

Seminar 4

28 Oct 2024

Funcții inj, surj, bij

Def

A, B mulțimi

$f: A \rightarrow B$

1) f injectivă $\Leftrightarrow (\forall x_1 \neq x_2, x_1, x_2 \in A \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2))$

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

2) f surjectivă $\Leftrightarrow (\forall y \in B \exists x_0 \in A \text{ a.î. } f(x_0) = y)$

$\Leftrightarrow \text{Im} f \quad (= f(A) = \{ f(x) \mid x \in A \})$
"
 B

3) f bijectivă $\Leftrightarrow f$ inj și f surj

ex 1

$$f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow [0, 1) , \quad f(n) = \{ n\sqrt{3} \}$$

Este f inj?

Sol:

$$f(n) = \{ n\sqrt{3} \}$$

↖ parte
fractionară

$$\text{Fie } n, m \text{ a.i. } f(n) = f(m) \Rightarrow \{ n\sqrt{3} \} = \{ m\sqrt{3} \}$$

$$(\forall) x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad x = [x] + \{x\} \quad \leftarrow \in [0, 1)$$

$$n\sqrt{3} - [n\sqrt{3}] = m\sqrt{3} - [m\sqrt{3}]$$

$$n\sqrt{3} - m\sqrt{3} = [n\sqrt{3}] - [m\sqrt{3}]$$

$$\sqrt{3}(n-m) = \underbrace{[n\sqrt{3}]}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} - \underbrace{[m\sqrt{3}]}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3}(n-m) \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{3}(n-m) \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (\in \mathbb{Q}) \\ n-m \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \quad \Bigg| \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3}(n-m) \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{doar daca } n-m=0$$

$$\Rightarrow n = m$$



ex 2

M multiset $\sim; A, B \subseteq M$

$$f: \mathcal{P}(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(A) \times \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$f(\underset{M}{\overset{M}{X}}) = (X \cap A, X \cap B)$$

a) f inj $\Leftrightarrow A \cup B = M$

b) f surj $\Leftrightarrow A \cap B = \emptyset$

c) f bij $\Leftrightarrow A \cup B = M \quad \sim; \quad A \cap B = \emptyset$

a)

Sol:

" \Leftarrow " $\boxed{A \cup B = M}^{\dagger}$

$$A \cup B = M$$

Für $X, Y \subseteq M$ ($\Leftrightarrow X, Y \in \mathcal{P}(M)$) a.i.

$$f(X) = f(Y)$$

$$f(X) = (X \cap A, X \cap B)$$

$$f(Y) = (Y \cap A, Y \cap B)$$

$$f(x) = f(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \cap A = y \cap A \\ x \cap B = y \cap B \end{cases}$$

$$(x \cap A) \cup (x \cap B) = x \cap (A \cup B) \stackrel{(*)}{=} x \cap M = x$$

$$(y \cap A) \cup (y \cap B) = y \cap (A \cup B) \stackrel{(*)}{=} y \cap M = y$$

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ e inj}$$

" \Rightarrow " f e inj. Vrem să dem. ca $A \cup B = M$
 i contradicție la asta

Pn. prin reducere la absurd ca $A \cup B \neq M \Rightarrow$

$$\exists \underline{x \in M \setminus (A \cup B)}$$

$$f(\{x\}) = (\{x\} \cap A, \{x\} \cap B) = (\emptyset, \emptyset)$$

$$f(\emptyset) = (\emptyset \cap A, \emptyset \cap B) = (\emptyset, \emptyset)$$

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ nu e inj } \quad \text{X. incorect}$$

\Rightarrow Pn. fauta este falsă

$$b) \quad \text{f. inj} \Leftrightarrow A \cap B = \emptyset$$

" \Leftarrow " Fix $A \cap B = \emptyset$. Urm α dem ca
 $\text{f. inj} \Leftrightarrow (\forall) (C, D) \in \mathcal{P}(A) \times \mathcal{P}(B)$
 $\exists x_0 \in \mathcal{P}(M) \text{ a.i. } f(x_0) = (C, D)$

$$f(x_0) = (C, D) \Leftrightarrow (x_0 \cap A, x_0 \cap B) = (C, D)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0 \cap A = C \\ x_0 \cap B = D \end{cases}$$

$$(\underbrace{x_0 \cap A}_{\text{multimi disjuncte}}) \cap (\underbrace{x_0 \cap B}_{\text{multimi disjuncte}}) = x_0 \cap (A \cap B) = \emptyset$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(C \cup D) &= ((C \cup D) \cap A, (C \cup D) \cap B) \\ &= \left(\underbrace{(C \cap A)}_C \cup \underbrace{(D \cap A)}_{\emptyset}, \underbrace{(C \cap B)}_{\emptyset} \cup \underbrace{(D \cap B)}_D \right) \\ &= (C, D) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Fix } (C, D) \in \mathcal{P}(A) \times \mathcal{P}(B)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(C \cup D) &= ((C \cup D) \cap A, (C \cup D) \cap B) \\ &= \dots \\ &= (C \cup \emptyset, D \cup \emptyset) \\ &= (C, D) \end{aligned}$$

" \Rightarrow " \neq surj. Vrem să dem ca $A \cap B = \emptyset$

Pn. prin reducere la absurd ca $A \cap B \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow (\exists) x_0 \in A \cap B$$

Vrem să ajung la o contradicție a faptului că
" f e surj", adică trebuie să găsim un element
 $(C, D) \in \mathcal{P}(A) \times \mathcal{P}(B)$ a.î. $f(x) \neq (C, D)$
 $\forall x \in \mathcal{P}(M)$