

Taller 5

1) Determinar la cardinalidad del conjunto $A \times B$, donde

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid -12 < x+6 < 20\}$$

$$B = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 10 < x^2 < 400\}$$

$$\text{no } A = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid -12 < x+6 < 20\}$$

$$\text{no } -12 < x+6 < 20 \mid -6$$
$$-18 < x < 14$$

$$\rightarrow A = \{-17, -16, -15, -14, -13, -12, -11, -10, -9, -8, -7, -6, -5, -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13\}$$

$$B = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 10 < x^2 < 400\}$$

$$\text{no } 10 < x^2 < 400 \mid \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$\pm\sqrt{10} < x < \pm 20$$

$$\pm 3,16227 < x < \pm 20$$

$$B = \{\pm 4, \pm 5, \pm 6, \pm 7, \pm 8, \pm 9, \pm 10, \pm 11, \pm 12, \pm 13, \pm 14, \pm 15, \pm 16, \pm 17, \pm 18, \pm 19\}$$

$$\text{no } B = 16 \text{ elementos} \cdot 2 = 32$$

$$A = 31 \text{ elementos}$$

2) Hallar por extensión el conjunto

$$M = \{ (\lambda, t) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \mid (\lambda^2 + 3\lambda, t^2 - 7t) = (-2, -12) \}$$

$$\text{Des } (\lambda^2 + 3\lambda, t^2 - 7t) = (-2, -12)$$

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda = -2$$

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2) = 0$$

$$\lambda = -1 \quad \vee \quad \lambda = -2$$

$$t^2 - 7t = -12 \quad / +12$$

$$t^2 - 7t + 12 = 0$$

$$(t - 4)(t - 3) = 0$$

$$t = 4$$

$$t = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow M = \{ (-1, 4); (-1, 3); (-2, 4); (-2, 3) \}$$

3) Dado el conjunto:

$$A = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{N} / x = \frac{1}{3}(2u-1), u \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$B = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{N} / x^2 + 1 \leq 12 \right\}$$

Determinar el conjunto $(A \cap B) \times (B - A)$

No $A \cap B$: $x = \frac{1}{3}(2u-1); u \in \mathbb{N}; x \in \mathbb{N}$

$$x^2 + 1 \leq 12 \quad / -12$$

$$x^2 - 11 \leq 0$$

$$(x - \sqrt{11})(x + \sqrt{11}) \leq 0$$

$$0 \left(\frac{1}{3}(2u-1) \right)^2 - 11 \leq 0$$

$$\left(\frac{2u}{3} - 1 \right)^2 - 11 \leq 0$$

$$\frac{4u^2}{9} - \frac{4u}{3} + 1 - 11 \leq 0 \quad / \cdot 9$$

$$4u^2 - 12u - 90 \leq 0 \quad / \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

$$u^2 - 3u - \frac{9 \cdot 5 \cdot 2}{4} \leq 0$$

$$u^2 - 3u - \frac{45}{2} \leq 0$$

$$u^2 - 3u - \frac{45}{2} + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 \leq 0$$

$$\left(u - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{45}{2} - \frac{9}{4} \leq 0$$

$$\left(u - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{99}{4} \leq 0$$

$$\left(u - \frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{99}}{2}\right)^2 \leq 0$$

$$\left(u - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{99}}{2}\right) \left(u - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{99}}{2}\right) \leq 0$$

$$\left(u - \frac{(3 + \sqrt{99})}{2}\right) \left(u + \frac{\sqrt{99} - 3}{2}\right) \leq 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{3 + \sqrt{99}}{2} \approx 6,4749$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{99} - 3}{2} \approx 3,4749$$

