20.10.2020 Seminar 3 <u>Prob1</u> tie f. A-3B o functie. Sà se avate cà: (13:B-B, 18(x)=x(x) xeB) [m(2) fe swi) (=) (=) (=) (=) A a.T. fog = 1B.

[m(2) fe im) (=) (=) (=) A a.T. hof = 1A. 1) (=) IBI < IAI) "<=" fog=1B => fog bijeefie => f swj (+g.inj)."

"-" I P & wrienhim = (x) her (=) a. = A ... D(x) | C2 "=>" fesurjective =>(x) beB(3) ab EA a.i. f(ab)=b. 3:B-A Pt frame beB alegen un alement (un construéese q. motat abdim (359) Definim 9:B >A

(4) beB. prin f a 36. (fog)(b) = f(g(b)) = f(ab) = b (x) b = B. Del f: A->B function, X=B f-1(x)= facAl fale X/.

Ex f: INXN-N f(a,b)=a f(0,a)lack preimag. print a f(0,a)

Ex f: INXN-N f(a,b)=a submultinix a luiB

H g a proprietated cá $f \circ g = 1_N$ se definente astfel: g(m) = (0,0), g(n) = (1,0), g(z) = (2,2), g(z) = f(m,m) = m. (AMEIN.) $g_2(m) = (m,0)$ (4) mell $(f_0g_2)(m) = f(m,0) = m$ (4) mell. 2) "=>" f inj f.A->B (4) 0, ±92 ~ f(a,1) + f(a2)

(4) ac A ba: = f(a) inj (4) 0, ±92 ~ ba, ± ba2

(4) ac A ba: = f(a) inj (4) ac A l. (b.) = a (4) bcc B f(A)=B (=) f bij); construites chiB-A h(ba)=a (4) ba B. (Verification hof=1A) Def. h:B >A astfel (h(b) =) a, dacá b=ba.

(A) b=B \ f(A). Cazul 1 ffalach = 1 balach (hof)(a) = h(fa) = h(ba) = a (4) $a \in A$ = $hof = 1_A$. f(A) #B (àzulz

Pab 2 Anátati cá mu exista f: R -> R ou propr. cá (Tf(x)-f(y))>1 (4) x, y = R (x + y). $\mathbb{R} = \bigcup_{m,m+1} (n)$ p hed, abs astfolde f = fing => |f(R) = |R| => f(R) menumánatila a = [x]+3x1

(a exista m astfolde f => fing => |f(R) = |R| => f(R) menumánatila a = [x]+3x1

[x] = xxx[x]+1

[x] = xxx[x]+1 Pris 3 Anátati cá oricare 2 din urmátoarele multimi sunt echipotente: $[-\infty, \alpha], (b, +\infty), [c,d], (c,d], (c,d), (o,1), R, R, R, G(N), C, R_{+}^{*}$ (4) of care trece is (0,1) toie! cercul si sheapta in exact un punct projection stereographics Definese f: (0,1) -> PR astfel f(x) = yox (4) x.

GEOMETRIC | fe bijectiva Dem. geometrica PT bijectic între

