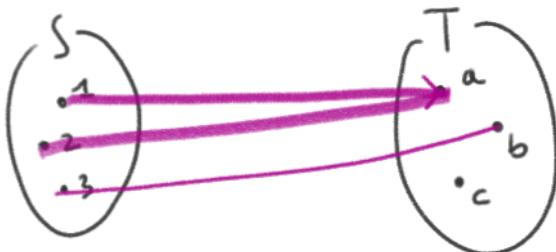


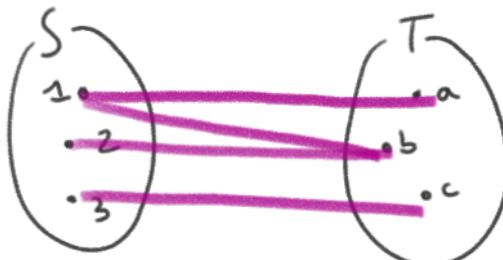
DEF - Una applicazione è una relazione $f \subseteq S \times T$ t.c.
 $\forall x \in S \exists ! y \in T$ t.c. $x f y$ ($f(x) = y$)

ES - $S = \{1, 2, 3\}$ $T = \{a, b, c\}$

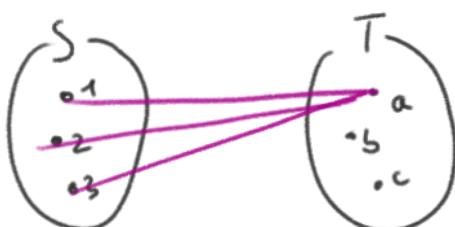


$$1 f a \quad f(1) = a$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= a & \text{Im}(f) &= \{a, b\} \\ f(2) &= a \\ f(3) &= b \end{aligned}$$



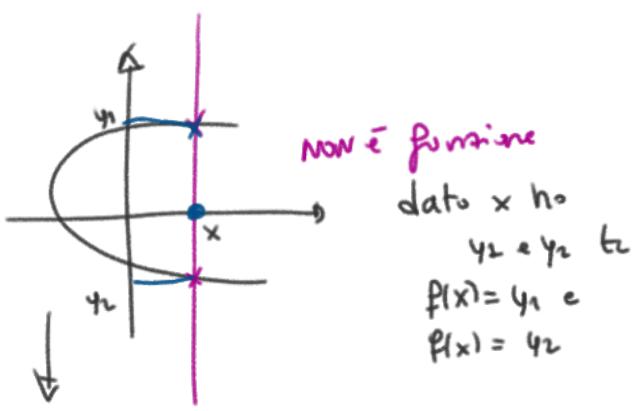
$$f(1) = ? \quad \begin{matrix} a \\ b \end{matrix}$$



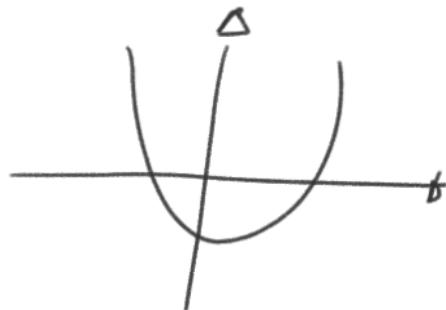
$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= f(2) = f(3) = a \\ f &\text{ è "costante"} \quad \text{Im}(f) = \{a\} \end{aligned}$$

DEF - $\text{Im}(f) \subseteq T$ è un insieme definito come .

$$\text{Im}(f) = \{y \in T \mid \exists x \in S \text{ t.c. } f(x) = y\} \subseteq T$$



$$P = \{(y^2, y) \mid y \in \mathbb{R}\}$$



$$f = \{(x, x^2) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$f = \{(y^2, y) \mid y \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$f = \{(x, x^2) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

Ese - $f(n) = 2+n$ $f: \mathbb{N}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_0$
 $f(n) = n^2+1$ $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_0$

$$f(-3) = 2-3 = -1 \notin \mathbb{N}_0$$

Proprietà $f: S \rightarrow T$, $A \subseteq S$

Definito $f(A) = \{f(x) \mid x \in A\} \subseteq T$

Dati $A_1, A_2 \subseteq S$ - Si ha

- 1) $A_1 \subseteq A_2 \Rightarrow f(A_1) \subseteq f(A_2)$
- 2) $f(A_1) \cup f(A_2) = f(A_1 \cup A_2)$
- 3) $f(A_1 \cap A_2) \subseteq f(A_1) \cap f(A_2)$
- 4) $f(A_1 \setminus A_2) \supseteq f(A_1) \setminus f(A_2)$

