

"no"  
A      B  
tyeb,  $\exists x \in A$   
 $f(x) = y$

4. Za funkcije  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  i  $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  definisane sa

$$f(x) = x^3 + 1 \quad \text{i} \quad g(x) = 2x,$$

odrediti:  $f \circ g$ ,  $g \circ f$ ,  $f \circ f$ ,  $g \circ g$ ,  $f^{-1}$  i  $g^{-1}$  ako postoje

$$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = f(2x) = (2x)^3 + 1 = 8x^3 + 1$$

$$g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x^3 + 1) = 2(x^3 + 1)$$

$$f \circ f(x) = f(f(x)) = f(x^3 + 1) = (x^3 + 1)^3 + 1$$

$$g \circ g(x) = g(g(x)) = g(2x) = 2 \cdot 2x = 4x$$

$f$  injekcija? ✓

$f$  "1-1"? ✓

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) = f(y) &\Rightarrow x^3 + 1 = y^3 + 1 \\ &\Rightarrow x^3 = y^3 \\ &\Rightarrow x = y \end{aligned}$$

$f$ , no? ✓

$\forall y \in B, \exists x \in A, f(x) = y$

$$f(x) = y \Rightarrow x^3 + 1 = y$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 = y - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt[3]{y - 1}$$

$y \in \mathbb{R}$  &  $y \neq -1$ ,  $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$\text{so } \forall y \in \mathbb{R}$$

no 3neku

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}, \exists x = \sqrt[3]{y - 1} \in \mathbb{R}, f(x) = f(\sqrt[3]{y - 1}) = y$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f^{-1}(f(x)) &= x \\ f^{-1}\left(\frac{x^3 + 1}{t}\right) &= x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$t = x^3 + 1$$

$$x^3 = t - 1$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{t - 1}$$

$$f^{-1}(t) = \sqrt[3]{t - 1}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x - 1}$$

$g$  injekcija? ✓

$g$  "1-1"? ✓

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) = g(y) &\Rightarrow 2x = 2y \\ &\Rightarrow x = y \end{aligned}$$

$g$ , no? ✓

$\forall y \in B, \exists x \in A, g(x) = y$

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) = y &\Rightarrow 2x = y \\ &\Rightarrow x = \frac{y}{2} \end{aligned}$$

no ne

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}, \exists x = \frac{y}{2} \in \mathbb{R}, g(x) = g\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) = y$$

$$g^{-1}(g(x)) = x$$

$$g^{-1}(2x) = x$$

$\overbrace{\quad}^t$

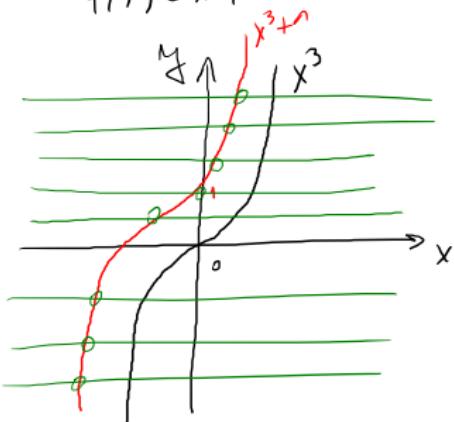
$$2x = t \Rightarrow x = \frac{t}{2}$$

$$g^{-1}(t) = \frac{t}{2}$$

$$g^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{2}$$

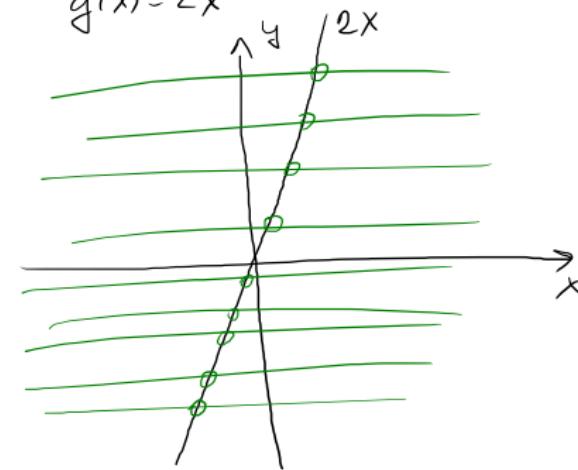
II Намът го се покаже го ѝ  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  е  
 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  функција

