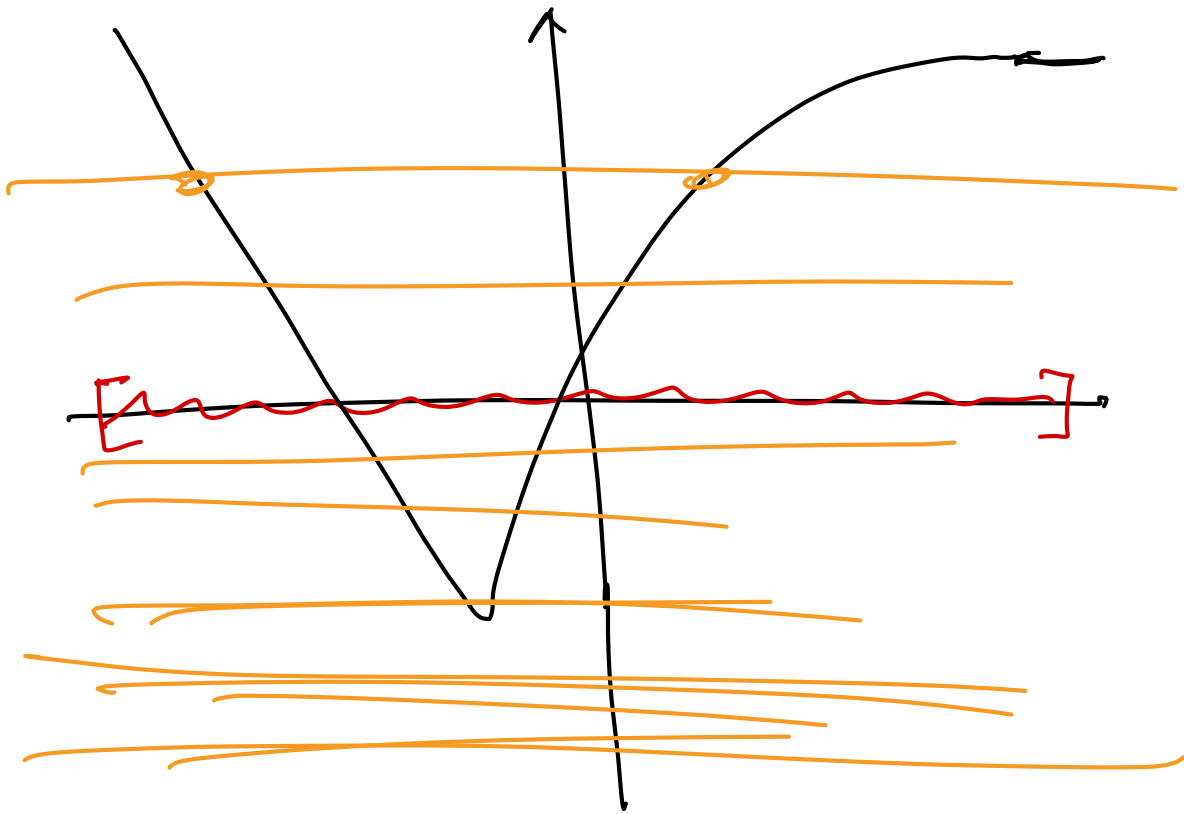
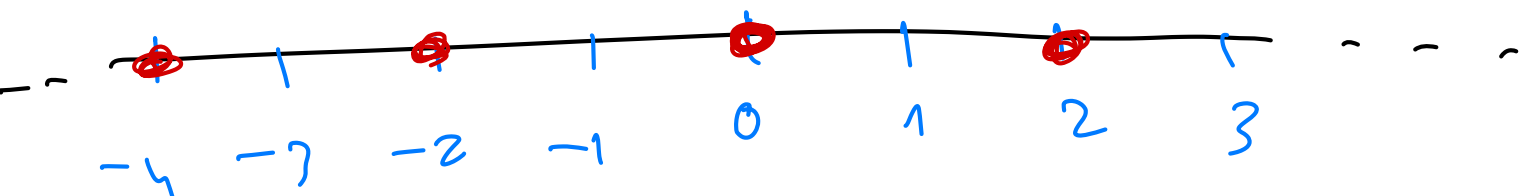


