

# Matemática Discreta.

6/10

Lembre:

Função, Aplicação

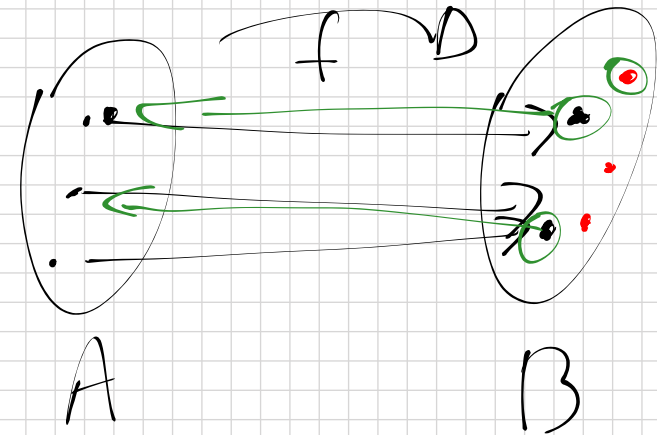
$$f: A \rightarrow B$$
$$x \mapsto y = f(x)$$

A cada  $x \in A$  corresponde  
um único  $y \in B$ .

função sobrejetiva

$f: A \rightarrow B$  é sobrejetiva  
quando para cada  $y \in B$   
existe um  $x \in A$  tal  
que  $f(x) = y$

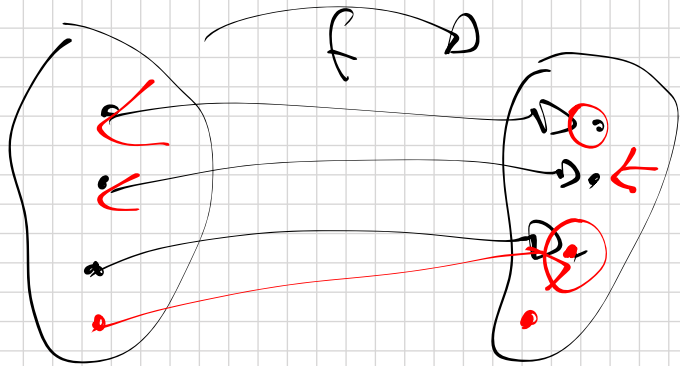
(todo  $y$  do contradomínio  
é imagem de algum  $x$  do  
domínio)



