

$$\text{General: } C_B(A \cap C) = C_B(A) \cup C_B(C) \quad AC \subseteq B$$

Dobbiamo dimostrare due cose.

$$1) C_B(A \cap C) \subseteq C_B(A) \cup C_B(C)$$

$$2) C_B(A) \cup C_B(C) \subseteq C_B(A \cap C)$$

Dimostrazione 1)  $C_B(A \cap C) = \{x \in B \mid x \notin A \cap C\}$

$$x \in C_B(A \cap C) \Rightarrow$$

$$x \in B \wedge x \notin A \cap C$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in B$$

$x \notin A$  oppure  $x \notin C$

$$\Rightarrow x \in C_B(A) \text{ oppure}$$

$$x \in C_B(C)$$

$$\Rightarrow x \in C_B(A) \cup C_B(C)$$

$x \in C_B(A \cap C) \Rightarrow$   
 $x \in B \text{ e } x \notin A \cap C$   
 $\Rightarrow x \in B$   
 $x \notin A$  oppure  $x \notin C$   
 $\Rightarrow x \in C_B(A)$  oppure  
 $x \in C_B(C)$   
 $\Rightarrow x \in C_B(A) \cup C_B(C)$

2) Dimostrare che  $C_B(A) \cup C_B(C) \subseteq C_B(A \cap C)$

$x \in C_B(A) \cup C_B(C) \Rightarrow x \in C_B(A)$  oppure  $x \in C_B(C)$   
 $\Rightarrow x \in B \text{ e } x \notin A$  oppure  $x \in B \text{ e } x \notin C$   
 $\Rightarrow x \in B \text{ e } x \notin A \cap C \Rightarrow x \in C_B(A \cap C)$

$x \in A \text{ e } x \in C$

## FUNZIONI

Df (FUNZIONE) Siano  $A \subseteq B$  due insiemi  
corretto una funzione (o applicazione)  
 $f$  dell'insieme  $A$  all'insieme  $B$  è  
che esiste una legge che ad ogni elemento dell'insieme  
 $A$  associa un unico elemento dell'insieme  $B$

si dice  
 $f: A \rightarrow B$   
legge  
insieme di partenza  
insieme di arrivo  
Viceversa  $\exists! b \in B \forall a \in A$

$f(a) = b$   
 $a \mapsto b$

Si induce

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

insieme di partenza

insieme di arrivo

$$\forall a \in A \exists! b \in B f(a) = b$$

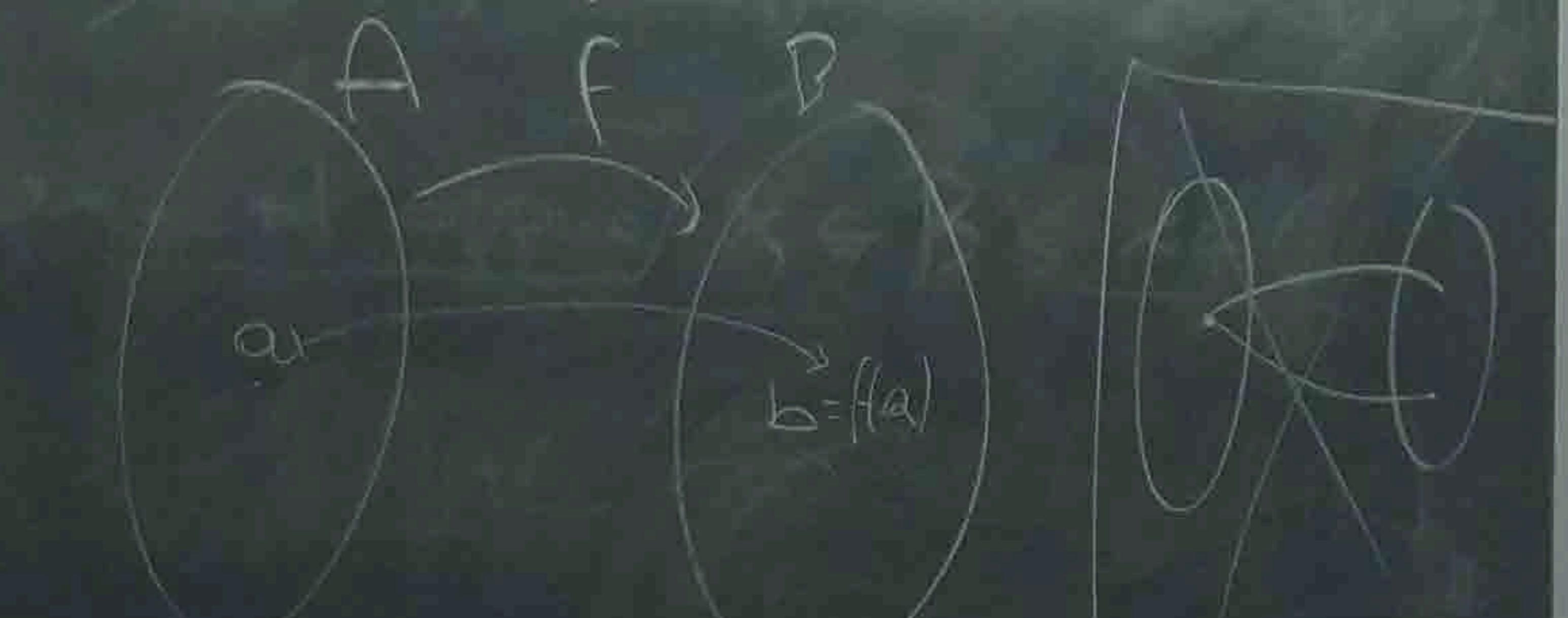
$$f(a) = b$$

"f manda a in b"

