$$f: \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{Z} \qquad f(n) = n^2 - 1$$

$$f^{-1}(-5) = \ln \mathbb{Z} \ln^2 - 1 = -5^2 = \ln \mathbb{Z} \ln^2 = -4^3 \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f''(8) = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n^2 - 1 = 8\} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n^2 = 9\} = \{-3, +3\}$$

1) e' iniettiva?
$$\iff \forall (m,n),(m',n') \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid (m,n) \neq (m',n')$$

$$\implies f(m,n) \neq f(m',n')$$

Siano
$$(m,n) \neq (m',n')$$

 $f(m,n) = m^2 - n$, $f(m',n') = m'^2 - n'$

Se prendo m'=-m e n=n' otterres

$$f(-m, n) = m^2-n = f(m,n)$$

2) e' suriettive?
$$\iff$$
 $I_m(f)=\mathbb{Z}$ ovuers $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}$ $\exists (m,n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid f(m,n)=a$

$$f(m,n) = m^2 - n = \alpha$$

$$\{(m,n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid m^2 - n = 0, n = 4m\} =$$

= $\{(m,n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mid m^2 - 4m = 0\} = \{(0,0), (4,16)\}$

$$f(m, 2m-1) = m^2 - 2m+1 = (m-1)^2 = 1$$

$$f: N \rightarrow N \qquad f(n) = \begin{cases} n/2 & \text{se } n \in \text{pari} \\ 3n+1 & \text{se } n \in \text{ aispari} \end{cases}$$

$$f(n') = f(2n) = n$$

 $f(n'') = f(2n+i) = 6n+4$

per n" ottengo risultari pari, de sono contenuti in
$$f(n)$$
 con n dispari \Longrightarrow f non e-iniettiva

$$f(n) \stackrel{?}{=} a$$

$$f(2a) = a$$
 => e suriettiva

$$f(2a) = a$$
 $f(2a+i) = 6a+4$ pari $\forall a \in \mathbb{N}$
 \underline{FALSO} $f(2\mathbb{N}) \supseteq f(2\mathbb{N}+1)$

d)
$$f^{-1}(3N) \subseteq f(2N)$$

$$f$$
 Sia $a \in \mathbb{N}$: $f^{-1}(n) = 3a \iff \frac{n}{2} = 3a \iff n = 6a$ Sia pari che divisibile per 3

$$\int_{0}^{1} (\{1,2,7,9,10,13\}) = \{2,4,14,18,13,20\},26\}$$

$$\Gamma_s$$
 grafice di f_s dimostrare de $\Gamma_s = \Gamma \cap (S \times B)$