

TID4 : Th. des ensembles (suite)

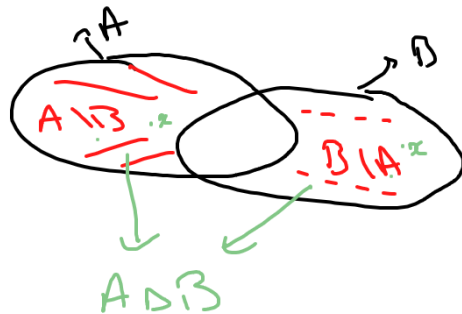
Ex 9 : E ens. $\mathcal{Q} \subset \mathcal{P}(E) \rightarrow$ ens. des parties (s.-ens.) de E donc les élts, de \mathcal{Q}

1) $\forall (A, B) \in \mathcal{Q}^2, (A \cap B \in \mathcal{Q}, A \cup B \in \mathcal{Q})$

2) $\forall (A, B) \in \mathcal{Q}^2; (A \cap B \in \mathcal{Q}, A \cup B \in \mathcal{Q})$

3) $\forall (A, B) \in \mathcal{Q}^2, (A \setminus B \in \mathcal{Q}, A \cup B \in \mathcal{Q})$

$$\begin{aligned} A \Delta B &= (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) \\ &= (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B) \end{aligned}$$



sont des parties de E
c à d. si $A \in \mathcal{Q}$
alors $A \subset E$

$$\mathcal{Q} = \{ \text{???} \}$$



Pour démontrer que (1) \Leftrightarrow (2) \Leftrightarrow (3) on va vérifier que
(1) \Rightarrow (3) ; (3) \Rightarrow (2) et (2) \Rightarrow (1)

(1) \Rightarrow (3) : hyp : (1)

concl : (3)

Soient A et $B \in \mathcal{Q}$ t.q. $A \Delta B \in \mathcal{Q}$ et $A \cap B \in \mathcal{Q}$
(d'après l'hyp. (1))

$A \setminus B \in \mathcal{Q}$:

on remarque que

$$A \setminus B = (A \Delta B) \cap A \in \mathcal{Q} \quad (\text{car } A \Delta B \in \mathcal{Q} \text{ et } A \in \mathcal{Q})$$

$$\bullet (A \Delta B) \cap A = [(A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)] \cap A$$

distributivité :

$$= [(A \cap B^c) \cup (B \cap A^c)] \cap A$$

$$= [(A \cap B^c) \cap A] \cup [(B \cap A^c) \cap A]$$

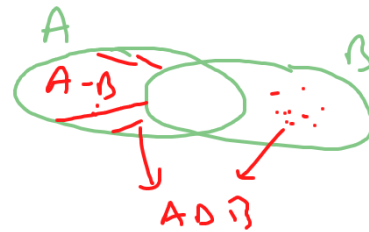
ass.

$$= (A \cap B^c) \cup [B \cap (A^c \cap A)]$$

$$= (A \cap B^c) \cup [B \cap \emptyset] = (A \cap B^c) \cup \emptyset$$

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

$$\mathcal{Q} = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} A, B, & A \Delta B, & A \cap B, & (A \Delta B) \cap (A \cap B) \\ \text{①} \quad \text{②} & \text{③} & \text{④} & \text{⑤} \cap \text{⑥} \\ \neq & = & - & = \end{array} \right\}$$



$$A \setminus B = \underbrace{A \Delta (A \cap B)}_{\in \mathcal{Q}} \cap A$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \Delta (A \cap B) = (A \setminus (A \cap B)) \cup (A \cap B \setminus A) \\ = (A \cap B^c) \cup \emptyset \\ = A \cap B^c \end{array} \right.$$

$$A \setminus B = A \Delta (A \cap B) \quad ??$$

$A \cup B \in \mathcal{Q} ??$

on remarque: $A \cup B = (A \setminus B) \Delta B \in \mathcal{Q}$

car $A \setminus B \in \mathcal{Q}$ (d.v.) et $B \in \mathcal{Q}$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot (A \setminus B) \Delta B &= [(A \setminus B) \cup B] \setminus [(A \setminus B) \cap B] \\ &= [(A \cap B^c) \cup B] \setminus [(A \cap B^c) \cap B] \\ &= [(A \cup B) \cap \underbrace{(B^c \cup B)}_E] \setminus [A \cap \underbrace{(B^c \cap B)}_\emptyset] \\ &= [(A \cup B) \cap E] \setminus [A \cap \emptyset] \\ &= (A \cup B) \setminus \emptyset \\ &= A \cup B. \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{Q} = \left\{ \underbrace{A}_{(1)}, \underbrace{B}_{(2)}, \underbrace{A \Delta B}_{(3)}, \underbrace{A \cap B}_{(4)}, \underbrace{\emptyset \Delta \emptyset}_{(7)}; \underbrace{\emptyset \cap \emptyset}_{(8)} \right\}$$

$B \setminus A \in \mathcal{Q}$ $A \setminus B \in \mathcal{Q}$ $\emptyset \setminus \emptyset$

