## Jeminar 3

1.3.41 Sà se arate ca orice functie ( : A → B poete li rerira ca o compunere l-iop unde i este injectivoi, ion p este mirisctina. Glutie:  $p:A \rightarrow Tml$   $i: Tml \rightarrow B$ i(x) = x, iar pmy. (Imp=Imf) i inj (fet identitate) f=iop j iop:A -B

(1.3.40) Sa re garearea un læmplu de doua functii f, a: N > N a. c. gof + fog. Jolutic: f: N-)N, f(x)=x+1  $g: N \rightarrow N, g(x) = x^2$ (30f)(x) = 3(f(x)) =  $= 3(x+1) = (x+1)^{2} = x^{2} + 2x + 0$  $(f \circ x)(x) = f(x^2) = x^2 + 1$ =) fog + gof Din compineres este définité blateral, es nu este comutativa) [1.3.42] Ja ne gøreerrei un exemple core conster dintr-ofunctie f:A+B, artful incôt: (1) f este injection, dar nu

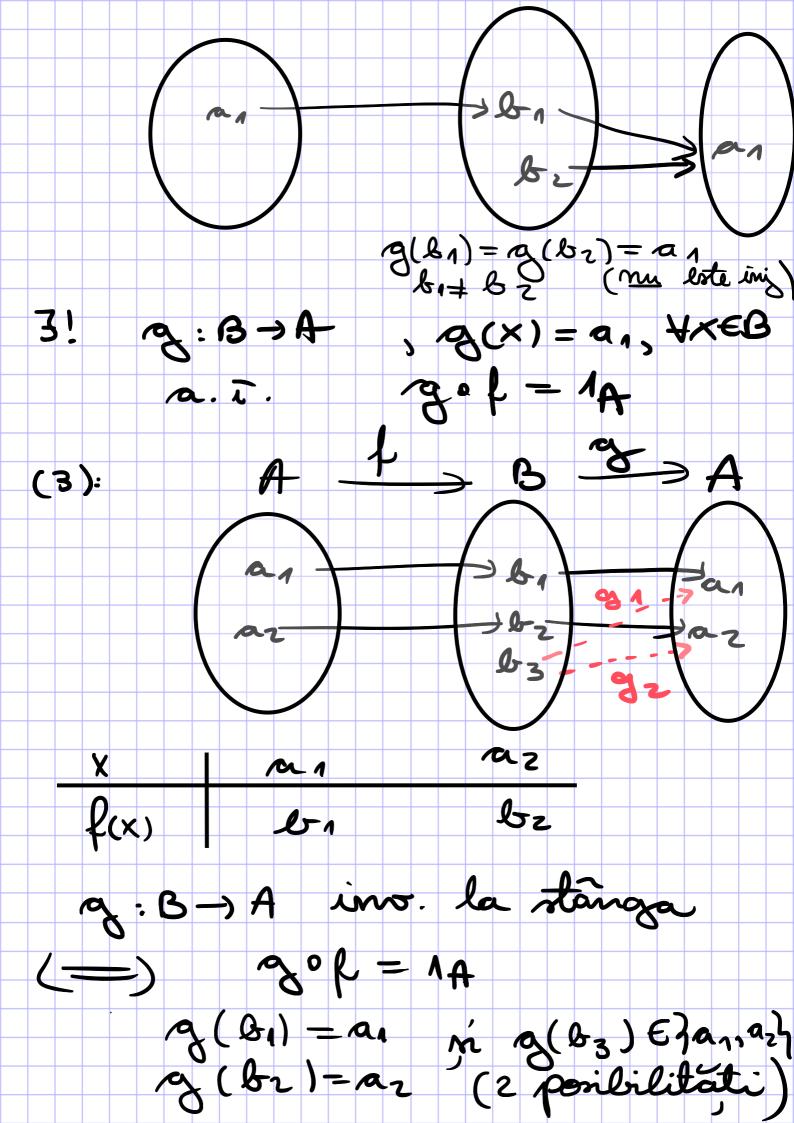
are invera la stança (2) fare exact o inversa la Aanger dar nu este byectiva (3) fare essact clour inverse la stange (4) fare o enfinitate de inverse la stange Schritie: (1) Prop. 1 (Ternimar 2)