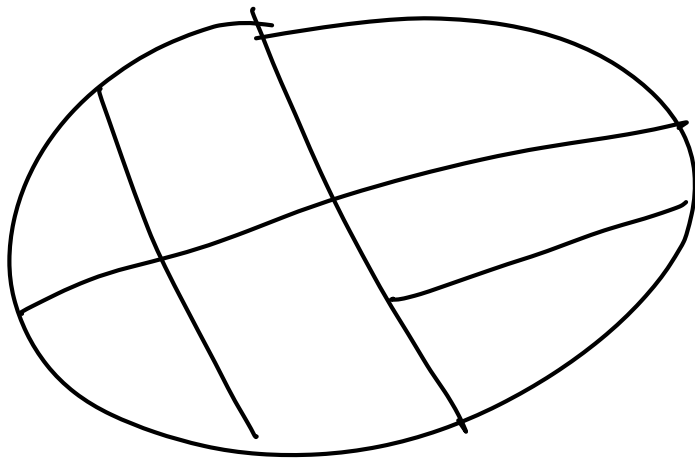
19/09/2022



AL MASSIMO (AL PIÙ) una volta
ALMENO

Nell' esempio con relaz. di equiv.
 xRy e $x-y$ è poi
 abbiamo trovati 2 classi di
 equiv. $[0]$, $[1]$

