

### Ex 3.1.1

a)  $B = \{0, 3, 6, 9\}$

b)  $C = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8\}$

c) 1)  $B \cap C = \{3, 6\}$

2)  $B - C = \{0, 9\}$

3)  $\complement_A(B) = \overline{B} = A - B = \{1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8\}$

$\complement_A(C) = \overline{C} = A - C = \{0, 5, 7, 9\}$

$\Rightarrow \complement_A(B) \cap \complement_A(C) = \overline{B} \cap \overline{C} = \{5, 7\}$

### Ex 3.1.2

a)  $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x^2 + x = 0\}$        $x^2 + x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x+1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=0 \text{ ou } x=-1$

$A = \{-1, 0\}$

b)  $B = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \exists y \in \mathbb{N} : (x^2 = y^2)\} = \mathbb{Z}$

c)  $C = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid |x+1| = 2\}$

$|x+1| = 2 \Leftrightarrow x+1 = \pm 2$

$\Leftrightarrow x = \begin{cases} -1+2 = 1 \\ -1-2 = -3 \end{cases}$

$C = \{-3, 1\}$

d)  $D = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} \mid |x+3| \leq 2\}$

$-2 \leq x+3 \leq 2$

$-5 \leq x \leq -1$

$D = \{-5, -4, -3, -2, -1\}$

e)  $E = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x^3 = x\}$

$x^3 = x \Leftrightarrow x^3 - x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x^2 - 1) = 0$

$\Leftrightarrow x(x+1)(x-1) = 0$

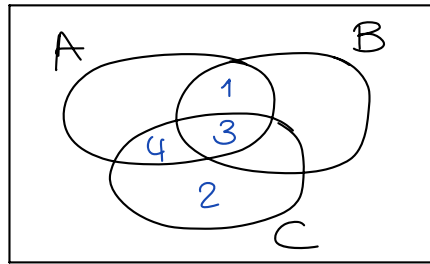
$E = \{-1, 0, 1\}$

### Ex 3.1.6

$$A = \{1; 3; 4\}$$

$$B = \{1; 3\}$$

$$C = \{2; 3; 4\}$$



### Ex 3.1.7

a)  $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid -3 \leq x \leq 5\} = [-3; 5]$

b)  $B = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 4 \leq x < 5\} = [4; 5[$

c)  $C = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x < 1\} = ]-\infty; 1[$

d)  $D = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 10\} = [10; +\infty[$

e)  $E = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq -2 \text{ et } x \leq 2\} = [-2; 2]$

f)  $F = \mathbb{R} (= ]-\infty; +\infty[)$

g)  $G = \{2\} (= [2; 2])$  ← notations à ne pas utiliser.

on préfère pour f) et g) la donnée!

### Ex 3.1.8

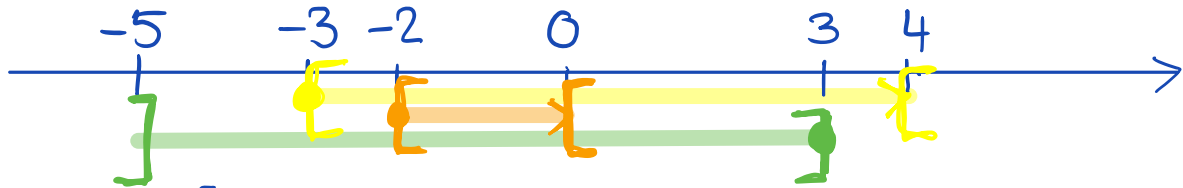
a)  $A = \{0; 1\}$  et  $B = \{2; 3; 4\}$  par exple.

b)  $A = \{1; 2; 3; 4\}$  et  $B = \{0; 2; 3; 4\}$  par exple.

### Ex 3.1.9

a)  $I = [-3; 4[$      $J = [-2; 0[$      $K = ]-5; 3]$

On commence par représenter ces intervalles



\*  $I \cap J = [-2; 0[$     ce qui est en jaune et en orange

\*  $I \cap K = [-3; 3]$

\*  $I - (J \cup K)$     On commence par définir  $J \cup K = ]-5; 3]$   
(ce qui est en orange ou en vert).