$$f(x) = x^3 + 1$$

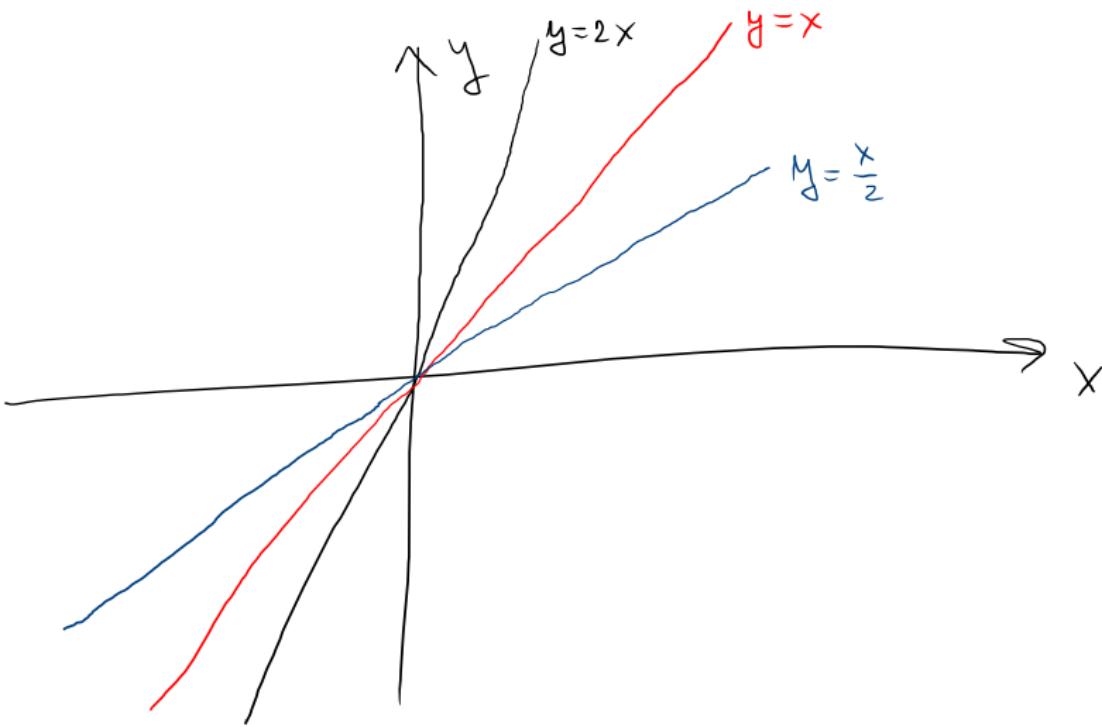


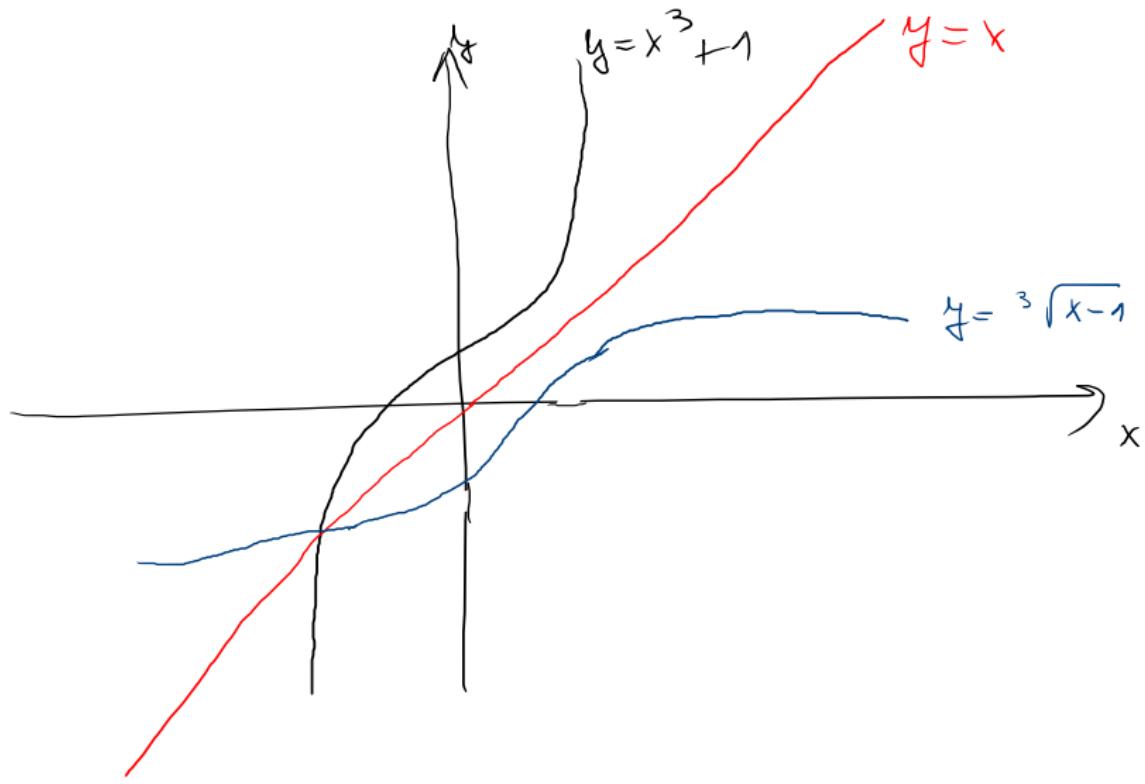
Кадо се даде  $f(x) = x^3 + 1$  со  $x$ -осот  
која е график функција  $f(x) = x^3 + 1$   
и што еднајвкупно еднајвкупно  
 $f(x) = x^3 + 1$  е функција.

$$g(x) = 2x$$



← веда општа синоним  
 $g(x) = 2x$





5. Za funkcije  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  i  $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  definisane sa

$$f(x) = 1 - 3x \quad \text{i} \quad g(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{3},$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \forall y \in \mathbb{R}, \exists x = \frac{1-y}{3} \in \mathbb{R} \\ f(x) = f\left(\frac{1-y}{3}\right) = y \\ f^{-1}(f(x)) = x \end{array} \right.$$

odrediti:  $f \circ g$ ,  $g \circ f$ ,  $f \circ f$ ,  $g \circ g$ ,  $f^{-1}$  i  $g^{-1}$  ako postoje.

$$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{3}\right) = 1 - 3 \cdot \frac{x^2 - 1}{3} = 2 - x^2$$

$$g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = g(1 - 3x) = \frac{(1 - 3x)^2 - 1}{3}$$

$$f \circ f(x) = f(f(x)) = f(1 - 3x) = 1 - 3(1 - 3x) = -2 + 9x$$

$$g \circ g(x) = g(g(x)) = g\left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{3}\right) = \frac{\left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{3}\right)^2 - 1}{3}$$

