

Algebra

Minita Aurelian

minita.aurelian@

math.uibk.ac.at

Teams Seminar — ZK Ghadat

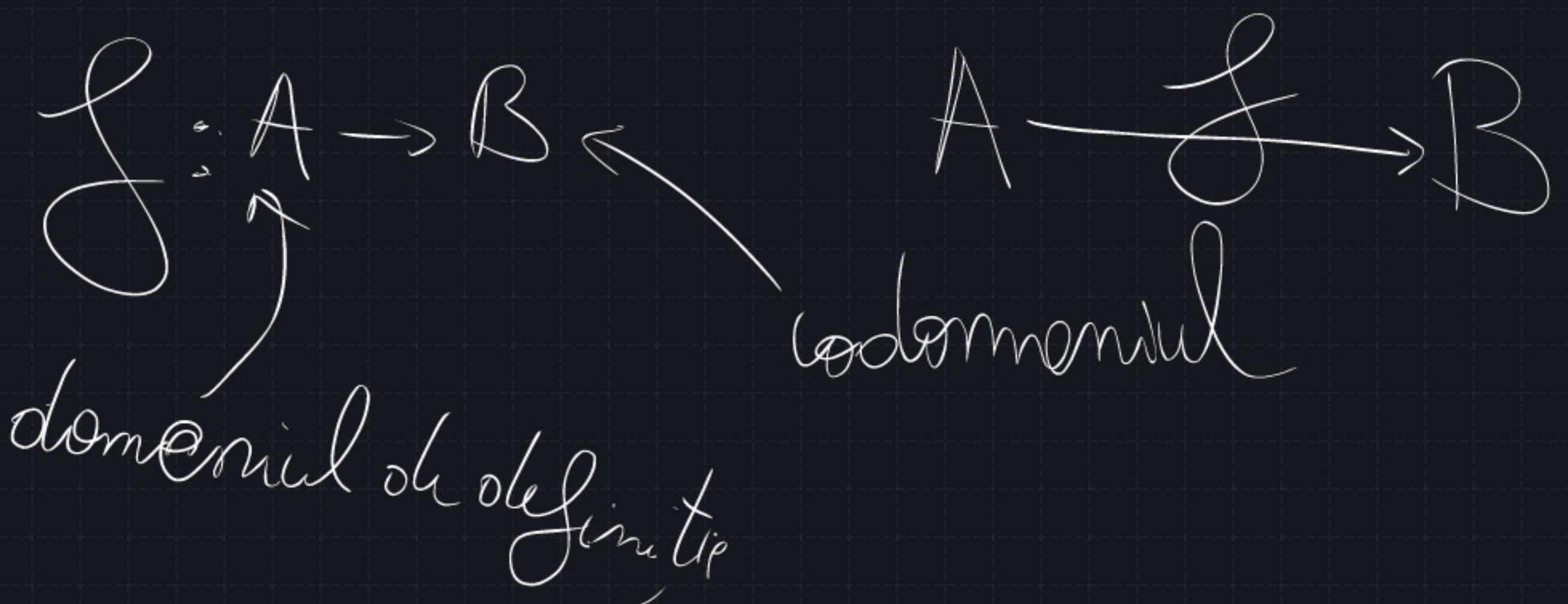
$$N_g = \frac{1}{2} (N_{lecture} + N_{seminar})$$

$$N_{seminar} = 5 \text{ iesiņa tabla}$$

Seminar 1

Functii injective, surjective, bijective

Def. O funcție (aplicație) este un triplet (A, B, f) , unde
 A, B sunt multimi, iar f este o lege de corespondență
a. i. fie căruia elem din A îi corespunde un singur elem din B .



Def Funcția $f: A \rightarrow B$ s.m. injectivă d.c.

$$\forall x_1 \neq x_2 \in A \longrightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$$

Obs. f inv $\Leftrightarrow \forall x_1, x_2 \in A \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2) \longrightarrow x_1 = x_2$

Def Funcția $f: A \rightarrow B$ s.m. surjectivă d.c.

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

Def $f: A \rightarrow B$ s.m. bijecțivă $\Leftrightarrow f$ inv și surj.

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall y \in B, \exists! x \in A \text{ a.d. } f(x) = y \quad \exists f^{-1}: B \rightarrow A, f^{-1}(y) = x$$

Ex 13.35/11 Se consideră funcție:

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

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

Să se studieze inj, surj, bij

în rezultatul existenței inverselor

Să se determine aceasta.

