

Tutoriat 2

30.10.2021

Rezolvarea temei

1) $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$ nu e surjectivă; $f^{-1}(\{1, 3\})$; $f(\{1, 3\})$

SOL f fct. de gradul II (avem parabolă)

Putem calcula coordonatele vârfului: $V_f\left(\frac{-b}{2a}, \frac{-\Delta}{4a}\right) \Rightarrow V_f = (2, -1)$
 $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

Deci $f(x) \geq -1, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

Luăm $y = -10$. Arătăm că $\nexists x \in \mathbb{R}$ c.î. $f(x) = -10$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 = -10 \Rightarrow \Delta < 0 \quad \text{nu are sol. reale}$$

Deci f nu e surjectivă

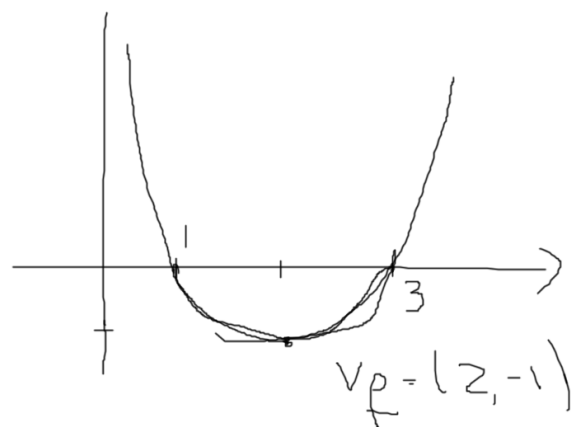
$$f^{-1}(\{1, 3\}) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid f(x) \in \{1, 3\}\} \quad 1 < f(x) < 3 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 1 < x^2 - 4x + 3 \\ x^2 - 4x + 3 < 3 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - 4x + 2 > 0 \\ x^2 - 4x < 0 \end{cases}$$

x	$-\infty$	0	$2-\sqrt{2}$	$2+\sqrt{2}$	4
$0 < x^2 - 4x + 2$	+	+	+	-	+
$0 > x^2 - 4x$	+	+	0	-	0
		$[0, 2-\sqrt{2})$		$(2+\sqrt{2}, 4]$	

Deci $f^{-1}(\{1, 3\}) = (0, 2-\sqrt{2}) \cup (2+\sqrt{2}, 4]$

$$f(\{1,3\}) = ? \quad f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3 = (x-1)(x-3)$$

Avem că $f(1) = f(3) = 0$
 $f(2) = -1$ (vârf) $\Rightarrow f(\{1,3\}) = [-1, 0)$
 f cont



□

2) $(a, b) \approx (c, d) \Leftrightarrow \exists u \in \mathbb{R}^* \text{ a.î. } ab = u^2 cd \approx \underline{\text{rel. de ech}}$

sa: Reflexivitate: $u = 1$ (sau -1) ✓

Simetrie: $(a, b) \approx (c, d) \Leftrightarrow \exists u \in \mathbb{R}^* \text{ a.î. } ab = u^2 cd \quad | : u^2 \neq 0$
 $\Leftrightarrow cd = \frac{1}{u^2} ab \quad \left(\frac{1}{u^2} \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} u'^2 \right)$

$\Leftrightarrow cd = u'^2 ab \Leftrightarrow (c, d) \approx (a, b) \checkmark$

Transitivitate: ✓

$(a, b) \approx (c, d), \Rightarrow ab = u^2 cd \quad | \Rightarrow ab = \frac{u^2 v^2}{(uv)^2} mn \Leftrightarrow (a, b) \approx (m, n)$
 $(c, d) \approx (m, n) \Rightarrow cd = v^2 mn$

3) a) \mathbb{N} , $m \rho m \Leftrightarrow \exists k \text{ a.t. } m = km$
 $k \in \mathbb{N}$

Reflexivă: DA ($k=1$) ✓

Simetrie: $10 = 2 \cdot 5 \Leftrightarrow 5 \rho 10$
 $\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $m \quad m$
 X

$5 = 10 \cdot p, p \in \mathbb{N}$ FALS $\Rightarrow 10 \not\rho 5$

Antisimetrie: $m \rho m \Rightarrow m = km$
 $m \rho m \Rightarrow m = k'm$ $\Rightarrow m = kk'm$ ($m \in \mathbb{N}^*$)
 $1 = kk', k, k' \in \mathbb{N}$
 ✓

Dacă $m=0$, nu ne interesează cazul \Downarrow
 $k = k' = 1$
 \Downarrow
 $m = m$

Obs: Divizibilitatea $m = km \Rightarrow m \mid m$
 $m = k'm \Rightarrow m \mid m$ $\Rightarrow mn = m$
 $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$

Transitivitate: ca mai sus
 ✓

$$c) \quad x \leq y \Leftrightarrow |x| \leq |y|, \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