# funções injetivas

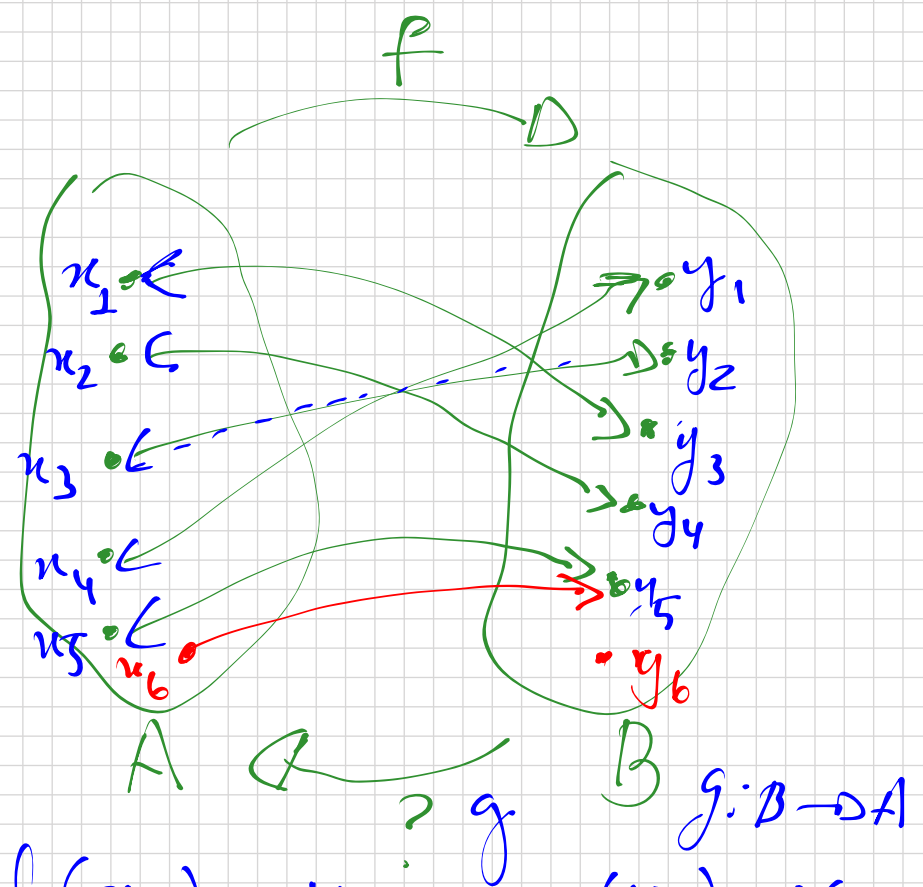
$f: A \rightarrow B$  é injetiva quando

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

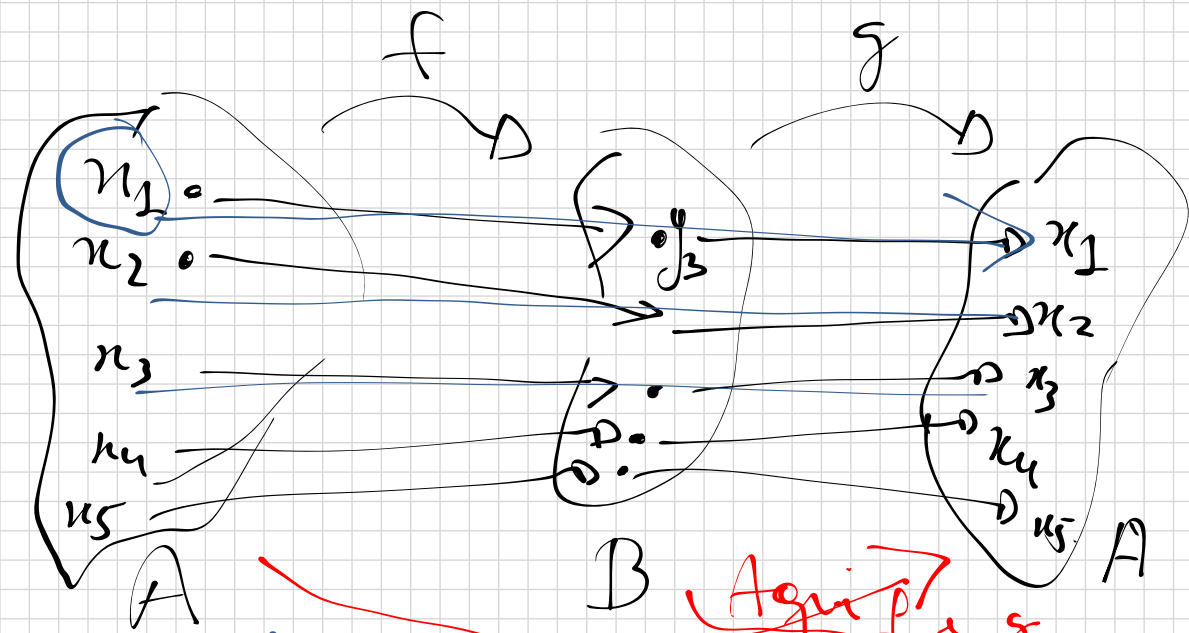


Definição: Dizemos que

$f: A \rightarrow B$  é bijetora quando  $f$  é injetora e sobrejetora



$$\begin{array}{l} f(x_1) = y_3 \\ f(x_2) = y_4 \\ f(x_3) = y_2 \\ f(x_4) = y_1 \\ f(x_5) = y_5 \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g(y_1) = x_4 \\ g(y_2) = x_3 \\ \underline{g(y_3) = x_1} \\ g(y_4) = x_2 \\ g(y_5) = x_5 \end{array} \right.$$