$f$  bivalecno?  $\checkmark$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{u-1. } f(x) &= f(y) \Rightarrow 1 - 3x = 1 - 3y \\ &\Rightarrow -3x = -3y \\ &\Rightarrow x = y \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{u-2. } \forall y \in \mathbb{R}, \exists x \in \mathbb{R}, f(x) = y$$

$$f(x) = y \Rightarrow 1 - 3x = y \Rightarrow 3x = 1 - y \Rightarrow x = \frac{1-y}{3}$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} f^{-1}(1 - 3x) = x \\ 1 - 3x = t \Rightarrow x = \frac{1-t}{3} \\ f^{-1}(t) = \frac{1-t}{3} \end{array} \right.$$

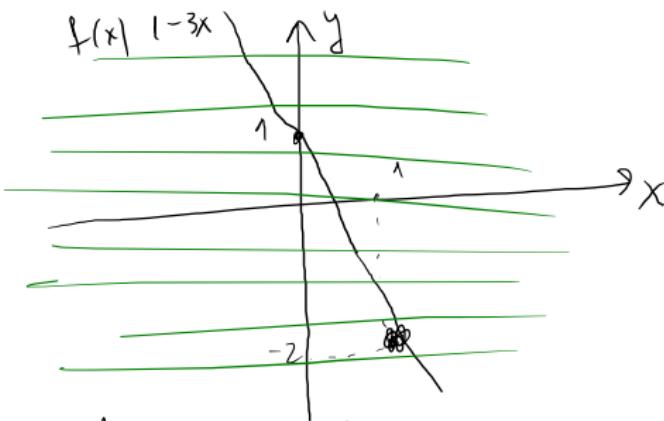
$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1-x}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g \text{ bivalecna? } &- \text{mje } 1 - 1 \rightarrow \text{f } g^{-1} \\ 1 - 1 &\text{ } g(x) = g(y) \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 1}{3} = \frac{y^2 - 1}{3} \\ 2^2 = 2^2 &\text{ } (-2)^2 = (-2)^2 \Rightarrow x^2 - 1 = y^2 - 1 \\ 2^2 = (-2)^2 &\text{ } (-2)^2 = 2^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = y^2 \\ &\Rightarrow x = y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow x = y, \quad \boxed{x = -y} \\ &\quad + x = +y \end{aligned}$$