b è immagine di a tramite f

$$a \in A$$

$$b \in B$$



Esempio

$$Sia f: \{a, b, c\}$$

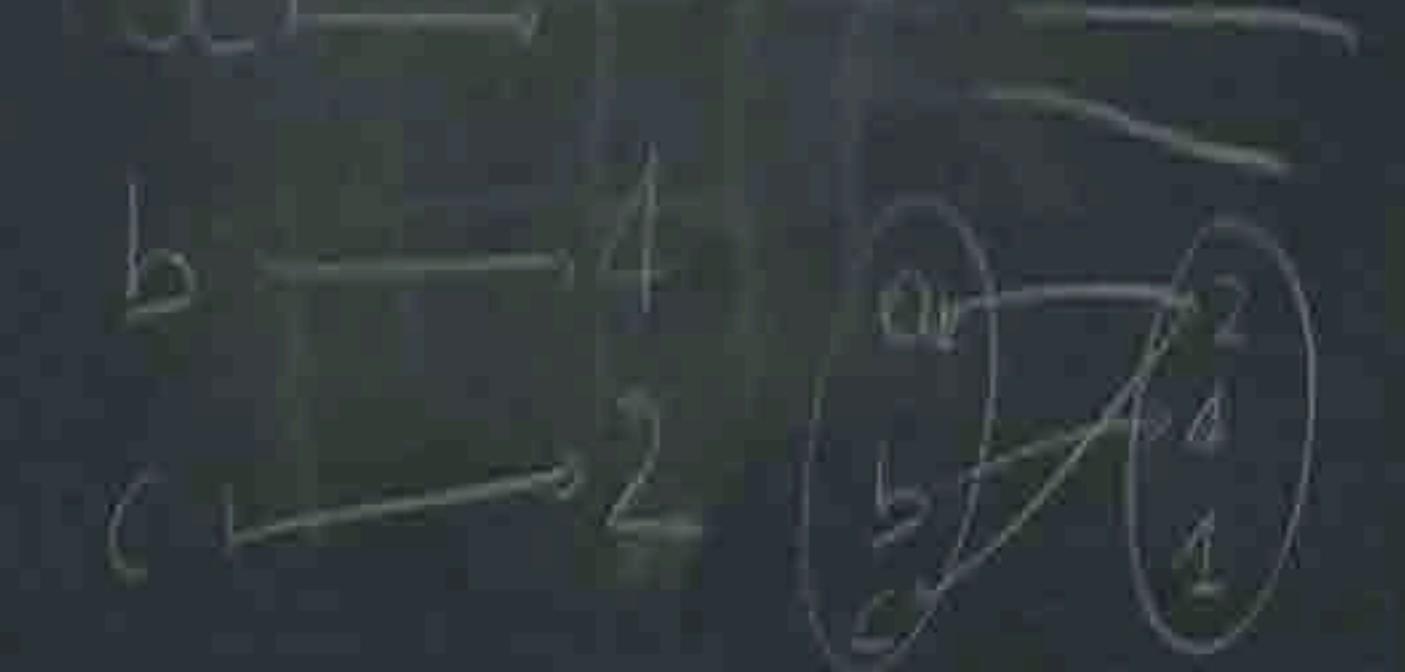
$$B = \{1, 2, 4\}$$

$$(A \rightarrow B)$$

$$a \rightarrow 2$$

$$b \rightarrow 4$$

$$c \rightarrow 2$$



## FUNZIONI

esercizio 2)  $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N} \quad f(m) = m + 3$

$$f(0) = 0 + 3 = 3$$

$$f(11) = 11 + 3 = 14$$

Si

3)  $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$f(a) = a + 3$$

NO FUNZIONE

$$-5 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f(-5) = -5 + 3 = -2 \notin \mathbb{N}$$

---

$\forall a \in A \exists! b \in B \quad f(a) = b$

4)

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

3)  $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$f(a) = a + 3$$

NO FUNZIONE

$$-5 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f(-5) = -5 + 3 = -2 \notin \mathbb{N}$$

$$\forall a \in A \exists! b \in B f(a) = b$$

5)  $g: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{Q} \quad g(x) = \frac{2}{x-4}$

$$x=4 \quad \frac{2}{4-4} \quad \cancel{x}?$$

No FUNZIONE

4)  $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{Z} \quad f(a) = a^2$

è una funzione

$$f(-5) = (-5)^2 = 25 \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$f(5) = 5^2 = 25 \in \mathbb{N}$$

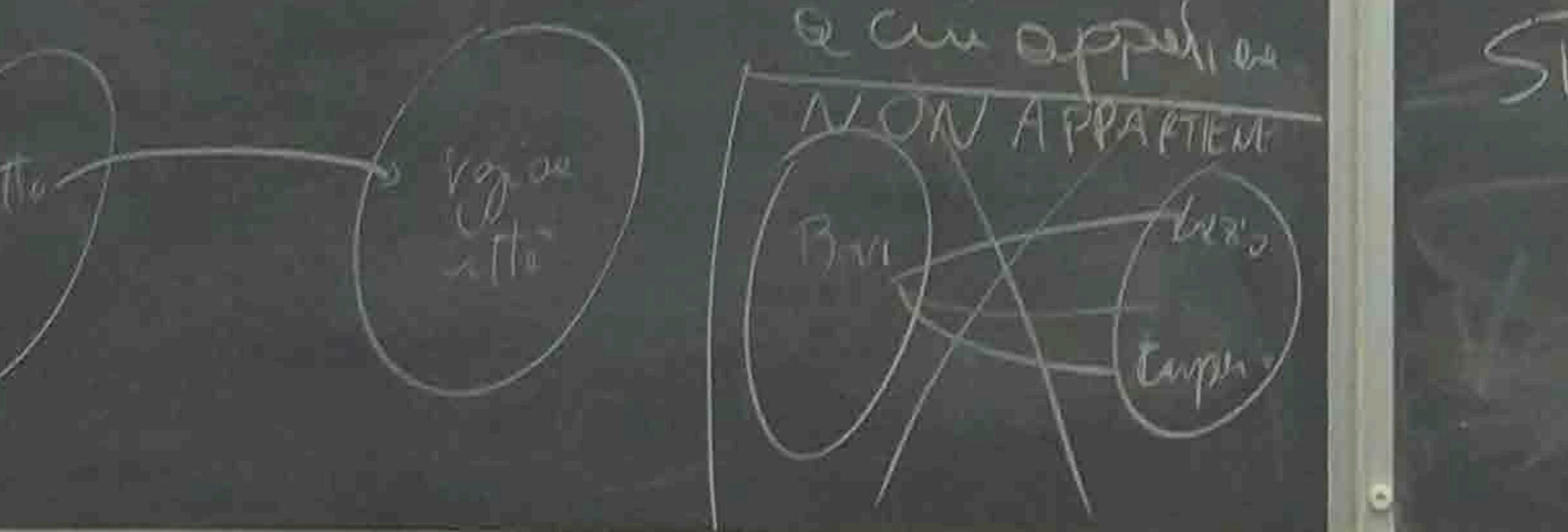
5bis)

