

# Seminar 4

20 Oct 2021

$$\boxed{1.3.52} \quad S_{\text{SOLC}} \sum_{i=0}^m \binom{m}{i} = 2^m$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C_m^0 + C_m^1 + \dots + C_m^m = 2^m$$

Dem. Voir 2 ("in submultis")

In 1.3.51.  $C_m^k =$  nr - ul der submultis  
der k elem oder unimult,  
der m elemente  $\Rightarrow$

$C_m^0 + C_m^1 + \dots + C_m^m =$  nr - ul total  
der submult, oder unimult m  
elemente.

Vom in 0 multine in m elemente  
sind  $2^m$  submultis.

$$B = \{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m\} \quad |B| = m$$

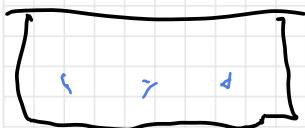
$C \subseteq B$

Putzen über  $\bar{a} b_1 \in C$  fix  $b_1 \notin C$

→ 2 possib.

Putzen über  $\bar{a} b_2 \in C$  fix  $b_2 \notin C$

→ 2 possib.



Putzen über  $\bar{a} b_3 \in C$  fix  $b_3 \notin C$

→ 2 possib.

~~Repetition~~

pt construction bei  $C \subseteq B$

aven  $2 \cdot 2 \cdots 2 = 2^n$  possib.

Formal: ind matem objekt in (len)

Re copy:

$F \in \mathcal{G}, A \rightarrow B$

$f$  bif  $\Leftrightarrow f$  inv  $\Leftrightarrow \exists g : B \rightarrow A$

$$\text{Obi} \quad \begin{array}{c} f \circ g = 1_B \\ \text{B} \xrightarrow{\quad g \quad} A \end{array}$$
$$f \circ g = 1_A \quad \text{A}$$

$f$  surj  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\exists g$  este bimul ob  
 $\forall y \in g$

$f$  inj  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\exists g$  este & inv la st pt  $f$

Obs Pot  $\exists$  mai multe inverse  
la nt vom lua o br

1.3.42 Să se găsească un exemplu  
de funcție  $f : A \rightarrow B$  a.c.

(1)  $f$  este inj, alt. NU avem  
inv & obiectiv.

Obs  $f$  NU avem inv la ob  $\Leftrightarrow$

$f$  NU este surj

$f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = x + 1$$

Fix  $x_1, x_2 \in [0, 1]$  so  $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 + 1 = x_2 + 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

$$f \text{ inj}$$

$$\text{Im } f = [1, 2] \not\subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$\Rightarrow f$  NieU este niewy

Dem  $\bar{f}$  NieV oholm inverse la obr

Prop. R. A  $\bar{f}$  oholm inverse la obr

$$\Rightarrow \exists g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1] \text{ o.c. } f \circ g = 1_{\mathbb{R}}$$

Fix  $x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = 1_{\mathbb{R}}(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$f(g(x)) = x \Rightarrow$$

$$g(x) + 1 = x \Rightarrow g(x) = x - 1 \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

$$g(x) = x - 1$$

$$g(5) = 4 \notin [0, 1] \text{ counterexample}$$

$\Rightarrow f$  is not continuous in 0

$$\begin{aligned} & (f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}) \\ & f(x) = x + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$f$  is inj  $\Leftrightarrow f$  is bijective in last

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1] \text{ s.t. } g \circ f = 1_{[0, 1]}$$

$$\text{Fix } x \in [0, 1]$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = 1_{[0, 1]}(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$g(f(x)) = x \Rightarrow$$