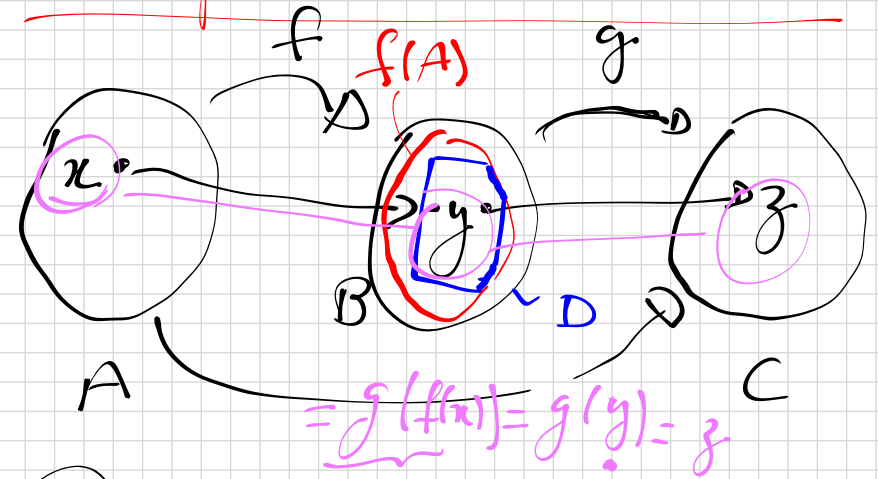
Definição: A função identidade em  $A$  é a