$\beta: \mathbb{Q} \setminus \{4\} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$

$\forall x \in \mathbb{Q}$

$$g(x) = \frac{2}{x-4}$$

Let  $\pi_\alpha \in A$  and  $(\pi_\alpha) \in \text{Lagrange}$  in



# 4) *Final* → *All*

Df (UGUAU)

Due funzioni sono uguali  
se si dice che coincidono  
quando hanno stessa  
insieme di pertenza,  
stesso insieme di immagine  
e stessa legge

Egiz:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(t) = 6t + 3$   
 $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad g(x) = (2x+1)3$   
Sono uguali

Df (IMMAGINE)  
L'immagine di una  
funzione  $f: A \rightarrow B$   
è il sottinsieme di  $B$   
costituito da tutti gli  
elementi di  $B$  che  
sono immagine di qualche  
elemento di  $A$

## FUNZIONI

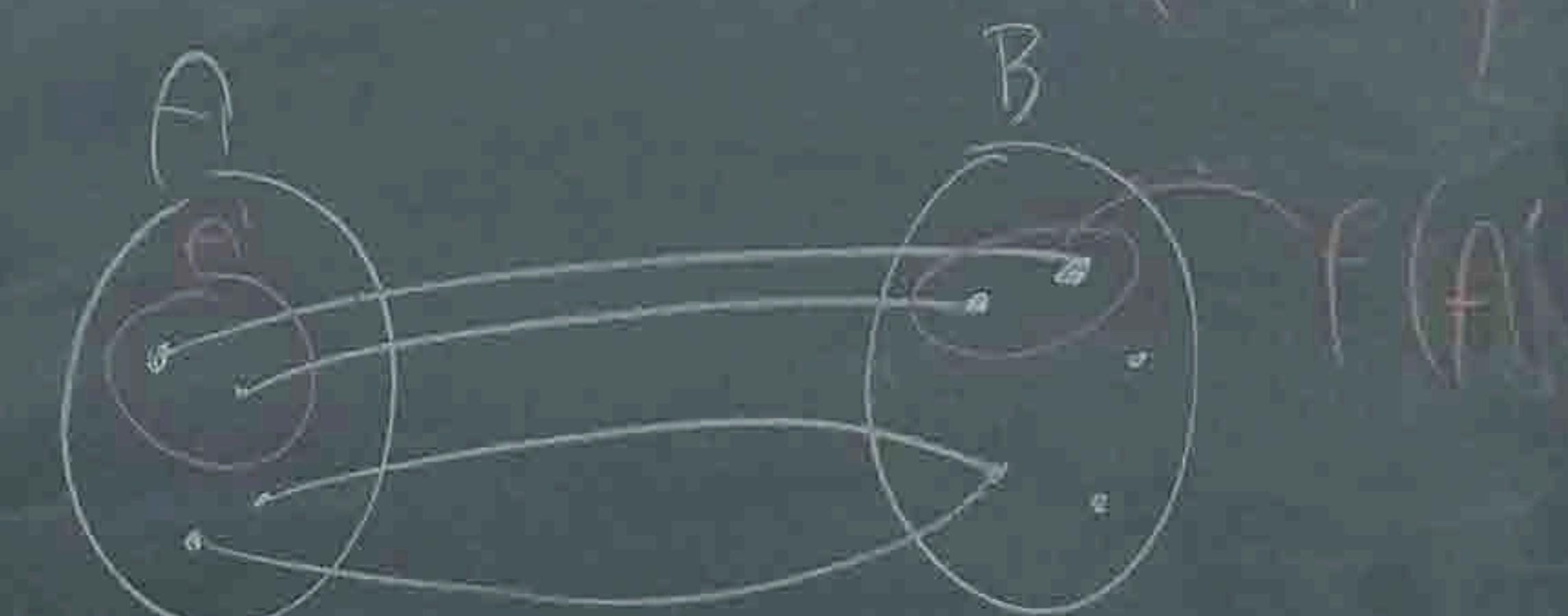
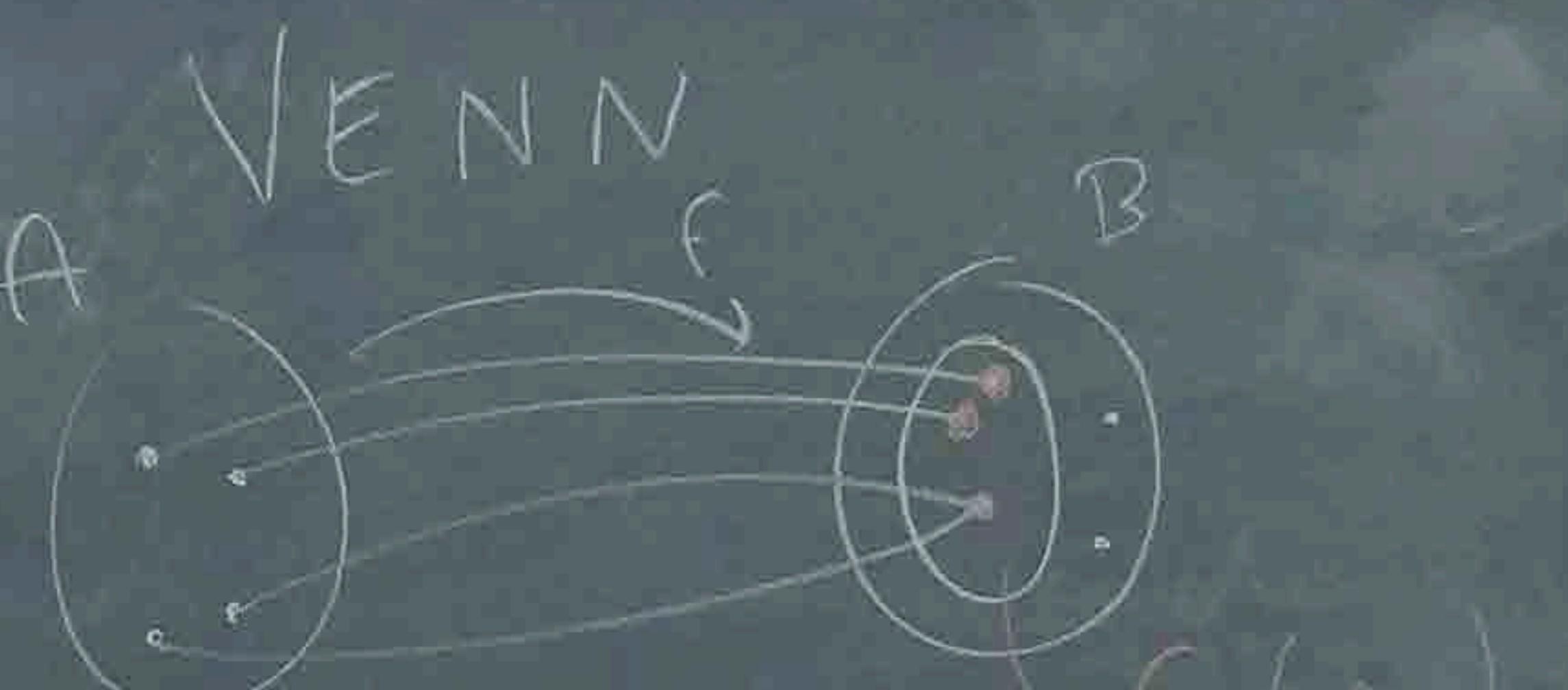
L'immagine di  $f$  si indica con  $f(A)$  oppure  $\text{Im } f$