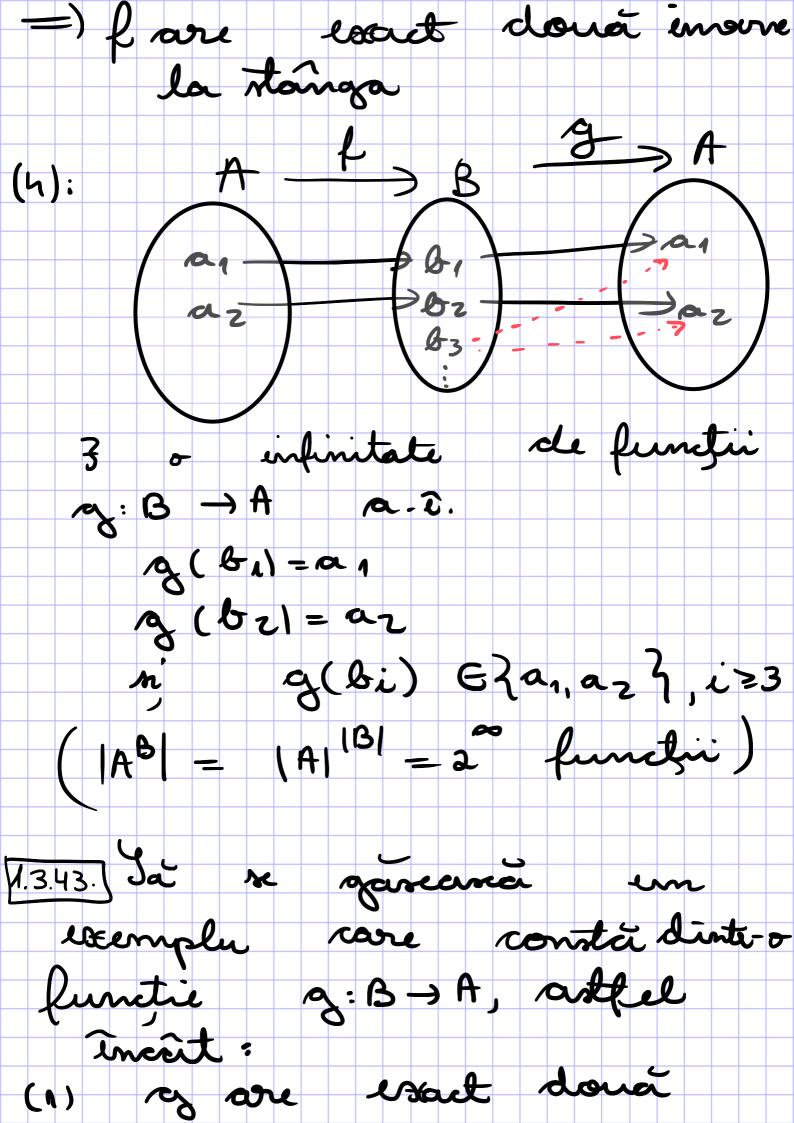
—) A = Ø, B mult.

3! f: A -1 B ing. Doerwatii: 13 |34| = 13 |41 = 13 |01 =1 ② Daca B ≠ Ø, ratumi:

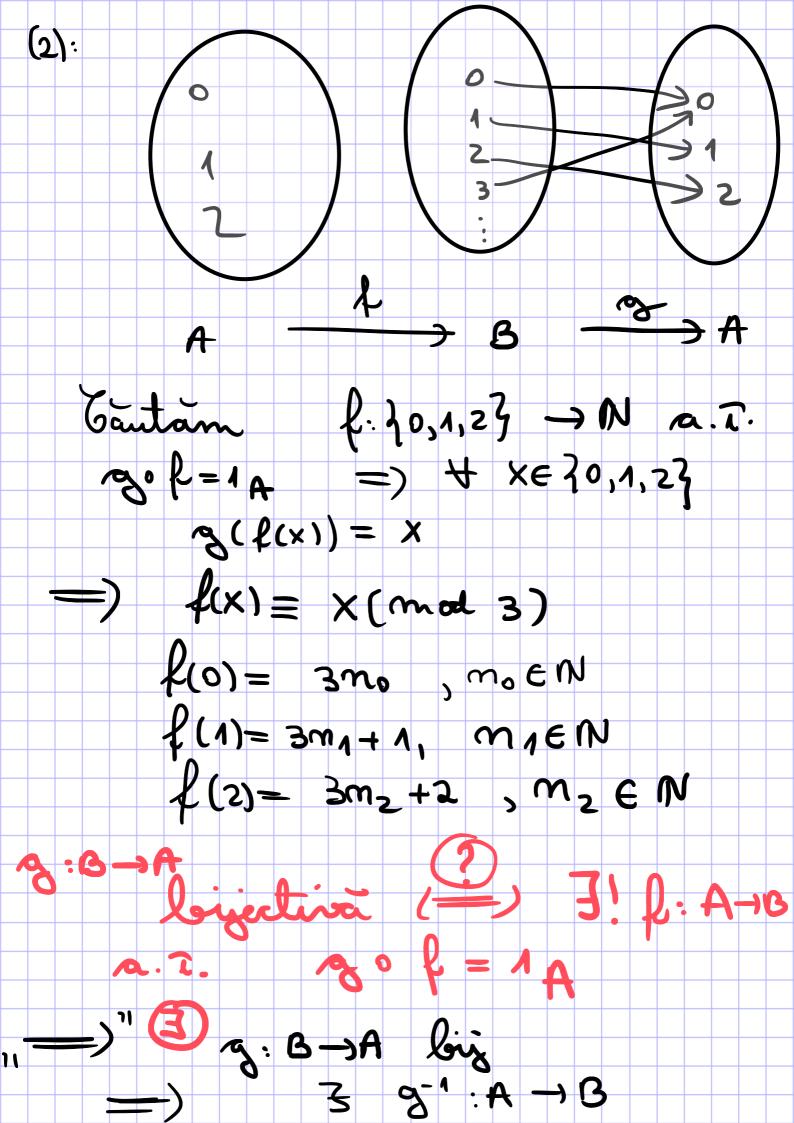
3. Daca B = Ø, ratumi:

10: Ø → Ø lis. (2): A + 3 A





(2) a are o infinitate de enverse la dreapta Ja re verate cet a are exact o marà la drenta donci o este bijection. Jelutie. (1): B — P1, 12 | by fi (a1) = b 1, i=1,2 f 1 (az)= bz f 2 (az) = b3 f; (a3) = &4, 1=1,2

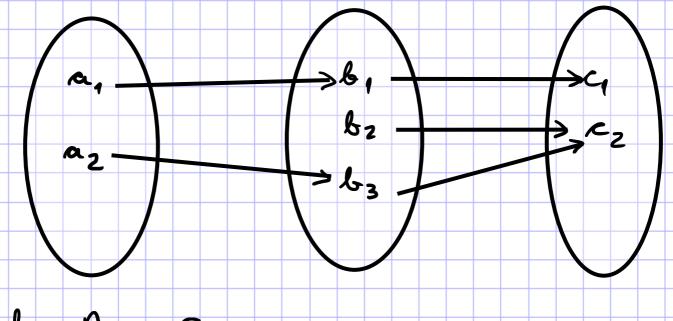


a.v. 2021 = 14 mg 3 9 = 13 =) of este o inversió la dreapta pt. og Drengemen P:A -13 o alta inversa la dreagla a.i. 3-10/20 P=1A P=2-1 rts. (1) Stim 31 f. A > B

(2) Sz (1)

(3) Sz (1) p.p. ca g <u>mu</u> ette ensectréa  $=) \quad \begin{array}{c} \times_1 + \times_2, \quad \times_1, \times_2 \in \mathcal{B} \end{array}$  $Q(X_1) = Q(X_2)$ B  $\left(\begin{array}{c} a_1 + \cdots + a_{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n-1} \end{array}\right)$ 

putem construi 2 inverse la obreagta =) ctr-cu unicitatea =) geste injectiva (2) (1), (2) =) gete bijection 1.3.44 Soi se gareanea en exemple conta din A + B & C, as incit: (1) gof injection, dar gnu ente injection (2) go f nerjectivei, dar f nu erte mizertivoi Tolutie: (h) A P B - C



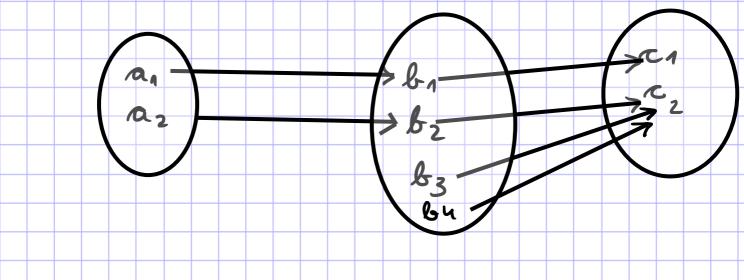
30 f: A > C

$$A = \{a_1, a_2\}$$
,  $B = \{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$   
 $C = \{a_1, a_2\}$ 

$$(g \circ f)(a_1) = g(f(a_1)) = g(b_1) = c_1$$
  
 $(g \circ f)(a_2) = g(f(a_2)) = g(b_3) = c_2$ 

$$3(b_2) = 3(b_3) = c_2 7$$
 $b_1 \neq b_3$ 

(2):



 $g \circ f : A \to C$   $(a \circ f)(a_1) = g(f(a_1)) = g(b_1) = e_1$   $(a \circ f)(a_2) = g(f(a_2)) = g(b_2) = e_2$ 

