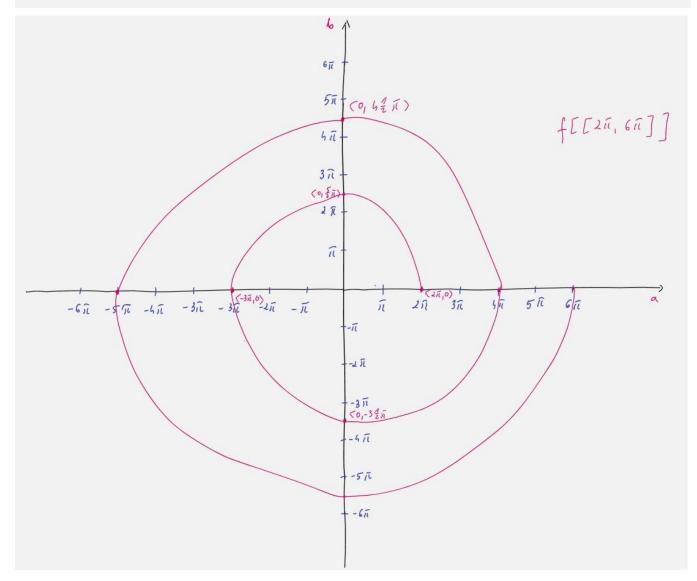
Praca Domowa 6 Bartłomiej Żamojtel

1. Niech $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^2$ będzie zadana wzorem $f(x) = \langle x \cos x, x \sin x \rangle$. Naszkicuj $f[[2\pi, 6\pi]]$ oraz znajdź $f^{-1}[[0, +\infty) \times [0, +\infty)]$.

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 \begin{cases} (2\bar{n}) = (2\bar{n}\cos(2\bar{n}), 2\bar{n}\sin(2\bar{n})) = (2\bar{n}, 0) & \cos(\bar{p}\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}) = \cos(\frac{\bar{p}}{2}) = 0 \\ \sin(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}) = (\frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}\cdot(0), \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}\cdot(2) = 0) & \sin(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}) = \sin(\frac{\bar{p}}{2}) = 0 \\ = (-3\bar{n}, 0) & \sin(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}) = \cos(\bar{n}) = -1 \\ = (-3\bar{n}, 0) & \sin(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = \cos(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) \\ = (-3\bar{n}, 0) & \sin(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = \cos(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = 0 \\ = (-3\bar{n}, 0) & \sin(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = \cos(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = \cos(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = 0 \\ = (-3\bar{n}, 0) & \sin(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = \sin(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = \cos(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = 0 \\ = (-3\bar{n}, 0) & \sin(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = \sin(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = \cos(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = 0 \\ = (-3\bar{n}, 0) & \sin(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = \sin(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = \cos(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = 0 \\ = (-3\bar{n}, 0) & \sin(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = \cos(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = \cos(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = 0 \\ = (-3\bar{n}, 0) & \sin(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = \cos(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = \cos(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = 0 \\ = (-3\bar{n}, 0) & \sin(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = \sin(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = \cos(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = 0 \\ = (-3\bar{n}, 0) & \sin(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = \cos(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = \cos(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = \cos(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = 0 \\ = (-3\bar{n}, 0) & \sin(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) & \sin(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}}{2}\bar{n}) = \cos(2\bar{n} + \frac{\bar{p}
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Przeciwobraz:

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 \begin{cases} R - R \\ = (x \cos x, x \sin x) \\ \begin{cases} R - R \\ = (x \cos x, x \sin x) \\ \end{cases} \end{cases} 
 \begin{cases} \frac{1}{16} R = \left\{ x \in X : f(x) \in R \right\} - f^{-2} \left[ \left[ c_0 + \infty \right) \times \left[ c_0 + \infty \right) \right] : \left\{ x \in R : (a, b) \in \left[ c_0 + \infty \right) \times \left[ c_0 + \infty \right) \right\} \right. 
 \begin{aligned} & a \in \left[ c_0 + \infty \right) \\ & a > 0 \\ & b > 0 \end{aligned} \qquad \begin{cases} a \in \left[ c_0 + \infty \right) \times \left[ c_0 + \infty \right) \\ & a > 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} b > 0 \\ & b > 0 \end{aligned} 
 \begin{aligned} & c_0 = \left[ c_0 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \\ & c_0 = \left[ c_0 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \\ & c_0 = \left[ c_0 + \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \end{aligned} \qquad \begin{cases} c_0 = \left[ c_0 + c_0 +
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2. Podaj przykład funkcji f oraz takich zbiorów A, B, C, D, żeby $f^{-1}[f[A]] \neq A$, $f[f^{-1}[B]] \neq B$, $f[C \cap D] \neq f[C] \cap f[D]$.

