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Semimor 1

O A=
$$\{a \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \frac{a^2 + 15}{39 - 3} \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

ÎNTOT DEAUNA demonstrația egalității a daua multimi se faco piern

DUBLA INCLUSIONE

Tie aeA. Atumei aeZ % $\frac{a^2+15}{3q-3}$ eZ = $\frac{3a^2+45}{3q-3}$ eZ =

 $= \frac{3a^{2}-3}{3a-3} + \frac{48}{3a-3} \in \mathbb{Z} \iff \frac{16}{a-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_{(=)} = \frac{16}{a-1} \mid 184 \Rightarrow 16$

(=) QE{-15,-4,-3,-1,0,2,3,5,9,17}

Pâma aici arm aratal est $f \in B$ Dat $\frac{a^2+15}{3a-3} \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow 3 \mid a^2+15 \Rightarrow 3 \mid a^2 \Rightarrow 3 \mid a$

=> ae \ -15, -3,0,3,9 \}
Până aici am aratal A c \ -15, -3,0,3,9 \}

Vouig: $(-15)^2 + 15 = \frac{15 \cdot 16}{3(-16)} = -5 \in \mathbb{Z}$

 $\frac{(-3)^2 + 15}{2(-3) - 2} = \frac{24}{-12} = -2 \in \mathbb{Z}$

3) $\frac{0^2+15}{3\cdot6\cdot3} = \frac{15}{-3} = -5 \in \mathbb{Z}$

4) $\frac{3^2+15}{6} = \frac{24}{6} = 46$

 $\frac{9^2 + 15}{2.9 - 3} = \frac{81 + 15}{18} = \frac{27 + 5}{6} = \frac{32}{6} = 4.62$

Posno aici am voig el

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(mai face en 133 gr.)

Determinati Junchia J: IR, -> IR, en propr. co.: * XEIR > 3 g(x) - 5 g(2 - x) = 4x +1 /5-a plichest de asta) Yxy EIR+ , g(x) - g(x) + g(y) = 1+4 Prenepunem ca exista (au facut o implicatio) $g(x)^2 - g(x) \cdot g(x) + g(x)^2 = \frac{2x}{a} = \int (x) dx$ ex = 12 - 11. 12 + 10 = 1 + 2 a/o Ca womare, \$ fot. en astfel de proper. 0 gacern toluri Presepunem ca f:1R ->1R, +xelR a.T. 3f(x) -5 f(2-x) =4x+1 Fir & delR $\int 3f(\lambda) - 5f(2-\lambda) = 4d + 1$ (-5)(1) + 3)(2-1) = 9-40Deci $g(d) = -\frac{1}{16} \cdot \left| \frac{4d+1}{9-4d} - \frac{5}{3} \right| = \frac{8d-48}{16} = \frac{d}{2} - 3$ Reciproc considuram $g: |R \rightarrow |R|$ $g(x) = \frac{x}{2} - 3$ Fie XEIR $3(x) - 5(2-x) = \frac{3x}{2} - 9 - 5 = \frac{2-x}{2} + 15 = \frac{3x}{2} + \frac{5x}{2} - 9 - 3 + 15 =$

Deci of vorif. coud die eneunt.

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la vienare, singura get, en propre din enenforte for= = = 3

Store theg. I'm Imgo.

Semimore L - gr 133

· J. A -BDD

contrainneg/imag. reciproca a lui

· 1:A → B , A>C

Comparand def., constatam ca "preima ginea e mai cum seade" de cat imaginea (directa)

O Como duram functia f: IR -> IR, f(x) = x 2 4x+1. Det:

a) Fie ye g(mm)

Atumai
$$\exists x \in (0, u)$$
, $f(x) = y$
Deci $\exists x \in (0, u)$, $y = x^2 - 4x + 1$ => $\exists x \in (1, u)$; $y = (x - 2)^2 - 3 = 1$

Jehmica colculatorie de baza in contextul expresiilar de gradul II este sforma completance a potratului

De aici , y 2-3

=>
$$(x-2)^2 \in \{0, 4\} \Rightarrow y = f(x) = (x+2)^2 - 3 \in \{-3, 1\}$$

Im gand : poura ouci { (11,41) < 2.3,4

The $y \in \Sigma^{-3,1}$) Volume $y \in J((1/4))$, addica $\exists x \in (1/4)$ and $\int_{\Sigma} (x \in y) = 0$. Luarm $x = 2 + \sqrt{y+3}$

Obs: y e (-3,1), diei y+3 ≥0, diei Ty+3 au seus!

Attendix:
$$g \in [-3,1] \Rightarrow g + 3 \in \{0,4\} \Rightarrow [\sqrt{9}, 3] \in \{0,2\} \Rightarrow (1,4) \Rightarrow ($$

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