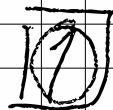
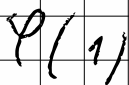
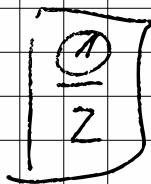
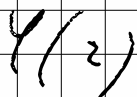
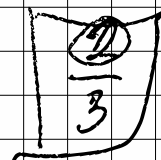
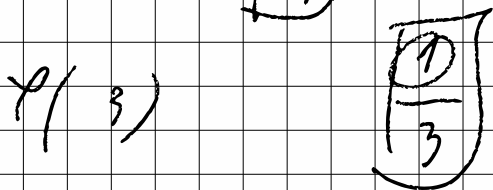
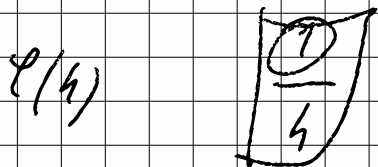
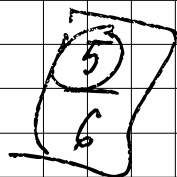
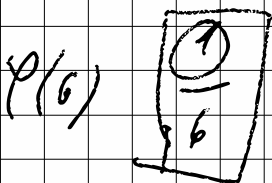
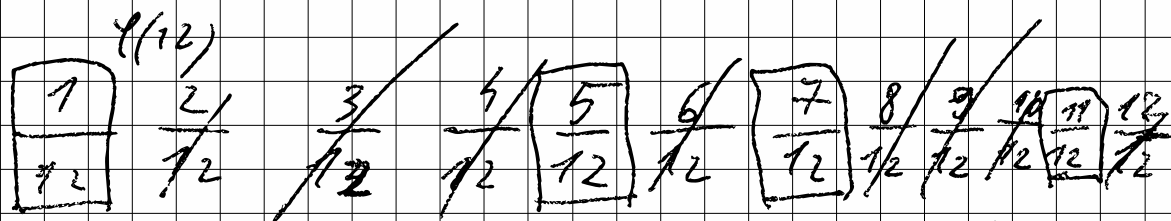


1. T. number :

$$\sum_{d|n} \varphi(d) = n$$

Dem: es: 12



Les progressions géométriques ont-elles  
inf. de nr. rationales?

I term? ratios?

$$a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, a_{n+1}$$

$$a_i \neq a_j \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$r = \frac{a_i}{a_j} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$r = \sqrt[n]{\frac{p}{q}}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{a_i}{\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{r}{\sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)^i}}$$

Irrational la irrational, nu e rational.

$$\text{Dacă } \sqrt{2} \in \mathbb{Q} \vee$$

$$\text{Dacă nu } (\sqrt{2})^{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}^2 = 2 \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$  nu există un nr. finit  
de nr. rat.  $h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n$  a.i.  
oric nr. rational se scrie de forma:

$$h_1 q_1 + h_2 q_2 + \dots + h_n q_n,$$

$$\text{cu } h_1, \dots, h_n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\text{Fie } q_i = \frac{p_i}{q_i} \quad (p_i, q_i) = 1$$

$$a = \frac{1}{p}$$

$p$  nr. prim

$$p \nmid q_1 q_2 \dots q_n$$

$$\frac{1}{p} \cdot \frac{h_1 p_1 + \dots + h_n p_n}{q_1 q_2 \dots q_n} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{p} \cdot \frac{1}{q_1 \dots q_n} \quad \square$$

□

∴ det  $f: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$  a.i.

$$f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y), \quad (\forall) x, y \in \mathbb{Q}$$

### Densität:

$\mathbb{Q}$  dicht in  $\mathbb{R}$ .

A dico  $(\forall) a, b \in \mathbb{R}$   $(\exists) x \in \mathbb{Q}$  cu  
 $a < b$

$$\overbrace{a}^{a_1} \neq n > 0 \quad \overbrace{b}^{b_1} \quad a < x < b.$$

$$\Rightarrow b + n > 0$$

$$b_1 - a_1 = b - a > 0$$

$(\exists) h \in \mathbb{Z}$  a.i.  $(b_1 - a_1) \cdot h > 1$  (eventual sup.)

