

Функције - одображање

$f: A \rightarrow B$
 f — функција
 A — домен
 B — кодомен

$f(x) = \dots$

$x \in \mathbb{R}$ $D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid f(x) \text{ дефинисано}\}$
 D_f — домен

$a \in A$
 $a \mapsto f(a) \in B$
 a — елемент A — имају 1

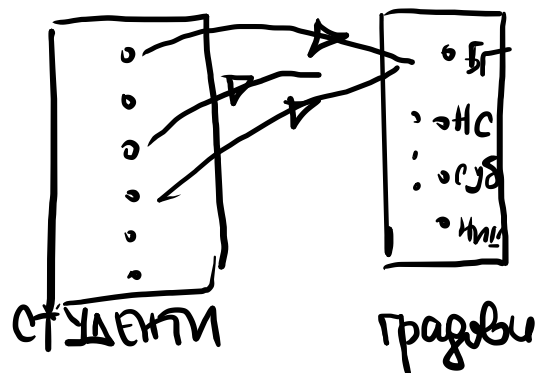
f је HA СУРЈЕКТИВНА

$\Leftrightarrow (\forall b \in B) (\exists a \in A) f(a) = b$

f је 1-1 ИЈЕКТИВНА $(\forall a_1, a_2 \in A) a_1 \neq a_2 \Rightarrow f(a_1) \neq f(a_2)$

$\Leftrightarrow (\forall a_1, a_2 \in A) f(a_1) = f(a_2) \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2$

f 1-1 $\cup$ $\text{HA} \rightarrow f$ је БИЈЕКЦИЈА

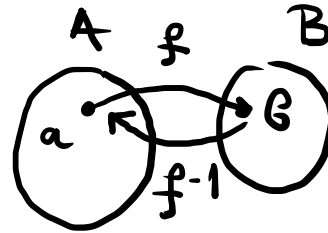


$(p \Rightarrow q) \Leftrightarrow (\neg q \Rightarrow \neg p)$
 закон контрадикције

A и B имају исти број елемената $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ функција $f: A \rightarrow B$
 $|A| = |B|$

$$|\mathbb{N}| = |\mathbb{Z}| = |\mathbb{Q}| \neq |\mathbb{R}|$$

- $f: A \rightarrow B$ функција $\Rightarrow \exists$ инверз $f^{-1}: B \rightarrow A$
 $a \mapsto b \in B$
 $f(a)$
 $b \mapsto a$
 $f^{-1}(b)$

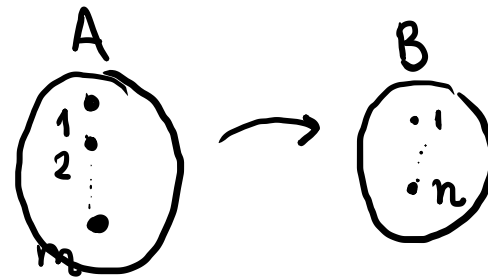


$$f^{-1} \circ f = \mathbb{1}_A = id_A$$

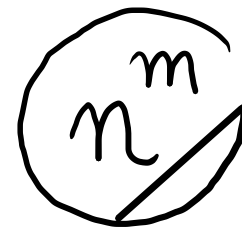
$$f \circ f^{-1} = \mathbb{1}_B = id_B$$

1 $|A| = m, |B| = n \quad m, n \in \mathbb{N}$

(a) Колико има функција $f: A \rightarrow B$?



B^A - скуп свих функција
 из A у B



$1 \in A$ $\nearrow 1$ $\searrow n$ n уз δ_1

$2 \in A$ n уз δ_2
 $\frac{n}{1} \cdot \frac{n}{2} \cdot \frac{n}{3} \cdots \frac{n}{m} = n^m$

18) koliko ima 1-1 fja uz A y B?

$m > n \Rightarrow$ nema 1-1 fja

$m \leq n$:

$1 \in A$: n uzdora $f(1)$

$2 \in A$: $n-1$ uzdora

$\vdots$
 $k \in A$: $n-(k-1)$

$\vdots$
 $m \in A$: $n-(m-1) = n-m+1$

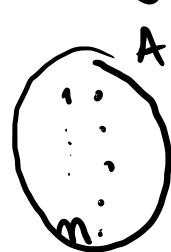


$$n \cdot (n-1) \cdot \dots \cdot (n-m+1)$$

16) koliko ima bijekcija uz A y B?

