Algebra

· O functie este un triplet (AB, J) unce A SI B sunt mulimi oarecare, iar of 15te o lege de corespondenta a.i. fucarui element din A ii coresponde un singur dernin din B. A = comeniu de definities B= coomeniu · Tunction of: A-7B se munique inspectiva daca:

\(\times \times, \times_2 \in A \tau.\hat{1}. \times_1 \neq \times_2 \rightarrow \left(\times_2) $X_1 = X_2 = 7 \left\{ (X_1) = \left\{ (X_2) \right\} \right\}$ · tunctia J: A->B se munique surjectivé dacé: V Y E B 3 X E A a.i. f(x) = y· tunctia g: A-7B se munge bijectiva daca este injectiva și surjectiva
V Y E B 3! X E A a.i. g(x) = y 3 /-1: B-> A / (y) = X (invursa exista)

Introdice

1.3.35 The function:

(1)
$$\int_{1}^{1} \cdot \mathbb{R} - \Im \mathbb{R} \cdot \int_{1}^{1} (x) = x^{2}$$

(2) $\int_{2}^{1} : [0, \infty) - \mathbb{R} \cdot \int_{2}^{1} (x) = x^{2}$

(3) $\int_{3}^{1} : \mathbb{R} - \Im [0, \infty) \cdot \int_{3}^{1} (x) = x^{2}$

(4) $\int_{4}^{1} : [0, \infty) - \Im [0, \infty) \cdot \int_{4}^{1} (x) = x^{2}$

So se student pt feccore dintre ele inj, surj, bij. În ceal existinție inversei, să se determine accosta.

Solute:

(1) $\int_{3}^{1} : \mathbb{R} - \Im \mathbb{R} \cdot \int_{4}^{1} (x) = x^{2}$
 $X = 1$
 $X_{2} = -1$
 $X_{3} = 1$
 $X_{4} = 1$
 $X_{5} =$

=>
$$\int_{X_{1}}^{1} (x_{1}) + \int_{X_{2}}^{1} (x_{2})$$
 $X_{1}^{2} + X_{2}^{2} / \Gamma$
 $\pm x_{1} + \pm x_{2}$, dominial = $E_{0}, \infty_{1} = 2$

=> $X_{1} + X_{2} = 2$ form

 $Y = -1 \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\forall x \in E_{0}, \infty_{1} = 2$
 $\exists x_{1} = 2$
 $\exists x_{2} = 2$
 $\exists x_{3} = 2$
 $\exists x_{4} = 2$
 $\exists x_{5} =$

Sã se studiere pentru ermatourele funçii inj, surj, bij. În carel existenței inversei, sã se determine aceasta. Dolumin $\begin{cases} 2x + 1 = y & x \in (-\infty, 1] \\ x + 2 = y & x \in (1, +\infty) \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} X = \frac{y-1}{2} & \frac{y-1}{2} \le 1 \\ X = y-2 & \frac{y-2}{2} > 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} x = \frac{y-1}{2}, & y \leq 3 \\ x = y-2, & y > 3 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} X = \frac{y-1}{2} & y \in (-\infty, 3] \\ X = y-2 & y \in (3, +\infty) \end{cases}$ (-∞,3] U(3,+0) = R=> / Swy (-00,3] ((3+00) = \$ => sol unica pe ramura=> fing) $= \begin{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{y-1}{2}, & x \in (-\infty, 1] \\ \frac{y-2}{2}, & x \in (1, +\infty) \end{cases}$

Metoda II

\(((-w,0])=(-w,1]

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

$$(3 \circ g)(x) = \{(g(x)) = \begin{cases} (-x+1), & x < 3 \\ (x-2), & x \ge 3 \end{cases}$$

$$(x-2), & x \ge 3$$

$$(x-2)^{-1}, & -x+1 \le -1, & x < 3$$

$$-x, & -x+1 \ge -1, & x \ge 3$$

$$(x-2)^{-1}, & x-2 \le -1, & x \ge 3$$

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$$(x-2)^{-1}, & x \le -1, & x \le 3, & x \ge 3, & x$$

(f-g)(x) = 1N* 8> R = 5 [0, 00) =7 7 (fog)(x)