

No.:

Dasar-Dasar Matematika

Kelompok 3 / B

Diskusi Forum 6

1. Buktikan kebenaran dari "Jika $A \cap C = B \cap C$ dan $A \cup C = B \cup C$ maka $A = B$ "

Bukti:

$$(A \cap C = B \cap C) \wedge (A \cup C = B \cup C) \Rightarrow A = B$$

Diketahui:

$$(A \cap C = B \cap C) \Leftrightarrow (A \cap C \subseteq B \cap C) \wedge (B \cap C \subseteq A \cap C)$$

berarti $\forall x \in (A \cap C) \Rightarrow x \in (B \cap C)$ dan $\forall x \in (B \cap C) \Rightarrow x \in (A \cap C)$

$$(A \cup C = B \cup C) \Leftrightarrow (A \cup C \subseteq B \cup C) \wedge (B \cup C \subseteq A \cup C)$$

berarti $\forall x \in (A \cup C) \Rightarrow x \in (B \cup C)$ dan $\forall x \in (B \cup C) \Rightarrow x \in (A \cup C)$

$$\text{Andaikan } \overline{A \cdot B} \Leftrightarrow \overline{(A \subseteq B) \wedge (B \subseteq A)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \overline{A \subseteq B} \vee \overline{B \subseteq A}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \overline{\forall x \in A \rightarrow x \in B} \vee \overline{\forall x \in B \rightarrow x \in A}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists x \in A \wedge x \notin B \vee \exists x \in B \wedge x \notin A$$

$$\exists x \in A \wedge x \in B^c \vee \exists x \in B \wedge x \in A^c$$

(i)

(ii)

$$(i) \exists x \in A \wedge x \in B^c$$

$$\exists x \in (A \cap B^c)$$

$$\exists x \in (A \cap B^c \cap (C \cup C^c))$$

$$\exists x \in (A \cap (C \cap C^c) \cap B^c)$$

$$\exists x \in ((A \cap C) \cup (A \cap C^c)) \cap B^c$$

$$\exists x \in ((B \cap C) \cup (A \cap C^c)) \cap B^c \text{ } \Rightarrow \text{ karena } \forall x \in (A \cap C)$$

$$\rightarrow x \in (B \cap C)$$

$$\exists x \in ((B \cap C) \cap B^c) \cup ((A \cap C^c) \cap B^c)$$

$$\exists x \in (B \cap B^c \cap C) \cup (A \cap C^c \cap B^c)$$

No:

Date:

$$\exists x \in (\emptyset \cap C) \cup (A \cap (B \cup C)^c)$$

$$\exists x \in (\emptyset) \cup (A \cap (A \cup C)^c) \text{ karena } \forall x \in (B \cup C) \rightarrow x \in (A \cup C)$$

$$\exists x \in (\emptyset \cup (A \cap A^c \cap C^c))$$

$$\exists x \in (\emptyset \cup (\emptyset \cap C^c)) \equiv \exists x \in (\emptyset \cup \emptyset) \equiv \exists x \in \emptyset$$

kontradiksi

$$(ii) \exists x \in B \wedge x \in A^c$$

$$\exists x \in (B \cap A^c)$$

$$\exists x \in (B \cap A^c \cap S)$$

$$\exists x \in (B \cap A^c \cap (C \cup C^c))$$

$$\exists x \in (B \cap (C \cup C^c) \cap A^c)$$

$$\exists x \in ((B \cap C) \cup (B \cap C^c)) \cap A^c$$

$$\exists x \in ((A \cap C) \cup (B \cap C^c)) \cap A^c \text{ karena } \forall x \in (B \cap C) \rightarrow$$

 $x \in (A \cap C)$

$$\exists x \in ((A \cap C \cap A^c) \cup (B \cap C^c \cap A^c))$$

$$\exists x \in ((A \cap A^c) \cap C) \cup (B \cap (C \cup A)^c)$$

$$\exists x \in (\emptyset \cap C) \cup (B \cap (B \cup C)^c)$$

$$\exists x \in (\emptyset \cup ((B \cap B^c) \cap C^c))$$

$$\exists x \in (\emptyset \cup (\emptyset \cap C^c))$$

$$\exists x \in (\emptyset \cup \emptyset)$$

$$\exists x \in \emptyset \text{ kontradiksi}$$

karena $\exists x \in A \wedge x \in B^c$ dan $\exists x \in B \wedge x \in A^c$ bernilai kontradiksi

malah $\overline{A=B}$ juga bernilai kontradiksi. Sehingga $A=B$ terbukti benar

terbukti bahwa $(A \cap C = B \cap C) \wedge (A \cup C = B \cup C) \rightarrow A=B$

2. Misal \mathbb{Z} adalah himpunan bilangan bulat yang dilengkapi relasi R di mana aRb apabila 5 membagi $a-b$. Buktikan bahwa relasi itu merupakan relasi ekuivalen.

Relasi R pada himpunan \mathbb{Z} dikatakan relasi ekuivalen apabila relasinya bersifat reflektif, simetris, dan transitif.

- (i) Akan dibuktikan R bersifat reflektif di \mathbb{Z} , artinya
 $\forall a, a \in \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow aRa$ apabila 5 membagi $a-a$.

Bukti:

Ambil sebarang $a, a \in \mathbb{Z}$ adib aRa

Perhatikan $a-a=0$

5 membagi 0 sehingga 5 membagi $a-a \Rightarrow aRa$.

- (ii) Akan dibuktikan R bersifat simetris di \mathbb{Z} , artinya
 $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \quad aRb \Rightarrow bRa$

Bukti:

Ambil sebarang $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ dan aRb adib bRa

aRb artinya 5 membagi $a-b$

$$a-b = 5 \cdot k_0, \exists k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

bRa artinya 5 membagi $b-a$

$$b-a = 5 \cdot l_0, \exists l_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(-1)(a-b) = (-1) 5 \cdot k_0, \exists k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$b-a = 5 \cdot (-k_0), \exists k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

pilih $l_0 = -k_0$

$$b-a = 5 \cdot l_0, \exists l_0 = -k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$$



(in) Akan dibuktikan R bersifat transitif di \mathbb{Z} , artinya

$\forall a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ jika aRb dan $bRc \Rightarrow aRc$

Bukti:

Ambil sebarang $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ dan aRb dan bRc adib aRc

aRb artinya 5 membagi $a-b \Leftrightarrow a-b = 5 \cdot k_0, \exists k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$

bRc artinya 5 membagi $b-c \Leftrightarrow b-c = 5 \cdot l_0, \exists l_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$a-c = 5(k_0+l_0), \exists k_0, l_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

aRc artinya 5 membagi $a-c \Leftrightarrow a-c = 5 \cdot m_0, \exists m_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$

pilih $m_0 = k_0+l_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\Leftrightarrow a-c = 5 \cdot m_0, \exists m_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$

Jadi, relasi R pada himpunan \mathbb{Z} dikatakan relasi ekuivalen TERBUKTI.