TF Horizontale  
Schräglinie

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$f(x) = 1 - 3x$$

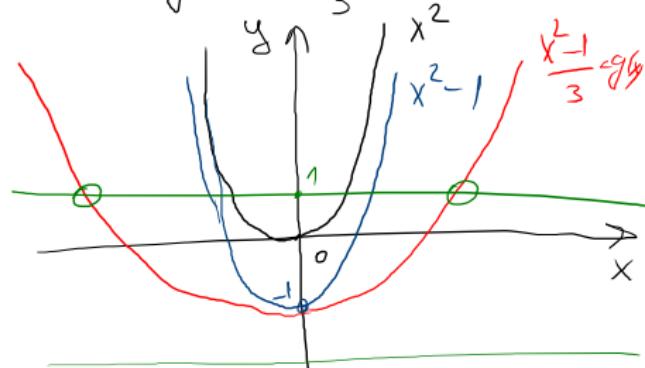


Obere Linie  $\parallel$  x-achse liegt

$$f(x) = 1 - 3x$$

unter  $y=1$   $\Rightarrow$   $f(x)$  ist Schräglinie

$$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$
$$g(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{3}$$



Parabel  $y = 1$  und  $2$   
Schnittpunkte mit  $g(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{3}$   
 $\Rightarrow g(x)$  ist  $y = 1 - 1'$

$$g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

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

нужно найти значения  $x$  для которых  $y = g(x)$  не имеет смысла

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}, \exists x \in \mathbb{R}, f(x) = y$$

$$f(x) = y \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 1}{3} = y$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 1 = 3y$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = 1 + 3y$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{1 + 3y}$$

так как  $x$  есть корень уравнения  $x^2 - 1 = 3y$ , то

$$1 + 3y \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq -\frac{1}{3}$$

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

значения  $y$ , для которых  $f(x) = y$  не имеет смысла, называются

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

6. Neka su  $f$  i  $g$  funkcije definisane sa

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ b & a & d & c \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{i} \quad g = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ c & d & a & b \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$fg: \{a, b, c, d\} \rightarrow \{a, b, c, d\}$$

$$g: \{a, c\}, \{b, d\}, \{c, a\}, \{d, b\}$$

Odrediti:  $f \circ g$ ,  $g \circ f$ ,  $f \circ f$ ,  $g \circ g$ ,  $f^{-1}$  i  $g^{-1}$  ako postoje.

*ne uvek*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} fog(a) = f(g(a)) = f(c) = d \\ fog(b) = f(g(b)) = f(d) = c \\ fog(c) = f(g(c)) = f(a) = b \\ fog(d) = f(g(d)) = f(b) = a \end{array} \right.$$

$$fog = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ d & c & b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$gof = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ d & c & b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$fot = \underline{\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ a & b & c & d \end{pmatrix}} = \underline{i_d}$$

$$gog = \underline{\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ a & b & c & d \end{pmatrix}} = \underline{i_d}$$

$$f^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ b & a & d & c \end{pmatrix} = f$$

$$g^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ c & d & a & b \end{pmatrix} = g$$

generacija  
ne važe  
 $fog = got$

PO DEFINICIJI

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

$$f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$$

7. Neka su  $f$  i  $g$  funkcije definisane sa  $f, g : \{1, 2, 3\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3\}$

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{i} \quad g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Odrediti:  $f^{-1}$ ,  $g^{-1}$ ,  $f \circ g$ ,  $(f \circ g)^{-1}$ ,  $g^{-1} \circ f^{-1}$ , ako postoje.

$$f^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (f \circ g)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad g^{-1} \circ f^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f \circ g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

A je domen

B je kodomen

8. Neka je A najveći podskup skupa  $\mathbb{R}$ , a B najmanji podskup skupa  $\mathbb{R}$  za koje je dobro definisana funkcija  $f : A \rightarrow B$ . Za date funkcije  $f$  odrediti skupove  $A$  i  $B$  i ispitati injektivnost, surjektivnost.