Puis on soustrait cette partie de I.

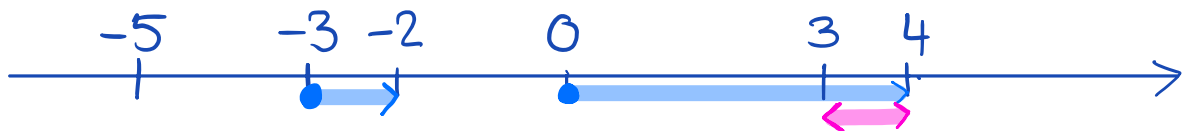
$$\Rightarrow I - (J \cup K) = [-3; 4[ - ]-5; 3] = ]3; 4[$$

\* Commençons par les parenthèses :

$$\underline{I - J} = [-3; -2[ \cup [0; 4[$$
    soustraire J de I

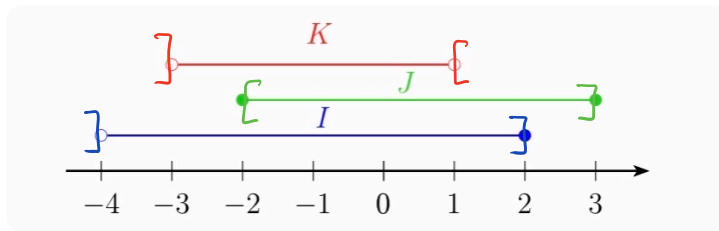
a laissé un "trou" dans l'intervalle, on ne peut pas écrire ces deux parties restantes comme un seul intervalle.

$$\underline{I - K} = ]3; 4[$$



$$\Rightarrow (I - J) \cup (I - K) = [-3; -2[ \cup [0; 4[$$

$$b) \quad I = ]-4; 2[ \quad J = [-2; 3] \quad K = ]-3; 1[$$



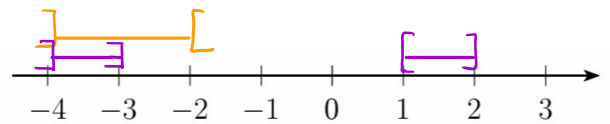
$$* \quad I \cap J = [-2; 2]$$

$$* \quad I \cap K = ]-3; 1[ = K$$

$$* \quad I - (J \cup K) = I - ]-3; 3[ = ]-4; -3]$$

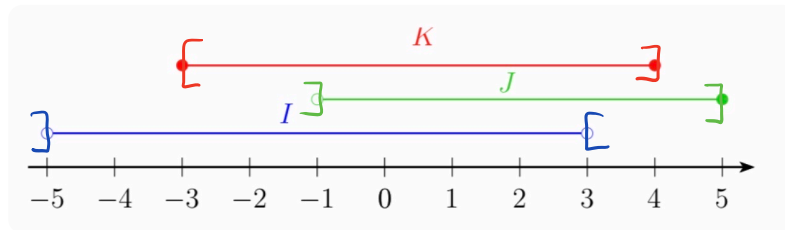
$$* \quad I - J = ]-4; -2[$$

$$I - K = ]-4; -3] \cup [1; 2]$$



$$\Rightarrow (I - J) \cup (I - K) = ]-4; -2[ \cup [1; 2]$$

$$c) \quad I = ]-5; 3[ \quad J = ]-1; 5] \quad K = [-3; 4]$$



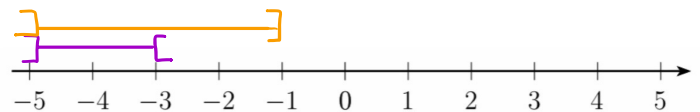
$$* \quad I \cap J = ]-1; 3[$$

$$* \quad I \cap K = [-3; 3[$$

$$* \quad I - (J \cup K) = I - [-3; 5] = ]-5; -3[$$

$$* \quad I - J = ]-5; -1[$$

$$I - K = ]-5; -3[$$



$$\Rightarrow (I - J) \cup (I - K) = ]-5; -1[$$