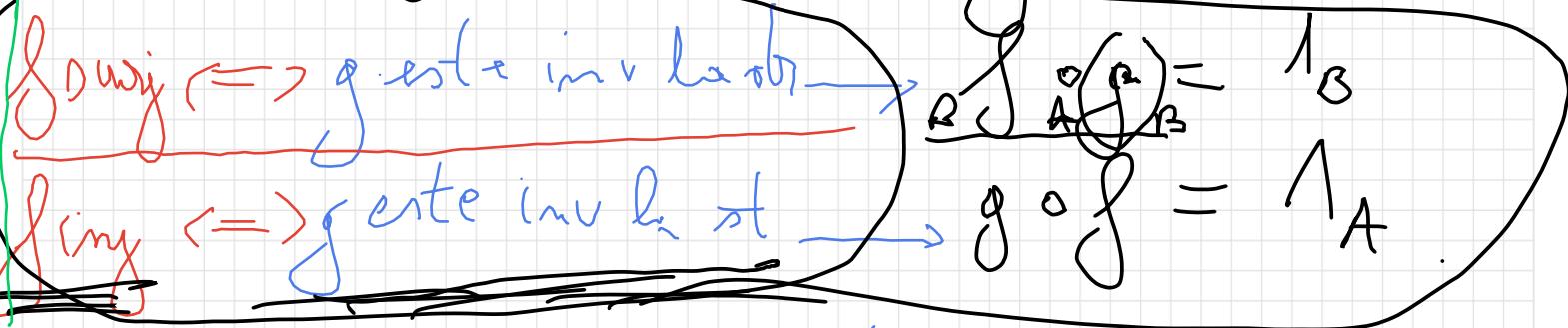


Semimod

20 oct 2021

$$f: A \rightarrow B$$

f bij $\Leftrightarrow f$ inversabil $\Leftrightarrow \exists g: B \rightarrow A$ cu



(Obs) Inversabil nu înseamnă NUmărul este unic.

1.3 h2] Să se arate că există un exemplu de funcție

$$f: A \rightarrow B \text{ așa încât}$$

(1) f este injectivă, să nu existe
inversă la obiectiv

Ob $\circ f$ NU are inversă $\Rightarrow f$ NU este bij

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

$$f(x) = 2x$$

Fie $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ cu $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow 2x_1 = 2x_2 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow f \text{ is inj}$$

$$\text{Im } f = \{0, 2, 4, \dots\} \subset \cancel{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow$$

$f|_{\mathbb{N}}$ este surj

Răsonare și sămăcă $f|_{\mathbb{N}}$ este inv leob

Pf.R.D că \exists inv leob:

$$g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \text{ aș } f \circ g = 1_{\mathbb{N}}$$

$$\text{Fix } x \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow (f \circ g)(x) = 1_{\mathbb{N}}(x) \Rightarrow$$

$$f(g(x)) = x \Rightarrow$$

$$2g(x) = x, \forall x \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x}{2}, \forall x \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$g(1) = \frac{1}{2} \notin \mathbb{N}, \text{ other } g: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \text{ contrad}$$

$\Rightarrow f|_{\mathbb{N}}$ este inv leob

$$f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \quad f(x) = 2x$$

giving \Rightarrow there will be st.

$\exists g : N \rightarrow N$ s.t.

$$g \circ f = 1_N$$

Fix $x \in \mathbb{N}$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = 1_{\mathbb{N}}(x) \Rightarrow g(f(x)) = x$$

$$\Rightarrow g(\underline{\underline{2x}}) = x \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Definieren \mathcal{S} auf \mathcal{G} : $\mathcal{S} : \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$