a)
$$A = [0,1]$$
 $f(x) = x^2$

$$f[A] = f[0,1] = [0,1]$$

$$f^{-1}[f[A]] = [-1,1]$$

$$f^{-2}[f[A]] \neq [0,1]$$
Propleted family: $f(x) = x^2$

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

6) Change cos talliego! fishigang 2nown $f(X) = X^{2}$ $f [f^{-1}[B]] \neq B$ 6 = [0,1] 6 = [0,1] $f^{-1}[-1,1] = [-1,1]$ f[-1,1] = [0,1] $f(X) = X^{2}$ 6 = [0,1] f[-1,1] = [-1,1] f[-1,1] = [0,1] $f(x) = x^{2}$ f[-1,1] = [-1,1] f[-1,1] = [0,1] $f(x) = x^{2}$ f[-1,1] = [0,1] $f(x) = x^{2}$ f[-1,1] = [0,1] $f(x) = x^{2}$

$$f[C \cap D] \neq f[C] \cap f[D].$$

$$f(X) = x^{2} \qquad C = [-2, -2] \qquad O = [4, 2]$$

$$C \cap O = \emptyset \qquad f(X) = x^{2} \qquad f(X) = x^{2}$$

$$f[C \cap D] = f[D] = \emptyset$$

$$f[C \cap D] = f[D] = \emptyset$$

$$f[C \cap D] = [2, 4] \qquad f[C] \cap f[D]$$

$$f[C] \cap f[D] = [2, 4] \qquad f[C] \cap f[D] = [2, 4]$$

$$f[C] = [2, 4] \qquad f[C] \cap f[D] = [2, 4]$$

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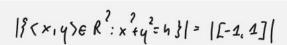
$$f[C] = [2, 4] \qquad f[C] \cap f[D] = [2, 4]$$

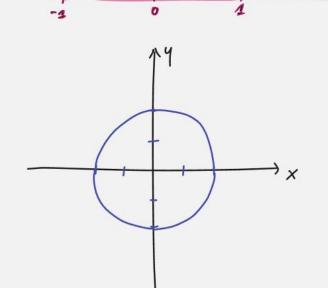
$$f[C] = [2, 4] \qquad f[C] \cap f[D] = [2, 4]$$

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3. Udowodnić, że $|\{\langle x,y\rangle\in\mathbb{R}^2:x^2+y^2=4\}|=|[-1,1]|$ znajdując bijekcję pomiędzy tymi zbiorami.





$$x \in [-1,1]$$

Propozycja:

$$f(x) = \langle 2 \cdot \cos(\pi x), 2 \sin(\pi x) \rangle$$

jednak u tym prypadhu osiąpamy punht startowy nie vaz a dwa.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \langle 2 \cdot \cos(\widehat{i}(x)), 2 \sin(\widehat{i}(x)) \rangle & \text{ if } x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\langle 2 \cos(\frac{\widehat{i}(x)}{2}), 2 \sin(\frac{\widehat{i}(x)}{2}) \rangle \times 6 \begin{cases} \frac{A}{2^{n}} : k \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

$$1) \quad ||Na||$$

$$\forall \qquad \exists \qquad \forall = f(x)$$

$$\forall e \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\langle a, b \rangle \in \mathbb{R}^{2} \times 6 [-2, 1] \quad \langle a, b \rangle = f(x)$$

$$\text{Warunchia}^{2} + 6^{2} = 4$$

$$\text{Wy2na arany} : \qquad a^{2} + 6^{2} = 4$$

$$b^{2} = 4 - a^{2} / V$$

$$b = \sqrt{4 - a^{2}} \quad V \quad b = -\sqrt{4 - a^{2}}$$

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I prepadel: b_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - a^2}

Choseny osigenac pave:

(a, \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - a^2})

x \in [0,1] \setminus \frac{1}{3^2}: k \in M

f(x) = (a, \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - a^2})

2 \cos((\widehat{n}x)) = 2 \sin((\widehat{n}x)) = (a_1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - a^2})

2 \cos((\widehat{n}x)) = a_2 (\widehat{n}) = 2 \sin((\widehat{n}x)) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - a^2}

2 \sin((\widehat{n}x)) = \frac{1}{4} \sin((\widehat{n}x)) = \frac{1}{4} \cos((\widehat{n}x)) = \frac{1}{4} \cos((\widehat{n
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II proposed:
$$h = -\sqrt{1-a^2}$$

Cheeny osigera, pave:

 $(a_1 - \sqrt{1-a^2})$
 $(a_2 - \sqrt{1-a^2})$
 $(a_3 - \sqrt{1-a^2})$

Nasse $\frac{1}{2}$
 $(a_4 - \sqrt{1-a^2})$

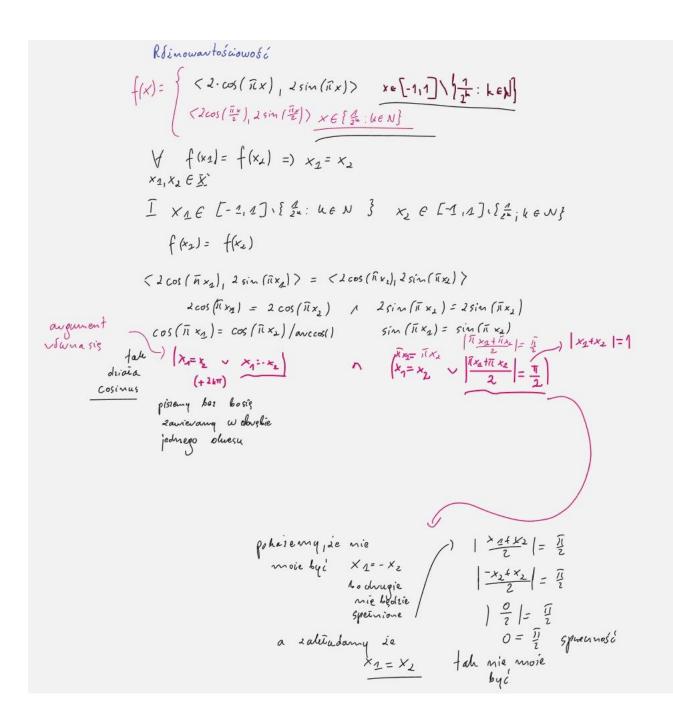
Nasse $\frac{1}{2}$
 $(a_5 - \sqrt{1-a^2})$
 $(a_5 - \sqrt{1-a^2})$

Nasse $\frac{1}{2}$
 $(a_5 - \sqrt{1-a^2})$
 $(a_5 - \sqrt{1-a^2})$

Nasse $\frac{1}{2}$
 $(a_5 - \sqrt{1-a^2})$
 $(a_5 - \sqrt{1-a^2})$
 $(a_5 - \sqrt{1-a^2})$
 $(a_5 - \sqrt{1-a^2})$
 $(a_5 - \sqrt{1-a^2})$

Nasse $\frac{1}{2}$
 $(a_5 - \sqrt{1-a^2})$
 $(a_5 - \sqrt{1$

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III prypadele
                                                                                                                                                                               (2cos(= ), 2sin(=)) (x 6 [ = : Le N])
                                                                                                                                                        (a,b) = {(2004, 2004): 4= { 1 / 16 16 16 16 18 }
                                                                                                        \langle a, b \rangle \in \left\{ \left\langle 2 \cos \left( \frac{\tilde{n} \times}{2} \right), 2 \sin \left( \frac{\tilde{n} \times}{2} \right) \right\rangle : \times \epsilon \left\{ \frac{\tilde{d}}{2} : k \in N \right\} \right\}
       tevas bienemy
wszysthie punlity talies
                        Postaci
                                                                                                    Many ustalony a i b co wire 2 a x aby olostai dang pare: L = \sqrt{4-a^2} bienemy punkty 2\sin(\frac{\pi x}{2}) = 6 < 2\cos(\frac{\pi x}{2}), 2\sin(\frac{\pi x}{2}) > = (a, \sqrt{4-a^2}) 2 gb rugo political 2\sin(\frac{\pi x}{2}) = \sqrt{4-a^2}
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               2|sin( = ) | = V4-a2
                                          wyznaciamy x w zależności
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   4 sin 2 (12 ) = 4-a2 /V
                                                                                                                          2\cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) = a + 2\sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right) = \sqrt{4-a^2} / (1)^2 / 4-a^2 > 0
                                                                                                                       |\cos\left(\frac{\vec{n}\cdot\vec{x}}{2}\right)| = \frac{a}{2}
|\sin^2\left(\frac{\vec{n}\cdot\vec{x}}{2}\right)| = |\cos^2\left(\frac{\vec{n}\cdot\vec{x}}{2}\right)| = |\cos^2\left(\frac{\vec{n
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   7 (cos (=) = = =
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | cos ( 12 ) = 2 V cos ( 2 ) = - 2
                                                                                                                                       cos ( 1 + ) = = 1 | avccos ()
                                                                                                                                                                      11 = avcca( 2) /. =
                                                                                                                                                                              X= 2 avccos (2)
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$$\frac{1}{1} \times_{1} \in \left\{\frac{\pi}{2} : \text{lien}\right\} \qquad \times_{2} \in \left\{\frac{\pi}{2} : \text{lien}\right\}$$

$$f(x_{1}) = f(x_{2})$$

$$\left\{\frac{\pi}{2} : \text{lien}\right\}$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{2} : \text{lien}\right)$$

Wshazana fomboja jest bijeboje A