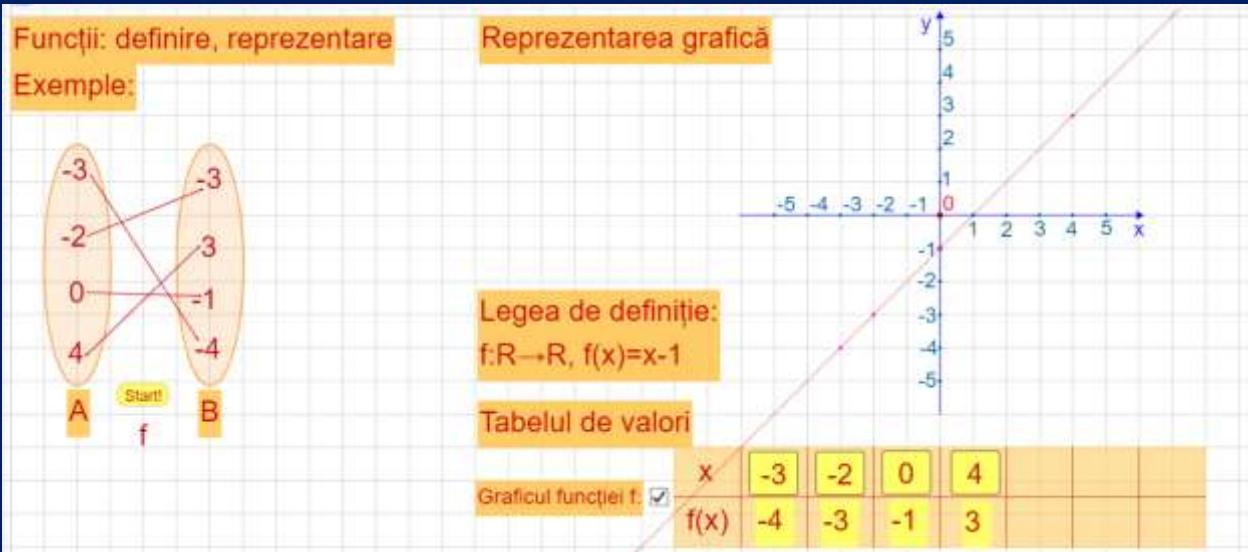
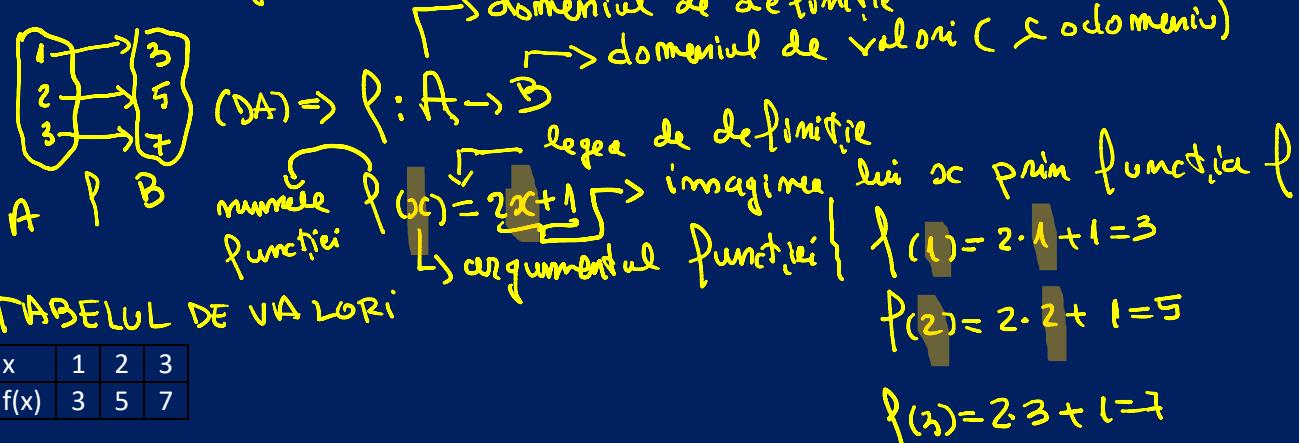


Def: considerăm două multimi nevide A și B. Spunem că am definit o funcție de la A la B dacă ORICĂRUI element din A îi corespunde un UNIC element în multimea B.