8.1  $f(x) = x^2 - x - 2;$

→ Kako skup  $B$  predstavlja dyfre načinom podskup od  $\mathbb{R}$  tada će značiti da su oni  $y \in B$  za koje postoji  $x \in A$  tako da je  $f(x) = y$ , tada će  $B$  biti  $K(f)$ , tj.  $B = K(f)$ , znači da je  $B$  vezano uz  $A$  preko funkcije  $f$ .

$$f(x) = x^2 - x - 2$$

A = R

B?

I. Herum:

$\forall y \in B, \exists x \in A, f(x) = y$

$$f(x) = y \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = y$$

$$(A \pm B)^2 = A^2 \pm 2AB + B^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 2x \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| + \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - 2 = y$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} - 2 = y$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{9}{4} = y$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = y + \frac{9}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow x - \frac{1}{2} = \pm \sqrt{y + \frac{9}{4}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x - \frac{1}{2} = \pm \sqrt{y + \frac{9}{4}}$$

$$y + \frac{9}{4} \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \geq -\frac{9}{4}$$

$$\boxed{B = \left[ -\frac{9}{4}, +\infty \right)}$$

$$\text{II}_2: f(x) = x^2 - x - 2$$

$$f'(x) = 2x - 1$$

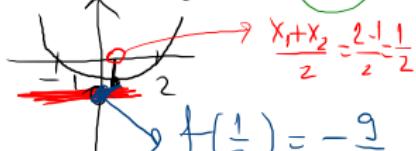
$$f'(x) = 0 \rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} - 2 = -\frac{9}{4}$$

$$B = \left[ -\frac{9}{4}, +\infty \right)$$

$$\text{II}_3: f(x) = x^2 - x - 2$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \begin{cases} 2 \\ -1 \end{cases}$$



$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{9}{4}$$

$$B = \left[ -\frac{9}{4}, +\infty \right)$$

f ist hier ungeradengradig  
 $f(2) = f(-1) = 0$

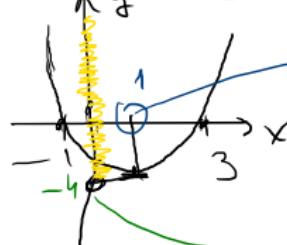
$$T_{\min} \left( -\frac{b}{2a}, -\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a} \right)$$

$$T_{\min} \left( \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{9}{4} \right) B = \left[ -\frac{9}{4}, +\infty \right)$$

(\*)  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$

$A = \mathbb{R}$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+12}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 4}{2} = \begin{cases} 3 \\ -1 \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = \frac{3 - 1}{2} = 1$$

$$f(1) = 1 - 2 - 3 = -4$$

obr. moje 4  
Hai gaus korn  
gymn herut

$B = [-4, +\infty)$

$$f(3) = f(-1) = 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ hat } l^{-1}$$

$$8.2 \quad f(x) = \frac{1-x}{2x+5};$$

$$\text{A: } 2x+5 \neq 0 \\ x \neq -\frac{5}{2}$$

$$\boxed{\text{A} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-\frac{5}{2}\}}$$

$$\text{B: } \boxed{\exists y \in \mathbb{R}, \exists x \in A, f(x) = y}$$

$$f(x) = y \Rightarrow \frac{1-x}{2x+5} = y \quad | \cdot (2x+5)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1-x = 2xy + 5y$$

$$\Rightarrow -x - 2xy = 5y - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x(-1 - 2y) = 5y - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{5y-1}{-1-2y} = \frac{f(1-5y)}{f(-1-2y)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{1-5y}{1+2y}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1+2y &\neq 0 \\ 2y &\neq -1 \\ y &\neq -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{B = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-\frac{1}{2}\}}$$

$$| - | :$$

$$\underline{f(x) = f(y)} \Rightarrow \frac{1-x}{2x+5} = \frac{1-y}{2y+5}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-x)(2y+5) = (1-y)(2x+5)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y + 5 - 2xy - 5x = 2x + 5 - 2xy - 5y$$

$$\Rightarrow 4y = 4x \quad \text{feste } | - |$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{y = x}$$

feste udo "no" konstruktion B.

