

# Neka je  $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots, 12\}$ ,  $A = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11\}$ ,  
 $B = \{2, 3, 5, 7, 11\}$ ,  $C = \{2, 3, 6, 12\}$  i  $D = \{2, 4, 8\}$ . Odrediti  
sljedeće skupove

a)  $A \cup B$                       c)  $(A \cup B) \cap C^c$                       e)  $C \setminus D$

b)  $A \cap C$                       d)  $A \setminus B$                       f)  $B \oplus D$

e) ispisati sve podskupove skupa C.

Rj: a)  $X \cup Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \mid x \in X \text{ ili } x \in Y\}$

$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11\}$

b)  $X \cap Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \mid x \in X \text{ i } x \in Y\}$

$A \cap C = \{3\}$

c)  $X^c \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \in U \mid x \notin X\}$

$C^c = \{1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$   
 $A \cup B = \{1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11\}$  }  $\rightarrow (A \cup B) \cap C^c = \{1, 5, 7, 9, 11\}$

d)  $X \setminus Y \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{x \mid x \in X \text{ i } x \notin Y\}$

$A \setminus B = \{1, 9\}$

e)  $C \setminus D = \{3, 6, 12\}$

f)  $X \oplus Y = \{x \mid \text{ili } x \in X \text{ ili } x \in Y\}$

$B \oplus D = \{3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11\}$

e) Postoji 16 podskupova skupa C...

To su... ZAVRŠITI ZA VJEŽBU

# Neka je  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ ,  $B = \{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \mid n \text{ je paran}\}$  i

$C = \{n \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \mid n \text{ je neparan}\}$ .

a) odrediti:  $A \cap B$ ,  $B \cap C$ ,  $B \cup C$ ,  $B \oplus C$

b) ispisati sve podskupove od A

c) koji od sljedećih skupova su beskonačni?

$A \oplus B$ ,  $A \oplus C$ ,  $A \setminus C$ ,  $C \setminus A$ .

Rj: a)  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$

$B = \{2, 4, 6, 8, \dots, 20, 22, \dots\}$

$C = \{1, 2, 3, 5, \dots, 21, 23, \dots\}$

$A \cap B = \{2\}$

$B \cap C = \emptyset$

$B \cup C = \mathbb{Z}^+$

$B \oplus C = \mathbb{Z}^+$

b) Podskupovi od A su

$A_1 = \{1\}$ ,  $A_2 = \{2\}$ ,  $A_3 = \{3\}$ ,  $A_4 = \{1, 2\}$ ,  $A_5 = \{1, 3\}$ ,

$A_6 = \{2, 3\}$ ,  $A_7 = \{1, 2, 3\}$ ,  $A_8 = \emptyset$

Postoji 8 podskupova skupa A

c)  $A \oplus B$  je beskonačan. ZAKI? TO?

$A \oplus C$  je beskonačan. ZAKI? TO?

$A \setminus C = \{2\}$  je konačan

$C \setminus A$  je beskonačan. ZAKI? TO?

# U ovom zadatku univerzalni skup je  $\mathbb{R}$ . Odrediti slijedeće skupove

a)  $[0, 3] \cap [2, 6]$

b)  $[0, 3] \cup [2, 6]$

c)  $[0, 3] \setminus [2, 6]$

d)  $[0, 3] \oplus [2, 6]$

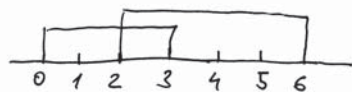
e)  $[0, 3]^c$

f)  $[0, 3] \cap \emptyset$

g)  $[0, \infty) \cap \mathbb{Z}$

h)  $[0, \infty) \cap (-\infty, 2]$

i)  $([0, \infty) \cup (-\infty, 2])^c$



a)  $[0, 3] \cap [2, 6] = [2, 3]$

b)  $[0, 3] \cup [2, 6] = [0, 6]$

c)  $[0, 3] \setminus [2, 6] = [0, 2)$

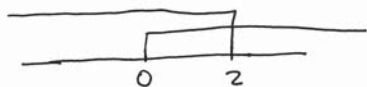
d)  $[0, 3] \oplus [2, 6] = [0, 2) \cup (3, 6]$

e)  $[0, 3]^c = (-\infty, 0) \cup (3, +\infty)$

f)  $[0, 3] \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$

g)  $[0, \infty) \cap \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}_0^+$  (pozitivni cijeli uključujući i nulu)

h)  $[0, \infty) \cap (-\infty, 2] = [0, 2]$



i)  $[0, \infty) \cup (-\infty, 2] = \mathbb{R}$

$([0, \infty) \cup (-\infty, 2])^c = \mathbb{R}^c = \emptyset$

# Neka je  $\Sigma = \{a, b\}$ ,  $A = \{a, b, aa, bb, aaa, bbb\}$ ,  $B = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \text{dužina}(w) \geq 2\}$  i  $C = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \text{dužina}(w) \leq 2\}$ .

a) Odrediti  $A \cap C$ ,  $A \setminus C$ ,  $C \setminus A$  i  $A \oplus C$

b) Odrediti  $A \cap B$ ,  $B \cap C$ ,  $B \cup C$  i  $B \setminus A$

c) Odrediti  $\Sigma^* \setminus B$ ,  $\Sigma \setminus B$  i  $\Sigma \setminus C$ .

d) Ispisati sve podskupove od  $\Sigma$ .

e) Koliko skupova ima u  $\mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$ ?

R: a)  $A \cap C = \{a, b, aa, bb\}$        $C = \{a, b, aa, ab, ba, bb\}$

$A \setminus C = \{aaa, bbb\}$

$C \setminus A = \{ab, ba\}$

$A \oplus C = \{ab, ba, aaa, bbb\}$

b)  $A \cap B = \{aa, bb, aaa, bbb\}$

$B \cap C = \{aa, ab, ba, bb\}$

$B \cup C = \Sigma^*$

$B \setminus A = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \text{dužina}(w) > 2\}$

c)  $\Sigma^* \setminus B = \{w \in \Sigma^* \mid \text{dužina}(w) < 2\} = \{a, b\}$

$\Sigma \setminus B = \{a, b\}$

$\Sigma \setminus C = \emptyset$

d)  $\emptyset$ ,  $\{a\}$ ,  $\{b\}$ ,  $\{a, b\}$  ( $\Sigma$  ima 4 podskupa)

e) U  $\mathcal{P}(\Sigma)$  ima četiri skupa. ZAŠTO?