Stabiliti diagramele care reprezinta functii:



TABELUL DE VA LORI

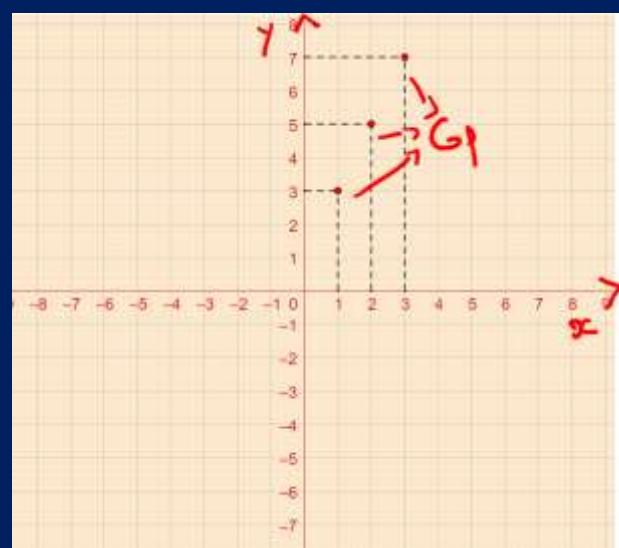
x	1	2	3
$f(x)$	3	5	7

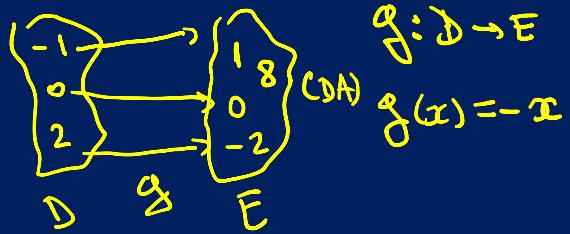
Graficul funcției

$$\hookrightarrow f = \{(x, f(x)) \mid x \in A\} \Rightarrow$$

$$G_f = \{(1, 3), (2, 5), (3, 7)\}$$

interpretarea geometrică → a graficului funcției

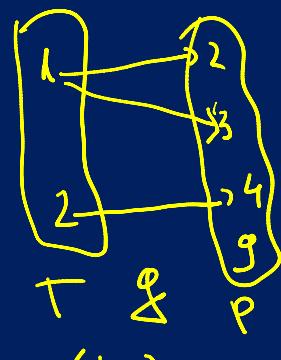
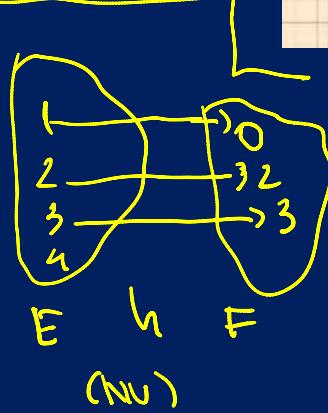
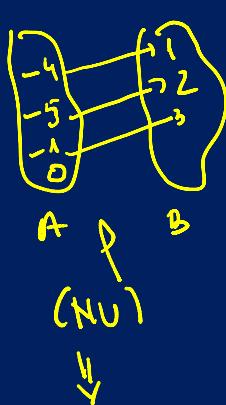
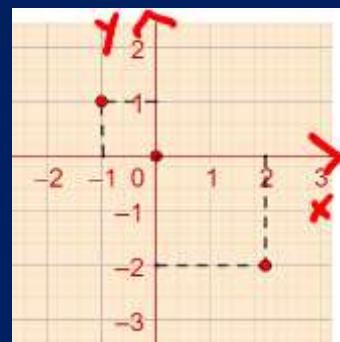




$$g: D \rightarrow E$$

$$g(x) = -x$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} x & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ \hline g(x) & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{array}$$



