Algebra Seminar I

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Functio injective, surjective, Eigetive

Total: O functio (aplicatio) este un triplet (A, B, f) sunde A si B sunt multimi, iar f este o lege de correspondente ai fiecaru element din A is corresponde un singur element din B.

f:A>Be can A EB domenin de def domernin de volori codemenin

(Ref): Functia g: A>B D.M. purjectiva dacă +yeB, JxEA où f(x)=y.

(Bell: Function f: A>B este Coijectiona daca feste atal inject si muy) => byeB, Flxch ou f(x)=y=> > FlycB, Flxch ou f(x)=x.

Ex 1.3.35/1 se considera function, sa re studiere inject-sury, Coiject s'incatul
empteulei inservei sou re
cut a ce coordon. (1) fi: P>P, fi(p)= x2 12) fz: (0,00) -> R - f2(b) = x2 (3) f3: (0,00) + f3 f3: R3 (0,00), f3(b) = x2 =0 = x2 (9) fu: (0,0) > (0,0) , fu (b)=x2 (no Injectionable ==1) Semplia nu est injectiva sme onte Cojectiva Fig X1 =-1 100 X2=1 Day &(x1)=1 1=(59)} · Surjectivitett FRP. FXEROS 860=4=>8(x)=-103 x2=-1 FYER OF FITZ (2) The X1, X2 ∈ [0, 100] on (2 (101) = f2(102) => X1 = X2 32(×1)= x02 f2(x2)=x22 3x=21x (=) (x) = (1x) = } 1x1 = (x2) For X1, XSE (080) => |X1 = X17 (x2) = X2 > XI=XZ

-2=

E my e vois acclasi contrainengle a la 1

$$|x| = \sqrt{y}$$

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$$|x| = -x, x \ge 0$$

$$|x| = -x, x < 0.$$

(4) Este imjection so reviged not finally restul on
$$\Rightarrow 34$$
 Eijechina $\Rightarrow 34$ Eijechina $\Rightarrow 3$

Ex 1.3.36

(1)
$$f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$$
, $f(A) = \int_{X+1}^{2} dx + 1$, darā $x \le 1$

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(18) $f(A) = \int_{X+2}^{2} dx + 1$

(19) $f(A) = \int_{$

3XIE(100)

f(x) $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1$, danca x = 1 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1$, danca x = 1 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1$, danca x = 3 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1$, danca x = 3 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1$, danca x = 3 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1$, danca x = 3

(203/60= E(g(6)) = } Selector, E(-x+1), daca x<3 = E(x-2), daca 3 < x

 $= \frac{1}{2} (-2x+x^2-1)^2 \times (2x-3)$ $= \frac{1}{2} (-2x+x^2-1)^2 \times (2x-3)^2$ $= \frac{1}{2} (-2x+x^2-1)^2 \times (2x-x^2-1)^2$ $= \frac{1}{2} (-2x+x^2-1)^2 \times (2x-x^2-1)^2$

 $\frac{1}{909(10)} = 3(10) = 3(10$

 $= \int_{-x^{2}+1+1}^{2} (x^{2}+1+1) \quad x \leq -1 \quad \text{mi} \quad x^{2} \leq (x^{2}+2) = x \leq -2 = 3$ $= \int_{-x^{2}+1+1}^{2} (x^{2}+1+1) \quad x \leq -1 \quad \text{mi} \quad x^{2} \leq (x^{2}+2) = x \leq -2 = 3$ $= \int_{-x^{2}+2}^{2} (x^{2}+1+1) \quad x \leq -1 \quad \text{mi} \quad x^{2} \leq (x^{2}+2) = x \leq -2 = 3$ $= \int_{-x^{2}+2}^{2} (x^{2}+1+1) \quad x \leq -1 \quad \text{mi} \quad x^{2} \leq (x^{2}+2) = x \leq -2 = 3$ $= \int_{-x^{2}+2}^{2} (x^{2}+1+1) \quad x \leq -1 \quad \text{mi} \quad x^{2} \leq (x^{2}+2) = x \leq -2 = 3$ $= \int_{-x^{2}+2}^{2} (x^{2}+1+1) \quad x \leq -1 \quad \text{mi} \quad x^{2} \leq (x^{2}+2) = x \leq -2 = 3$ $= \int_{-x^{2}+2}^{2} (x^{2}+1+1) \quad x \leq -1 \quad \text{mi} \quad x^{2} \leq (x^{2}+2) = x \leq -2 = 3$ $= \int_{-x^{2}+2}^{2} (x^{2}+1+1) \quad x \leq -1 \quad \text{mi} \quad x^{2} \leq (x^{2}+2) = x \leq -2 = 3$ $= \int_{-x^{2}+2}^{2} (x^{2}+1+1) \quad x \leq -1 \quad \text{mi} \quad x^{2} \leq (x^{2}+2) = x \leq -2 = 3$ $= \int_{-x^{2}+2}^{2} (x^{2}+1+1) \quad x \leq -1 \quad \text{mi} \quad x^{2} \leq (x^{2}+2) = x \leq -2 = 3$ $= \int_{-x^{2}+2}^{2} (x^{2}+1+1) \quad x \leq -1 \quad \text{mi} \quad x^{2} \leq (x^{2}+2) = x \leq -2 = 3$ $= \int_{-x^{2}+2}^{2} (x^{2}+1+1) \quad x \leq -1 \quad \text{mi} \quad x \leq -1 \quad \text{m$

 $= \frac{1}{x^{2}-2}, x \in (-2,-1]$ $= \frac{1}{x^{2}-2}, x \in (-\infty,-2]$ $= \frac{1}{x^{2}-2}, x \in (-1,4)$ $= \frac{1}{x^{2}-2}, x \in (-1,4)$

Tema: pag11 ex 1.3.367(2), 13)