$$g(x+1) = x, \forall x \in [0,1]$$

$$\in [1,2]$$

$$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0,1]$$

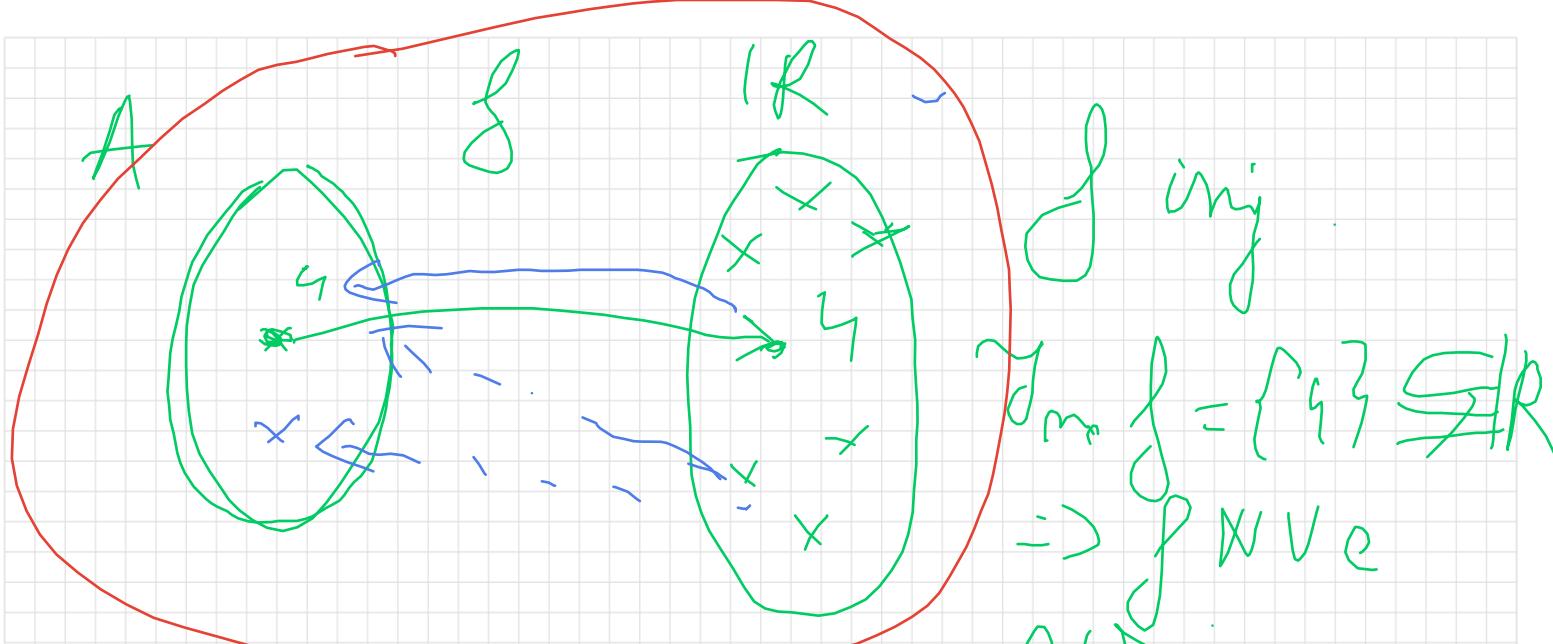
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x-1, & x \in [1,2] \\ \text{brice of } x & x \notin [1,2] \end{cases}$$

este o funciune inversă pt  $f$

$\Rightarrow$  am creat o nouă funcție inversă pt  $f$ .

(2) Să urmează exact o inversă la atunci și, că NU este bij.

Obi gare inversă  $\Rightarrow$  gare inversă  $\Rightarrow$  gare inversă  $\Rightarrow$  gare inversă