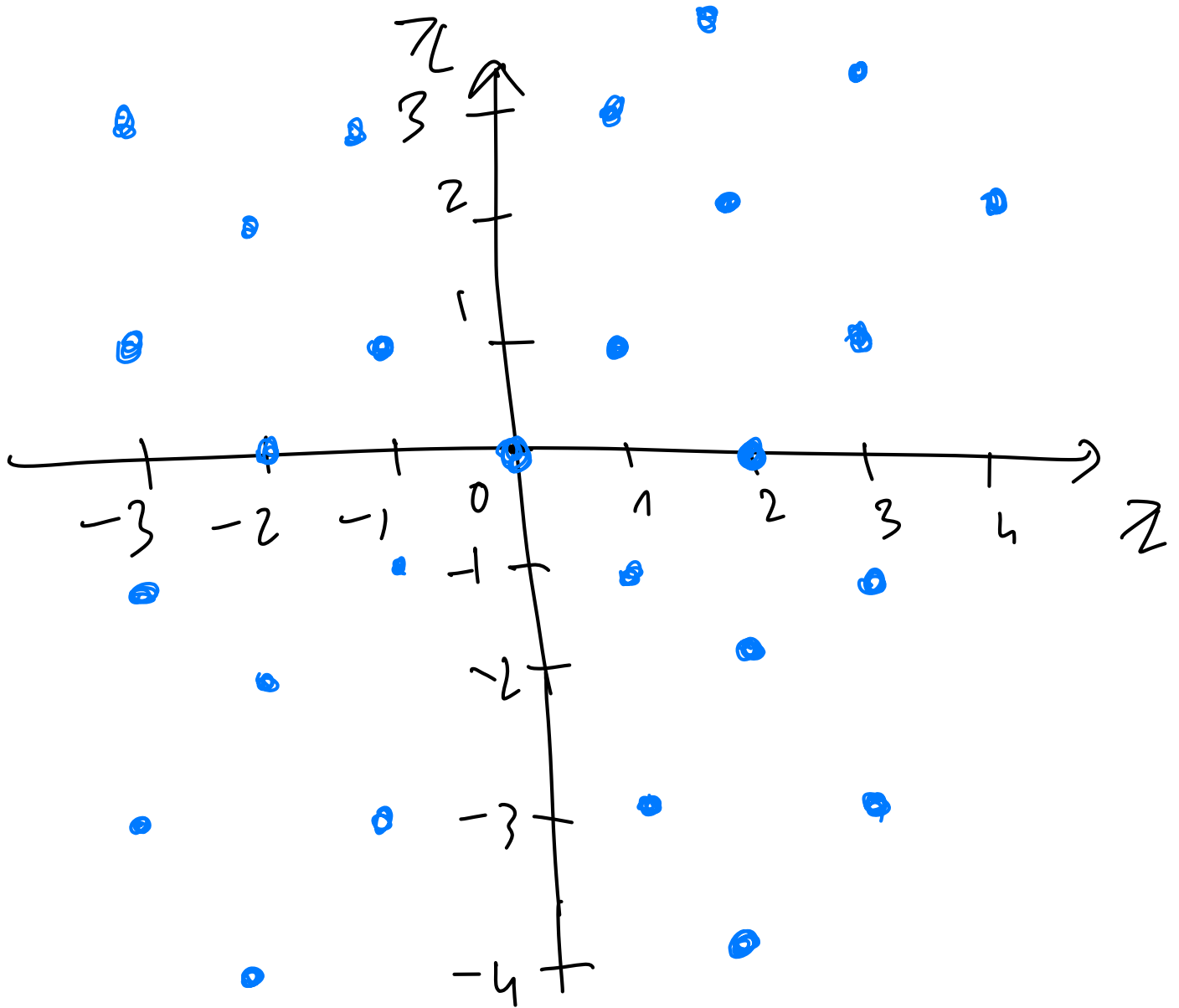




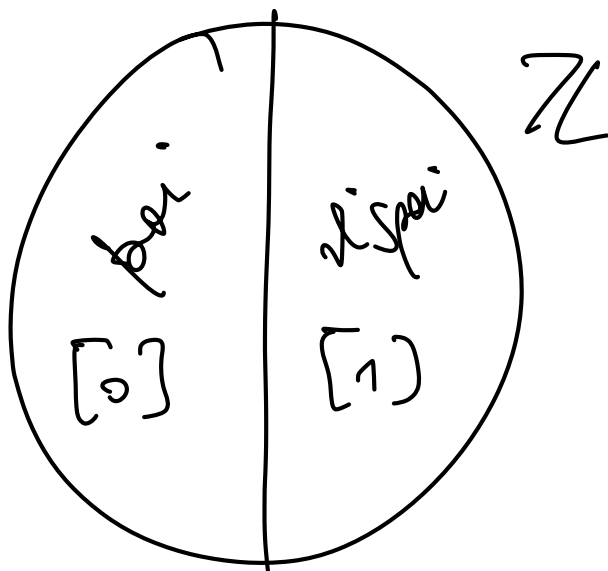
$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + dx + ey + f = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} \mathcal{R} \subset A \times B$$

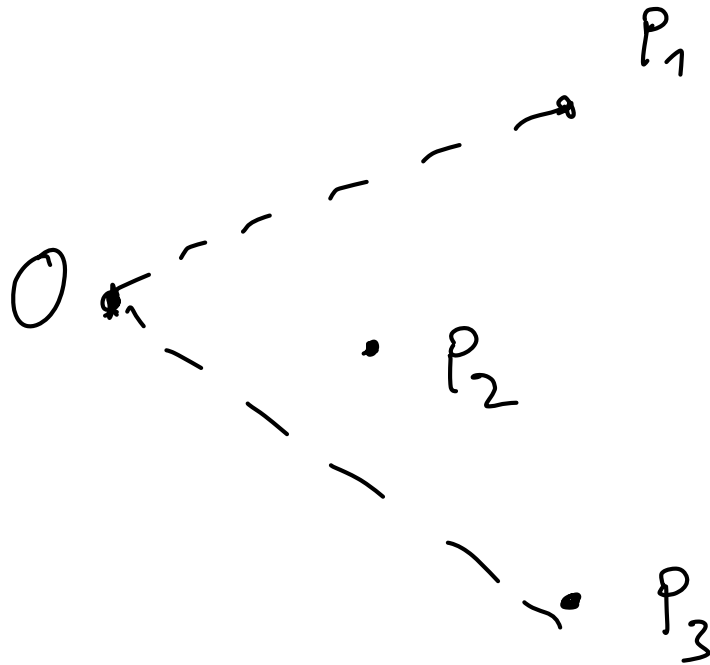
$$\textcircled{2} \mathcal{R} \subset A \times A$$



le classi di $\mathbb{R}$ son
sottoinsiemi di $\mathbb{A}$



② Sia S l'insieme di punti del piano. Diciamo che due punti sono in relazione se sono equidistanti dall'origine scelta.
 Mostrare che questa è una relazione equiv



$$R \subset S \times S$$

$$P R Q \text{ se } d(P, O) = d(Q, O)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \updownarrow \\ \|P - O\| = \|Q - O\| \end{array} \right)$$