$-\infty$	$\frac{\sqrt{99} - 3}{2}$	$\frac{3 + \sqrt{99}}{2}$	$+\infty$
$u - \frac{(3 + \sqrt{99})}{2}$			
$u + \frac{\sqrt{99} - 3}{2}$	+	+	+
	+	-	+

$$\Rightarrow A \cap B = \{4, 5, 6\}$$

$$B - A = B \cap A^c$$

$$\text{or } B = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid x^2 + 1 \leq 12\}$$

$$A = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid x = \frac{1}{3}(2u-1), u \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$A^c = \{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid x \neq \frac{1}{3}(2u-1), u \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{or } B = x^2 + 1 \leq 12$$

$$x^2 - 11 \leq 0$$

$$(x - \sqrt{11})(x + \sqrt{11}) \leq 0$$

$$\sqrt{11} \approx 3,317$$

$$\text{or } (x - 3,317)(x + 3,317) \leq 0$$

$-\infty$		$x + 3,317$		$x - 3,317$		$+\infty$
$x + \sqrt{11}$		-		+		+
$x - \sqrt{11}$		+		-		-
		+		-		+

$$\Rightarrow -3,317 < x < 3,317$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\} \quad ? \quad x$$

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

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

luego si $x = 1$

$$1 \neq \frac{1}{3}(2u-1) \rightarrow u = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \in \mathbb{N} //$$

4) Dado las relaciones:

$$R_1 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid x^2 - 2y = 3\}$$

$$R_2 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid x > y \vee x < y\}$$

Determinar $R_1 - R_2$

$$\text{Des } R_1 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid x^2 - 2y = 3\}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 2y = 3$$

$$x^2 - 3 = 2y$$

$$y = \frac{x^2 - 3}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{si } x = 0 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{3}{2}x$$

$$\text{si } x = \pm 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{1-3}{2} = -1 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$(1, -1) \text{ o } (-1, -1)$$

$$\text{si } x = \pm 2 \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{2}x$$

$$\text{si } x = \pm 3 \Rightarrow y = \frac{9-3}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$(3, 3); (-3, 3)$$

$$\text{si } x = \pm 4 \Rightarrow y = \frac{16-3}{2} = \frac{13}{2}x$$

$$\text{si } x = \pm 5 \Rightarrow y = \frac{25-3}{2} = \frac{22}{2} = 11$$

$$(5, 11); (-5, 11)$$

$$\text{Si } x = \pm 6 \rightarrow y = \frac{36 - 3}{2} = \frac{33}{2} \checkmark$$

$$\text{Si } x = \pm 7 \rightarrow y = \frac{49 - 3}{2} = \frac{46}{2} = 23 \checkmark$$

$$(7, 23); (-7, 23)$$

$$\Delta: R_1 - R_2 = R_1 \cap R_2^c$$

$$\Rightarrow R_1 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid x^2 - 2y = 3\}$$

$$R_2 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid x > y \vee x < y\}$$

$$\hookrightarrow R_2^c = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid x \leq y \wedge x \geq y\}$$

$$\hookrightarrow x = y$$

$$\Delta: \begin{aligned} x^2 - 2y &= 3 \\ y &= \frac{x^2 - 3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{x^2 - 3}{2} \rightarrow 2x = x^2 - 3$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 - 3 - 2x = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$(x - 3)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow R_1 - R_2 = \{(3, 3), (-1, -1)\}$$

↳ 5) En \mathbb{Z} se define la relación T como $(x, y) \in T$

↳ $x - y$ es divisible por 5. Determina cual de las siguientes proposiciones es verdadera

a) $(x, y) \in T \Rightarrow (y, x) \in T$

$\therefore (x, y) \in T \Rightarrow x - y = 5p$ (Hipotesis)

tesis $(y, x) \in T \rightarrow y - x = 5p$

Por ejemplo $(6, 1) \Rightarrow 6 - 1 = 5 \neq$

$\rightarrow (1, 6) \in T?$

↳ $1 - 6 = -5 (p = -1)$

luego $\therefore y - x = 5p$

$y - x = -(x - y)$

$= -(5p)$

$y - x = 5(-1)p$; clausula •

$y - x = 5q \neq$

$\therefore p$ es verdad

b) $(x, 4) \in T \Rightarrow x$ es múltiplo de 5

Hipotesis $(x, 4) \in T \Rightarrow (x-4) = 5p ; p \in \mathbb{Z}$

tesis : x es múltiplo de 5

\downarrow $x = 14 \rightarrow (14, 4) \in T \div ?$

$$\rightarrow 14 - 4 = 10 = 5 \cdot 2 \text{ no es múltiplo}$$

pero 14 es múltiplo de 5 ?