 $Im(30 l) = \{ c_1, c_2 \} = C$ = ) goleto muzettiva l: A -> B ,  $l(a_1) = b_1$  si  $l(a_2) = b_2$   $Iml= \{b_1, b_2\} \subset B = \{b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4\}$ 

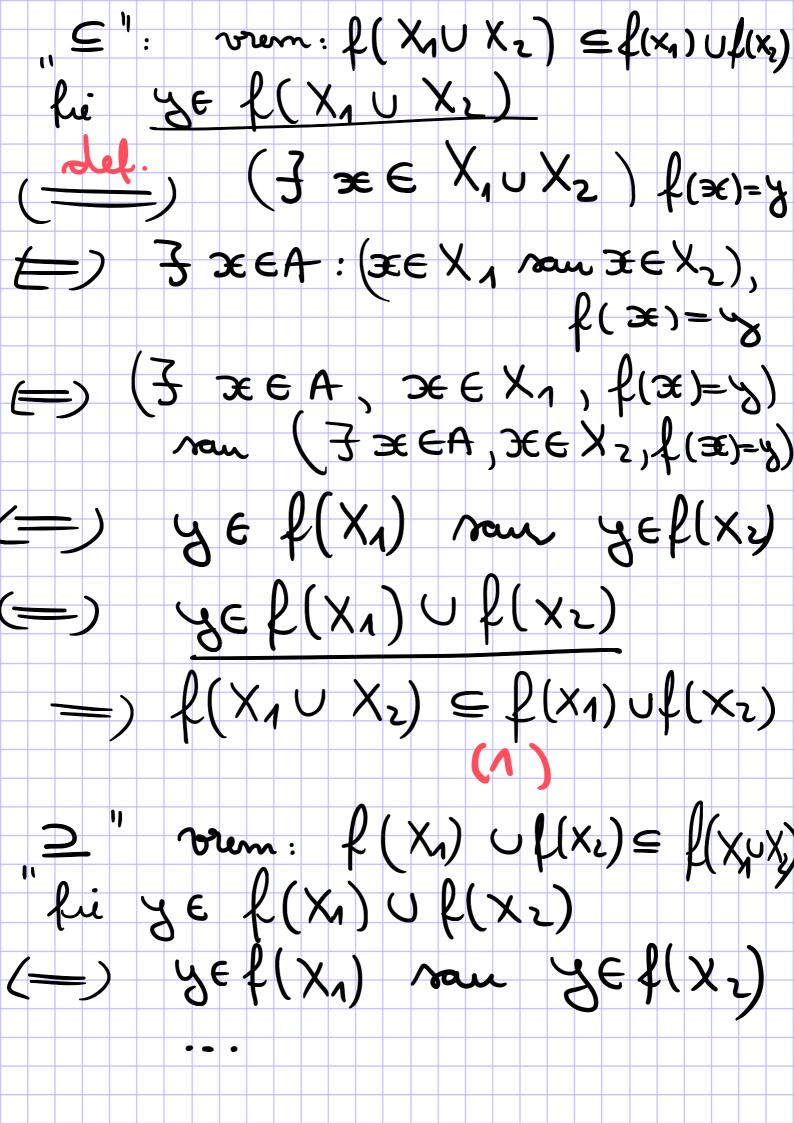
=) f: A -) B ru erte mrzectia

M3.45) Fie f: A-B o functie

n's fre X, X1, X2 \in A n

y, Y, Y, Y, \in B o functie

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Sà se arate rei:
(n): X \subseteq f^{-1}(f(X))
 (2): f(X10 x2) = f(X1) O f(X2)
(3): f(X_1 \cap X_2) \subseteq f(x_1) \cap f(x_2)
(4): f(f^{-1}(\chi)) = \chi
Solutie. . f.A -> B, C = A
 f(c) = 1 yes 3 x ec: f(x)= yz
· 4 P=B
 P-1 (B) = { x EA | f(x) EB}
(1): X \subseteq A
Fri æ ∈ X, notein f(x)=y ∈B
  -) f(x)=yef(X) <B
        x \in \beta^{-1}(\chi(X))
      Dar XEX
(2): Netala dublei inclusioni
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Obs: 
$$P(x)$$
,  $Q(x)$  predicate

 $\exists x (P(x) \lor Q(x)) \leftarrow \exists x P(x)) \lor (\exists x Q(x))$ 
 $\exists x (P(x) \land Q(x)) \rightarrow (\exists x P(x)) \land (\exists x Q(x))$ 

(3):  $tenoi$ 

(4):  $\exists ie y \in f(f^{-1}(y)) : f(x) = y$ 

=)  $f(x) \in y$ 

Dur  $y \in y$ 

=)  $f(x) \in y$