

NÚMEROS ENTEROS:

DEF. EL CONJUNTO DE NÚMEROS ENTEROS DE UN CAMPO ORDENADO F ES EL CONJUNTO.

$$\mathbb{Z}_F = \{ x \in F \mid x \in \mathbb{N}_F \text{ ó } -x \in \mathbb{N}_F \text{ ó } x=0 \}$$

★

Todas Para el
Viernes.

$$A_0 \quad a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a+b \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$M_0 \quad a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ ab \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Axiomas de
campo \checkmark

DEM. HIP. SEA $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $a \text{ ó } -a \in \mathbb{N}$
 $b \text{ ó } -b \in \mathbb{N}$
 $\text{ó } a \text{ ó } b = 0$

$$A_1 \quad a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ a+b = b+a$$

$$M_1 \quad a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \\ ab = ba$$

caso ① $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$
 $\Rightarrow a+b \in \mathbb{N}$ DE CERRADURA EN \mathbb{N} .

$$A_2 \quad a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z} \\ (a+b)+c = a+(b+c)$$

caso ② $a, -b \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow -a+(-b) \in \mathbb{N}$
 $-(a+b) \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow a+b \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$M_2 \quad (a \cdot b) \cdot c = a \cdot (b \cdot c)$$

caso ③
 $a > -b > 0 \quad \text{ó} \quad 0 < a < -b$
 $a+b > 0 \quad \text{ó} \quad b < a+b < 0$
 $a+b \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{ó} \quad -(a+b) \in \mathbb{N}$
 $\Rightarrow a+b \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$a \in \mathbb{N} \quad b \in \mathbb{N} \\ ab \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow ab \in \mathbb{N} \\ (-a)(-b) \in \mathbb{N} = ab \in \mathbb{N} \\ -a \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow ab \in \mathbb{N} \vee b \in \mathbb{N} \\ (-ab) \in \mathbb{N} = -(ab) \quad ab \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$2^n > n^2 + 4n + 5$$

DEM

BASE IND ($n=1$)

$$2^1 > (1)^2 + 4(1) + 5$$

$$2 > 10$$

HID. IND ($n=k$)

$$2^k > k^2 + 4k + 5$$

PASO IND ($n=k+1$)

$$2^{k+1} > (k+1)^2 + 4(k+1) + 5$$

$$= k^2 + 2k + 1 + 4k + 4 + 5$$

$$= k^2 + 4k + 5 + 2k + 5$$

$$2(2^k) > 2k^2 + 8k + 10$$

$$2^{k+1} > k^2 + 2k + 1$$

$$k^2 + 6k + 9$$

$$2^{k+1} > (k+1)^2 + k^2 + 6k + 9$$

$$2^{k+1} > (k+1)^2 + 4k + 4 + k^2 + 2k + 5$$

$$2^{k+1} > (k+1)^2 + 4(k+1) + 5 + k^2 + 2k$$

$$2^{k+1} > (k+1)^2 + 4(k+1) + 5 + k^2 + 2k > (k+1)^2 + 4(k+1) + 5$$

OBS

$$k^2 + 2k > 0$$

$$k(k+2) > 0$$

PUES $k \geq 7$

NÚMEROS RACIONALES:

CONJUNTO DE NÚMEROS RACIONALES
DE UN CAMPO ORDENADO F ES EL CONJUNTO

$$\mathbb{Q} = \left\{ x \in F \mid \exists m, n \in \mathbb{Z} \cdot n \neq 0 \wedge x = \frac{m}{n} \right\}$$

A₀

SEA $x, y \in \mathbb{Q} \cdot \exists x = \frac{m}{n} \wedge y = \frac{p}{q}$

$$\therefore x + y = \frac{m}{n} + \frac{p}{q} = \frac{mq + pn}{nq} \in \mathbb{Q}$$

PUES $m \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge q \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow mq \in \mathbb{Z}$

$p \in \mathbb{Z} \wedge n \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow pn \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\therefore mq + pn \in \mathbb{Z}$$

ADEMÁS $n \neq 0, q \neq 0$

$$\therefore nq \neq 0$$

A₁ SEA $x = \frac{m}{n} \in \mathbb{Q}$ Y CONSIDERO $y = -\frac{m}{n}$

$\therefore x + y = \frac{m}{n} + \frac{-m}{n} = 0$

$\therefore \forall x \in \mathbb{Q}, x = \frac{m}{n} \exists y = -\frac{m}{n}$

$\therefore x + y = 0$

A₂ SEA $x \in \mathbb{Q} \cdot \exists x = \frac{m}{n}$

CONSIDERO $y = \frac{0}{p} \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$\therefore x + y = \frac{m}{n} + \frac{0}{pn} = \frac{m}{n}$$

$\therefore \forall x = \frac{m}{n} \exists y = \frac{0}{p} \in \mathbb{Q} \cdot \therefore x + y = x$

8.