função

$$I_A: A \longrightarrow A$$

$$x \longmapsto I_A(x) = x$$

## Composição de funções



Definição: Dadas

$$f: A \longrightarrow B \text{ e } g: D \longrightarrow C$$

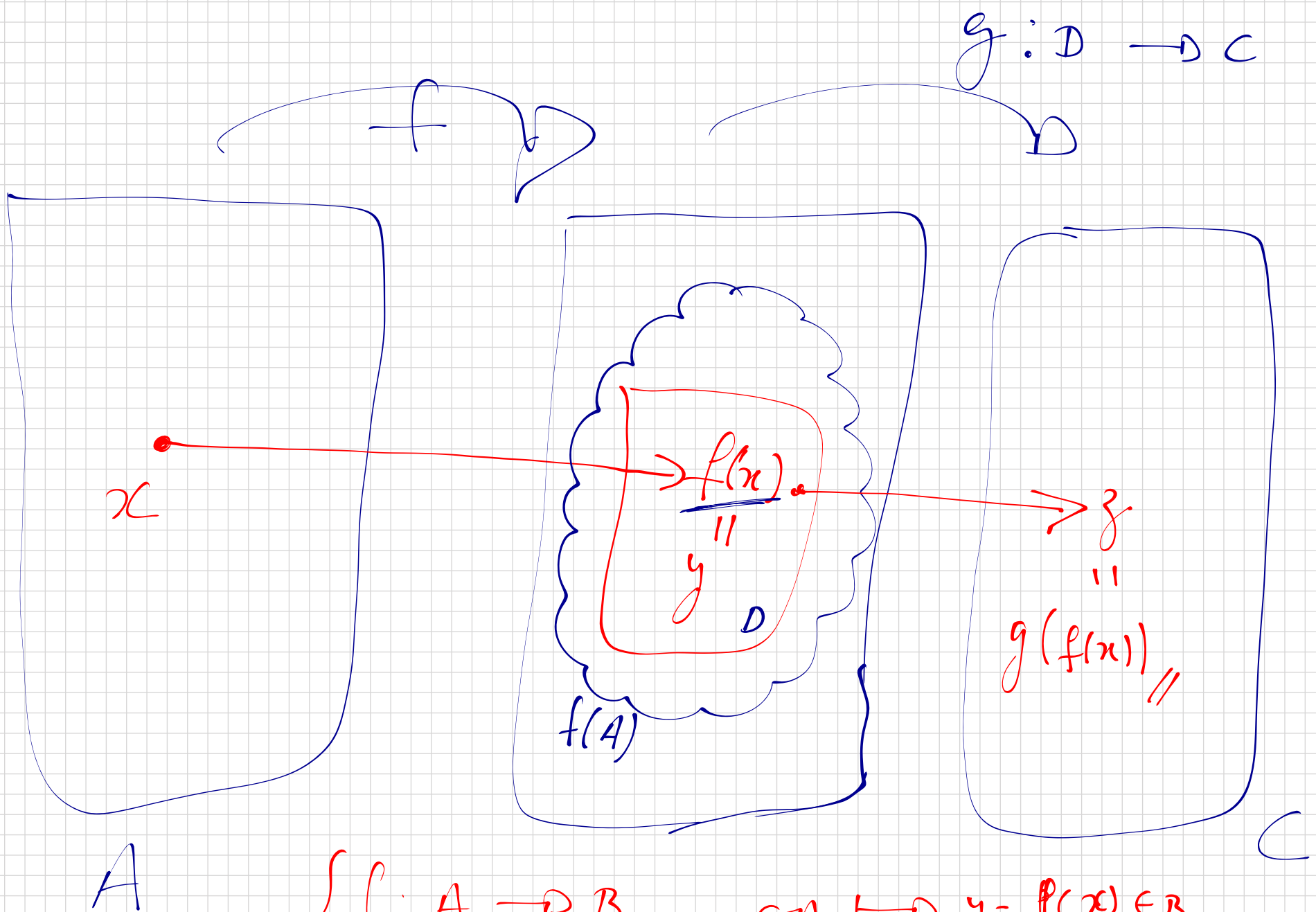
tais que  $D \subset f(A)$ ,

podemos construir uma nova

função  $[g \circ f]: A \longrightarrow C$  fazendo

para cada  $x \in A$ ,

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$$



$$\begin{cases} f: A \rightarrow B \\ g: B \rightarrow C \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} x \in A &\mapsto y = f(x) \in B \\ &\mapsto g(y) = g(f(x)) \end{aligned}$$

Exemplo:

$$\underline{f}: \underline{\mathbb{R}} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$x \longmapsto -x \leftarrow$$

$$g: \mathbb{R}_+ \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$x \longmapsto \sqrt{x} = g(\underline{x})$$

$$h: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$x \longmapsto x^2$$

$\uparrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow$

$$l: \mathbb{R}_- \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$\uparrow \leftarrow \{ -x > 0 \}$

$$\underline{h(\underline{f(x)})} = [\underline{f(x)}]^2$$
$$= (-x)^2 = x^2$$

$$\underline{h(f(x))} = x^2$$
$$h \circ f$$

$$h \circ f: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$x \longmapsto h \circ f(x) = x^2$$

$$g \circ f(x) = g(\underline{f(x)}) =$$

$$= \sqrt{\underline{f(x)}} = \sqrt{-x} \leftarrow$$

não está definido em  $\mathbb{R}$ .

$$g \circ l(x) = g(l(x)) =$$

$$\sqrt{l(x)} = \sqrt{-x} \text{ OK}$$

$$g: \mathbb{R}_+ \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$x \longmapsto \sqrt{x}$$

$$h: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$x \longmapsto x^2$$

$$g \circ h(x) = g(h(x)) =$$

$$= \sqrt{h(x)} = \sqrt{x^2} = |x|$$

$$g \circ h(x) = |x| \leftarrow$$

$$g \circ h: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$h \circ g(x) =$$

$$h(g(x)) = [g(x)]^2$$

$$= (\sqrt{x})^2 = x$$

$$h \circ g(x) = x \leftarrow$$

$$h \circ g: \mathbb{R}_+ \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Observe que

$g \circ h \neq h \circ g$  pois

duas funções são iguais quando têm mesmo domínio, mesmo contradomínio e mesma regra.