Nr. 0 nu are imagine

Nr. 4 nu are imagine } 1 are 2 imagini

Reprezentarea grafică a funcției de gradul I
Se consideră funcția $f: R \rightarrow R, f(x) = 2x - 6$

Introduceți valorile dorite pentru x_1 și x_2 :

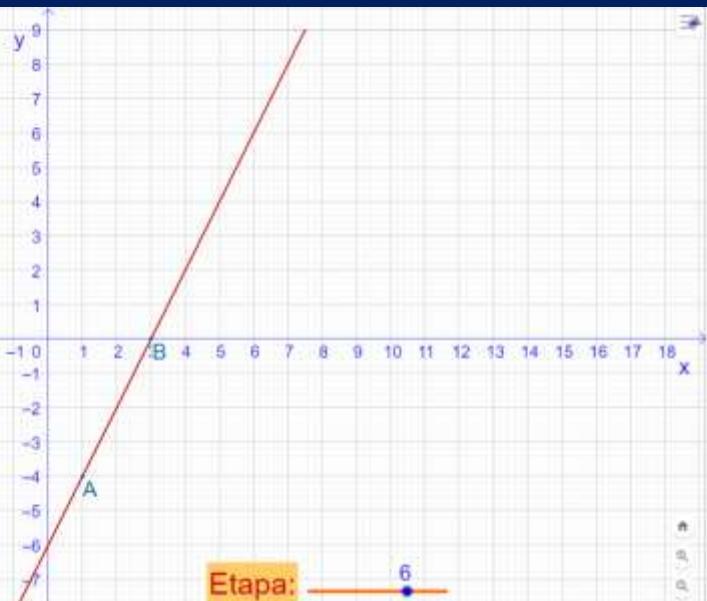
$$x_1 = 1 \quad f(1) = 2 \cdot (1) - 6 = -4$$

$$y_1 = -4 \quad A(1, -4) \in G_f$$

$$x_2 = 3 \quad f(3) = 2 \cdot (3) - 6 = 0$$

$$y_2 = 0 \quad B(3, 0) \in G_f$$

Graficul funcției: Start



Se consideră $f: N \rightarrow R, f(x) = ax + b, a \in R, b \in R$.

