

Seminar 1. Funcții injective, surjective, bijective

- Def. O funcție/aplicație este un triplet (A, B, f) unde A, B sunt mulțimi, iar f este o lege de coresp. a.î. fiecărui elem din A îi coresp un unic elem. din B .

Not. $f: A \rightarrow B$, $A \xrightarrow{f} B$, $A = \text{domeniul de def.}$
 $B = \text{codomeniul}$

- Funcția $f: A \rightarrow B$ a.m. inj. dacă $\forall x_1 \neq x_2, x_1, x_2 \in A$ avem $f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$.

Obs. f inj $(\Rightarrow) \forall x_1, x_2 \in A$ dacă avem $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$

- Funcția $f: A \rightarrow B$ a.m. surj. dacă $\forall y \in B \exists$ cel puțin un $x \in A$ a.î. $f(x) = y$.

- Funcția $f: A \rightarrow B$ a.m. bij. $\Leftrightarrow f$ este inj și f este surj.

$$\forall y \in B \exists x \in A \text{ a.î. } f(x) = y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists f^{-1}: B \rightarrow A, f^{-1}(y) = x.$$

Probleme. 1.3.35/11

Se consid. funct.:

Inject, surj, bij, f^{-1} ?

1. $f_1: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_1(x) = x^2$

2. $f_2: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_2(x) = x^2$

3. $f_3: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty), f_3(x) = x^2$

4. $f_4: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty), f_4(x) = x^2$

$$1. \text{ pt. } x_1 = 1, x_2 = -1 \quad (x_1 \neq x_2) \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 1 \quad (f \text{ nu este inj})$$

$$f(x) = y \Rightarrow x^2 = y, \quad y \in [0, +\infty) \subseteq \mathbb{R} \quad \text{Im} f_1 = [0, +\infty) \subseteq \mathbb{R} \\ (f \text{ nu este surj})$$

$$2. \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 \Leftrightarrow |x_1| = |x_2| \\ x_1, x_2 \in [0, +\infty) \quad \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \\ (f_2 \text{ este inj})$$

f_2 nu este surj., f_2 nu e bij.

$$3. \quad f_3 \text{ nu este inj.}$$

$$f(x) = y \Rightarrow x^2 = y \Rightarrow |x| = \sqrt{y} \\ \forall y \in [0, +\infty) \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{y} \Rightarrow f_3 \text{ surj.}$$

$$4. \quad f_4 \text{ este bij}, \quad f_4^{-1}(y) = \sqrt{y} \quad f_4^{-1}: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$$

Ex 1.3.36/II.

$$1. \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1, & x \leq 1 \\ x+2, & x > 1 \end{cases} \quad (\text{continuitatea \u00een } 1)$$

f cont. pe \mathbb{R} h\u00e2r\u00e2 dat. \u00eap. cu f elem. (1)

$$\text{Fie } x_1, x_2 \in (-\infty, 1]$$

$$\text{Pp } f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow 2x_1+1 = 2x_2+1 \Leftrightarrow 2x_1 = 2x_2 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow f \text{ inj pe } (-\infty, 1]$$

$$\text{Fie } x_1, x_2 \in (1, +\infty)$$

$$\text{Pp } f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow x_1+2 = x_2+2 \Leftrightarrow x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow f \text{ inj pe } (1, +\infty)$$

$$\text{Fie } x_1 \in (-\infty, 1], x_2 \in (1, +\infty)$$

$$\text{Pp. c\u00e2 } f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Leftrightarrow 2x_1+1 = x_2+2 \Leftrightarrow 2x_1 = x_2+1$$

$$x_1 \in (-\infty, 1] \Rightarrow 2x_1 \in (-\infty, 2]$$

$$x_2 \in (1, +\infty) \Rightarrow x_2 \in (2, +\infty)$$

$$\forall x_1 \in (-\infty, 1], x_2 \in (1, +\infty) \quad f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ inj.}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(1-0) &= 2 \cdot 1 + 1 = 3 \\ f(1+0) &= 1 + 2 = 3 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow f \text{ cont \u00een } x = 1 \quad (2)$$

fie $f_1: (-\infty, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f_1(x) = 2x+1$, f_1 cont.

analog pt. $f_2: (1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f_2(x) = 2+x$, f_2 cont.

Am (1) + (2) $\Rightarrow f$ cont. pe \mathbb{R}

$$\text{Im } f_1 = (-\infty, 3]$$

$$\text{Im } f_2 = (3, +\infty)$$

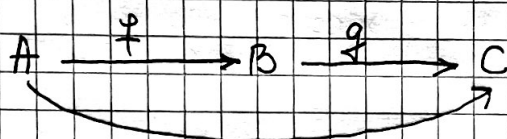
$$\Rightarrow \text{Im } f = \text{Im } f_1 \cup \text{Im } f_2 = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow f \text{ surj.} \Rightarrow f \text{ bi.}$$

$$f_1(x) = y \Leftrightarrow 2x_1 + 1 = y \Rightarrow x = \frac{y-1}{2} \quad f_1^{-1}(y) = \frac{y-1}{2}$$

$$f_2(x) = y \Leftrightarrow x+2 = y \Rightarrow x = y-2 \quad f_2^{-1}(y) = y-2$$

$$f^{-1}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f^{-1}(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y-1}{2}, & y \in (-\infty, 3] \\ y-2, & y \in (3, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