Definição: Dizemos que

$f: A \rightarrow B$  tem inversa

$g: B \rightarrow A$  quando

$$\begin{cases} \underline{g \circ f} = \underline{I_A} & \text{e} \\ \underline{f \circ g} = \underline{I_B} \end{cases}$$

Assim sabemos neste caso

$$g = f^{-1} \left( \neq \frac{1}{f} \right)$$

~~$$g = f^{-1}$$~~

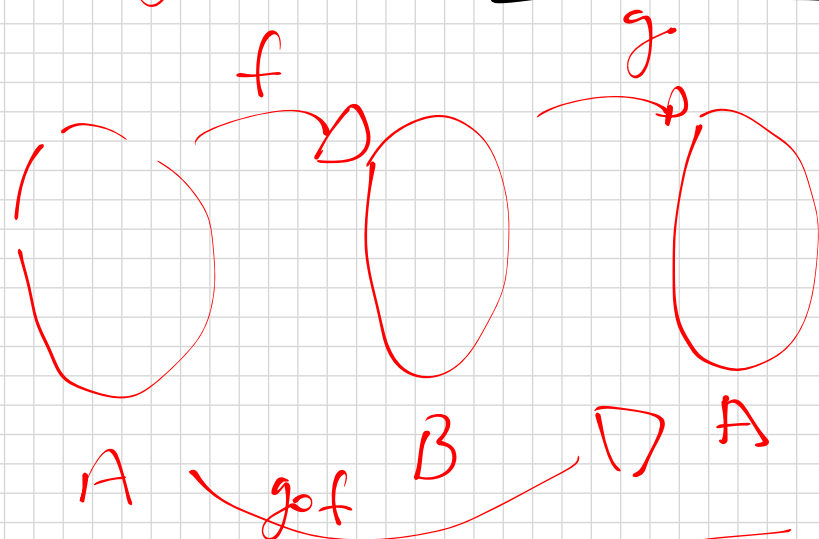
$$2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(-5)^{-1} = \frac{1}{-5} = -\frac{1}{5}$$

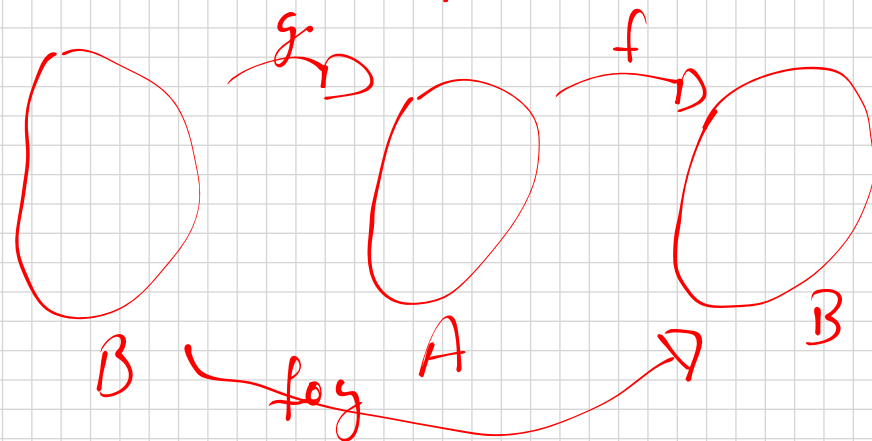
$$x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}$$

