

2.1. Ensembles

Famille 1.

Ex 2.1. $A = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$ $B = \{4, 5, 6\}$

$$A \cap B = \{4, 5\} \quad A \cup B = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \quad C_N A = \{0, 1\} \cup \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \geq 6\}$$

$$C_N B = \{0, 1, 2, 3\} \cup \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n \geq 7\} \quad C_{\mathbb{R}} A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \notin [2, 3, 4, 5]\}$$

$$=]-\infty, 2[\cup]2, 3[\cup]3, 4[\cup]4, 5[\cup]5, +\infty[$$

$$C_{A \cup B} A = \{6\}$$

$$I = [1, 3] \quad J = [2, 4] \quad I \cap J = [2, 3] \quad I \cup J = [1, 4] \quad C_{\mathbb{R}} I =]-\infty, 1[\cup]3, +\infty[$$

$$C_{\mathbb{R}} J =]-\infty, 2[\cup]4, +\infty[\quad C_{\mathbb{R}} (I \cup J) =]-\infty, 1[\cup]4, +\infty[$$

Ex 2.2. $A = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

$$(F \setminus G) \cup G = F \quad \text{p. ex.} \quad F = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}, \quad G = \{0\}$$

$$(F \setminus G') \cup G' \neq F' \quad \text{p. ex.} \quad F' = \{0, 1\} \quad G' = \{2\}$$

$$(F \setminus G) \cup G = F \Leftrightarrow G \subseteq F. \quad \text{En effet:}$$

$$(\Rightarrow): \text{si } G \not\subseteq F \Rightarrow \exists x \in G, x \notin F. \text{ Alors } x \in (F \setminus G) \cup G \text{ donc } (F \setminus G) \cup G \neq F.$$

$$(\Leftarrow): \text{si } G \subseteq F \Rightarrow ((F \setminus G) \cup G) \subseteq F \text{ et si } x \in F, \text{ soit } x \in G, \text{ soit } x \in F \setminus G$$

$$\text{donc } x \in (F \setminus G) \cup G \supseteq F, \text{ d'où } =.$$

Ex 2.3. $A \subset B \Rightarrow C_E B \subset C_E A.$ En effet:

$$\text{soit } x \in C_E B \Rightarrow x \in E, x \notin B. \text{ Alors } x \notin A \text{ (car si } x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B), \text{ et } x \in E,$$

$$\text{donc } x \in C_E A.$$

Ex 2.4. $(A \cup B) \subset (A \cup C)$ et $(A \cap B) \subset (A \cap C) \Rightarrow B \subset C.$ En effet:

$$\text{soit } x \in B: \text{ si } x \in A, \text{ alors } x \in A \cap B \subset A \cap C \Rightarrow x \in C \text{ ok;}$$

$$\text{si } x \notin A, \text{ alors } x \in (A \cup B) \subset (A \cup C), \text{ donc } x \in A \cup C \text{ mais } x \notin A \text{ donc } x \in C.$$

$$\text{En tout cas, } x \in C.$$

Ex 2.5. $F \subset G \Leftrightarrow F \cup G = G \Leftrightarrow C_E (C_E F) \cup G = E.$ En effet:

$$(i) \Leftrightarrow (ii): \text{ si } i) \Rightarrow ii) \text{ ok. } ii) \Rightarrow i) \text{ si } F \not\subset G \text{ il existe } x \in F, x \notin G \text{ donc } F \cup G \neq G.$$