$f \text{ inj} \Rightarrow \text{Einzelne st} \Rightarrow$

$\exists g: [R] \rightarrow \{y\}$  ~~sol~~  $g \circ f = 1_{\{y\}}$

$\Rightarrow (g \circ f)(y) = 1_{\{y\}}(y) \Rightarrow$

$g(f(y)) = y \Rightarrow$

$g(y) = y$  ✓

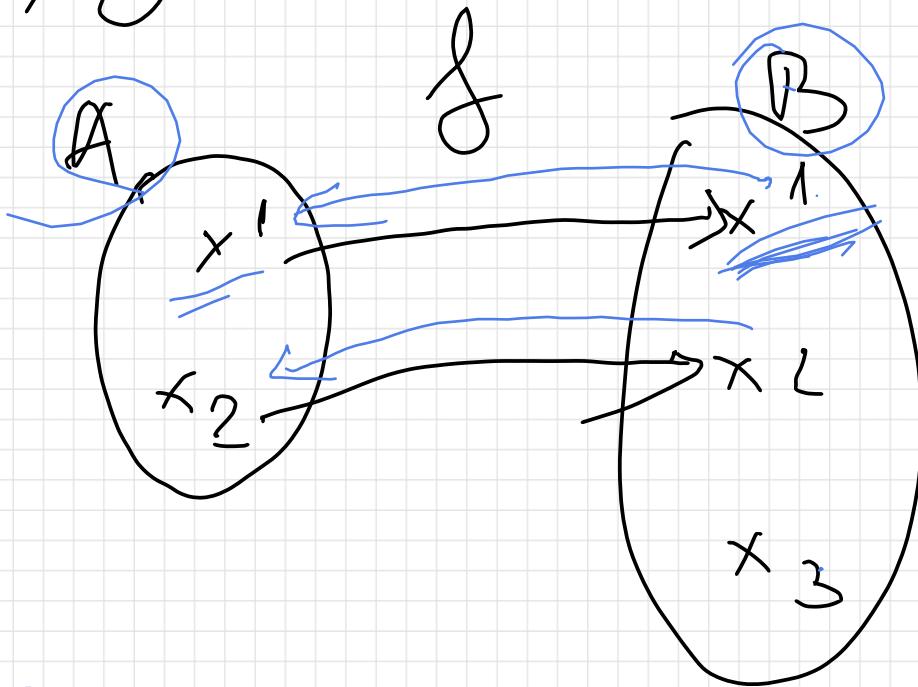
$g(1) = y$

$g(x) = y \quad \forall x \in R$

ste einzelne st  $f$

$\Rightarrow f$  sole & unique inv la st

(3)  $f$  are exact 2 inverse to st.



$f$  my  
N U + way  
3 & In  $f$

$f$  inv  $\Rightarrow \exists$  where  $t$  pt  $f \Rightarrow$

$\exists g: B \rightarrow A$  ac  $g \circ f = 1_A$

$(g \circ f)(1) = 1_A(1) \Rightarrow$

$g(f(1)) = 1 \Rightarrow [g(1) = 1]$

$(g \circ f)(2) = 1_A(2) \Rightarrow$

$g(f(2)) = 2 \Rightarrow [g(2) = 2]$

$$g(3) \in \{1, 2\}$$

Associere av cm 2 fct i m hst pt f

X	1	2	3
$g_1(x)$	1	2	1
$g_2(x)$	1	2	2

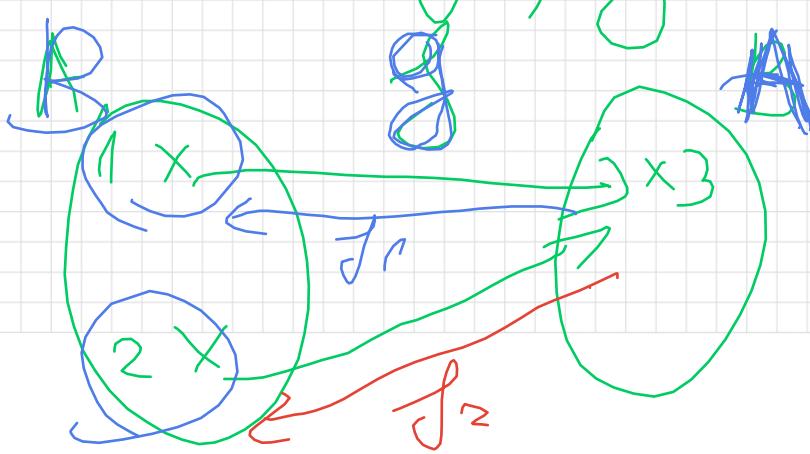
1.3.93 | Så er også en ex. af fct

$$g: B \rightarrow A \times C$$

(1) g are exact 2 inverse hst

Obo g are inv hst  $\Rightarrow$  g swy

Vrem ofct, g swy, dermede inv.



$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= f(2) = 3 \\ \Rightarrow g &\text{ not inv.} \end{aligned}$$