No \rightarrow por contraejemplo este enunciado es falso

c) $(2, 17) \in T \Rightarrow 2 - 17 = -15 = 5 \cdot 3 \cdot (-1) //$

este enunciado es verdadero

d) $(7n, -8n) \in T, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\wedge (7n, -8n) \in T \rightarrow 7n - (-8n) = 15n$$

$$= 5 \cdot 3 \cdot n$$

$$= 5 \cdot p //$$

si es verdad

6) Sea $A = \{2, 3, 5, 6\}$ y las relaciones:

$$R_1 = \{(x, y) \in A^2 / x \text{ es divisible por } y\}$$

$$R_2 = \{(x, y) \in A^2 / xy \geq 15\}$$

$$R^{-1} = (R_1 \cup R_2)^c - (R_1 - R_2)^{-1}$$

determine $\text{dom}(R)$; $\text{Ran}(R)$ y R^{-1}

$$\text{Sea } R_1 = \{(2, 2); (3, 3); (5, 5); (6, 6); (6, 3); (6, 2)\}$$

$$\text{Sea } R_2 = \{(6, 5); (5, 6); (6, 3); (3, 6); (5, 3); (3, 5); (5, 5); (6, 6)\}$$

$$R_1 \cup R_2 = \{(2, 2); (3, 3); (5, 5); (6, 6); (6, 3); (6, 2); (6, 5); (5, 6); (3, 6); (5, 3); (3, 5); \}$$

$$(R_1 \cup R_2)^c = \{ (2,3); (2,5); (2,6); (3,2); (5,2) \}$$

$$\text{ luego } R_1 - R_2 = \{ (2,2); (3,3); (6,2) \}$$

$$(R_1 - R_2)^{-1} = \{ (2,2); (3,3); (2,6) \}$$

Finalmente:

$$R = \{ (2,3); (2,5); \cancel{(2,6)}; (3,2); (5,2) \} \\ - \{ (2,2); (3,3); \cancel{(2,6)} \}$$

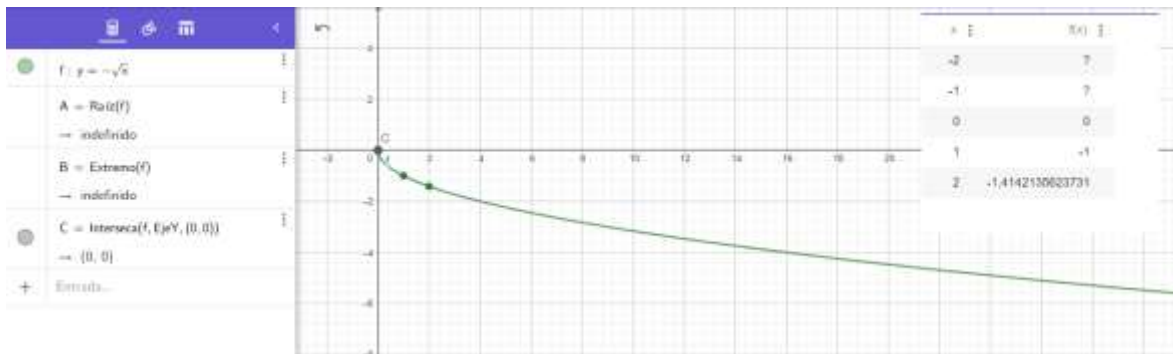
$$R = \{ (2,3); (2,5); (3,2); (5,2) \}$$