• Mi chiedo se è irreflexiva, cioè se

$$\forall P \in S \quad P R P$$

$$\text{Ma ovviamente } d(P, O) = d(P, O)$$

$\Rightarrow R$ è irreflexiva

• Mi chiedo se è simmetrica, cioè se

$$\forall P, Q \text{ tali che } P R Q \text{ anche } Q R P$$

Ma $P R Q$ se $d(P, O) = d(Q, O)$

$\Rightarrow d(Q, O) = d(P, O) \Rightarrow Q R P$

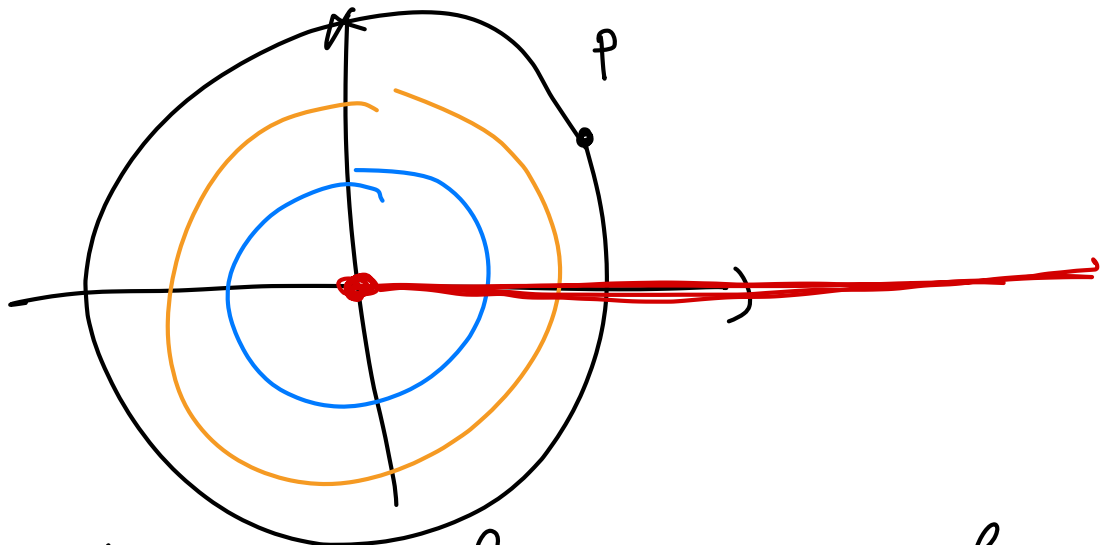
- Transitiva se $P R Q^*$ e $Q R T^{**}$
e' vero che $P R T$?

$\left. \begin{array}{l} * d(P, O) = d(Q, O) \\ ** d(Q, O) = d(T, O) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow d(P, O) = d(T, O)$

$\Rightarrow P R T$

Testiamo come son fatte le classi
d'equiv.

$$\begin{aligned} [P] &= \{ Q \in S \mid Q R P \} \\ &= \{ Q \in S \mid d(Q, O) = d(P, O) \} \end{aligned}$$



le classi d'equivalenza sono le
circonferenze di centro O.

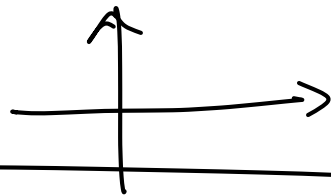
11212 $\mathbb{R}$

ES3 lettera e

$S = \mathbb{Z}$, $a, b \in S$, $a R b$ se $a > b$ e $b > a$

$$R \subset \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$$

$$R = \emptyset.$$



$S = \mathbb{R}$, $a, b \in S$ $a R b$ se $\boxed{a \neq \pm b}$ $\begin{matrix} a=b \\ \checkmark \\ a=-b \end{matrix}$

$$\neg R \neg, \neg R \neg$$

Rifl.: Verif' che $\forall a \in \mathbb{R} \ a R a$

$$a R a \Leftrightarrow a = a \vee a = -a$$

Ma ogni $a \in \mathbb{R}$ è uguale a se stesso

$$\text{cioè } a = a \Rightarrow a R a$$

Simm.: Mi chiedo se $a R b$ implica che $b R a$.

$$\text{Ma } a R b \Leftrightarrow a = b \vee a = -b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b=a \vee b=-a$$