1) Injectivitate

File $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 1$

$\Rightarrow f_1(x_1) = 1, f_1(x_2) = 1$

f nu este bijectivă

Surjectivitate

File $y = -1$; Pp. $\exists x \in \mathbb{R}$ așt. $f_1(x) = y$

$\Rightarrow f_1(x) = -1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = -1 \quad \nexists x \in \mathbb{R}$ așt. $x^2 = -1$

$\Rightarrow f_1$ nu este surjectivă

$\Rightarrow f_1(x_1) = f_1(x_2) \Rightarrow f_1$ nu este inj

$$f_2 : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Inj.

$$\text{Fie } x_1, x_2 \in [0, \infty) \text{ si } f_2(x_1) = f_2(x_2) \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} x_1 = x_2$$

$$f_2(x_1) = x_1^2$$

$$f_2(x_2) = x_2^2$$

$$f_2(x_1) = f_2(x_2) \Leftrightarrow x_1^2 = x_2^2 \quad ?$$

$$|x_1| = |x_2|$$

$$x_1, x_2 \in [0, \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow |x_1| = x_1$$

$$|x_2| = x_2$$

Analog f_1

f_2 - nu este surj.

$$f_3 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$$

y_{n_j} nu (analog f_1)

Surj.

Fie $\forall y \in [0, \infty) \exists x \in \mathbb{R}$ a.i $f_3(x) = y$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = y \quad / \sqrt \Rightarrow \sqrt{y} = \begin{cases} x, & x > 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$
$$|x| = |\sqrt{y}|$$

$$y \geq 0 \Rightarrow |\sqrt{y}| = \sqrt{y}$$
$$|x| = \begin{cases} x, & x > 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x = \begin{cases} \sqrt{y}, & x > 0 \\ -\sqrt{y}, & x < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow f_3 \text{ este surj.}$$

$$f_4 : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$$

f_4 - inj. Si surj (analog anterior)

$\Rightarrow f_4$ - biyectiva

$$\Rightarrow \exists f_4^{-1} : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$$

$$f_4^{-1}(y) = x$$

$$f_4^{-1}(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

Ex 1.3.36.

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

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R} \mid f(x_1) = f(x_2)$$
$$[x_1 \in (-\infty, 1] \quad x_2 \in (1, +\infty)]$$

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

$$2x_1+1 = x_2+2 \quad 2x_1 = x_2+1 \quad x_1 = \frac{x_2+1}{2} \quad \frac{x_2+1}{2} \in (1, +\infty)$$
$$x_1 \in (1, +\infty)$$

$\boxed{H_1 \in (-\infty, 1], H_2 \in (-\infty, 1] \Rightarrow f(x_1) \geq f(x_2) \iff}$

$$2x_1 + 1 \geq 2x_2 + 1$$

$$2x_1 = 2x_2$$

$$H_1 = H_2$$

$\boxed{H_1 \in (\gamma, +\infty) \quad H_2 \in (\gamma, +\infty) \quad L(x_1) = L(x_2) \iff}$

$$H_1 + 2 = H_2 + 2$$

$$H_1 = H_2$$

I, II, III

 L mixed max

$$x \in (-\infty, 1] \quad f(x) = 2x+1$$

$$y_m \quad g((-\infty, 1]) = (-\infty, 3]$$

$$x \in (1, +\infty) \quad f((1, +\infty)) = (3, +\infty)$$
$$f(x) = x+2$$

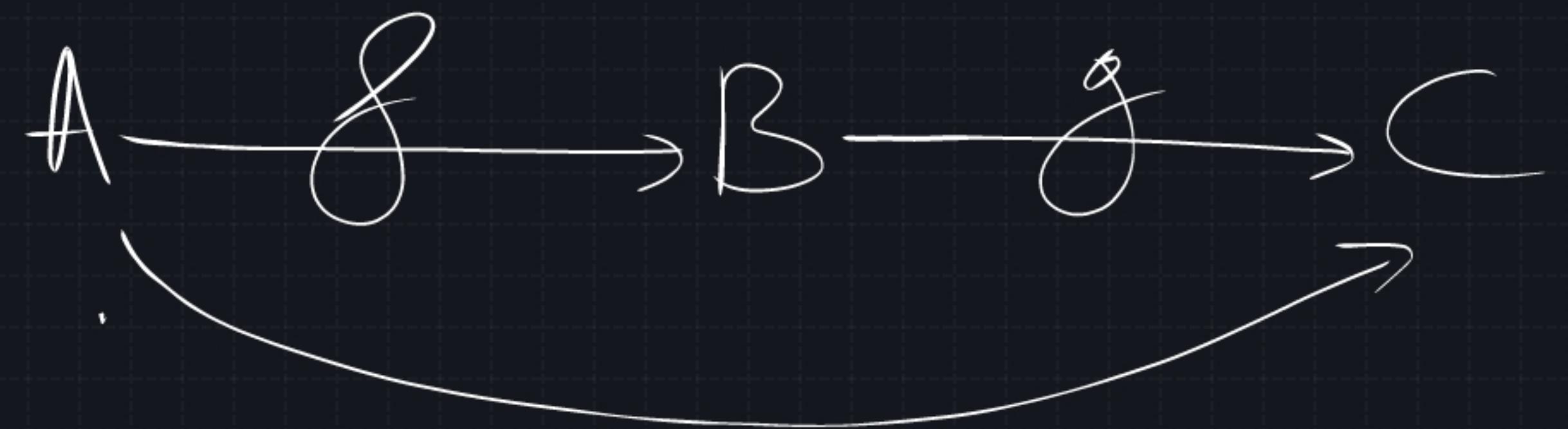
$y_m = R \Rightarrow$ surjective \Rightarrow bijective $\Rightarrow \exists L^{-1} : R \rightarrow R$