$$f(A) \subseteq B$$

$$f(A) = \{ b \in B \mid \exists a \in A \text{ con } f(a) = b \}$$

In genere se  $A' \subseteq A$  si definisce l'immagine di  $A'$

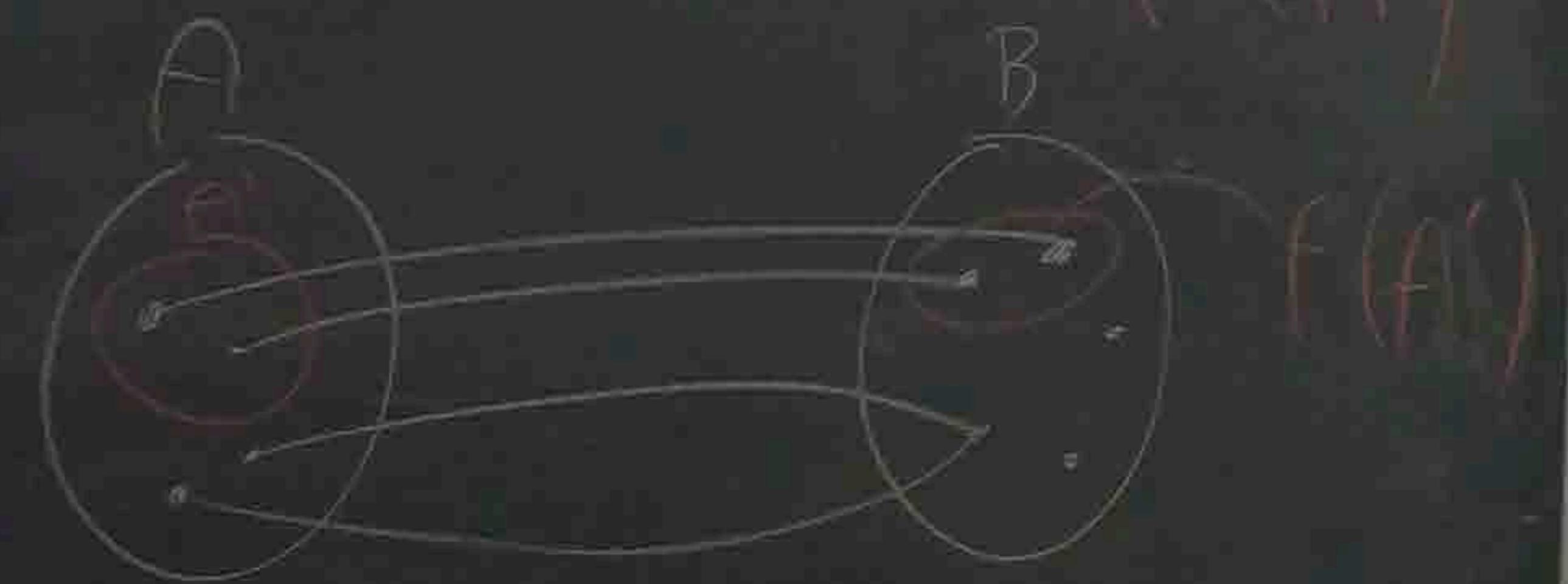
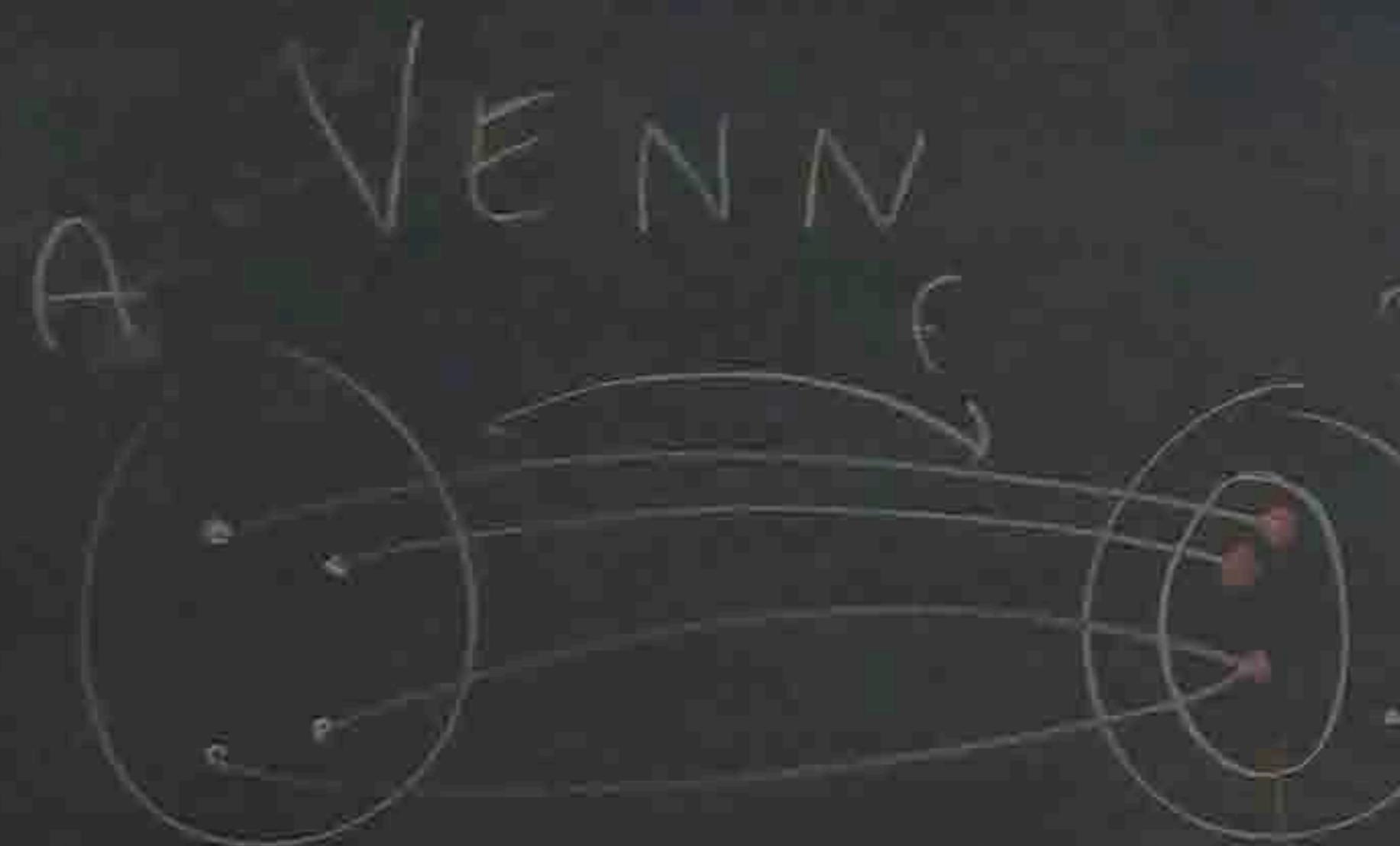
$$f(A') \subseteq B \quad f(A') = \{ b \in B \mid \exists a \in A' \text{ con } f(a) = b \}$$



Espr.  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

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

Sono



Esercizio  $g: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$   $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}$   $g(a) = 4a$

Determinare  $g(\mathbb{Z})$  e  $g(A')$  con

$$A' = \{0, 1, -1, 3, -9\}$$

$$g(\mathbb{Z}) = \{b \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \exists a \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ con } g(a) = b\}$$

$$= \{b \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \exists a \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ con } 4a = b\} \text{ {multiplicativamente}}$$

$3 \in g(\mathbb{Z})?$  No

$\exists a \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ t.c.}$

$$4a = 3 ?$$

$$a = \frac{3}{4} \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

$3 \notin g(\mathbb{Z})$

$4 \in g(\mathbb{Z})$  SI  $\exists z \in \mathbb{Z}$  con  $g(z) = 4$

$$z \xrightarrow{g} 4$$

$$g(A) = \{b \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \exists a \in A \text{ con } g(a) = b\}$$

$$= \{b \in \mathbb{Z} \mid \exists a \in \{0, 1, -1, -3, -4\} \text{ con } 4a = b\}$$

$$= \{0, 4, -4, -12, -16\}$$

$$\{g(0), g(1), g(-1), g(-3)\}$$

$$g(-4) = 4(-4) = -16$$

NOTAZIONE

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

$$f(A) = \{f(a) \in B \mid a \in A\}$$

$$\text{Ese} \quad f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad f(n) = n+3$$

$$f(\mathbb{N}) = ?$$

NOTA ZIONE

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

$$f(A) = \{ f(a) \in B \mid a \in A \}$$

Esempio  $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$$\forall m \in \mathbb{N} \quad f(m) = m+3$$