$$f(x) = 3 \cdot x + 2$$

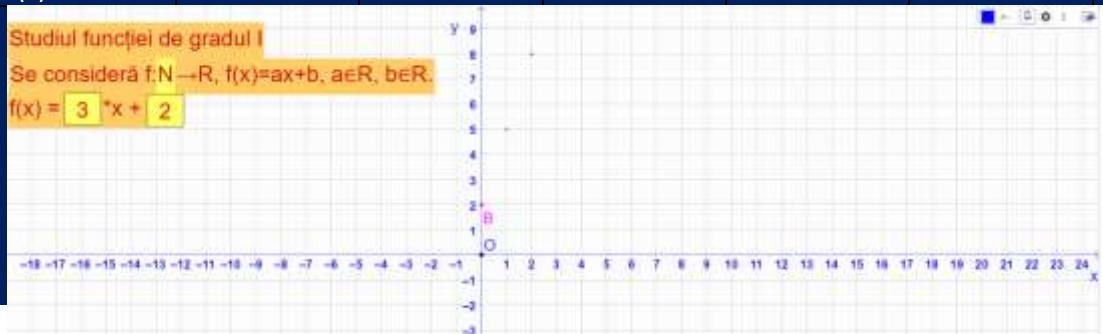
0

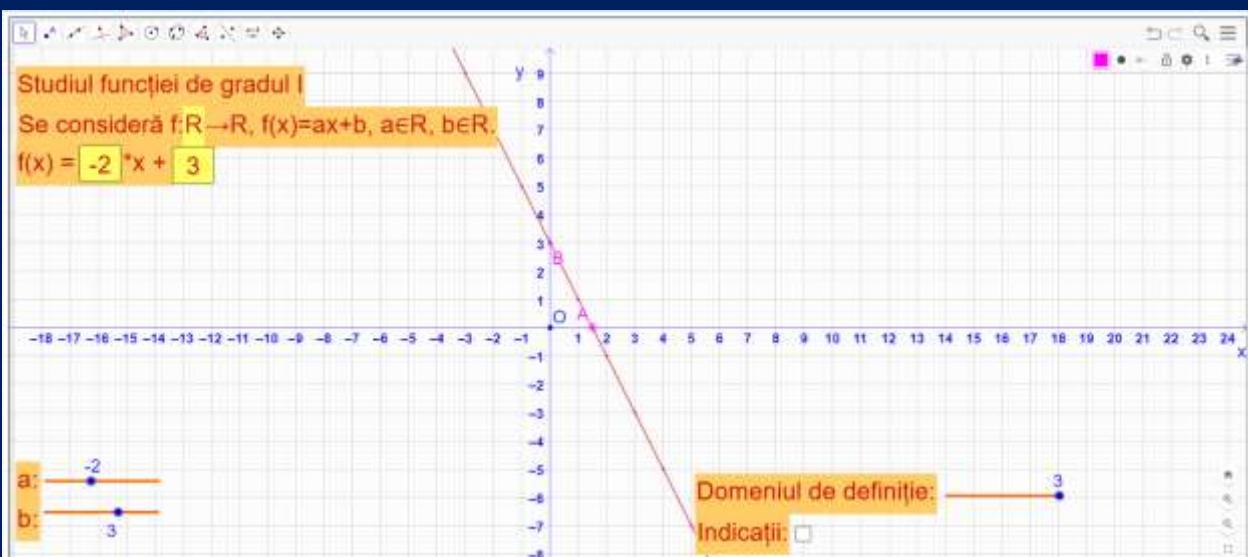
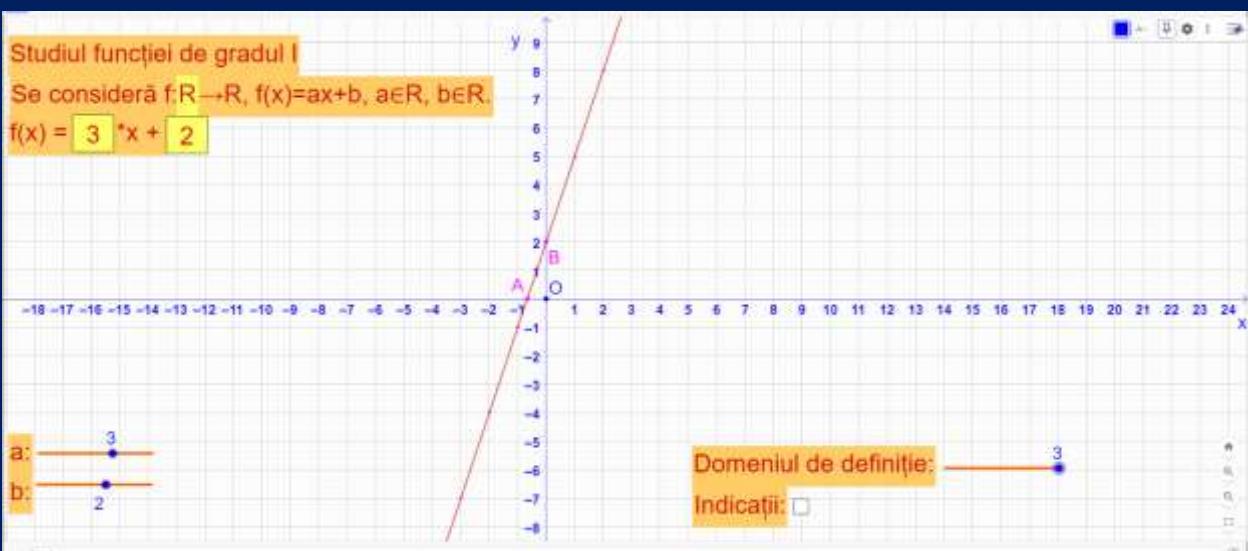
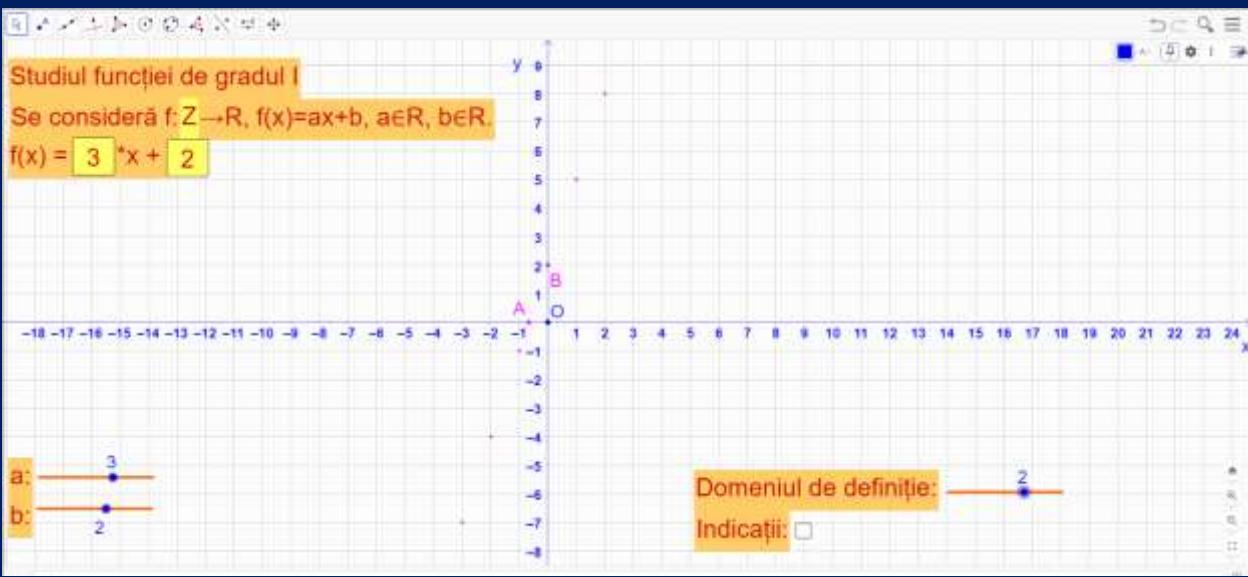
x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
f(x)	2	5	8	11	14	17	20