Dim

- 1) hp: $A_1 \subseteq A_2$
th: $f(A_1) \subseteq f(A_2)$

Sia $y \in f(A_1)$ - Per definizione $\exists x \in A_1$ t.c. $y = f(x)$

poiché $A_1 \subseteq A_2 \Rightarrow x \in A_1 \subseteq A_2 \Rightarrow x \in A_2$.

Quindi $f(x) \in f(A_2) \Rightarrow$ poiché $f(x) = y$ si ha $y \in f(A_2)$

Allora $f(A_1) \subseteq f(A_2)$ -

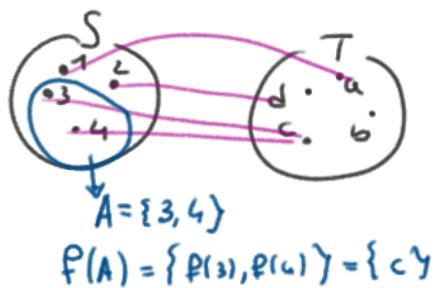
2) per CASA

3) Dobbiamo dimostrare che $\forall y \in f(A_1 \cap A_2)$ allora $y \in f(A_1) \cap f(A_2)$

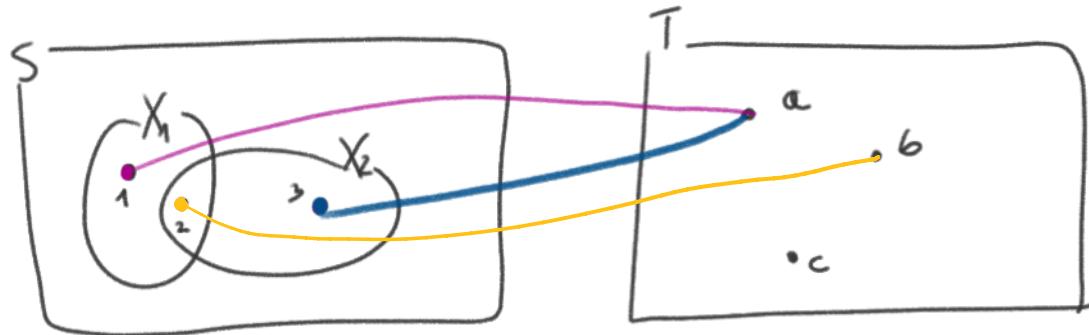
$y \in f(A_1 \cap A_2) \Leftrightarrow \exists x \in A_1 \cap A_2$ t.c. $y = f(x) \Leftrightarrow$ poiché $x \in A_1 \cap A_2$

si ha $x \in A_1$ e $x \in A_2 \Leftrightarrow$ $y = f(x)$ con $x \in A_1$ $\Rightarrow y \in f(A_1) \cap f(A_2)$
 $y = f(x)$ con $x \in A_2$

$y \in f(A_1) \cap f(A_2)$



$y \in f(A_1 \cap A_2) \nRightarrow y \in f(A_1) \cap f(A_2)$



$$y \in f(A_1) \cap f(A_2)$$

$\exists x_1 \in A_1 \wedge \exists x_2 \in A_2$

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) = y$$

$$X_1 = \{1, 2\} \quad f(X_1) = \{f(1), f(2)\} = \{a, b\}$$

$$X_2 = \{2, 3\} \quad f(X_2) = \{f(2), f(3)\} = \{a, b\}$$

$$X_1 \cap X_2 = \{2\} \quad f(X_1 \cap X_2) = \{f(2)\} = \{b\}$$

$$f(X_1) \cap f(X_2) = \{a, b\}$$

4) $f(A_1 \setminus A_2) \subseteq f(A_1 \setminus A_2)$

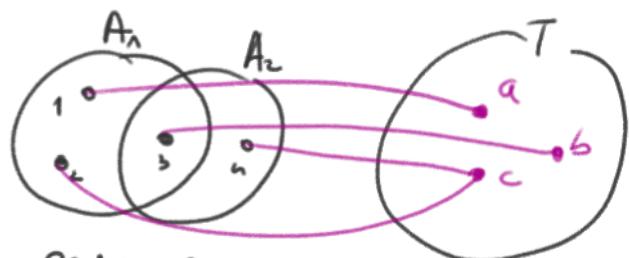
Sia $y \in f(A_1 \setminus A_2)$ $\exists x_1 \in A_1 \text{ t.c. } y = f(x_1) \wedge y \notin f(A_2)$