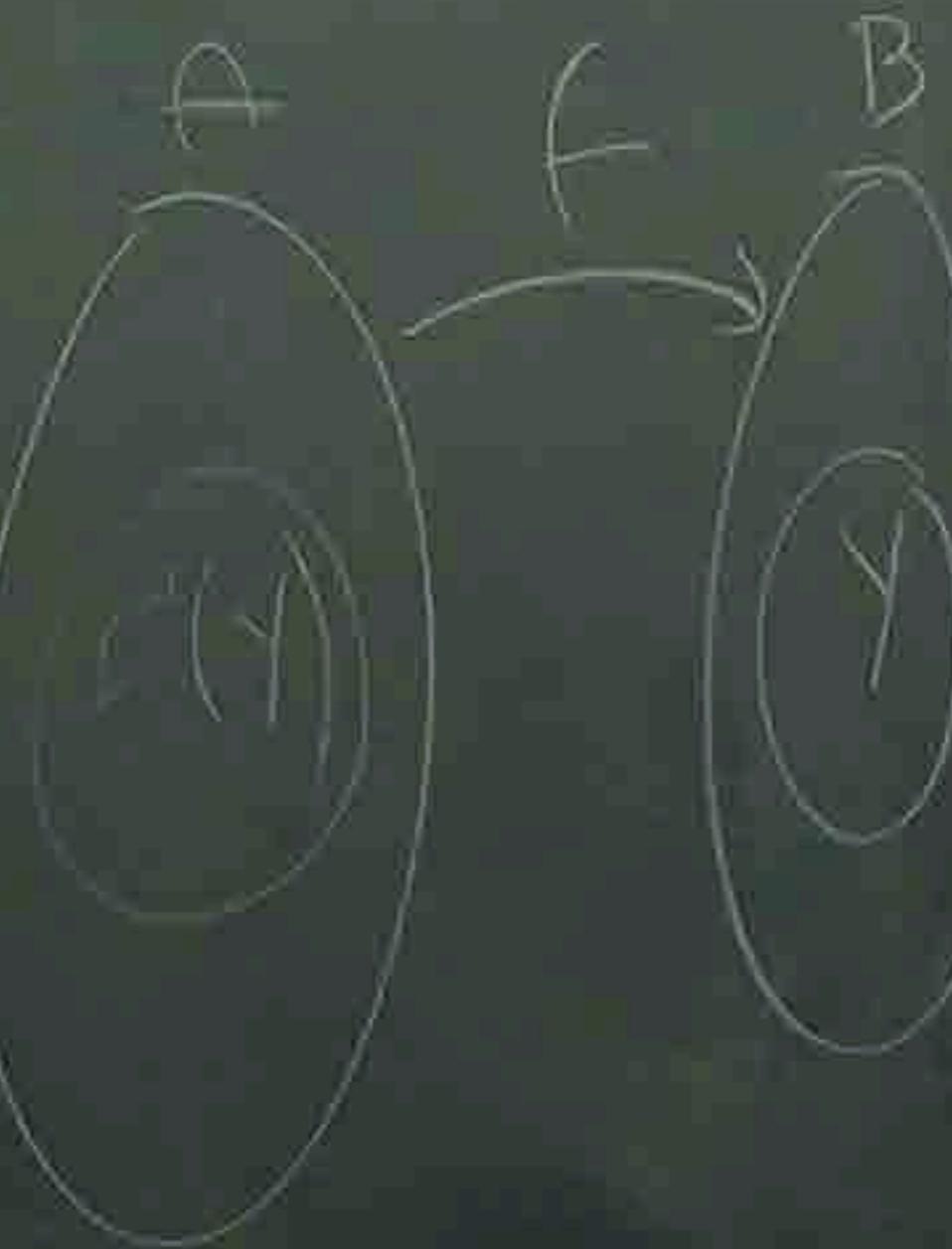
$$f(\mathbb{N}) = ?$$

$$f(\mathbb{N}) = \{ b \in \mathbb{N} \mid \exists a \in \mathbb{N} \text{ con } f(a) = b \}$$

$$= \{ b \in \mathbb{N} \mid \exists a \in \mathbb{N} \text{ con } a+3 = b \} \subseteq \mathbb{N}$$

$$= \{ b \in \mathbb{N} \mid b \geq 3 \} \subseteq \mathbb{N}$$

$$0, 1, 2 \notin f(\mathbb{N})$$



Def (CONTROIMMAGINE)

Sia  $f: A \rightarrow B$  una funzione

e  $Y \subseteq B$  la controimmagine

di  $Y$ , si indica con  $f^{-1}(Y)$

ed è il sottinsieme di

l'insieme  $A$  che contiene gli elementi

che vengono mappati da  $f$  in  $Y$ .

$\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$   $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}$   $g(a) = 4a$

$$y' = \{4\} \subset \{2, -4, 0\}$$

$$y' \subset g(\{0\})$$

$$\begin{aligned} f: A &\rightarrow B & V \subseteq B \\ f'(V) &\subseteq A & f'(V) = \{a \in A \mid f(a) \in V\} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(\mathbb{N}) = \{b \in \mathbb{N} \mid \exists a \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } f(a) = b\}$$

$$= \{b \in \mathbb{N} \mid \exists a \in \mathbb{N} \text{ s.t. } a^2 = b\}$$

$$= \{b \in \mathbb{N} \mid b \geq 3\} \subset \mathbb{N}$$

$$0, 1, 2 \notin f(\mathbb{N})$$

Ereignis

$g: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$   $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z} \quad g(a) = 4a$

$$Y = \{5, 7\}$$

$$Y' = \{4\}$$

$$C = \{2, -4, 0\}$$

$$g^{-1}(Y), \quad g^{-1}(Y'), \quad g^{-1}(C)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f: A \rightarrow B & \quad Y \subseteq B \\ f^{-1}(Y) \subseteq A & \quad f^{-1}(Y) = \{a \in A \mid f(a) \in Y\} \end{aligned}$$

$$g^{-1}(Y) = \{a \in \mathbb{Z} \mid g(a) \in Y\}$$

$$= \{a \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 4a \in Y\}$$

$$= \{a \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 4a \in \{5, 7\}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \{b \in \mathbb{N} \mid \\ &0, 1, 2 \notin f \end{aligned}$$

$$f: A \rightarrow B \quad Y \subseteq B$$
$$f^{-1}(Y) \subseteq A \quad f^{-1}(Y) = \{a \in A \mid f(a) \in Y\}$$

$$g(Y) = \{a \in \mathbb{Z} \mid g(a) \in Y\}$$

$$= \{a \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 4a \in Y\}$$

$$= \{a \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 4a \in \{5, 7\}\}$$

$$= \{a \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 4a = 5 \text{ or } 4a = 7\} = \emptyset$$
$$a = \frac{5}{4} \notin \mathbb{Z} \quad a = \frac{7}{4} \notin \mathbb{Z}$$

$$g'(Y') = \{a \in \mathbb{Z} \mid g(a) \in Y'\} = \{a \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 4a \in \{4\}\}$$

$$= \{a \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 4a = 4\} = \{1\} \quad g(4) = 4$$