Deci  $\frac{1}{h} < b_1 - a_1$

Fie  $m$  cel mai mic nr. nat. a. i.

$$m > a_1 \cdot h \Rightarrow \frac{m}{h} > a_1$$

Pf.  $\frac{m}{h} > b_1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{m-1}{h} \geq b_1 - \frac{1}{h} > a_1 \text{ pentru } m \text{ minim.}$$

$$\frac{m}{h} \in (a_1, b_1) \Rightarrow \frac{m}{h} - n \in (a, b).$$

$\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$  densă în  $\mathbb{R}$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a < r_1 < b$$

Ca mai sus  
nr.  $a, b > 0$

$$a < r_1 < r_2 < b$$

$$r_1 = \frac{p_1}{q_1}$$

$$r_1 < r_2$$

$$r_2 = \frac{p_2}{q_2}$$

$$r_1 = \frac{p_1 q_2}{q_1 q_2} = \frac{p_1}{Q}$$

$$r_2 = \frac{p_2 q_1}{q_1 q_2} = \frac{p_2}{Q}$$

$$p_1 < p_2 \Rightarrow p_2 \geq p_1 + 1$$

Ann. oft.

$$a < \frac{p_1}{Q} < \frac{p_1 + 1}{Q} < b$$

$$p_1 < \sqrt[Q]{p_1^2 + 1} < p_1 + 1$$

$$p_1^2 < p_1^2 + 1 < p_1^2 + 2p_1 + 1$$

$$a < \frac{\sqrt{p^2 + 1}}{q} < b$$

$\underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_m$   
 $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$

Ex:  $M = \{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \}$  denses in  $[0, 1)$ .

Für  $a, b \in [0, 1)$  Für  $a < a_1 < b_1 < b$

$\uparrow$                        $\uparrow$   
 $\mathbb{Q}$                        $\mathbb{Q}$

Geben  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

$$\frac{1}{2} = a_1 \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \leq b_1 = \frac{9}{2}$$

Für  $h = \lfloor \sqrt{2n} \rfloor$

$$0 \leq \sqrt{2n} - h < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \sqrt{2n} - h \leq \frac{9}{2} \quad | +h$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + h \leq \sqrt{2n} \leq \frac{9}{2} + h \quad |^2$$

$$\underbrace{(p + hq)^2}_M \leq 2nq^2 \leq \underbrace{(p + hq)^2}_N$$

$$N - M = \underbrace{(n - p)}_{\geq 1} \underbrace{(p + q + 2hq)}_{\geq 1} > 2q^2.$$

Alegem  $h = 2$

Deci între  $M$  și  $N$  e măcar  
un multiplu de  $2q^2$ ,  
adică  $2nq^2$   $\square$

Teorema lui Kronecker:

Vrem să arătăm că, dacă  $d \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ ,  
multimea  $A = \{ m d + n \mid m, n \in \mathbb{Z} \}$   
densă în  $\mathbb{R}$ .



de numeri de irational!

$$L = \frac{p}{q} \Rightarrow A = \left\{ \frac{z}{q} \mid z \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

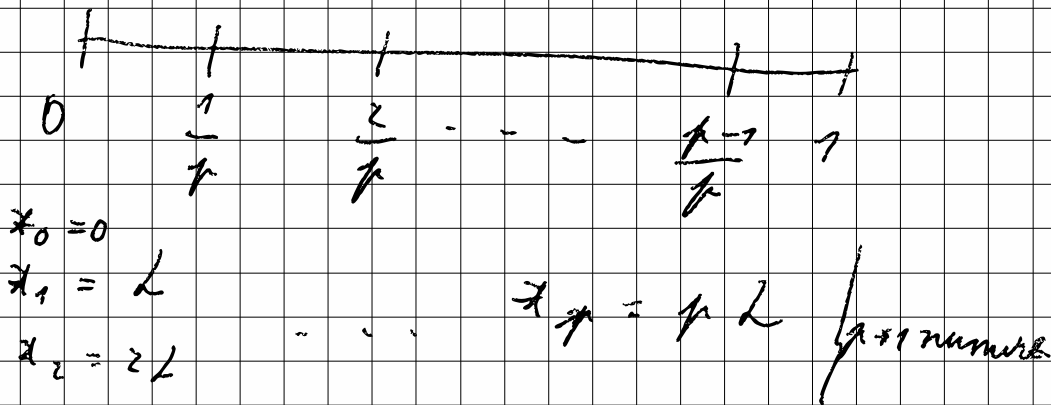
↓  $m$  e denso in  $\mathbb{R}$

$$\frac{z}{q} \quad \downarrow \quad \frac{z-1}{q}$$

Lemma (T. Dirichlet)