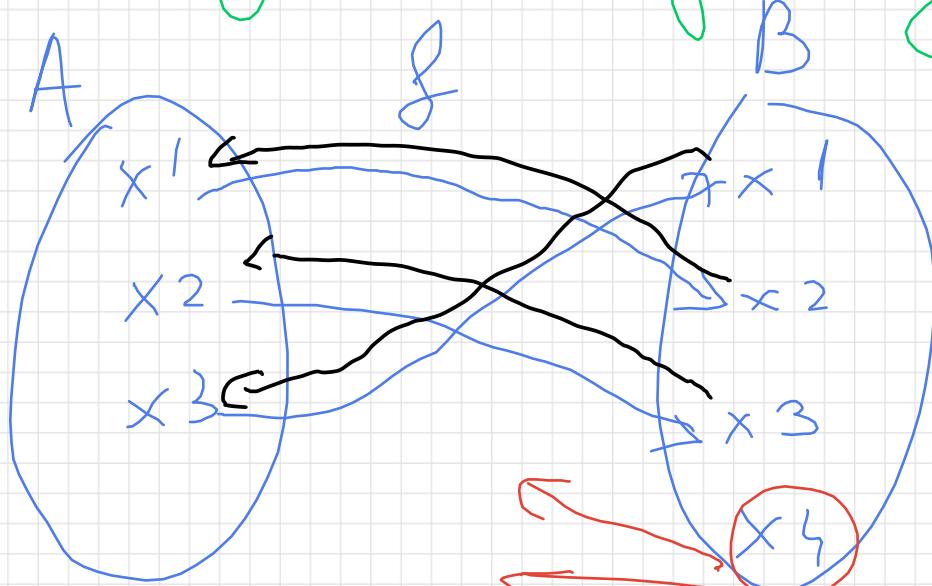
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x, & \text{share } x \text{ per} \\ \hline 0, & \text{share } x \text{ impred} \end{cases}$$

problem constraints do not function inverse
by satisfying a problem f .

(2) f are exact o inverse hystoinga,
glas & NU este bij

Observe: $f \circ g = f \circ h \Rightarrow f$ inj.

$f|_{N \cup e}$ bij $\Rightarrow f|_{N \cup e}$ este surj.



$f|_{N \cup e}$

$$\text{Im } f = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

B

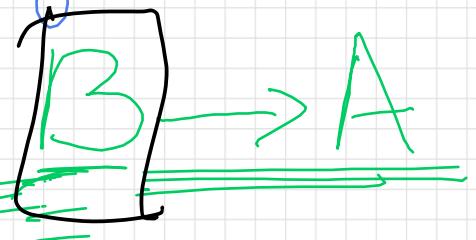
$f|_{N \cup e}$ este surj.

Observe: f inv ha +

a?

$$g \circ f = 1_A$$

$$A = \{1, 2, 3\}$$



$$(g \circ f)_{(1)} = 1_{A \cdot (1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(f(1)) = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$g(2) = 1$$

$$(g \circ f)_{(2)} = 1_A(2) \Rightarrow g(f(2)) = 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$g(3) = 2$$

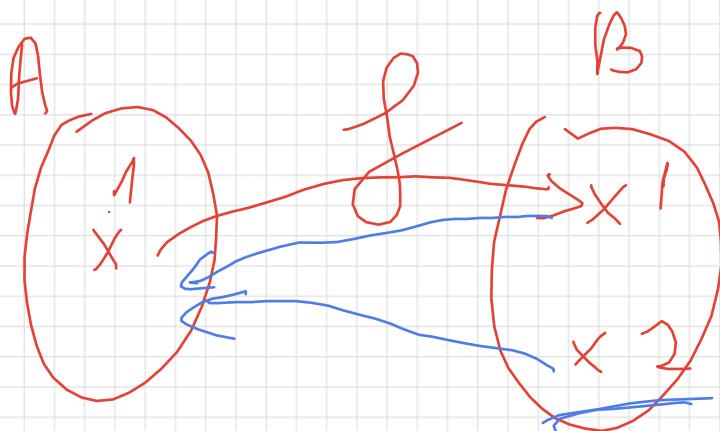
$$(g \circ f)(3) = f_A(3) \Rightarrow g(f(3)) = 3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\underline{g(1) = 3}$$

Obs. $g(y) \in \{1, 2, 3\} \Rightarrow$

| x | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------|---|---|---|---|
| $g_1(x)$ | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| $g_2(x)$ | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| $g_3(x)$ | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