1 ↪ 4

$$g'(4) = \{a \in \mathbb{Z} \mid g(a) \in \{4\}\}$$
$$= \{a \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 4a \in \{4\}\}$$
$$= \{a \in \mathbb{Z} \mid 4a \in \{0, 2, 4\}\}$$
$$= \{a \in \mathbb{Z} \mid -10 + 4a \in \{4\}\}$$
$$= \{1, 0\}$$

Ereignis  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} f(x) = x^2$

$$Y = \{0, 1\}$$

$$f^{-1}(Y) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid f(x) \in \{0, 1\}\} = \{0, 1, -1\},$$



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

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 &= 0 \\x^2 &= 1\end{aligned}$$

Notation

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

$$a \in A \quad f(a) = b$$

$$\{a\} \subseteq A \quad f(\{a\}) = \{b\}$$

$$f^{-1}(\{b\}) = \{a\} \quad f^{-1}(b) = a$$

$$f(a) = b$$

Notazione

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

$$a \in A \quad f(a) = b$$

$$\{a\} \subseteq A \quad f(\{a\}) = \{b\}$$

$$f^{-1}(\{b\}) = \{a\} \quad f^{-1}(b) = a$$

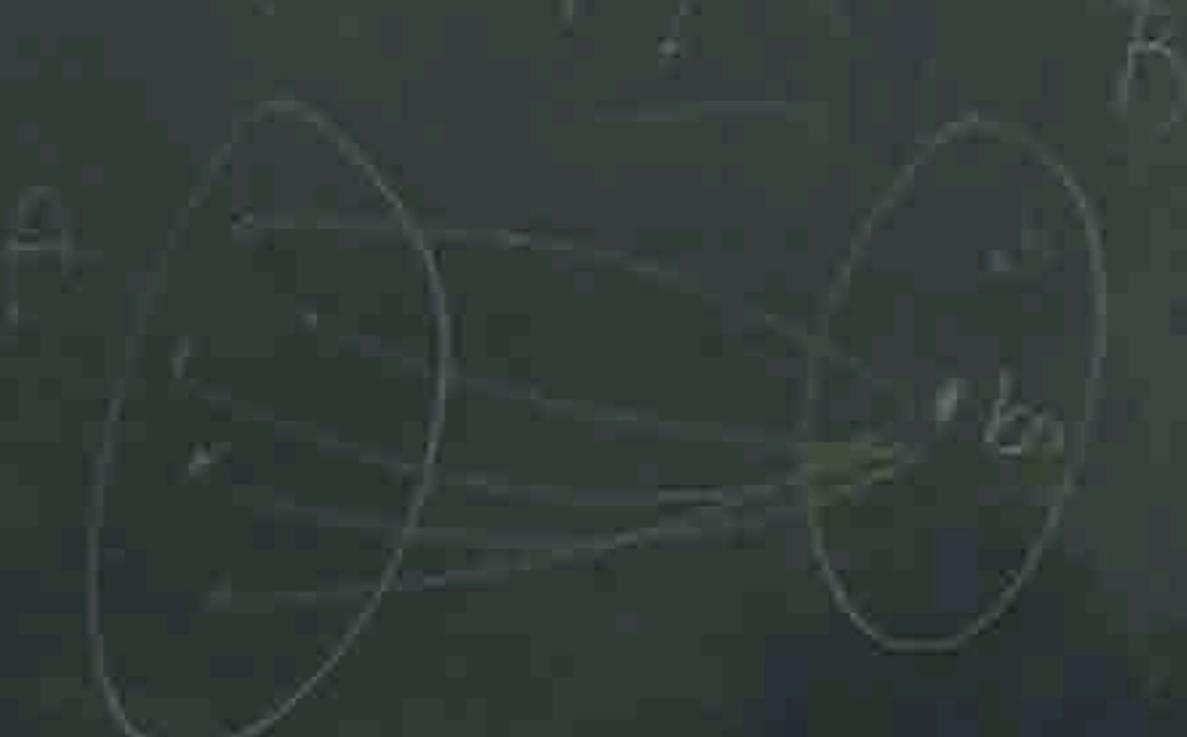
$$f(a) = b$$

Esempio (FUNZIONE COSTANTE)  $A, B$  insiemini  $\neq \emptyset$

$$\text{fissiamo } b_0 \in B$$

la funzione costante di valore  $b_0$  è

$$f: A \rightarrow B \quad \forall a \in A \quad f(a) = b_0$$



$$f(A) = \{b_0\}$$

$$f^{-1}(b_0) = A$$

$$a \neq b_0$$

$$f^{-1}(b) = \emptyset$$

Expls  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $\forall x \in \mathbb{R} f(x) = 4$

$$f(0) = 4 \quad f(10) = 4 \quad f(-\sqrt{35}) = 4$$

$$f(\mathbb{R}) = \{b \in \mathbb{R} \mid \exists a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } f(a) = b\}$$

$$= \{b \in \mathbb{R} \mid \exists a \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } 4 = b\} = \{4\}$$

$$f^{-1}(4) = \mathbb{R} \quad f^{-1}(0) = \emptyset$$

NOTATION

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

$$a \in A \quad f(a) = b$$

$$\{a\} \subseteq A \quad f(\{a\}) = \{b\}$$

$$f^{-1}(\{b\}) = \{a\} \quad f^{-1}(b) = a$$

$$f(a) = b$$

## Notazione

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

$$a \in A \quad f(a) = b$$

$$\{a\} \subseteq A \quad f(\{a\}) = \{b\}$$

$$f^{-1}(\{b\}) = \{a\} \quad f^{-1}(b) = a$$

$$f(a) = b$$

## Def (FUNZIONE IDENTITÀ)

Sia  $A$  un insieme la funzione IDENTITÀ / IDENTICA  
è la funzione che manda ogni elemento in se stesso