Studiul funcției de gradul I

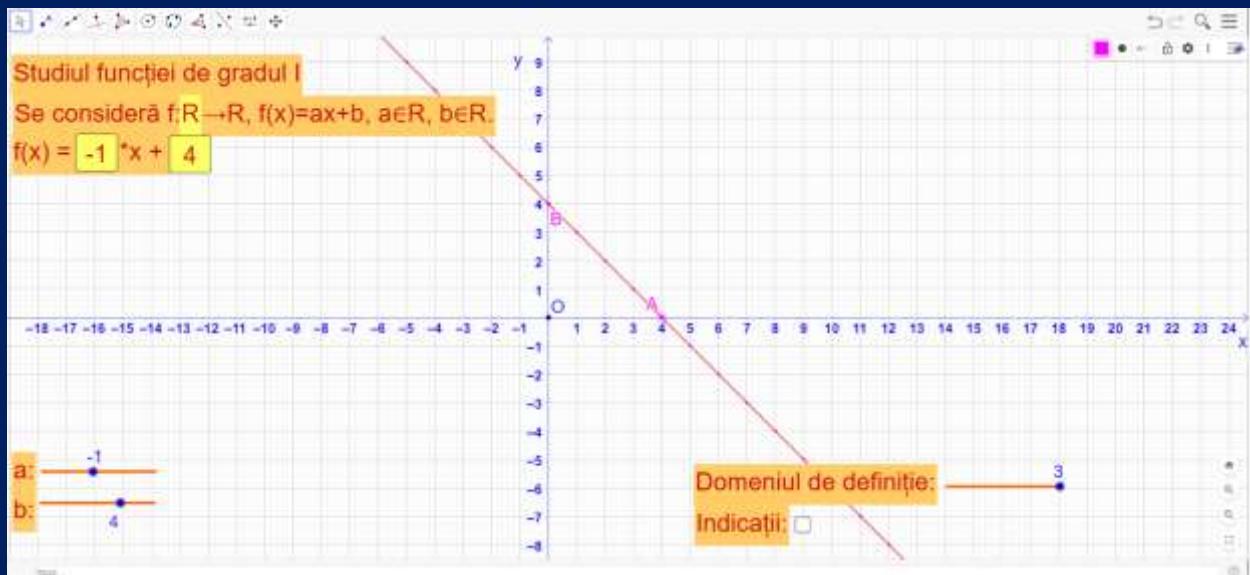
Se consideră $f: N \rightarrow R, f(x) = ax + b, a \in R, b \in R$.