(Ex. 1.3.37) Compunerea funcțiilor



$$g \circ f : A \rightarrow C \quad (g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) \quad \forall x \in A$$

Ex. 1.3.37

2. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ $f(x) = |x|$

$g: \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $g(x) = 1/x$

3. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ $f(x) = x^2 + 1$

$g: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$

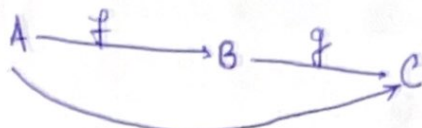
2. $f \circ g: \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ $(f \circ g)^{(x)} = f(g(x)) = \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| = \frac{1}{x}$

$g \circ f$ nu este def.

3. $f \circ g: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = (\sqrt{x})^2 + 1 = x + 1$

$g \circ f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$

Compunerea funcțiilor.



$$g \circ f: A \rightarrow C, (g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)), \forall x \in A.$$

Ex. 1.3.37/11. Să se precizeze dacă urm. comp.: $f \circ g$ și $g \circ f$ sunt def., și în caz afirm. det. compusa.

2.) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty), f(x) = |x|$
 $g: \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, g(x) = \frac{1}{x}.$

3.) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty), f(x) = x^2 + 1.$
 $g: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, g(x) = \sqrt{x}.$

2.) $f \circ g: \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow [0, \infty), (f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \left|\frac{1}{x}\right|.$
 $g \circ f$ nu este definită.

3.) $f \circ g: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty), (f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(\sqrt{x}) = x + 1.$
 $g \circ f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, (g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x^2 + 1) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}.$

1.) $f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1, & x \leq -1 \\ x - 1, & -1 < x. \end{cases} \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} -x + 1, & x < 3 \\ x - 2, & 3 \leq x. \end{cases}$

$f \circ g, g \circ f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}.$

$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = \begin{cases} g^2(x) - 1, & g(x) \leq -1 \\ g(x) - 1, & g(x) > -1. \end{cases}$

$\frac{g^2(x) - 1}{=} = \begin{cases} f(-x + 1), & x < 3 \\ f(x - 2), & x \geq 3. \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \end{cases}$

I. Dacă $x < 3 \Rightarrow -x > -3$ | $|f|$
 $1-x > -2$

MEMO

i.) $1-x \in (-2, -1] \Rightarrow 1-x \leq -1 \Rightarrow x \geq 2$
 $f(1-x) = (1-x)^2 - 1 = 1 - 2x + x^2 - 1 = x^2 - 2x, x \in [2, 3)$

ii.) $1-x \in (-1, 3) \Rightarrow 1-x > -1 \Rightarrow x < 2, \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, 2)$
 $(f \circ g)(x) = g(x) - 1 = -x + x - x = -x, x \in (-\infty, 2)$

II. Dacă $3 \leq x$ i.) $x-2 \leq -1 \Rightarrow x \leq 1 \Rightarrow$ cazul imposibil avea loc.

ii.) $x-2 > -1 \Rightarrow x > 1 \Rightarrow x \in [3, +\infty).$

$\Rightarrow (f \circ g)(x) = g(x) - 1 = x - 2 - 1 = x - 3, x \in [3, \infty).$

$\Rightarrow (f \circ g)(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & x \in (-\infty, 2) \\ x^2 - 2x, & x \in [2, 3) \\ x - 3, & x \in [3, \infty). \end{cases}$

$g \circ f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, (g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = \begin{cases} g(x^2 - 1), & x \leq -1 \\ g(x - 1), & x > -1. \end{cases}$

I. $x \leq -1 \xrightarrow{+2}$
 $x^2 \geq 1 \mid +1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 1 \geq 0$

$g(x^2 - 1) = \begin{cases} -(x^2 - 1) + 1, & x^2 - 1 < 3. \\ x^2 - 1 - 2, & x^2 - 1 \geq 3. \end{cases}$

i.) $x^2 - 1 < 3$

$x^2 < 4 \Rightarrow x \in (-2, 2) \cap (-\infty, -1] \Rightarrow x \in (-2, -1]$

ii.) $x^2 - 1 \geq 3$

$x^2 \geq 4 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, \infty) \mid x \leq -1 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty, -2]$

$$\text{II. } x > -1 \mid -1 \Rightarrow x-1 > -2.$$

$$g(x-1) = \begin{cases} -(x-1)+1, & x-1 < 3. \\ x-1-2, & x-1 \geq 3 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2-x, & x < 4 \\ x-3, & x \geq 4 \end{cases} \quad \cap (-1, \infty) \xrightarrow{x \in (-1, 4)} \xrightarrow{x \in [4, \infty)}$$

$$g(f(x)) = \begin{cases} x^2-3, & x \in (-\infty, -2] \\ 2-x^2, & x \in (-2, -1] \\ 2-x, & x \in (-1, 4) \\ x-3, & x \in [4, \infty). \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Ex. 1.3.36 } \mid_{11} \rightarrow 2), 3)$$