$$\text{Dom}(R) = \{ 2, 3, 5 \}$$

$$\text{Rec}(R) = \{ 3, 5, 2 \}$$

$$R^{-1} = \{ (3,2); (5,2); (2,3); (2,5) \}$$

a) $y = -\sqrt{x}$



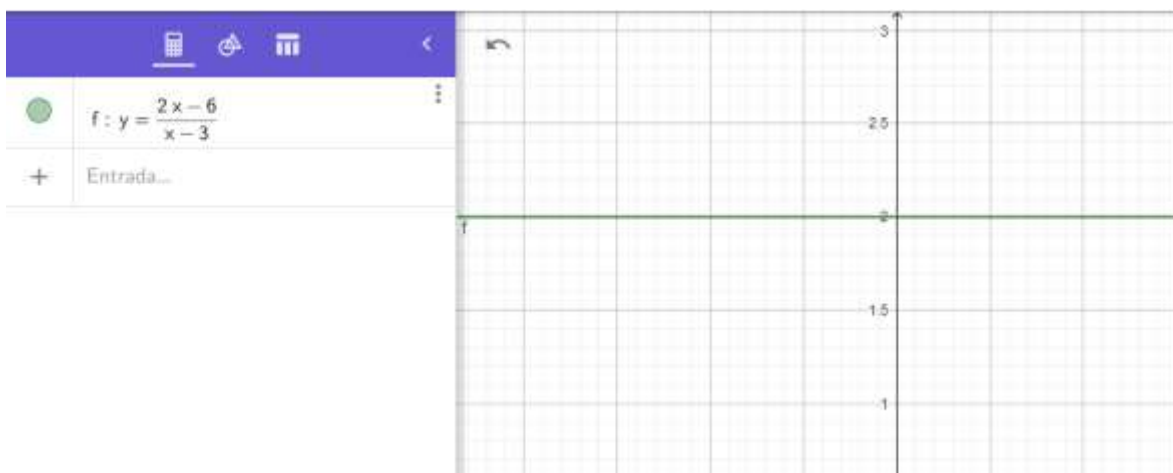
b) $xy - 2x - 3y + 6 = 0$

Manteniendo la ecuación:

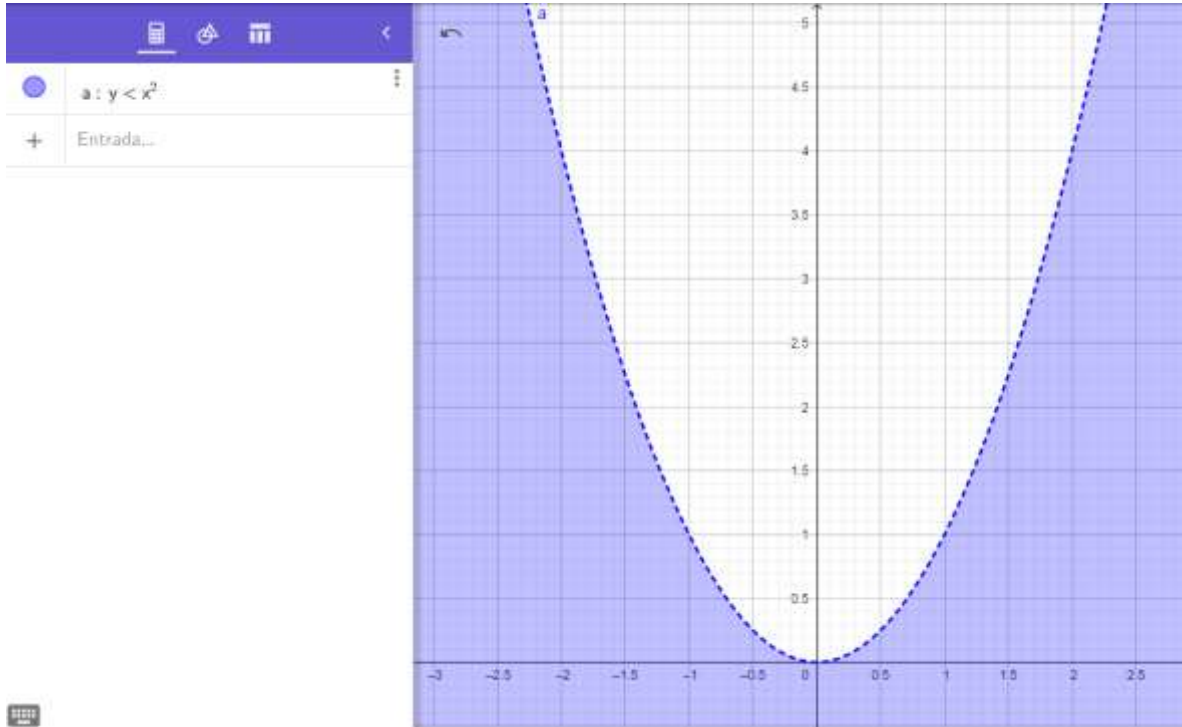


Despejando enterminos de y:

$$y = \frac{2x - 6}{x - 3} = \frac{2 * (x - 3)}{x - 3}; x \neq 3 \rightarrow y = 2$$