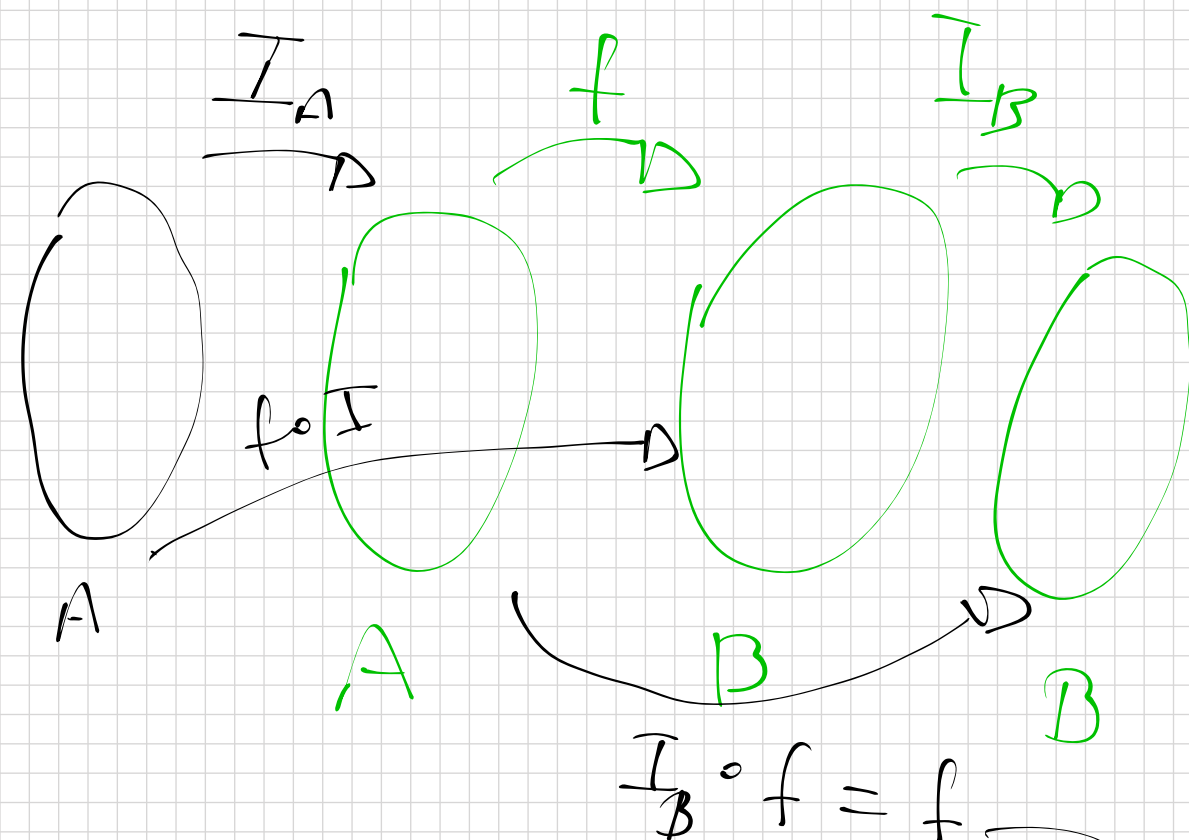
$$g \circ f(x) =$$

$$g(\underline{f(x)})$$



$$f \circ g(x) = f(\underline{g(x)})$$





$$f^{-1} \circ f = I_A$$

$$f \circ f^{-1} = I_B \quad \begin{matrix} 1 \cdot x = x \\ 1 \cdot 3 = 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} x \cdot x^{-1} = 1 \\ x^{-1} \cdot x = 1 \end{matrix} \right\} x \neq 0$$

Exercício

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

$$\boxed{I_B} \circ f = f \quad \text{e} \quad f \circ \boxed{I_A} = f$$

Álgebra

Anel 1  
unidade  
identidade



Exemplo:

$$\begin{array}{c} \textcolor{red}{g} \textcolor{green}{f}: \overset{\textcolor{green}{A}}{\mathbb{R}_+} \longrightarrow \overset{\textcolor{blue}{B}}{\mathbb{R}_+} \\ x \longmapsto f(x) = x^2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \textcolor{red}{f} \textcolor{blue}{g}: \overset{\textcolor{blue}{B}}{\mathbb{R}_+} \longrightarrow \overset{\textcolor{green}{A}}{\mathbb{R}_+} \\ x \longmapsto \sqrt{x} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} f \circ g: \textcircled{\mathbb{R}_+} \longrightarrow \textcolor{green}{\mathbb{R}_+} \\ x \longmapsto f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f \circ g(x) &= f(\widetilde{g(x)}) = [g(x)]^2 \\ &= \cancel{(\sqrt{x})^2} = x \in \mathbb{R}_+ \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\textcolor{blue}{f} \circ \textcolor{blue}{g}(x) = x = \textcolor{blue}{I}_{\mathbb{R}_+}(x)}$$