$\Rightarrow \nexists x_2 \in A_2 \text{ t.c. } y = f(x_2) \Rightarrow$

$\exists x \in A_1 \setminus A_2$ (equivalememente

questo vuol dire che $x_1 \in A_1 \setminus A_2$

$$\Rightarrow y = f(x_1) \in f(A_1 \setminus A_2) \quad \square$$



$$f(A_1) = \{a, b, c\}$$

$$f(A_2) = \{b, c\}$$

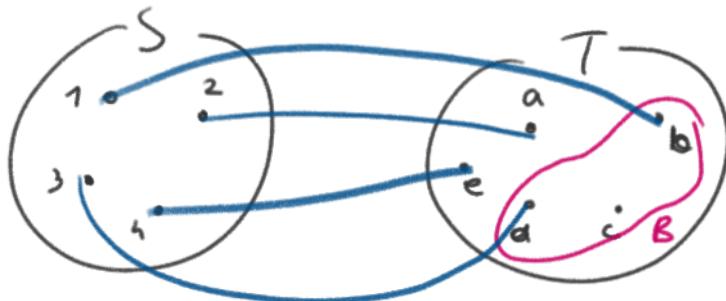
$$f(A_1 \setminus A_2) = \{a\}$$

DEF- Dato $A \subseteq S$, $f[A] = f(A) = \{f(x) \in T \mid x \in A\} \subseteq T$ è detto

IMMAGINE di A -

Dato $B \subseteq T$ $f^{-1}[B] = f^{-1}(B) = \{x \in S \mid f(x) \in B\} \subseteq S$

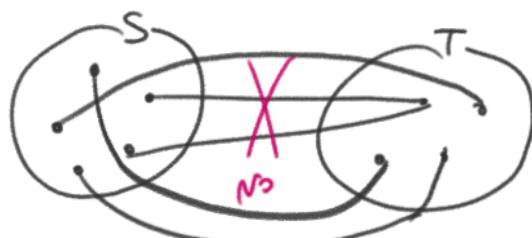
è detto **CONTROIMMAGINE** (o PREIMMAGINE) di B -



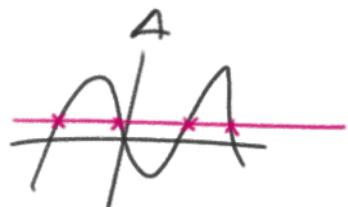
$$f^{-1}(B) = \{1, 3\} \quad \text{perché } f(1) = b \in B \\ f(3) = d \in B$$

DEF - Data $f: S \rightarrow T$, f si dirà:

$$1) \text{ INIETTIVA} \Leftrightarrow x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2) \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in S$$

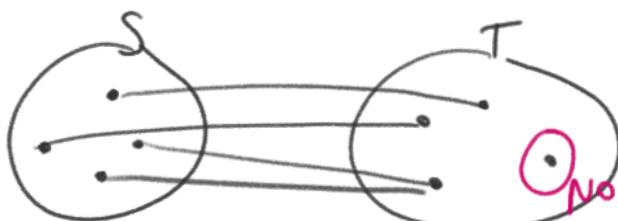


Ese $f(x) = x^2$ non è iniettiva $f(-5) = f(5) = 25$



$$2) \text{ SURGETTIVA} \quad \text{Im}(f) = T$$

$$\forall y \in T \quad \exists x \in S \text{ tc } y = f(x)$$



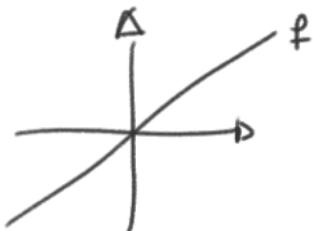
$$3) \text{ BIETTIVA} = \text{iniettiva + surgettiva}$$



$$\forall y \in T \quad \exists! x \in S \text{ tc } f(x) = y$$

Es $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $f(x) = x^2$ non è suriettiva perché $\text{Im}(f) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq 0\}$
 $= [0, +\infty)$