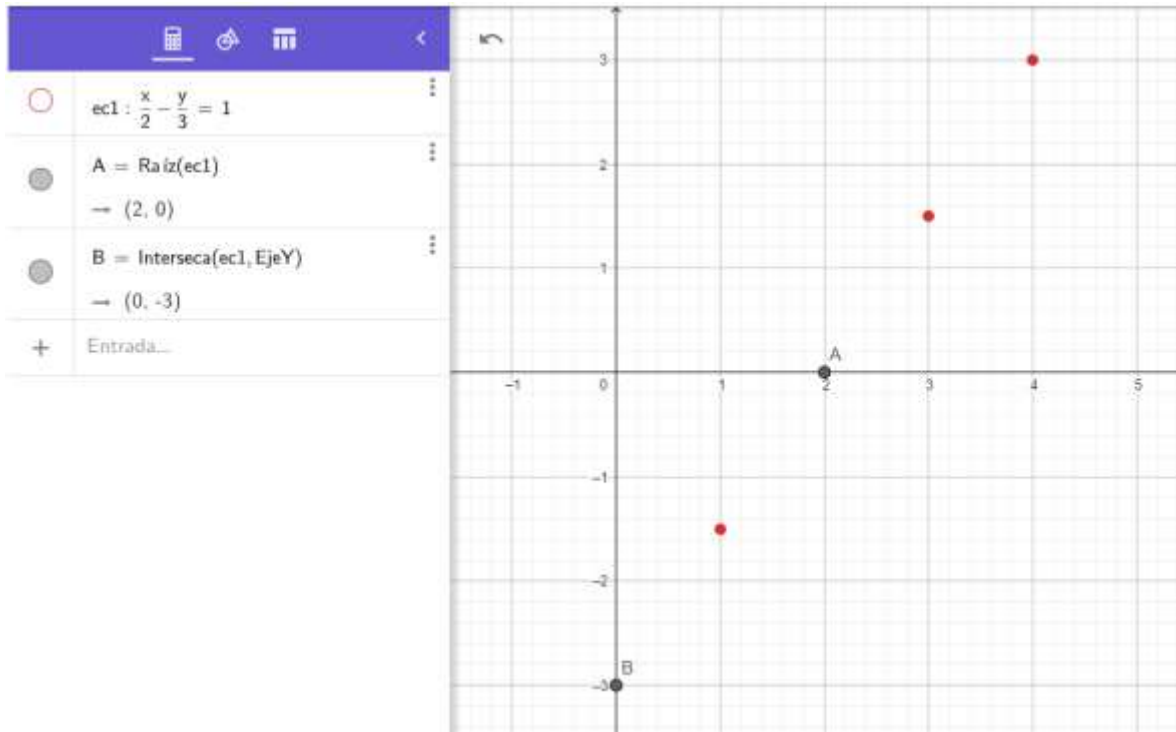


c) $y < x^2$



d) $2 < |x - 4| \leq 12$ falta especificar y

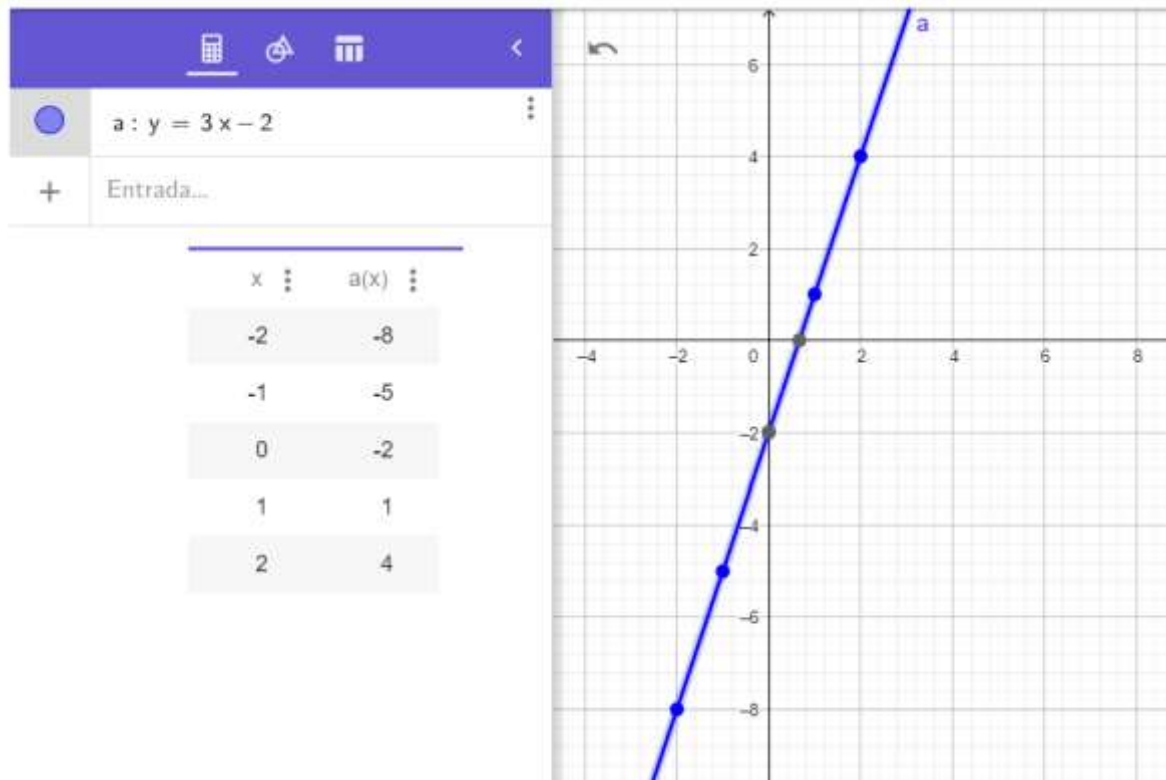
e) $1 < x < 4 \wedge \frac{x}{2} + \left(\frac{y}{-3}\right) = 1$