A vcm exist 3 inverse le of f



f inj
 f NUC o wyl
 $(\text{Im } f = \{1\} \cong B)$

inversa le stary o este:

$$f: B \rightarrow A$$

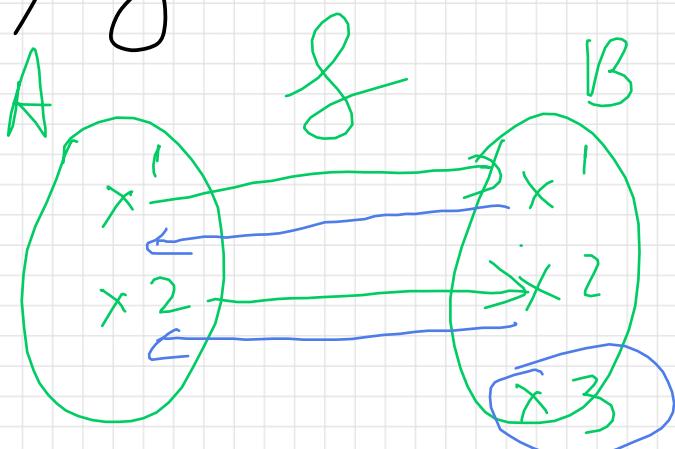
$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(2) = 1$$

$$g \circ f = ? = 1_A$$

$$(g \circ f)(1) = g(f(1)) = g(1) = 1$$

(3) f one exec 2 invocations



f inv
f NVE way
 $\text{Im } f = \{1, 2\} \subseteq B$

Inv. last. $g: \underline{B} \rightarrow A$ at $\boxed{g \circ f = 1_A}$

$$(g \circ f)(1) = 1_A(1) \Rightarrow g(f(1)) = 1_A \Rightarrow g(1) = 1.$$

$$(g \circ f)(2) = 1_A(2) \Rightarrow g(f(2)) = 1_A \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow g(2) = 1.$$

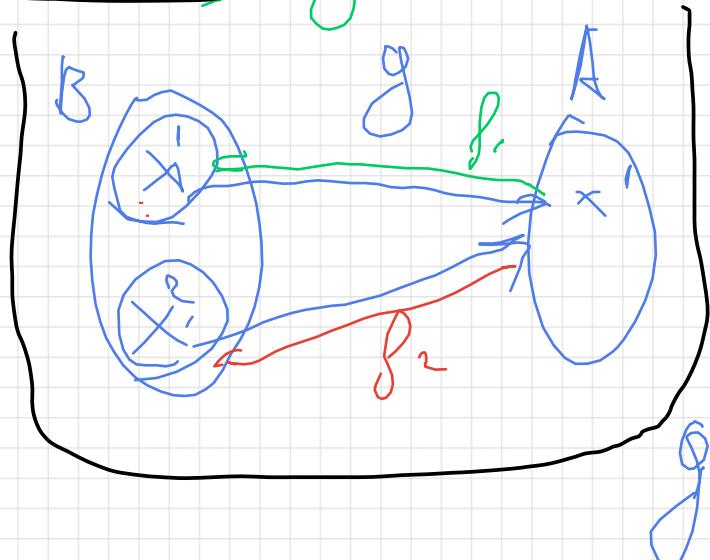
$$g(3) \in \{1, 2\}$$

| x | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------|---|---|---|
| $g_1(x)$ | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| $g_2(x)$ | 1 | 2 | 2 |

1.3.43 Seja g uma função de B para A . Onde é inversa?

(A) g deve existir 2 inversas de g .

