

Algebră, specializarea informatică

Seminar 1

- O funcție (aplicație) este un triplet

(A, B, f) , unde A și B sunt mulțimi oarecare, iar f este o lege de corespondență a.î. fiecărui element din A îi corespunde un singur element din B .

A - domeniu de definiție

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

B - codomeniul

- Funcția $f: A \rightarrow B$ se numește injectivă dacă

$$x_1, x_2 \in A \text{ a.î. } x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$$

Obs.: $x_1, x_2 \in A \text{ a.î. } f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$

- Funcția $f: A \rightarrow B$ se numește surjectivă dacă

$$\forall y \in B, \exists x \in A \text{ a.î. } f(x) = y$$

- Funcția $f: A \rightarrow B$ este bijectivă dacă este injectivă și surjectivă.

$$\forall y \in B, \exists! x \in A \text{ a.î. } f(x) = y \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists f^{-1}: B \rightarrow A, \underline{f^{-1}(y) = x} \quad (\text{inversa există})$$

$$(1) f_1: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_1(x) = x^2$$

- nu este injectivă

$$x_1 = -1 \Rightarrow f_1(x_1) = 1$$

$$x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow f_1(x_2) = 1$$

$$x_1 \neq x_2, f_1(x_1) = f_1(x_2)$$

- nu este surjectivă

$$y = -1 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ (codomeniu)}$$

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f_1(x) = x^2 > 0$$

$$(2) f_2: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_2(x) = x^2$$

- injectivă, dar nu surj.

$$\text{injectivă: } f_2(x_1) = f_2(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow |x_1| = |x_2| \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Aveam } x_1, x_2 \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \text{ (Observația de la injectivitate)}$$

$$(3) f_3: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty), f_3(x) = x^2$$

- surjectivă, dar nu injectivă

$$\text{surjectivă: } \forall y \in [0, \infty), \exists x = \pm\sqrt{y} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{a.î. } f(x) = y$$

$$(4) f_4: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty), f_4(x) = x^2$$

- bijectivă și inversabilă

$$\underline{f_4^{-1}: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)}, \underline{f_4^{-1}(y) = \sqrt{y}}}$$

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

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & x \in (-\infty, 1) \\ 1, & x \in (1, \infty) \end{cases} \quad f'(1) \text{ nu exista}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x < 1}} f(x) = 3 = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ x > 1}} f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm \infty} f(x) = \pm \infty$$

$$f(x) = y \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x+1 = y, & x \in (-\infty, 1] \\ x+2 = y, & x \in (1, \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{y-1}{2}, & \frac{y-1}{2} \in (-\infty, 1] \quad \left(\frac{y-1}{2} \leq 1\right) \\ x = y-2, & y-2 \in (1, \infty) \quad (y-2 > 1) \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{y-1}{2}, & y \leq 3 \quad (y \in (-\infty, 3]) \\ x = y-2, & y > 3 \quad (y \in (3, \infty)) \end{cases}$$

$$(-\infty, 3] \cup (3, \infty) = \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \text{surj.}$$

$$\underline{(-\infty, 3] \cap (3, \infty) = \emptyset} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{sol. unică per numără} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{inj.}$$

1.3.36

$$(3) f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1, & x \leq 0 \\ \underline{x+2}, & 0 < x \end{cases}$$

$$f((0, \infty)) = (2, \infty)$$

$$f((-\infty, 0]) = (-\infty, 1]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im } f = f(\mathbb{R}) &= f((0, \infty) \cup (-\infty, 0]) \stackrel{?}{=} f((0, \infty)) \cup f((-\infty, 0]) \\ &= (2, \infty) \cup (-\infty, 1] = \mathbb{R} \setminus (1, 2] \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow u e v \neq y .

$$f([0, \infty)) \cap f((-\infty, 0]) = \emptyset \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} x_1 \in [0, \infty) \\ x_2 \in (-\infty, 0) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f \text{ inj.}$$

Metoda II

$$f(x) = y \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 2x+1=y, & x \leq 0 \\ x+2=y, & x > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{y-1}{2}, & \frac{y-1}{2} \leq 0 \\ x = y-2, & y-2 > 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

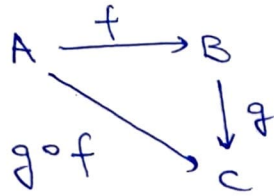
$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{y-1}{2}, & y < 1 \\ x = y-2, & y > 2 \end{cases}$$

Aceleasi concluzii

• Composarea funcțiilor

$$f: A \rightarrow B, g: B \rightarrow C$$

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



1.3.37

$$(2) f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty), f(x) = |x|$$

$$g: \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\mathbb{N}^* \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{f} [0, \infty) \Rightarrow \exists f \circ g: \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow [0, \infty)$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) =$$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{x} \right| = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$(x \in \mathbb{N}^*)$$

$$\nexists g \circ f$$

1.3.46

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

$$C \subseteq A$$

$$f(C) = \{y \in B \mid \exists x \in C : f(x) = y\}$$

$$= \{f(x) \mid x \in C\}$$

$$\forall D \subseteq B$$

$$\underline{f^{-1}(D) = \{x \in A \mid f(x) \in D\}}$$

$$(1) \quad C \subseteq A \Rightarrow C \subseteq f^{-1}(f(C))$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Fie } x \in C, \text{ notăm } y = f(x) \in B \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow y \in \underline{f(C) := D} \subseteq B \\ \Rightarrow x \in f^{-1}(f(C)) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(2) \quad f(x_1 \cup x_2) = f(x_1) \cup f(x_2) \quad , \quad x_1, x_2 \subseteq A$$

Metoda dublei incluziuni

$$, \subseteq' \text{ Fie } y \in f(x_1 \cup x_2) \stackrel{\text{def.}}{\iff} (\exists x \in x_1 \cup x_2) : f(x) = y$$

$$\iff \exists x \in A : (\underline{x \in x_1} \text{ sau } \underline{x \in x_2}) , \underline{f(x) = y}$$

$$\stackrel{?}{\iff} (\underline{\exists x \in A, x \in x_1, f(x) = y}) \text{ sau } (\underline{\exists x \in A, x \in x_2, f(x) = y})$$

$$\iff y \in f(x_1) \text{ sau } y \in f(x_2) \iff y \in f(x_1) \cup f(x_2)$$

Obs. $P(x), Q(x)$ predicate logic

$$\underline{\exists x (P(x) \vee Q(x)) \leftrightarrow (\exists x P(x)) \vee (\exists x Q(x))}$$

$$\exists x (P(x) \wedge Q(x)) \rightarrow (\exists x P(x) \wedge \exists x Q(x))$$

$$(4) \underline{f(f^{-1}(y))} \subseteq y$$

$$\text{Fix } y \in f(\underbrace{f^{-1}(y)}_{:= x \in A}) \Rightarrow \exists x \in f^{-1}(y) : f(x) = y \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \in y$$

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