$\text{Im } g = \{3\} = B \Rightarrow g \text{ surj}$

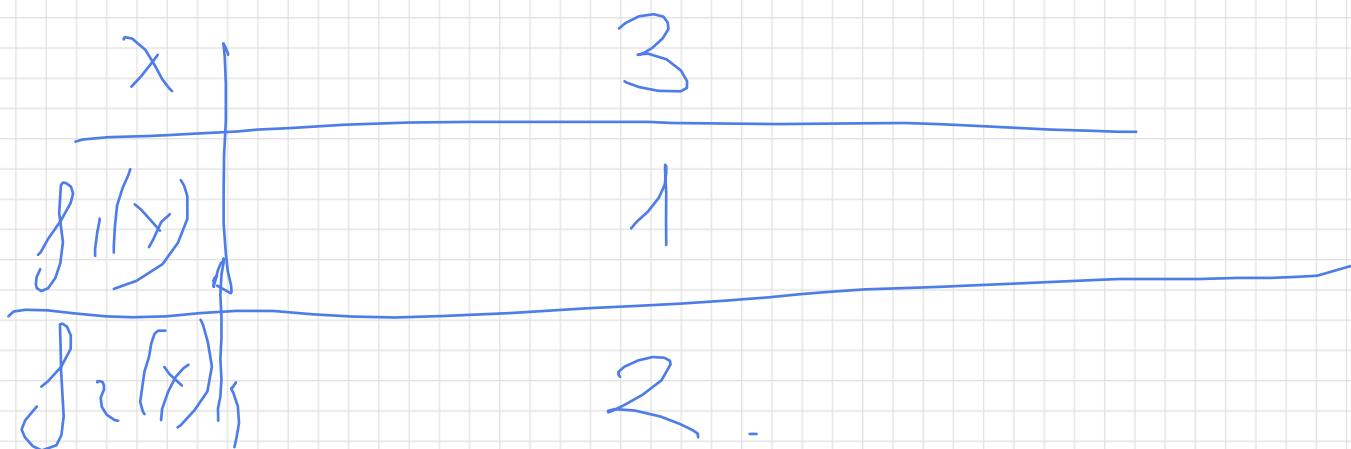
$g \text{ surj} \Rightarrow g \text{ as inv la obz} \Rightarrow$   
 $\exists f: A \rightarrow B, \text{ a r} \boxed{g \circ f = 1_A}$

$(g \circ f)(3) = 1_A(3) \Rightarrow$

$\cancel{g(f(3))} = 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{f(3) \in \{1, 2\}}$

A voram exist 2 fct inv la obz

$f: A \rightarrow B$



(2) g are o & s d<sub>inv</sub> la obz  
(f emm<sup>-</sup>)

Săcăgăre exact & inversă la obz  
g este bij.  $g : B \rightarrow A$

" $\Rightarrow$ " Princaj  $g$  sunt exact & inv la obz

Vrem  $g$  bij.

$g$  sunt inv la obz  $\Rightarrow g$  surj

Rămăne să sănătățe  $g$  este inj

Fie  $x_1, x_2 \in B$  așa că  $g(x_1) = g(x_2) = q \in A$

Vrem  $x_1 = x_2$

$g$  sunt inv la obz  $\Rightarrow \exists f : A \rightarrow B$  așa că

$$g \circ f = 1_A$$

Fie  $a \in A \Rightarrow (g \circ f)(a) = 1_A(a)$

$\Rightarrow g(f(a)) = a \Rightarrow f(a) \in \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$

Dacă  $x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow$  putem avea ul

part 1: 2 functions were observed

pluriminate (Uno,  $\sin(f(a)) = x_1$ )

alto  $\sin(\theta) = H_2$

contradiction in hypothesis  $\Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow$   
 ~~$\int_{\Gamma} u_1 - \int_{\Gamma} u_2$~~   $\int_{\Gamma} u_1 - \int_{\Gamma} u_2$

|| ~~Stimulus~~ <sup>||</sup> <sup>||</sup> Stimulus by

Vom ~~zu~~ ~~der~~ ~~die~~ ~~an~~ existenz in  
Es ob-  
 $f : A \rightarrow B$

$$f_{bij} \Rightarrow f_{imj} \Rightarrow \exists f : B \rightarrow A$$

$f^{-1}$  inv la abr pt f. EXISTENZ

# UNIVERSITATIS

Pr RA & E culptin reflect involve  
dr pt of stimulus

$g_1 \neq g_2 : B \rightarrow A$

$$f^{-1} | f \circ g_1 = 1_B \Rightarrow f \circ g_2 \Rightarrow \\ \boxed{g_1 = f^{-1} = g_2}$$

contr  $\Rightarrow$  inv la obr este un  $\hat{g}$   
n' sofe chiar  $f^{-1}$

Tma 1.3.94, 1.3.96, 1.3.97