Obs g é inversível $\Rightarrow g$ é surjetiva



$$\text{Im } g = \{y_1\} = A \\ \Rightarrow g \text{ surj}$$

$$g(1) = g(2) = 1 \Rightarrow g \text{ NUV e long}$$

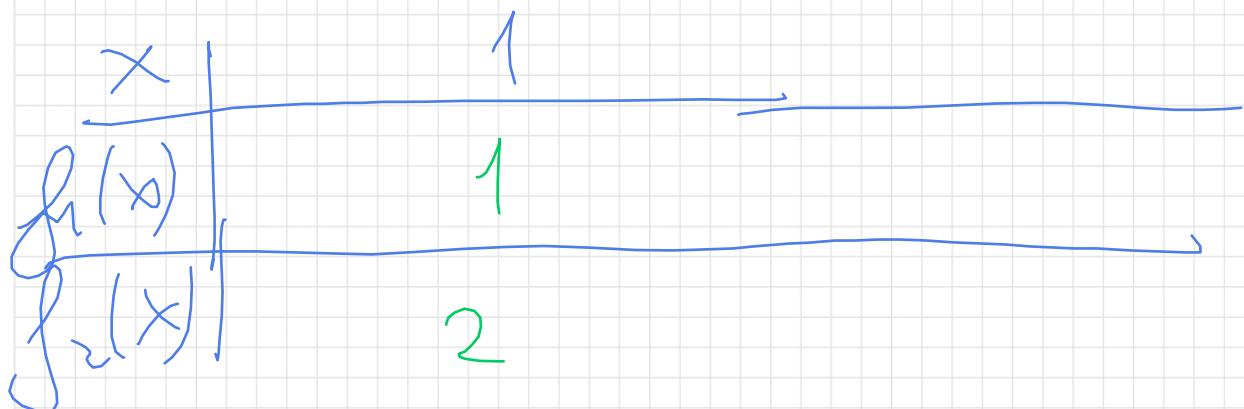
g surj \Rightarrow adm inv de g ,

$$g: A \rightarrow B \text{ ou } g \circ f = I_A$$

$$A = \{1\}$$

$$(g \circ f)(1) = 1_k(1) \Rightarrow g(f(1)) = 1$$

$\Rightarrow f(1) \in \{1, 2\}$



(2) g are \Leftrightarrow the inverse of
(terms)

\hookrightarrow g are exact \Leftrightarrow inverse of
 \Leftrightarrow g bijective.

" \Rightarrow ". Pp g are exact \Leftrightarrow inverse of
From g bijective.

get inverse of $g \Rightarrow g^{-1}$.

Rörmische Zahlen mit g steigen.