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

$$\text{Si } n \geq 1, n! = n(n-1) \dots (1)$$

$$\text{Ej. 3) } = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

$$0! = 1$$

$$\text{Ej. 7) } = \frac{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 7$$

$$\binom{n}{0} = \frac{n!}{0!(n-0)!} = \frac{n!}{n!} = 1$$

$$\binom{n}{1} = \frac{n!}{1!(n-1)!} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2) \dots 1}{(n-1)(n-2) \dots 1} = n$$

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

$$\binom{n}{n-k} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!(n-(n-k))!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!k!}$$

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

$$\frac{(n+1)!}{k!(n+1-k)!}$$

$$\binom{n}{k-1} + \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n+1}{k}$$

$$\binom{k}{k} \left(\frac{n!}{(k-1)!(n-k+1)!} \right) + \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \left(\frac{n-k+1}{n-k+1} \right)$$

$$\frac{k(n!)}{k!(n-k+1)!} + \frac{n!(n-k+1)}{k!(n-k+1)!}$$

$$= \frac{k(n!) + n!(n-k+1)}{k!(n-k+1)!}$$

$$= \frac{n!(n+1)}{k!(n-k+1)!} = \frac{(n+1)!}{k!(n-k+1)!} = \binom{n+1}{k}$$

9.

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad (a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a^{n-k} b^k$$

P
R

DEF.

BASE INDUCTIVA

$$n=1 \quad (a+b)^1 = a+b = \binom{1}{0} a^1 b^0 + \binom{1}{1} a^0 b^1 = \sum_{k=0}^1 \binom{1}{k} a^{1-k} b^k$$

$$\begin{aligned} (a+b)^2 &= a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \\ &= \binom{2}{0} a^2 b^0 + \binom{2}{1} a^1 b^1 + \binom{2}{2} a^0 b^2 = \sum_{k=0}^2 \binom{2}{k} a^{2-k} b^k \end{aligned}$$

HIP. IND. (n=m)

$$(a+b)^m = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} a^{m-k} b^k \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{P.d. } (a+b)^{m+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{k} a^{m+1-k} b^k$$

DEF.

$$(a+b)(a+b)^m = (a+b) \left(\sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} a^{m-k} b^k \right)$$

$$(a+b)^{m+1} = (a+b) \left[a^m + \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \binom{m}{k} a^{m-k} b^k + b^m \right]$$

$$= a^{m+1} + a \left(\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \binom{m}{k} a^{m-k} b^k \right) + ab^m + a^m b + b \left(\sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \binom{m}{k} a^{m-k} b^k \right) + b^{m+1}$$

$$= a^{m+1} + \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \binom{m}{k} a^{m+1-k} b^k + ab^m + a^m b + \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} \binom{m}{k} a^{m-k} b^{k+1} + b^{m+1}$$

$$= a^{m+1} + \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{m}{k} a^{m+1-k} b^k + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \binom{m}{k} a^{m-k} b^{k+1} + b^{m+1}$$

$$= a^{m+1} + \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{m}{k} a^{m+1-k} b^k + \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{m}{k-1} a^{m-(k-1)} b^{(k-1)+1}$$

$$= a^{m+1} + \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{m}{k} a^{m+1-k} b^k + \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{m}{k-1} a^{m+1-k} b^k + b^{m+1}$$

$$= a^{m+1} + \sum_{k=1}^m \left[\binom{m}{k} + \binom{m}{k-1} \right] a^{m+1-k} b^k + b^{m+1}$$

$$= a^{m+1} + \sum_{k=1}^m \binom{m+1}{k} a^{(m+1)-k} b^k + b^{m+1}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{m+1} \binom{m+1}{k} a^{(m+1)-k} b^k$$

Si: $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ y $y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$
 $\Rightarrow x+y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$

DEM.

$x \in \mathbb{Q}$ i $y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ i $x+y \in \mathbb{Q}$
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{b}$ con $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ $b \neq 0$ i $y = \frac{c}{d}$ $\forall c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$ i $x+y = \frac{f}{g}$ $e, f \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $\Rightarrow y = \frac{f}{g} - x = \frac{f}{g} - \frac{a}{b} = \frac{eb - af}{fb}$

$\exists c = eb - af \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $d = fb \neq 0 \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\therefore x+y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$

Si: $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ y $y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$
 $\Rightarrow x \cdot y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$

DEM.

$x \in \mathbb{Q}$ i $y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ i $x \cdot y \in \mathbb{Q}$
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{b}$ con $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ $b \neq 0$ i $y = \frac{c}{d}$ $\forall c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$ i $x \cdot y = \frac{f}{g}$ $e, f \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $\Rightarrow x \cdot y = \frac{f}{g}$ $y = \frac{f}{g} (x^{-1}) = \frac{f}{g} (\frac{b}{a})$

$\exists c = e \cdot b$
 $d = f \cdot a$

$\therefore x \cdot y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$



OBS.

Si $x, y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ $x+y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$? NO

$$x = \sqrt{2} \quad x+y = 0 \in \mathbb{Q}$$

$$y = -\sqrt{2}$$

Si $x, y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ $x \cdot y \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$? NO

$$x = \sqrt{2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad x \cdot y = 1 \in \mathbb{Q}$$

= tarea moral =

NEUTRO POSITIVO Y NEUTRO NEGATIVO ES $\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$

Nombre:

Día Mes Año

Día

Mes

Año

Folio

Tema:

Sea $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, se dice que A tiene elemento máximo (máximo) si $\exists x \in A$ $\forall y \in A$ ($x \geq y$)

$$A = \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$\max(A) = 1 = \frac{1}{1} \quad \left(\frac{1}{n} \leq \frac{1}{1} \forall n \right)$$

$$\min(A) = \text{NO EXISTE} \quad \left(\frac{1}{n} > \frac{1}{n+1} \right)$$

$$B = \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \neq 0 \right\}$$

$$\max(B) = 1$$

$$\min(B) = -1$$