$$8.3 \quad f(x) = -\sqrt{1-x^2};$$

$$A: |1-x^2| \geq 0$$

$$1-x^2=0$$

$$x^2 = 1$$

$$x = +1$$

$$x \in [-1, 1]$$

$$A = [-1, 1]$$

$$B: \quad y \in \mathbb{R}, \exists x \in A, f(x) = y$$

$$f(x)=y \rightarrow -\sqrt{1-x^2}=y$$

$$\Rightarrow y \leq 0 \quad \wedge \quad 1-x^2 = y^2$$

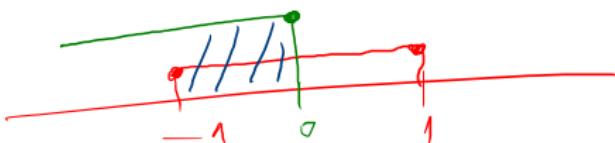
$$\Rightarrow y \leq 0 \quad \wedge \quad x^2 = 1 - y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y \leq 0 \quad \wedge \quad x = \pm \sqrt{1-y^2}$$

$$\text{Lösung: } y \leq 0 \quad \text{u} \quad |1-y^2| \geq 0$$

$$y \in [-1, 0]$$

$$y \in [-1, 1]$$



$$\boxed{B = [-1, 0]}$$

$$\text{u}^{-1} : f(x) = \pm(y) \Rightarrow +\sqrt{1-x^2} = \pm\sqrt{1-y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cancel{x^2} = \cancel{-y^2} \Rightarrow x^2 = -y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = y^2 \Rightarrow \underline{x = y} \vee \underline{x = -y}$$

$$14) f(1) = f(-1) = -\sqrt{1-1} = 0$$

$\mu\text{e}^{-1}$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{4}} = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}$$

$$8.4 \quad f(x) = \ln \frac{1}{1+x^2};$$

A: goðu  $\ln \frac{1}{1+x^2}$  súra gengur inn í  $\mathbb{R}$   
 $\frac{1}{1+x^2} > 0$ , aða káru  $x^2 \geq 0$   
 með  $f(\frac{1}{1+x^2})$  yfir bætne og 0,  
 wj.  $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

A =  $\mathbb{R}$

B:  $y \in \mathbb{R}, \exists x \in A, f(x) = y$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) = y &\Rightarrow \ln \frac{1}{1+x^2} = y \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+x^2} = e^y \Rightarrow 1+x^2 = \frac{1}{e^y} \\ &\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1}{e^y} - 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1-e^y}{e^y} \\ &\Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-e^y}{e^y}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1-e^y}{e^y} > 0$$

$$1-e^y > 0$$

$$e^y < 1$$

$$e^y < e^0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\ln M > 0, M > 0$$

$$\ln M = N \Leftrightarrow M = e^N$$

$$e^M > 0, \text{ fórmér}$$

$$\underline{y < 0}$$

B =  $(-\infty, 0]$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{"n-1": } f(x) = f(y) &\Rightarrow \ln \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \ln \frac{1}{1+y^2} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{1+y^2} \Rightarrow 1+x^2 = 1+y^2 \\ &\rightarrow x^2 = y^2 \Rightarrow \underline{x = y} \quad \underline{x = -y} \\ &\text{fórmér "1-1"} \\ \ln f(1) = f(-1) &= \ln \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$8.5 \quad f(x) = 2^{x^2}.$$

A=R

B:  $y \in \mathbb{R}, \exists x \in A, f(x) = y$

$$f(x) = y \Rightarrow 2^{x^2} = y \quad | \log_2$$
$$\Rightarrow \log_2 2^{x^2} = \log_2 y$$
$$\Rightarrow x^2 \underbrace{\log_2 2}_1 = \log_2 y$$
$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \log_2 y$$
$$\Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{\log_2 y}$$