Por outro lado

$$g \circ \textcolor{green}{f}: \textcolor{green}{\mathbb{R}_+} \longrightarrow \textcolor{blue}{\mathbb{R}_+}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g \circ f(x) &= g(\underbrace{f(x)}) = \sqrt{f(x)} \\ &= \sqrt{x^2} = \textcolor{red}{|x|} \\ &= x \end{aligned}$$

$$g \circ f(x) = x = \textcolor{green}{I}_{\mathbb{R}_+}(x)$$

Assim

$$\begin{cases} g \circ f = I_{\mathbb{R}_+} \\ f \circ g = I_{\mathbb{R}_+} \end{cases} \text{ Logo}$$

$$g = f^{-1}$$

$$\textcolor{red}{f} = \textcolor{red}{g}^{-1}$$

Perceba que

$$\textcolor{red}{(f^{-1})^{-1}} = \textcolor{red}{f}$$

Exemplo: Mostre que  $f = f^{-1}$   
onde

$$f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\}$$

$$x \mapsto f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$$

De fato,

$$f \circ f(x) = f(f(x)) =$$

$$\frac{\cancel{f(x)} + 1}{\cancel{f(x)} - 1} =$$

$$\frac{\frac{x+1}{x-1} + 1}{\frac{x+1}{x-1} - 1} =$$

$$\frac{1 - \frac{\cancel{f(x)} + 1}{\cancel{f(x)} - 1}}{\frac{\cancel{f(x)} + 1}{\cancel{f(x)} - 1} - 1} = \frac{\cancel{2} + 1}{\cancel{2} - 1}$$
$$x = 2 \rightarrow \frac{2+1}{2-1} = \frac{3}{1} = 3$$
$$\frac{\frac{2+1}{2-1} + 1}{\frac{2+1}{2-1} - 1} = 2$$

$$\frac{\frac{n+1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{1}}{\frac{n+1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{1}} = \frac{\frac{n+1 + 1 \cdot (n-1)}{n-1}}{\frac{n+1 - 1 \cdot (n-1)}{n-1}} =$$

$$\frac{\frac{\cancel{n+1} + \cancel{n-1}}{n-1}}{\frac{\cancel{n+1} - \cancel{n-1}}{n-1}} = \frac{\frac{2n}{n-1}}{\frac{2}{n-1}} =$$

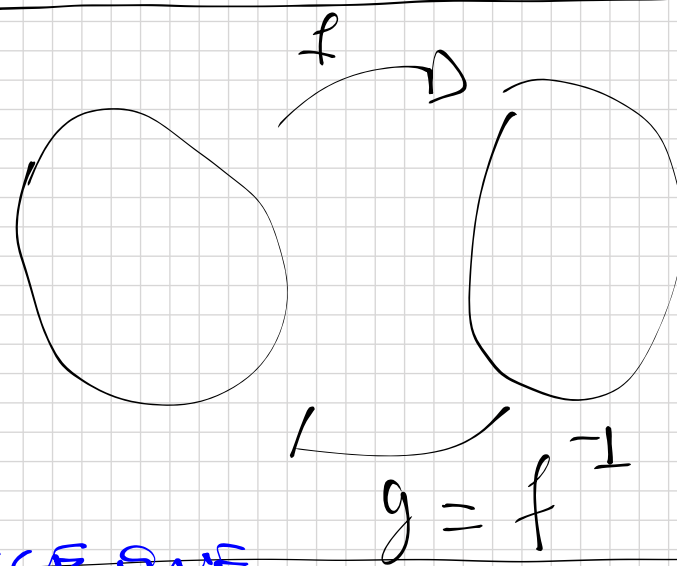
$$\frac{\cancel{2n}}{\cancel{n-1}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{n-1}}{2} = \frac{\cancel{2n}}{\cancel{2}} = n$$

fun inversa  $\Rightarrow$  é bijetiva //

$$\underline{f \circ f(x) = x}$$

Cenas do próximo capítulo

$$\rightarrow f \circ f^{-1} = I_B \quad f^{-1} \circ f = I_A$$



PARECE QUE  
 $\hookrightarrow$  fun inversa se for bijetiva.

Se fun inversa, é bijetiva??  
 SIM