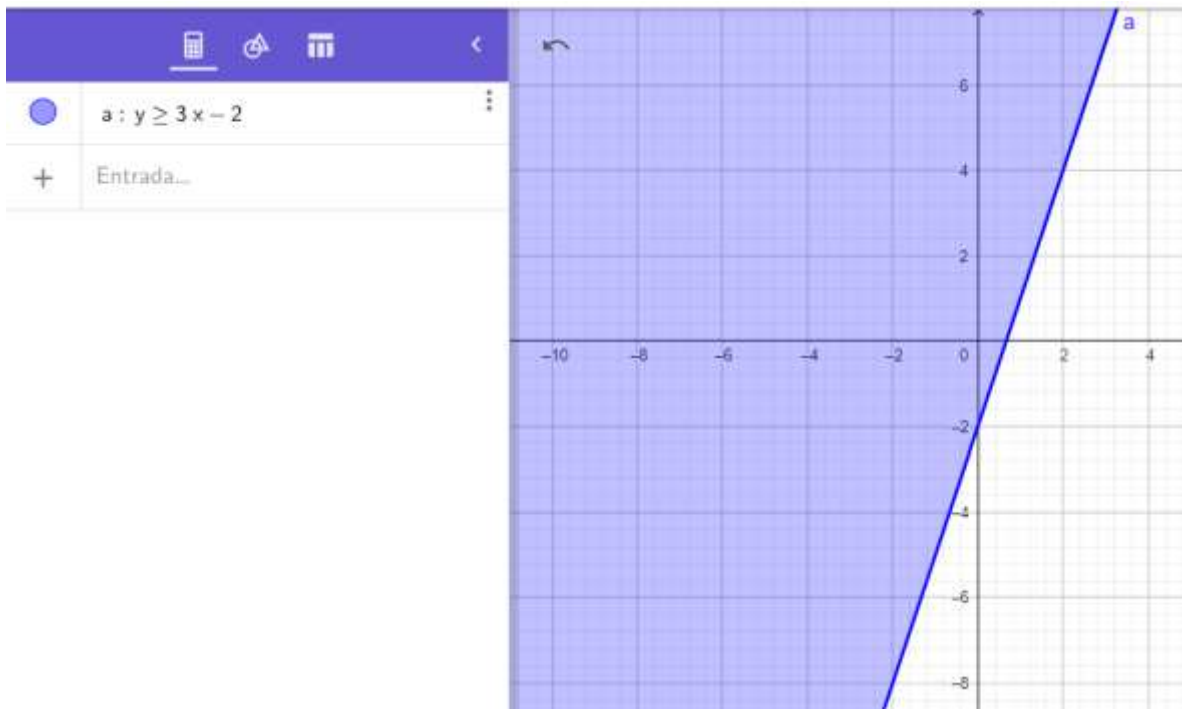


$$f) \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} < 1 \wedge y \geq 3x - 2$$

Primero gráfico:

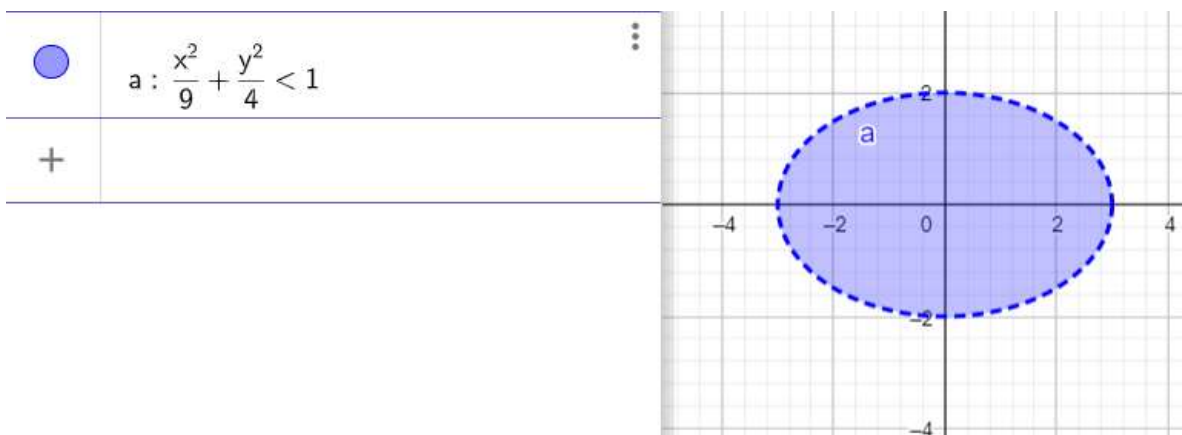
$$y \geq 3x - 2$$





Luego grafico:

$$\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} < 1$$



Luego finalmente su intercepción:

   <	
●	$a: \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} < 1$ ⋮
●	$b: y \geq 3x - 2$ ⋮
●	$c: y \geq 3x - 2 \wedge \frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} < 1$ ⋮
+	Entrada...

