)$ kjer $y \in A_1 = Y$

Ugotovili smo $\coprod A = X + Y$.

Primer: Konstantna družina

$A: I \rightarrow \text{Set}, S \in \text{Set}$

$A_i = S$ za vse $i \in I$

(\varnothing drugimi besedami: $A_i = A_j$ za $i, j \in I$)

Če je $I \neq \emptyset$:

$$\begin{aligned} \prod A &= \{ f: I \rightarrow \bigcup A \mid \forall i \in I. f(i) \in A_i \} \\ &= \{ f: I \rightarrow S \mid \underbrace{\forall i \in I. f(i) \in S}_T \} \\ &= S^I \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \coprod A &= \{ l_k(x) \mid k \in I, x \in A_k \} = \{ l_k(x) \mid k \in I \text{ in } x \in S \} \\ &\cong I \times S \end{aligned}$$

$$\coprod A \cong I \times S$$

$$l_k(x) \mapsto (k, x)$$

$$l_i(y) \longleftarrow (i, y)$$

Premisi: $I = \emptyset$.

Analiza:

konstantno zaporedje $a: \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $a_i = s$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = \underbrace{s + s + s + \dots + s}_n = n \cdot s$$

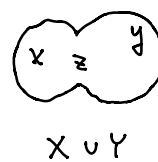
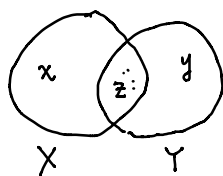
$s \in \mathbb{R}$

$a: \{0, 1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

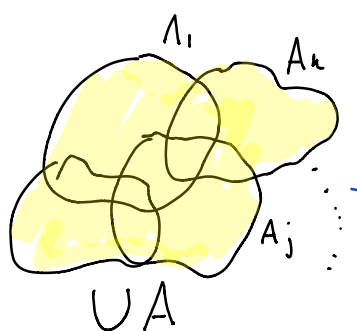
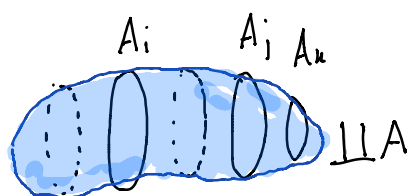
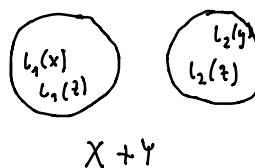
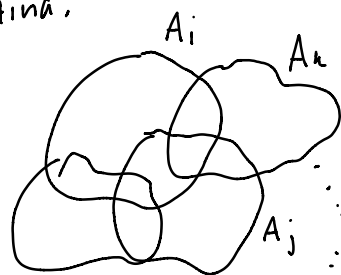
$a_0 = x, a_1 = y$

$$\sum_{i=0}^1 a_i = a_0 + a_1 = x + y$$

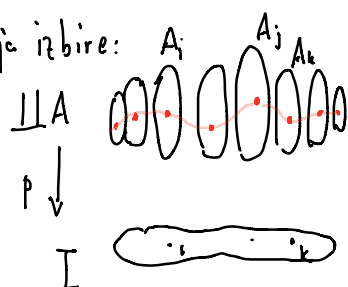
Slikice:



Družina:



Funkcija izbire:



$$p: \cup A \rightarrow I$$

$$L_k(x) \mapsto k$$

$f \in \mathcal{P}A$

Lastnosti preslikav II

Slike & praslke

Oznaka: Naj bo $f: A \rightarrow B$ preslikava.

Izpeljana množica: $\{f(x) \mid x \in A\} := \{y \in B \mid \exists x \in A. f(x) = y\}$

Izpeljana množica s pogojem:

$\{f(x) \mid x \in A \wedge \varphi(x)\} := \{y \in B \mid \exists x \in A. \varphi(x) \wedge f(x) = y\}$

Običajno: $\{f(x) \mid x \in A \wedge \varphi(x)\}$

↑
zapis
↓
podmnožice B

Primeri:

• Množica vseh popolnih kvadratov $\{n^2 \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\} = \{k \in \mathbb{N} \mid \exists n \in \mathbb{N}. k = n^2\}$

• Množica vseh popolnih kvadratov deljivih s 4:

$$\{n^2 \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \wedge 4 \mid n^2\} =$$

$$\{4k^2 \mid k \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

• $\{\sin(\frac{\pi k}{4}) \mid k \in \mathbb{N}\} = \{\sin 0, \sin \frac{\pi}{4}, \sin \frac{2\pi}{4}, \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}, \sin \frac{4\pi}{4}, \dots\}$
 $= \{0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 1, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -1\}$

Def: Naj bo $f: A \rightarrow B$ preslikava.

1. Praslka podmnožice $S \subseteq B$ je $f^*(S) := \{x \in A \mid f(x) \in S\}$

2. Slika podmnožice $T \subseteq A$ je $f_*(T) := \{f(x) \mid x \in T\} = \{y \in B \mid \exists x \in T. f(x) = y\}$

Zaloga vrednosti preslikave f je $f_*(A)$.

Pogosta (slaba!) oznaka za prasluko: $f^{-1}(S)$

f^{-1} inverz

$f^{-1}(U)$, $f^{-1}(x)$

Pogosta (slaba!) oznaka za sliko: $f(S)$

$f(B)$ slika ali f ?

Razmislek: Dana je $f: A \rightarrow B$.

Prasluka je preslikava:

$$f^*: P(B) \rightarrow P(A) \\ S \mapsto \{x \in A \mid f(x) \in S\}$$

$$f_*: P(A) \rightarrow P(B)$$

f surjektivna $\Leftrightarrow f_*(A) = B$

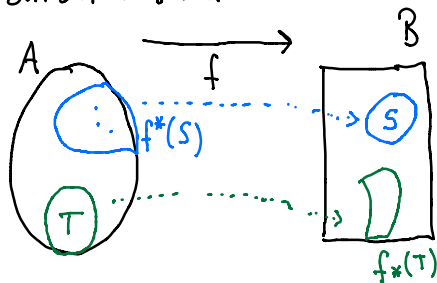
$$\square^*: B^A \rightarrow P(A)^{P(B)} \\ f \mapsto f^*$$

$$\square_*: B^A \rightarrow P(B)^{P(A)}$$

Sinonim:

prasluka = inverzna slika

slika = direktna slika



Lastnosti f^* in f_* in \cap, \cup :

$f: A \rightarrow B$

$$f^*\left(\bigcap_{i \in I} T_i\right) = \bigcap_{i \in I} f^*(T_i) \quad \checkmark$$

$$f^*(\emptyset) = \emptyset \quad \checkmark$$

$$f^*(B) = A \quad \checkmark$$

$$f^*\left(\bigcup_{i \in I} T_i\right) = \bigcup_{i \in I} f^*(T_i) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\bigcap \quad \bigcap \quad \checkmark$$

$T: I \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(B)$
družina podmnožic B

$$f_*(S_1 \cup S_2) = f_*(S_1) \cup f_*(S_2)$$

$$f_*(\emptyset) = \emptyset$$

$$f_*(S_1 \cap S_2) \subseteq f_*(S_1) \cap f_*(S_2)$$

(= velja, če f injektivna)

$$f_*(A) \subseteq B$$

(= velja, če f surjektivna)