Si indica con  $\text{id}_A$  o  $I_{\text{id}_A}$

$$\text{id}_A: A \rightarrow A \quad \forall a \in A \quad \text{id}_A(a) = a$$

$$\text{id}_{\mathbb{R}}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) = x$$

$$f(1) = 1 \quad f(3) = 3$$

$$f(-100) = -100$$

Def (GRAFI CO) Il grafico di una funzione  $f: A \rightarrow B$  è il sottinsieme di  $A \times B$  i cui elementi sono  $(a, f(a))$  alle varie di  $a \in A$

$$f^{-1}(f) = \{(a, f(a)) \in A \times B \mid a \in A\}$$

### PROPRIETÀ

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

$$x, x' \in A \quad e \quad y, y' \in B$$

$$1) f(x \wedge x') \leq f(x) \wedge f(x')$$

$$2) f(x \vee x') = f(x) \vee f(x')$$

## PROPRIETÀ

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

$$x, x' \in A \quad y, y' \in B$$

$$1) f(x \cap x') = f(x) \cap f(x')$$

$$2) f(x \cup x') = f(x) \cup f(x')$$

$$3) f^{-1}(Y \cap Y') = f^{-1}(Y) \cap f^{-1}(Y')$$

$$f(X \cap X') = \{b \in B \mid \exists a \in X \cap X' \text{ con } f(a) = b\}$$

$$\underline{\text{Esercizio dimostrazione 1}}) f(X \cap X') \subseteq f(X) \cap f(X')$$

$\forall b \in f(X \cap X') \Rightarrow b \in \text{immagine di elementi in } X \cap X'$

$\text{cioè } b = f(a) \text{ con } a \in X \cap X' \Rightarrow b = f(a) \text{ con}$

$$a \in X \in \{a \in X \mid f(a) = b\}$$

$$\Rightarrow b \in f(X) \cap f(X')$$

$$f(X) = \{b \in B \mid \exists a \in X \text{ con } f(a) = b\}$$

$$= \{f(a) \mid a \in X\}$$

NON è vero che  $f(x) \cap f(x') \subseteq f(x_n)$

Ese:  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   $f(a) = a^2 \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$X = \{-2, 0\} \quad X' = \{0, 2\}$$

$$f(X) = \{b \in \mathbb{R} \mid \exists a \in X \text{ con } f(a) \geq b\}$$

$$= \{b \in \mathbb{R} \mid \exists a \in \{-2, 0\} \text{ con } a^2 \geq b\} = \{4, 0\}$$

$$f(X') = \{b \in \mathbb{R} \mid \exists a \in X' \text{ con } a^2 \geq b\} \\ = \{0, 4\}$$

$$f(X) \cap f(X') = \{0, 4\} \cap \{0, 4\} \\ = \{0, 4\}$$

$$f(x') = \{b \in \mathbb{R} \mid \exists a \in x' \text{ s.t. } a^2 = b\}$$

$$= \{0, 4\}$$

$$f(x) \cap f(x') = \{0, 4\} \cap \{0, 4\}$$

$$= \{0, 4\}$$

$$X \cap X' = \{-2, 0\} \cap \{0, 2\} = \{0\}$$

$$f(X \cap X') = f(\{0\}) = \{0\}$$

$$f(x) \cap f(x') = \{0, 4\}$$

$$\notin f(X \cap X') = \{0\}$$

Lemma Sat P, Q, R  
Proposition

Souverne & Td V

du  
 $P \wedge (Q \vee R)$ ,  $P \vee (Q \wedge R)$

$P \vee (Q \wedge R)$ ,  $P \wedge (Q \vee R)$

P	Q	R	$Q \vee R$	$\neg P \wedge (Q \vee R)$	$\neg P \vee (\neg Q \wedge R)$
V	V	V	V	V	V
V	F	V	V	V	V
F	V	V	V	F	V
F	F	V	V	F	V
V	V	F	V	V	V
F	V	F	F	F	V
F	F	F	F	F	F

Ejercicio  
 Si establece V, F e Neg.

$P \exists x \in \mathbb{R} t \in \mathbb{R} y \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $x + y = 0 \quad y = -x$

$\neg P \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \exists y \in \mathbb{R} t \forall x y \neq 0$

Ver.

False. Rhé f

/

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} b \neq x$

Eduardo

Stabilino se V o F e Neg

P.  $\exists x \in \mathbb{R} \exists y \in \mathbb{R}$

$$x+y=0 \quad y=-x$$

$\neg P \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \exists y \in \mathbb{R} \quad x+y \neq 0$

Falso. Podemos ver que  
 $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}$  é verdadeira.

✓

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$  basta se provar  $y \neq -x \in \mathbb{R}$

Vra

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \exists y \in \mathbb{R} \quad y = -x + 2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{e} \quad xy = -2 \neq 0$

Vra

P:

$\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \exists y \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{tal que}$

$$\forall z \in \mathbb{R} \quad x = y^2 + z^2$$

?

$\exists x \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R} \quad \exists z \in \mathbb{R} \quad x \neq y^2$

FAKSA

$$\exists x \in \mathbb{R} \exists y \in \mathbb{R} \exists z \in \mathbb{R} \quad x = y + z$$

$-1 = y + z$

$$\forall x, x = -1$$

$$\exists x \in \mathbb{R} \exists y \in \mathbb{R} \exists z \in \mathbb{R} \quad x \neq y + z$$

$$\forall x \exists y \exists z \exists t \forall v \in \mathbb{R} \exists o \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$-1 \neq y + o$$

$\sqrt{x^2} = |x|$   
 $x \in \mathbb{R}$   
 an open set

Euleriano

Subsolare se V.F

$$\exists x \in \mathbb{R} \exists y \in \mathbb{R} \quad x + y = 0$$

$$\exists x \in \mathbb{R} \exists y \in \mathbb{R} \quad x + y \neq 0$$