$(\forall) p \in \mathbb{N}^*$   
 $(\exists) m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$  a.i.  
 $0 < m \leq p$   
 $\left[ \text{Fie } L \in \mathbb{R} \cap \mathbb{Q} \text{ . Atunci } \right. \left. \left| \frac{p}{m} L - n \right| \leq \frac{1}{p} \right]$

Dem lemei:



Punctele lor sunt în  $[0, 1)$ ,  
 deci măcar 2 sunt în același interval:

$$[0, \frac{1}{n}], \dots, [\frac{n-1}{n}, 1].$$

$i > j$

$$|\lfloor i \rfloor - \lfloor j \rfloor| \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\left| \underbrace{(i-j)}_m - \underbrace{[\lfloor i \rfloor - \lfloor j \rfloor]}_n \right| \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$|m - n| \leq 1, \text{ c\u00e2ci } d \neq \frac{n}{m} \quad \square$$

Teorema:

Fie  $a < b$   $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

C\u00e2nt\u00e2m  $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

Fie  $a < m \cdot d + n < b$   
 ca mai \u00e2nainte, pp.  $d > 0$

$$d = b - a \quad q_i \quad p = \left[ \frac{1}{d} \right] + 1.$$

Am luat așa pt. ca  $p \geq \frac{1}{d}$  i.e.  $d \geq \frac{1}{p}$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} \in b-a.$$

† Dim T. Diresultat,  $(\exists) m_1, n_1$

$$|m_1 k - n_1| < \frac{1}{\epsilon} \in b-a$$

Subimbând eventual  $m_1, n_1$  cu

$$-m_1, -n_1$$

$$m_1 k - n_1 > 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow (\exists) h \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ a.i.}$$

$$h \cdot (m_1 k - n_1) > a$$

Alai mult, fie  $h$  minim cu  
această propr.

$$|m_1 k - n_1| < \frac{1}{\epsilon} \Rightarrow$$

$$h \cdot (m_1 k - n_1) < b.$$

Deci  $a < \underbrace{h \cdot m_1 k}_{(m)} - \underbrace{h \cdot n_1}_{(n)} < b$

## Q numărabilă

Def: Spunem că două mulțimi  $A$  și  $B$  sunt echipotente (au același cardinal) dacă  $(\exists) f: A \rightarrow B$  bijectivă:  
i.e.  $(\forall) y \in B (\exists)! x \in A$  a.i.

Altfel,  $(\exists) f^{-1}: B \rightarrow A$  a.i.

$$\boxed{P_1} \quad \mathbb{N} \sim \mathbb{Z} \quad \begin{array}{l} f(x) = y \\ f(f^{-1}(x)) = x, (\forall) x \in B \\ f^{-1}(f(x)) = x, (\forall) x \in A \end{array}$$

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

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2}, & x = \text{par} \\ -\frac{x+1}{2}, & x = \text{impar} \end{cases}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & x \geq 0 \\ -2x-1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{P_2} \quad \mathbb{Z} \simeq \mathbb{Q}$$

( $\forall$ )  $n \in \mathbb{N}^* \setminus \{1\}$   
 $n$  se poate scrie  $n = \prod_{i=1}^r p_{n,i}$  mod unic în fact. primi.

$$n = \prod_{i=1}^r p_{n,i} \quad p_{n,i} < p_{n,i+1}$$

Fie funcția  $h: \mathbb{N}^* \setminus \{1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_+$

$$h(n) = \prod_{i=1}^r f(p_{n,i})$$

unde  $f$  e cea de la  $P_1$

$$F: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_+$$

$$F(n) = \begin{cases} h(n), & n > 1 \\ 1, & n = 1 \\ 0, & n = 0 \\ -1, & n = -1 \\ -h(-n), & n < -1 \end{cases}$$

Să vedem că  $F$  e bijectiv:

$$\frac{m}{n} \in \mathbb{Q}_+ \setminus \frac{1}{2}$$

$\frac{m}{n}$  se poate scrie ca prod.