$$\Leftrightarrow bRa \quad \checkmark$$

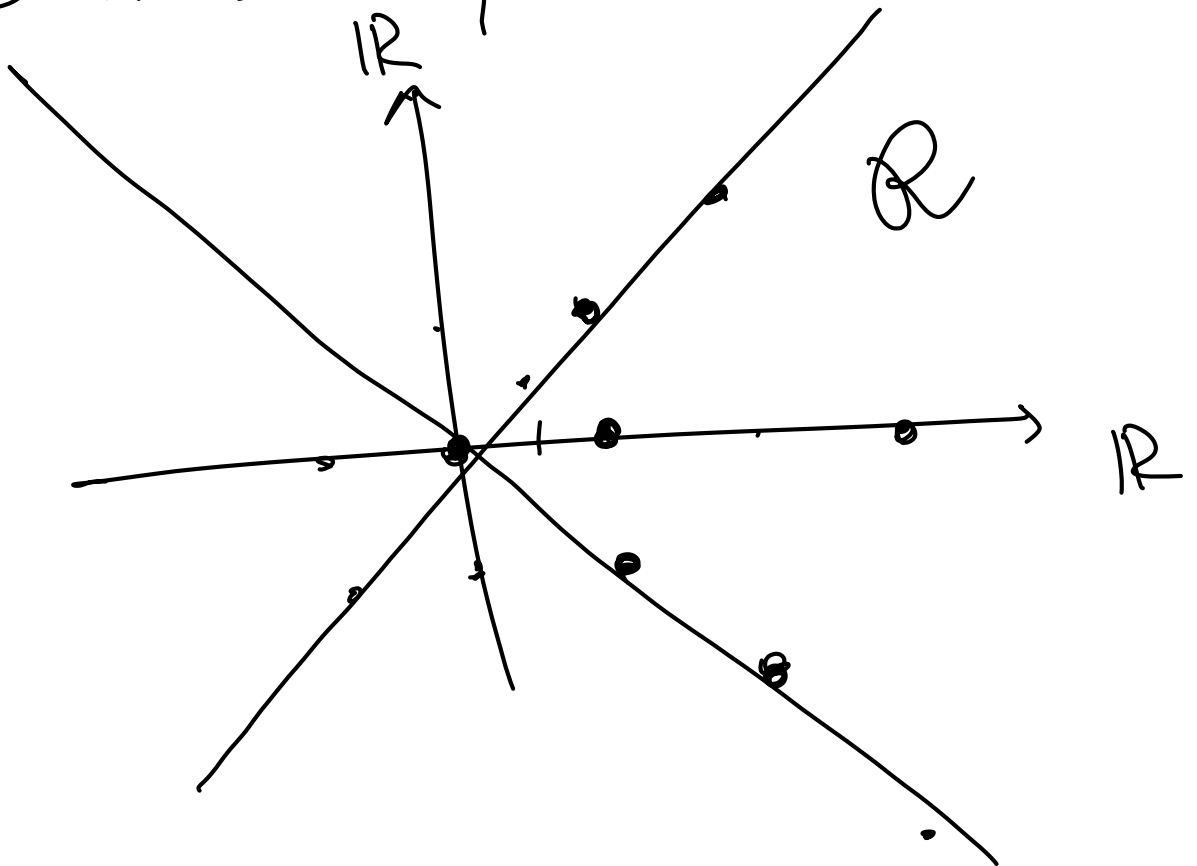
- Transitive. Si aRb e bRc implique aRc

$$aRb \text{ e } bRc \Leftrightarrow (a=b \vee a=-b) \wedge (b=c \vee b=-c)$$

$$\Rightarrow a=c \vee a=-c \Rightarrow aRc.$$

Représentons $R \subset \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ e

le class' d'equiv. in $\mathbb{R}$.



Considérons le class' d'equiv.

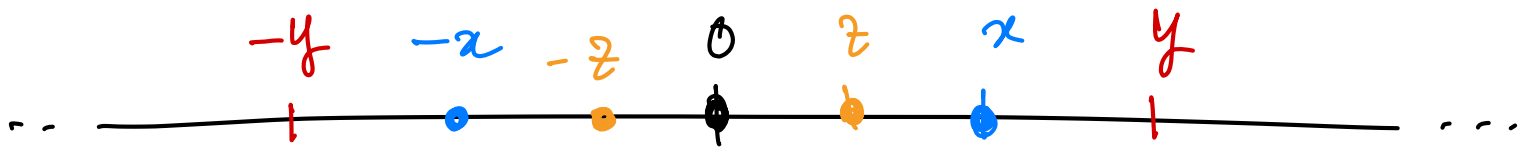
$$[x] = \{ y \in \mathbb{R} \mid y R x \}$$

$$= \{ y \in \mathbb{R} \mid y = x \vee y = -x \}$$

$$= \{ x, -x \}$$

$$\forall x \neq 0 \quad [x] = \{ x, -x \}$$

$$[0] = \{ 0 \}$$



~~$\mathbb{R}$~~ ~~$\mathbb{Z}$~~

$$[-1000, 1000]$$