Terrinar 1 · 0 functie (aplicatie) et e un triplet (A,B, f), unde A n B out multimi œvereure, iar flexe lexe de correspondențai a. 2 fucărui element din A ûi corespunde un singur element A = domenie de definitie
B = codomenie 1: A → B · Functia f: A -> B & numerte injection dava: \(\times \ Oservatie: | inj =) + x1, x2 EA

or $f(x_1) = f(x_2) = X_1 = X_2$ · Functia f: A -> B sc numerte surjectiva daca: + y EB, 3 x EA a. T. f(x) = y · Function l: A > B se numerte Injectivoir dans ente injectivoir n surgectiva. t y EB, 3! x EA a. 2. f(x) = 3 $(=) \frac{3}{5} \frac{1}{6} \cdot 3 + \frac{$ (invocrai exister) Helicatii 1.3.35. Fre functile: (1) $f_1: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f_{\Lambda}(x) = x^2$ (2) $f_2: [0,\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f_2(x) = x^2$ (3) $f_3: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0,\infty)$, $f_3(x) = x^2$ $(4) \quad f_{4}: [0,\infty) \rightarrow [0,\infty) \quad f_{4}(x) = x^{2}$ Ja se studiese et liecare dintre

ele inj., surz, bij. In casul læstentii invoersei, sa se determine aceasta. Johntie: (1) $f_1: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, $f_1(x) = x^2$ $\begin{array}{c}
X_1 = 1 \\
X_2 = -1
\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c}
X_1 \neq X_2
\end{array}$ y=-1 ER (codomeniu) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f_1(x) = x^2 > 0$ =) f_1 mu este morig. (2) $f: [0,\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_2(x) = x^2$ $|X_1| = |X_2|$ $|Y_1| = |X_2|$ $|Y_2| = |Y_3|$ $f_2(x_1) = f_2(x_2) - X_1 = X_2$ $=) X_1 = X_2 =) f_2 in ig.$ $y = -1 \in \mathbb{R}$ $y = -1 \in \mathbb{R$

(3)
$$f_3: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0,\infty)$$
, $f_3(x) = x^2$
 $x_1 = 1$
 $x_2 = -1$
 $x_4 \neq x_2$
 $x_4 \neq x_4$
 $x_4 \Rightarrow x_4$
 x_4

$$\forall y \in [0,\infty)$$
, $\exists x = \pm \sqrt{y} \in \mathbb{R}$ a. \bar{x} .

 $f(x) = y$
 $x = \pm \sqrt{y} \in \mathbb{R}$ a. \bar{x} .

(4)
$$f_{4}: [0,\infty) \rightarrow [0,\infty), f_{4}(x) = x^{2}$$

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(1)
$$l: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad l(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 1, & x \leq 1 \\ x + 2, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

(2)
$$f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$$
, $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 4, & x \le 0 \\ -x + 2, & x > 0 \end{cases}$

(3)
$$f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$$
, $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1, & x \leq 0 \\ x+2, & x>0 \end{cases}$

Solution: (1)
$$f'(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \in (-\infty, 1)$$
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 $f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^$

$$\begin{cases}
\text{ este ini} \\
\text{(2) tema} \\
\text{(3) } f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1, & x \leq 0 \\ x+2, & x > 0 \end{cases}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
f((0,\infty)) = (2,\infty) \\
f((-\infty,0)) = (-\infty,1) \\
\text{Im} f = (2,\infty) \cup (-\infty,1) = \mathbb{R} \setminus (1,2) \\
\text{=) } f \text{ mu inte musion}
\end{cases}$$

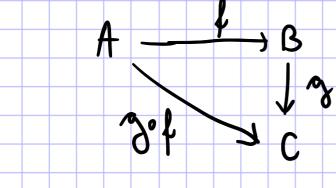
$$(2,\infty) \cap (-\infty,0) = \emptyset = \begin{cases} x_1 \in [0,\infty) \\ x_2 \in (-\infty,0) \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 \text{ ining} \end{cases}$$

Compunera functiler

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$
, $g: B \rightarrow C$
 $g\circ f: A \rightarrow C$, $(g\circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$,

 $\forall x \in A$



 $\int f(x) - 2, \quad f(x) \ge 3$

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(-X^2+1+1), X^2-1 \ge 3 m/ X \le -1
 -X+1+1, X-1<3 m X>-1
  x^2 - 1 - 2, x^2 - 1 \ge 3 in x \le -1
  X - 1 - 2, X - 1 \ge 3 si X > -1
  (-X+2, X<4, m X \le -1)
  /-x^2+2, x \in (-2,2) \cap (-\infty,-1]
   -X+2, X \in (-\infty, 4) \cap (-1, +\infty)
 (-X+2)
X = ((-\infty, -2)
U[2,\infty)) \cap (-\infty, -4)
  (X-3, X \in [4,+\infty) \cap (-1,+\infty)
  -x^2+2, x \in (-2)-1
\left(-x+2\right) \times \in \left(-1,h\right) =
  x^2-3, x \in (-\infty, -2)
 (x-3, x ∈ Ty,+∞)
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$$= \begin{cases} x^{2}-3, & x \leq -2 \\ -x^{2}+2, & -2 < x \leq -1 \\ -x+2, & -1 < x < 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x-3, & x \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (-x+1)^{2}-1, & -x+1 \leq -1 \text{ in } x < 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (-x+1)^{2}-1, & -x+1 \leq -1 \text{ in } x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (x-2)^{2}-1, & x-2 \leq -1 \text{ in } x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

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