(5)



$$A \cup B = \underbrace{(A \setminus B)}_{\in \mathcal{Q}} \cup \underbrace{B}_{\in \mathcal{Q}}$$

$$A \cup B = \begin{aligned} &\underbrace{\emptyset \Delta \emptyset}_{\in \mathcal{Q}} \in \mathcal{Q} \\ &\underbrace{\emptyset \cap \emptyset}_{\in \mathcal{Q}} \in \mathcal{Q} \\ &\underbrace{\emptyset \setminus \emptyset}_{\in \mathcal{Q}} \in \mathcal{Q} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \cup B &= A \Delta (A \cap B) \\ &= (A \setminus A \cap B) \cup (A \cap B) \\ &= (A \setminus B) \cup \emptyset \\ &= A \setminus B \end{aligned}$$

(3) \Rightarrow (2): hyp.: (3)
concl.: (2)

Soient $A, B \in \mathcal{Q}$ t. q. $A \setminus B \in \mathcal{Q}$ et $\overline{A \cup B} \in \mathcal{Q}$
(d'après l'hyp. (3))

• $A \cup B \in \mathcal{Q}$ d'après l'hyp. (3)

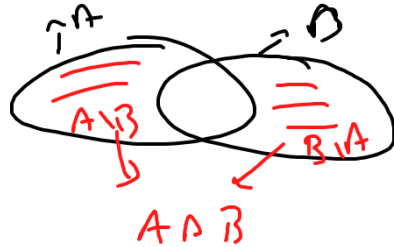
• $A \cap B \in \mathcal{Q}$??

on sait que $A \cap B = (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)$

or $A \setminus B$ et $B \setminus A \in \mathcal{Q}$ (par hyp. (3)) donc $(A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) \in \mathcal{Q}$ (d'après l'hyp. (3))

ceci donne $A \cap B \in \mathcal{Q}$

$$\mathcal{Q} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A, B, A \setminus B, A \cup B, \\ \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3}, \textcircled{4}, \textcircled{1} \setminus \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{1} \cup \textcircled{2} \\ B \setminus A \end{array} \right\}$$



(2) \Rightarrow (1) : hyp (2)
concl (1)

$$Q = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccc} A, B & A \cap B & A \cup B & \textcircled{1} \Delta \textcircled{2} \\ \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} & \textcircled{3} & \textcircled{4} & \textcircled{1} \cup \textcircled{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

Soient $A, B \in Q$ t.q. $A \cap B \in Q$ et $A \cup B \in Q$

. $A \cap B \in Q$ (d'après l'hyp (2))

. $A \cap B \in Q$!!

on remarque que $A \cap B = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cap B) \in Q$
car $A \cup B \in Q$ et $A \cap B \in Q$ (d'après l'hyp. (2))

$$\begin{aligned} (A \cup B) \cap (A \cap B) &= [(A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)] \cup [(A \cap B) \setminus (A \cup B)] \\ &= (A \cap B) \cup \emptyset \\ &= A \cap B \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow on a (1) \Leftrightarrow (2) \Leftrightarrow (3)



$$\begin{aligned} A \cap B &= \textcircled{1} \cap \textcircled{2} \\ &= \textcircled{1} \cup \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \cap B &= A \cap (A \cap B) \\ &= (A \setminus (A \cap B)) \cup ((A \cap B) \cap A) \\ &= (A \cap B) \cup (B \cap A) \end{aligned}$$

Ex 10 : $A = \{a, b\}$ $C = \{3, 4\}$
 $B = \{2, 3\}$

1) $A \times (B \cup C)$

$\cdot B \cup C = \{2, 3, 4\}$

$\cdot A \times (B \cup C) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a; 2), (a; 3), (a; 4), (b; 2), \\ (b; 3), (b; 4) \end{array} \right\}$

2) $(A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$:

$\cdot A \times B = \left\{ (a; 2), (a; 3), (b; 2), (b; 3) \right\}$

$\cdot A \times C = \left\{ (a; 3), (a; 4), (b; 3), (b; 4) \right\}$

$\cdot (A \times B) \cup (A \times C) = \left\{ (a; 2), (a; 3), (a; 4), (b; 2), (b; 3), (b; 4) \right\}$

$A \times (B \cup C) = (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$

$A = \{a, b, c\}$ $B = \{e, f\}$

$A \times B = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a; b) \\ \substack{a \in A \\ b \in B} \end{array} \right\}$ / $a \in A$ et $b \in B$

$(a, b) \neq (b, a)$ $A \times B \neq B \times A$

$\cdot A \times A = A^2$

$A \times B = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a; e), (a; f), (b; e), \\ (b; f), (c; e), (c; f) \end{array} \right\}$

\cdot soit $\begin{pmatrix} x; y \\ \substack{x \in A \\ y \in B} \end{pmatrix} \in A \times B$

\cdot soit $z \in A \times B$ alors
 $z = (x; y)$
 et $x \in A$ et $y \in B$

$$3) \quad \underline{A \times (B \cap C)} \quad A = \{a, b\} \quad B = \{2, 3\} \quad C = \{3, 4\}$$

$$\cdot B \cap C = \{3\}$$

$$\cdot A \times (B \cap C) = \{(a; 3), (b; 3)\}$$

$$4) \quad \underline{(A \times B) \cap (A \times C)}$$

$$(A \times B) \cap (A \times C) = \{(a; 3), (b; 3)\}$$

$$\boxed{A \times (B \cap C) = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)}$$