$$\text{If } x \in (-\infty, 1] \quad f(x) = y \quad \Rightarrow \quad 2x+1 = y \quad 2x = y-1$$

$$\text{If } x \in (1, +\infty) \quad f(x) = y \quad \Rightarrow \quad x+2 = y \quad x = y-2$$
$$k = \frac{y-1}{2}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{2} & x \in [-3, 3] \\ x-2 & x \in (3, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

Compozitia de funcții



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

Ex 1337/fg". Să se precizeze dc. urm. compuse

$f \circ g$, $g \circ f$ sunt definite. Să se afirmează că sunt definite.

(2) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, $f(x) = |x|$
 $g: \mathbb{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

obt. compusă

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

(3) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, $f(x) = x^2 + 1$
 $g: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$

$$\begin{aligned}(f \circ g)(x) &= f(g(x)) = \\&= f\left(\sqrt{x}\right) = \sqrt{x}\end{aligned}$$

$y \circ f$ nu este definită

$$f \circ g : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(\sqrt{x}) = x + 1$$

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

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x^2 + 1) = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$(1) \quad f, g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1, & \text{for } x \leq -1 \\ x - 1, & \text{for } -1 < x \end{cases} \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} -x + 1, & \text{for } x < 3 \\ x - 2, & \text{for } 3 \leq x \end{cases}$$

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

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = \begin{cases} f(-x+1), & \text{for } x < 3 \\ f(x-2), & \text{for } 3 \leq x \end{cases} = \begin{cases} (-x+1)^2 - 1, & \text{for } \begin{cases} x < 3 \\ -x+1 \leq -1 \Rightarrow -x \leq -2, x \geq 2 \end{cases} \\ (-x+1) - 1, & \text{for } \begin{cases} x < 3 \\ -1 < -x+1, x < 2 \end{cases} \\ x(-x-1) - 1, & \text{for } \begin{cases} 3 \leq x \\ x-2 \leq -1, x \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \emptyset \\ (x-2) - 1, & \text{for } \begin{cases} 3 \leq x \\ -1 < x-2, x > 1 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -x, & \text{for } x \in (-\infty, 2) \\ x^2 - 3x, & \text{for } x \in [2, 3] \\ x-3, & \text{for } x \in [3, \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$f, g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1, & \text{for } x \leq -1 \\ x - 1, & \text{for } -1 < x \end{cases} \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} -x + 1, & \text{for } x < 3 \\ x - 2, & \text{for } 3 \leq x \end{cases}$$

$(g \circ f) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = \begin{cases} g(x^2 - 1), & \text{for } x \leq -1 \\ g(x - 1), & \text{for } -1 < x \end{cases}$$

$$g(f(x)) = \begin{cases} -(x^2 - 1) + 1, & \text{for } \begin{cases} x \leq -1 \\ x^2 - 1 \geq 3 \Rightarrow x^2 \geq 4 \Rightarrow x \leq -2 \end{cases} \quad x \in (-\infty, -2] \\ (x^2 - 1) - 2, & \text{for } \begin{cases} x \leq -1 \\ x^2 - 1 \geq 3 \Rightarrow x^2 \geq 4 \Rightarrow x \geq 2 \end{cases} \quad x \in (-\infty, -2] \\ -(x - 1) + 1, & \text{for } \begin{cases} x > -1 \\ x - 1 \geq 3 \end{cases} \quad x \in (-\infty, -2] \cup [2, \infty) \\ (x - 1) - 2, & \text{for } \begin{cases} x > -1 \\ x - 1 \geq 3 \end{cases} \quad x \in (-2, 4) \\ & \quad x \geq 4 \quad x \in [4, \infty) \end{cases}$$

$$g(f(x)) = \begin{cases} -x^2 + 2, & x \in (-\infty, -1] \\ x^2 - 3, & x \in (-\infty, -1] \\ -x + 2, & x \in (-1, 4) \\ x - 3, & x \in [4, \infty) \end{cases}$$

Tóm
pg II Ex 13.36, (2), (3)