Def. Trivial \checkmark

Symmetrie:

$$2 \leq 5 \Rightarrow |2| \leq |5| \not\Rightarrow |5| \leq |2|$$

\times

Denn $5 \not\leq 2$

Antisymmetrie:

$$\begin{array}{l} |x| \leq |y| \\ |y| \leq |x| \end{array} \Rightarrow |x| = |y| \not\Rightarrow x = y$$

\times

$$\begin{array}{l} -3 \leq 3 \\ 3 \leq -3 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} |3| = |-3| \\ 3 \neq -3 \end{array}$$

Transitivitt

$$\begin{array}{l} |x| \leq |y| \\ |y| \leq |z| \end{array} \Rightarrow |x| \leq |z| \quad \checkmark$$

$$d) \quad m \text{ g } m \Leftrightarrow m^2 + m^2 = 2$$

Reflexiva: $3 \text{ g } 3 \Leftrightarrow 2 \cdot 3^2 = 2$ ~~X~~ (Fals) (Doar pt)

Deci g nu e ref.

Simetrica: $m^2 + m^2 = m^2 + m^2 = 2$ ✓

Transitiva: $m^2 + m^2 = 2$
 $m, m \in \mathbb{Z}$

~~X~~ ~~X pe \mathbb{Z}~~

$$S = \{(-1, -1), (-1, 1), (1, -1), (1, 1)\}$$

pe multimea asta, este transitiva

4) a) Evident f nu e injectiva: $f(0) = f(1) = f(2) = 0$

$\forall y \in \mathbb{N}, \exists m \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a. i. } f(m) = y$

$y=0 \rightarrow m \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

$y \neq 0 \rightarrow y = m - 5 \Rightarrow m = y + 5$

f surjectiv

b) Evident f nu e injectiv: $f(0) = \left\lceil \frac{0}{2} \right\rceil = 0$
 $f(1) = \left\lceil \frac{1}{2} \right\rceil = 0$

$\forall y \in \mathbb{N}, \exists m \in \mathbb{N} \text{ a. i. } f(m) = y \Leftrightarrow \left\lceil \frac{m}{2} \right\rceil = y \Rightarrow y = k$ Deci f surj.

c) $f(m) = 3m + 2$ f inj: $f(m_1) = f(m_2) \Leftrightarrow 3m_1 + 2 = 3m_2 + 2 \Leftrightarrow m_1 = m_2$
 f na e surj: $f(m) \neq 1, \forall m \in \mathbb{N}$
 $3m + 2 \neq 0$

d) $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2}, & x \text{ par} \\ -\frac{x-1}{2}, & x \text{ impar} \end{cases} \quad f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

Inj: $f(0) = \frac{0}{2} = -\frac{1-1}{2} = f(1) \Rightarrow \text{NU} \quad \text{E} \quad :$
Surj: $\forall y \dots$

GATA TEMA

Efectiv teorie

• Relația de echivalență indusă de o funcție
Fie $f: A \rightarrow B$ și definim pe A relația $\rho_f \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} \sim_f$ astfel:

$$a \sim_f b \Leftrightarrow f(a) = f(b)$$

$\swarrow \searrow$
 $a, b \in A$

Ex: $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$

$$x \sim_f y \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4x + 3 = y^2 - 4y + 3 \Leftrightarrow f(x) = f(y)$$

Clase de echivalență

Ex: $m \sim n \Leftrightarrow m \mid n, m, n \in \mathbb{N}$
" $m \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, \dots\}$ (exemplu intuitiv)

Fie \sim rel. de ech pe A , $a \in A$. Atunci mulțimea:
 $\hat{a} = \{b \in A \mid b \sim a\}$ s.m. CLASA DE ECHIVALENȚĂ A ELEMENTULUI a

• Multimea factor $\stackrel{\text{not}}{=} A/\sim = \text{multimea tuturor claselor de echivalență}$
 $\text{Fie } \sim \text{ rel. de ech. pe } A$

$$A/\sim = \{ \hat{a} \mid a \in A \}$$

• Proiecția canonică : $\pi : A \rightarrow A/\sim, \pi(a) = \hat{a}$
 π surjectivă

Proprietățile claselor de echivalență : \sim rel. de ech. pe $A, a \in A$

- 1) $a \in \hat{a}$ (adică $\hat{a} \neq \emptyset, \forall a \in A$)
- 2) $\hat{a} = \hat{b} \Leftrightarrow a \sim b$
- 3) Dacă $a, b \in A$, atunci $\hat{a} = \hat{b}$ sau $\hat{a} \cap \hat{b} = \emptyset$

$$4) A = \bigcup_{\hat{a} \in A/\sim} \hat{a}$$

Sistem de reprezentanți

Fie A mulțime, \sim rel. de ech. pe A .