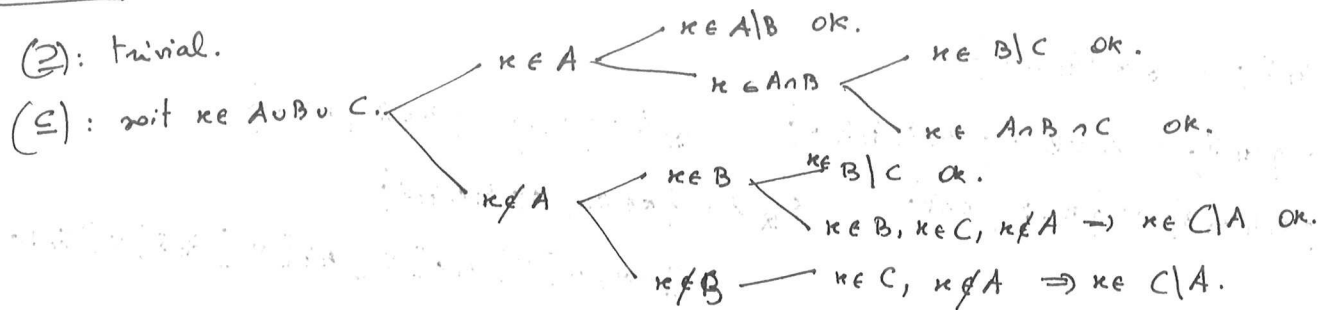
$$(i) \Leftrightarrow (iii): \text{ si } ii) \Rightarrow iii): G \supset F \Rightarrow (C_E F) \cup G \supset (C_E F) \cup F = E.$$

$$iii) \Rightarrow i): \text{ si } F \not\subset G, \text{ soit } x \in F \setminus G. \text{ Alors } x \in E, x \notin G, x \notin (C_E F) \text{ donc}$$

$$(C_E F) \cup G \neq E.$$

Ex. 2.6. $A \cup B \cup C = (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus C) \cup (C \setminus A) \cup (A \cap B \cap C).$

(2): trivial.



Ex. 2.7. $C_E \left((C_E A_1) \cup (C_E A_2 \cap C_E A_3) \right) = A_1 \cap C_E (C_E A_2 \cap C_E A_3)$
 $= A_1 \cap (A_2 \cup A_3)$

$(A_1 \cap A_2) \cup (A_1 \cap C_E A_2) = ((A_1 \cap A_2) \cup A_1) \cap ((A_1 \cap A_2) \cup C_E A_2)$
 $= A_1 \cap ((A_1 \cap A_2) \cup C_E A_2) = A_1 \cap ((A_1 \cup C_E A_2) \cap (A_2 \cup C_E A_2))$
 $= (A_1 \cap A_1 \cap A_2) \cup (A_1 \cap C_E A_2) = A_1 \cap ((A_1 \cup C_E A_2) \cap E)$
 $= (A_1 \cap A_2) \cup (A_1 \cap C_E A_2) \text{ OK.} = A_1 \cap (A_1 \cup C_E A_2)$
 $= (A_1 \cap A_1) \cup (A_1 \cap C_E A_2)$
 $= A_1 \cup (A_1 \cap C_E A_2)$
 $= A_1$

plus bref
 $= A_1 \cap (A_2 \cup C_E A_2) = A_1 \cap E = A_1$

Ex. 2.8. (dessiner.)

Ex. 2.9. Différence symétrique : $A \Delta B = (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A).$

ACE : $E \Delta A = (E \setminus A) \cup (A \setminus E) = E \setminus A \cup \emptyset = E \setminus A = C_E A.$

$A \Delta A = (A \setminus A) \cup (A \setminus A) = \emptyset$

$A \Delta C_E A = (A \setminus (C_E A)) \cup ((C_E A) \setminus A) = \{x \in A, x \notin C_E A\} \cup \{x \notin A, x \in C_E A\}$
 $= \{x \in A, x \in A\} \cup \{x \notin A, x \notin A\} = E.$

$\emptyset \Delta A = (\emptyset \setminus A) \cup (A \setminus \emptyset) = \emptyset \cup A = A.$

$A \cup B = (A \setminus B) \cup (A \cap B) \cup (B \setminus A)$ donc $(A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B) = (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A) = A \Delta B.$

$A \Delta B = A \Delta C \Leftrightarrow B = C$. ($\Leftarrow$) trivial.

($\Rightarrow$): soit $x \in B$. Si $x \in A$ alors $x \notin A \Delta B = (A \cup B) \setminus (A \cap B)$ donc $x \notin A \Delta C$ mais $x \in A$ donc nec. $x \in C$. Si $x \notin A$ alors $x \in A \Delta B$ donc $x \in A \Delta C$ et puisque $x \notin A$, on a $x \in C$. En échangeant B et C , d'où $B \subseteq C$.