Pp. R. A ca g NU etc inj \Rightarrow

$\exists x_1, x_2 \in B \text{ au } g(x_1) = g(x_2) \in A$

~~g are inv la ob~~ $\Rightarrow \exists! f: A \rightarrow B \text{ au}$

$$g \circ f = 1_A$$

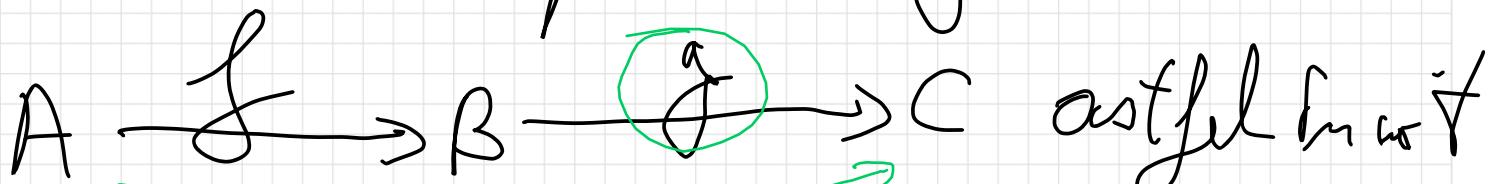
$$(g \circ f)(a) = 1_A(a) \Rightarrow$$

$$g(f(a)) = a \Rightarrow f(a) \in \{x_1, x_2\}$$

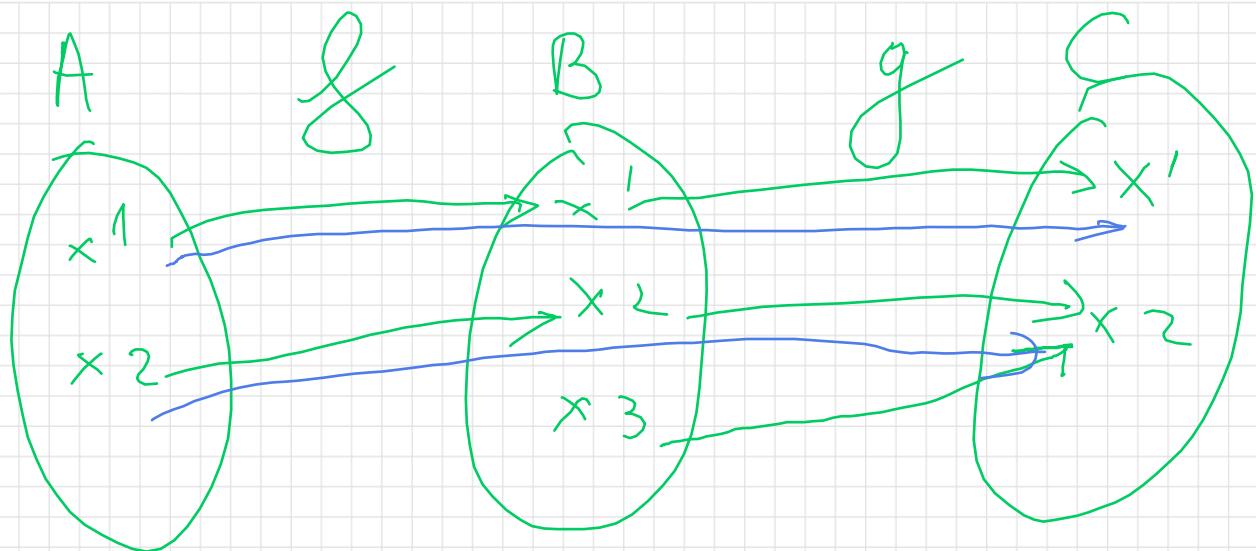
\Rightarrow avom cel putin 2 inverse la ob

contrad \Rightarrow f ~~is not~~ $\overset{g \text{ inv}}{\text{is}}$ bij

1.3.44 Example of funct.



a) $g \circ f$ injective $\Leftrightarrow g$ N.U. este
injectivă



$g(z) = g(z) \Rightarrow g \text{ NU e (my)}$

$$g \circ f: A \rightarrow C$$

$$g \circ f = 1_{A \rightarrow C}$$

bijektiv o. b. inj.

(fomt) $(z)_n(z)$

A retum is a fact by we exact or inv
to ob

$g: B \rightarrow A$ bij \Rightarrow g inversabilit \Rightarrow

$\exists f^{-1}: A \rightarrow B$ inverse fun g.
EXISTENCE

g ist eindeutig invertierbar \Leftrightarrow f₁ = f, f₂ = inv f, f₁ = f₂

$$\Rightarrow g^{-1} | g \circ f_1 = g \circ f_2 = 1_A \Rightarrow f_1 = f_2 = g^{-1}$$

- 1.3. 56 Funktion $f: A \rightarrow B$ UAE
- (1) f inj. antivereinige mit
Inv. f^{-1}
- (2) $\forall X \subseteq A, X = f^{-1}(f(X))$
- (3) $\forall x_1, x_2 \subseteq A, f(x_1 \cap x_2) = f(x_1) \cap f(x_2)$

(2) $\Rightarrow (1)$. Pf. $\forall X \subseteq A, X = f^{-1}(f(X))$
Von f inj.

Fix $x_1, x_2 \in A$ an $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$

$$X = \{x_1, x_2\} \subseteq A \Rightarrow$$

$$\{x_1, x_2\} = f^{-1}(f(\{x_1, x_2\}))$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\{x_1, x_2\} = f^{-1}(f(y))}$$

$$X = \{x_1\} \subseteq A$$

$$\{x_1\} = f^{-1}(f(\{x_1\})) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \{x_1\} = f^{-1}(\{y\})$$

$$\text{oder } f(x_2) = y \Rightarrow x_2 \in f^{-1}(\{y\})$$

$$x_2 \in \{x_1\} \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \Rightarrow \text{sing}$$