Numim familia $(a_i)_{i \in I} \in A$ sistem de reprezentanți dacă:

$$i) \forall i, j, i \neq j, a_i \not\sim a_j$$

$$ii) \forall a \in A, \exists i \in I, a \sim a_i$$

(I poate fi limită, numărabilă
($\subseteq \mathbb{N}$) sau nemăsurabilă)

Obs: $f: \{a_i \mid i \in I\} \rightarrow A/\sim, f(a_i) = \hat{a}_i$
 f bijectivă (surjectivă - avem)
injectivă: $f(a_i) = f(a_j) \Leftrightarrow \hat{a}_i = \hat{a}_j \Rightarrow a_i \sim a_j$

Exemplu

1) $\mathbb{P} \in \mathbb{Z}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, $m \geq 2$, avem relația:

$$x \equiv y \pmod{m} \Leftrightarrow m \mid x - y$$

$$x \in \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow[\text{cu Rest}]{\text{Teorema împărțirii}} \exists q_1 \in \mathbb{Z}, r_1 \in \mathbb{N}, 0 \leq r_1 < m \text{ a.t.}$$

$$x = m \cdot q_1 + r_1, \quad r_1 \in \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$$

$$y \in \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\text{TÎR}} y = m q_2 + r_2, \quad r_2 \in \{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$$

$$x - y = m(q_1 - q_2) + \boxed{r_1 - r_2} \Rightarrow m \mid x - y \Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} m \mid r_1 - r_2 \\ m > r_1 - r_2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{r_1 = r_2}$$

$$\boxed{\{0, 1, \dots, m-1\} \text{ sistem de reprezentanți}}$$

$$\{0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$$

$$r=0 \Rightarrow \hat{0} = \{mq \mid q \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$r=1 \Rightarrow \hat{1} = \{mq+1 \mid q \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$r=m-1 \Rightarrow \hat{m-1} = \{mq + m-1 \mid q \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$\boxed{\mathbb{Z}_m = \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} = \{\hat{0}, \hat{1}, \dots, \hat{m-1}\}}$$

$$\text{Alt sistem } m=9 : \boxed{\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}} \\ \{ -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 \}$$

$$2) \mathbb{R} : x \sim y \Leftrightarrow x - y \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Un sistem de reprezentant:

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow x = [x] + \{x\}$$

parte integrală

parte fracționară

$$x \sim y \Leftrightarrow x - y \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow [x] + \{x\} - [y] - \{y\} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \underbrace{[x] - [y]}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} + \{x\} - \{y\} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \{x\} - \{y\} \in \mathbb{Z} \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\{x\} = \{y\}}$$

Deci sistem de reprezentant: $[0, 1)$ $\boxed{\forall x, y \in [0, 1)}$

(Fapt intuitiv scris)

$$\widehat{0,13} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \{x\} = 0,13\}$$

$$\widehat{0,144(6)} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \{x\} = 0,144(6)\}$$

$$m = 12$$

system de reprezent. : $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, 10, 11\}$ x , respectiv y

$$x \equiv y \pmod{12} \Leftrightarrow 12 \mid x - y \quad \left(\text{restul împărțirii lui } \cancel{x-y} \text{ la } 12 \text{ este } 0, 1, \dots \right)$$

$$15 \equiv 27 \pmod{12} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 27 = 12 \cdot 2 + 3 \\ 15 = 12 \cdot 1 + 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 27 \\ 12 \end{array} - \begin{array}{l} 15 \\ 12 \end{array} = 12(2-1) + \cancel{3-3} \Rightarrow 12 \mid 27-15$$

$$15 \equiv 123$$

$$123 = 12 \cdot 10 + 3$$

$$15 = 12 \cdot 1 + 3$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 123 \\ 108 \end{array} - 15 = 12(10-1) + \cancel{3-3} \quad : 12$$

(exemplificare pt. \mathbb{Z}_{12})

Ex : $\forall \mathbb{R} \quad x \approx y \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 4y = y^2 + 4x$ nel. de ech.

Sist. de repnez

$$x^2 + 4y = y^2 + 4x \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4x - (y^2 - 4y) = 0$$

$$\Delta = 16 + 4(y^2 - 4y) = 4y^2 - 16y + 16$$

$$= 4(y^2 - 4y + 4) = (2y - 4)^2 \geq 0 \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm (2y - 4)}{2} = 2 \pm (y - 2) < 4 - y$$

$\hat{X} = \{x, 4-x\}$ $\hat{0} = \{0, 4\}$ $\hat{2} = \{2\}$
 $\hat{7} = \{7, -3\}$ \nwarrow clasa de ech.

$$x = 4 - x \quad ?$$

$$x = 2$$

Sistem de repnez : $[2, \infty)$
 sau $(-\infty, 2]$

$\times \hat{X} = \{x, 4+x\} \quad x = 4+x \text{ FALS}$
 $\mathbb{R} = \text{sist. de repnez.}$