$$f(x) = 3 \cdot x + 2$$

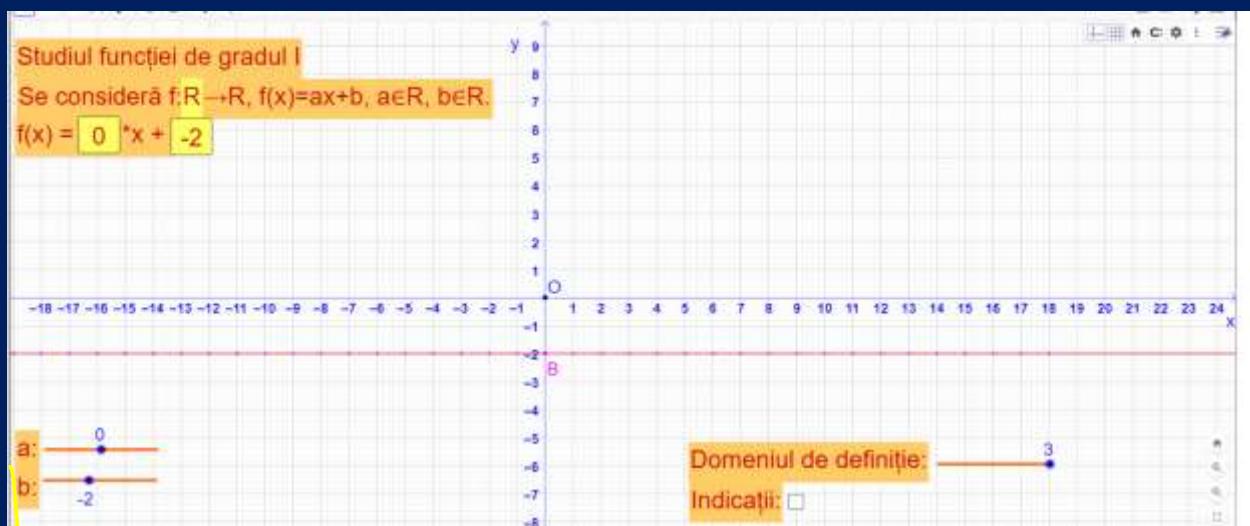




$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \\ (x) \\ \hline 0 \\ 3 \\ 1.5 \end{array} \right\} \quad f(0) = -2 \cdot 0 + 3 = 3 \quad f(1.5) = -2 \cdot 1.5 + 3 = -3 + 3 = 0$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = -1x + 4 \\ f(0) = -1 \cdot 0 + b = b \\ f(a) = -1 \cdot a + b = 0 \end{array} \right.$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ f(x) = 0 \cdot x - 2 = 0 - 2 = -2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(x) = -2, \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(x) = -2 \\ f(-2) = -2 \end{array} \right.$$