de fact. primi cu puteri întregi:

$$\frac{m}{n} = \prod_{i=1}^k \frac{p_{\frac{m}{n}, i}^{l_{\frac{m}{n}, i}}}{p_{\frac{n}{m}, i}^{m_{\frac{n}{m}, i}}}, \quad p_{\frac{m}{n}, i} < p_{\frac{n}{m}, i}, i \geq 1$$

$$h_1\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \prod_{i=1}^k \frac{p_{\frac{m}{n}, i}^{-1}(l_{\frac{m}{n}, i})}{p_{\frac{n}{m}, i}^{m_{\frac{n}{m}, i}}}$$

$$h_1 = h^{-1}$$

$$G: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$G(x) = \begin{cases} h_1(x), & x > 1 \\ h_1(x), & x \in (0, 1) \\ 1, & x = 1 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ -1, & x = -1 \\ -h_1(-x), & x \in (-1, 0) \\ -h_1(-x), & x < -1 \end{cases}$$

**P3**  $[0, 1)$  nu e numarabilă.

$f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow [0, 1)$  bij.

$$f(0) = 0, a_0^0 a_1^0 a_2^0 \dots a_n^0 \dots$$

$$f(1) = 0, a_0^1 a_1^1 a_2^1 \dots a_n^1 \dots$$

$\vdots$

$$f(m) = 0, a_0^m a_1^m a_2^m \dots a_n^m \dots$$

$$x = 0, (a_0^{0+1} a_1^{1+1}) \dots (a_n^{n+1}) \dots$$

$$x \notin \text{Im } f \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

$[0, 1)$  nu e num.

Niciun interval nu e numarabil.

$\mathbb{R}$  nu e numarabil.

$\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$  nu e numarabil.

Submult, a unei numarabile e cel mult num.  
Reunirea de numarabile e numarabilă.

Problema:

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

$$f(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$$

Arătați că  $\text{Im } f$  nu conține niciun interval.

Ip. abs.  $(a, b) \subseteq \text{Im } f \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{Im } f$  nu e numărabilă.

$$\text{Im } f = f(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}) \cup f(\mathbb{Q})$$

$f(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q})$  e cel mult numărabilă

$f(\mathbb{Q})$  e cel mult numărabilă?

(\*)  $\forall y \in f(\mathbb{Q})$  ( $\exists$ )  $x_y \in \mathbb{Q}$  a. t.  $f(x_y) = y$ .

Deci  $\gamma: f(\mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$

$f(\gamma) = x_y$  e bijectivă.

$f(\mathbb{Q}) \sim \mathcal{P}(f(\mathbb{Q})) \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow f(\mathbb{Q})$  cel mult  
num.



Problema:

$f: (0, 1) \rightarrow (0, 1)$  bij.

f. n. det. multimea:

$$A = \{ f(x) - f(y) \mid x, y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \}$$

Clar  $A \subseteq (-1, 1)$

Ip. ca  $A \neq (-1, 1)$

$$\exists_0 \in (-1, 1) \setminus A$$

$$f(x) - f(y) = \exists_0 \Rightarrow \exists \text{ sau } y \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$f(x) = f(y) + \exists_0$$

Daca  $y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$  si (pt simplitate)

$$-\exists_0 < f(y) < 1 - \exists_0 \Rightarrow \exists_0 > 0$$

$$0 < f(y) + \exists_0 < 1, \text{ deci}$$

$$f(y) + \exists_0 \in f(\mathbb{Q}) \cap (0, 1)$$

$$\text{Cau: } (0, 1) = f(0, 1) = f(\mathbb{Q}) \cup f(\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q})$$

Ca mai înalte  $f(Q \cap (0, 1))$  e

cel mult numărabilă,

desi  $M = \{y \in (0, 1) \setminus Q \mid f(y) \in (-x_0, 1-x_0)\}$

e <sup>cel mult</sup> numărabilă.

De ce?

$f(M) \neq \emptyset \subseteq f(Q \cap (0, 1))$

cel mult numărabilă

$\varphi: M \rightarrow f(M) - x_0$

$\varphi(y) = f(y) + x_0$  e bij, căci  $f$  e bij.

Dei  $M$  e <sup>cel mult</sup> numărabilă.

$f^{-1}((-x_0, 1-x_0)) = M \cup \{y \in Q \cap (0, 1) \mid$

$f(y) \in (-x_0, 1-x_0)\}$   
cel mult numărabilă.

$$E_{\alpha}(\alpha, \beta) = (-\alpha_0, 1 - \alpha_0) \cap (0, 1)$$

$f^{-1}(\alpha, \beta)$  cel mult numărabilă,

deci  $(\alpha, \beta)$  cel mult numărabilă

Fals!

Rezultă  $A = (-1, 1)$

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