$\log_2 y > 0 \wedge y > 0$   $\log M^N = N \log M$

$y \geq 2^0 \wedge y > 0$   $\log_u M = 1$

$y \geq 1 \wedge y > 0$   $\log_M N = C \Leftrightarrow N = M^C$

$B = [1, +\infty)$

" $f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow 2^{x^2} = 2^{y^2}$ "

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = y^2 \Rightarrow x = y \vee x = -y$$
$$\Rightarrow \text{mehr } 1-1'$$

" $f(1) = f(-1) = 2$ "

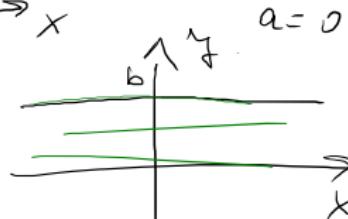
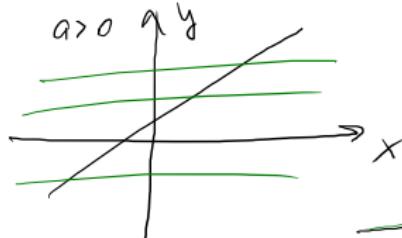
9. Za koje vrednosti realnih parametara  $a$  i  $b$  formula  $f(x) = \underline{ax + b}$  definiše:

9.1 funkciju  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ;

9.2 injektivnu funkciju  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ;

9.3 surjektivnu funkciju  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ;

9.4 bijektivnu funkciju  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ?

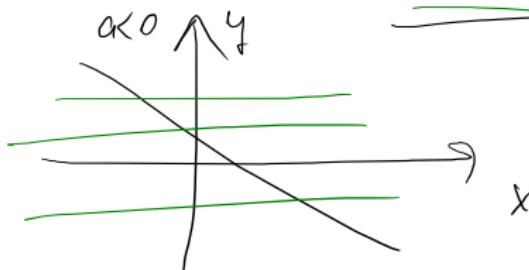


g.1.  $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$

g.2.  $a \neq 0, \forall b \in \mathbb{R}$

g.3.  $a \neq 0, \forall b \in \mathbb{R}$

g.4.  $a \neq 0, \forall b \in \mathbb{R}$



10. Za koje vrednosti realnih parametara  $a$  i  $b$  formula  $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$  definije:

## 10.1 funkciju $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ;

### 10.2 injektivnu funkciju $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ :

### 10.3 sirjektivnu funkciju $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ;

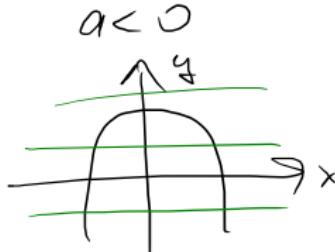
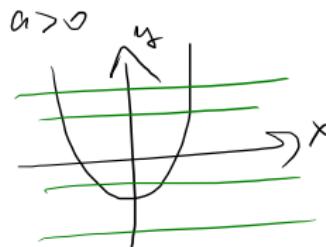
10.4 bijektivnu funkciju  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ?

## 10. 1. Habiter

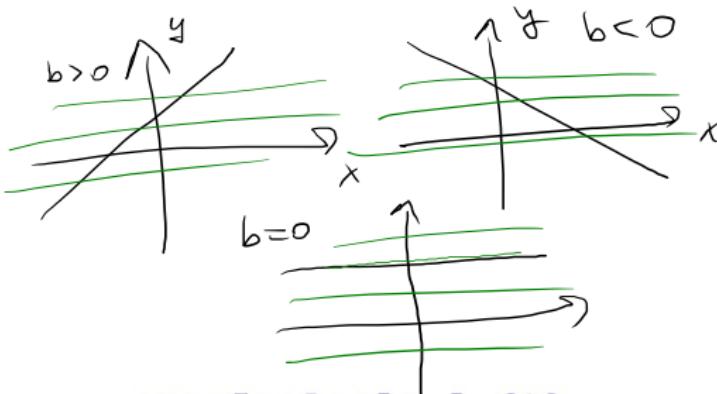
$$10.2. \quad a=0 \quad b \neq 0, \quad f \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$10.3. \quad a=0, b \neq 0, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$10.4. \quad a=0, b \neq 0, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$



$$a=0 \Rightarrow bx+c = f(x)$$



ZA VEŽBU IZ SKRIPTE:

Primer: 2.1

Zadatak 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6