Es $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $f(x) = x$



1) f è **costante** \times $f(x) = c \quad \forall x \in S$, dove $c \in T$ è finito -

Es - $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $f(x) = 3$



PROPRIETÀ della controimmagine $f: S \rightarrow T$

Dati $B_1, B_2 \subseteq T$

1) $B_1 \subseteq B_2 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(B_1) \subseteq f^{-1}(B_2)$

2) $f^{-1}(B_1 \cap B_2) = f^{-1}(B_1) \cap f^{-1}(B_2)$

3) $f^{-1}(B_1 \cup B_2) = f^{-1}(B_1) \cup f^{-1}(B_2)$

4) $f^{-1}(B_1 \setminus B_2) = f^{-1}(B_1) \setminus f^{-1}(B_2)$

5) $\forall A \subseteq S \quad A \subseteq f^{-1}(f(A))$

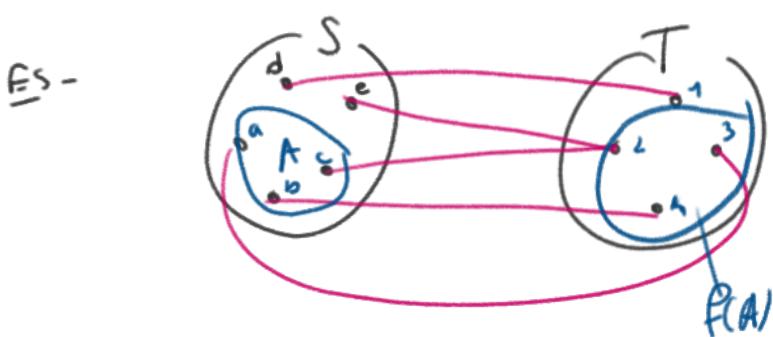
6) $\forall B \subseteq T \quad f(f^{-1}(B)) \subseteq B$

Dm

7) Sia $x \in A \Rightarrow f(x) \in f(A)$ -

$f^{-1}(f(A)) = \{x \in S \mid f(x) \in f(A)\} \rightarrow \text{definizione}$

$\Rightarrow x \in f^{-1}(f(A)) \Rightarrow A \subseteq f^{-1}(f(A)) \quad \square$



$f(A) = \{2, 3, 4\}$

$f^{-1}(f(A)) = \{a, b, c, d\}$

$A \subsetneq f^{-1}(f(A))$

$f(A)$

$A \subseteq f^{-1}(f(A))$

DEF - $f \subseteq S \times T$ e $g \subseteq T \times W$ -

$$\left(f: S \rightarrow T \quad g: T \rightarrow W \right)$$

Si chiama **composta** di f e g la applicazione

$$g \circ f : S \rightarrow W \quad (g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$$

Es - $f(x) = x+3$

$$g(x) = x^2$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x+3) = (x+3)^2$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(x^2) = x^2 + 3$$

\Rightarrow La composizione non è commutativa

$$h \circ (g \circ f) = (h \circ g) \circ f \rightarrow$$
 è associativa



$$\text{Im}(f) \subseteq \text{Dom}(g)$$

Es $f(x) = -x \quad f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{x} \quad g: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) \text{ ha senso solo se } f(x) \geq 0$$

$= \sqrt{-x}$

TEOREMA

1) f, g sono iniettive $\Rightarrow g \circ f$ è iniettiva

2) " " " suriettive $\Rightarrow g \circ f$ è suriettiva

3) " " " biiettive $\Rightarrow g \circ f$ è biiettiva

- 2) " " " surjetiva \Rightarrow $g \circ f$ é surjetiva
 3) " " " bijetiva \Rightarrow $g \circ f$ é bijetiva
 4) $g \circ f$ é injetiva $\Rightarrow f$ é injetiva
 5) $g \circ f$ é surjetiva $\Rightarrow g$ é surjetiva
 6) $g \circ f$ é bijetiva $\Rightarrow f$ é injetiva e g é surjetiva -