$m \neq n \rightarrow$ nema bijekcija

$m = n$:



$$\underline{\underline{|A| = |B|}}$$

svaka 1-1 fja je HA!

svaka HA fja je 1-1!

$$n=m: n(n-1) \cdot \dots \cdot \underbrace{(n-n+1)}_1 = n \cdot (n-1) \cdot \dots \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = n!$$

$$\frac{n}{1} \cdot \frac{n-1}{2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{n-(n-1)}{n} = n!$$

② da li postoji $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ koja je HA u za $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad f(n+5) \geq 2n$?

$$f(n+5) \geq 2n$$

$$m = n+5$$

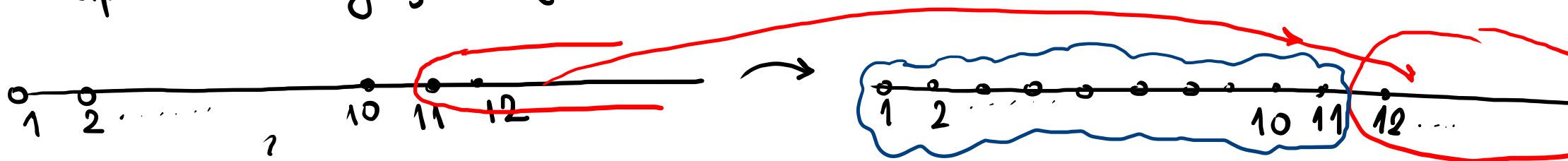
$$n = m-5$$

$$n \geq 1 \rightarrow m \geq 6$$

$$\rightsquigarrow f(m) \geq 2(m-5)$$

$$\boxed{f(m) \geq 2m-10, \forall m \geq 6} \quad (*)$$

pretpostavimo da f postoji: HA u $(*)$



$$2m-10 > m \Leftrightarrow m > 10 \Leftrightarrow \underline{m \geq 11}$$

$$\text{za } m \geq 11 \text{ važi } f(m) \geq 2m-10 > m-11$$

$$\text{za sve } m \geq 11 \quad \underline{f(m) \geq 12}$$

ko može da se slika u $\{1, 2, \dots, 11\}$?
ne u $\{1, 2, \dots, 10\}$

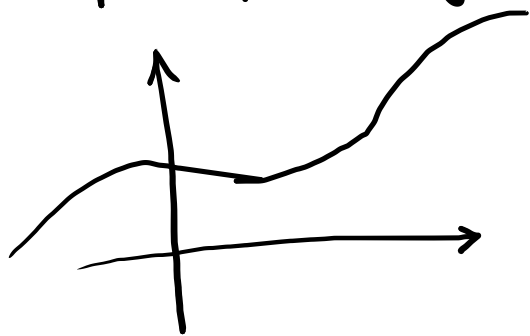
$\Rightarrow f$ nije HA

takva f
ne postoji

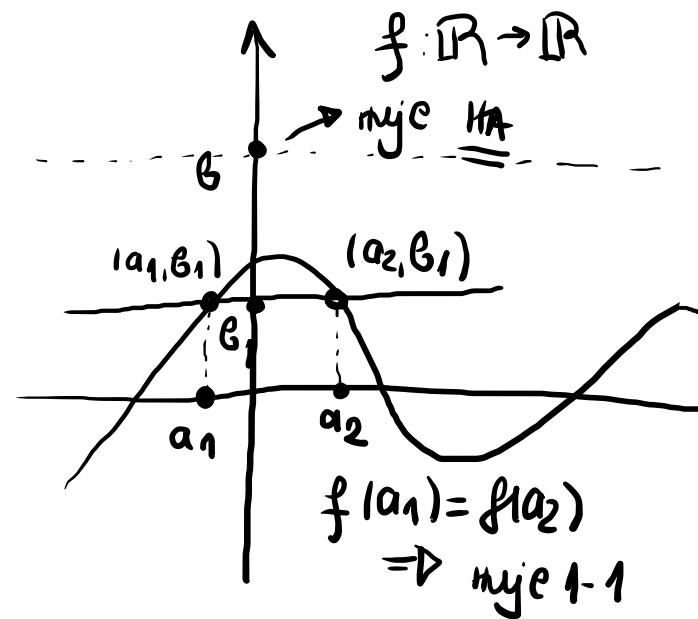
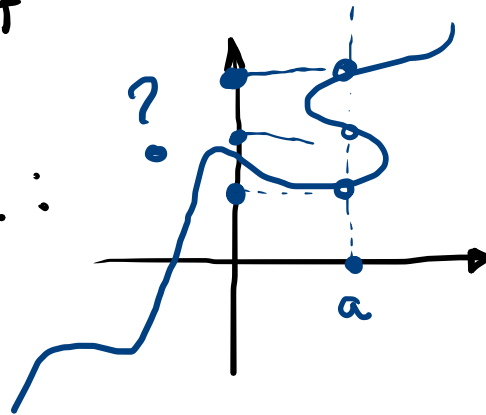
График функције

$f: A \rightarrow B$ график $\Gamma_f \subset A \times B$ $\Gamma_f = \{(a, b) \in A \times B \mid b = f(a)\}$
 $= \{(a, f(a)) \in A \times B \mid a \in A\}$

график реалне ф-је $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $A \subset \mathbb{R}$ $\Gamma_f \subset \mathbb{R}^2$



није
график:



$f: A \rightarrow B$ surjective $\rightarrow \exists f^{-1}: B \rightarrow A$

Γ_f
 $(a, b) \in \Gamma_f$
 $f(a) = b$

$\Gamma_{f^{-1}}$
 $(b, a) \in \Gamma_{f^{-1}}$
 $f^{-1}(b) = a$

$\Gamma_f \subset A \times B \rightarrow \Gamma_{f^{-1}} \subset B \times A$

A

B

a

(b, a)

b

b

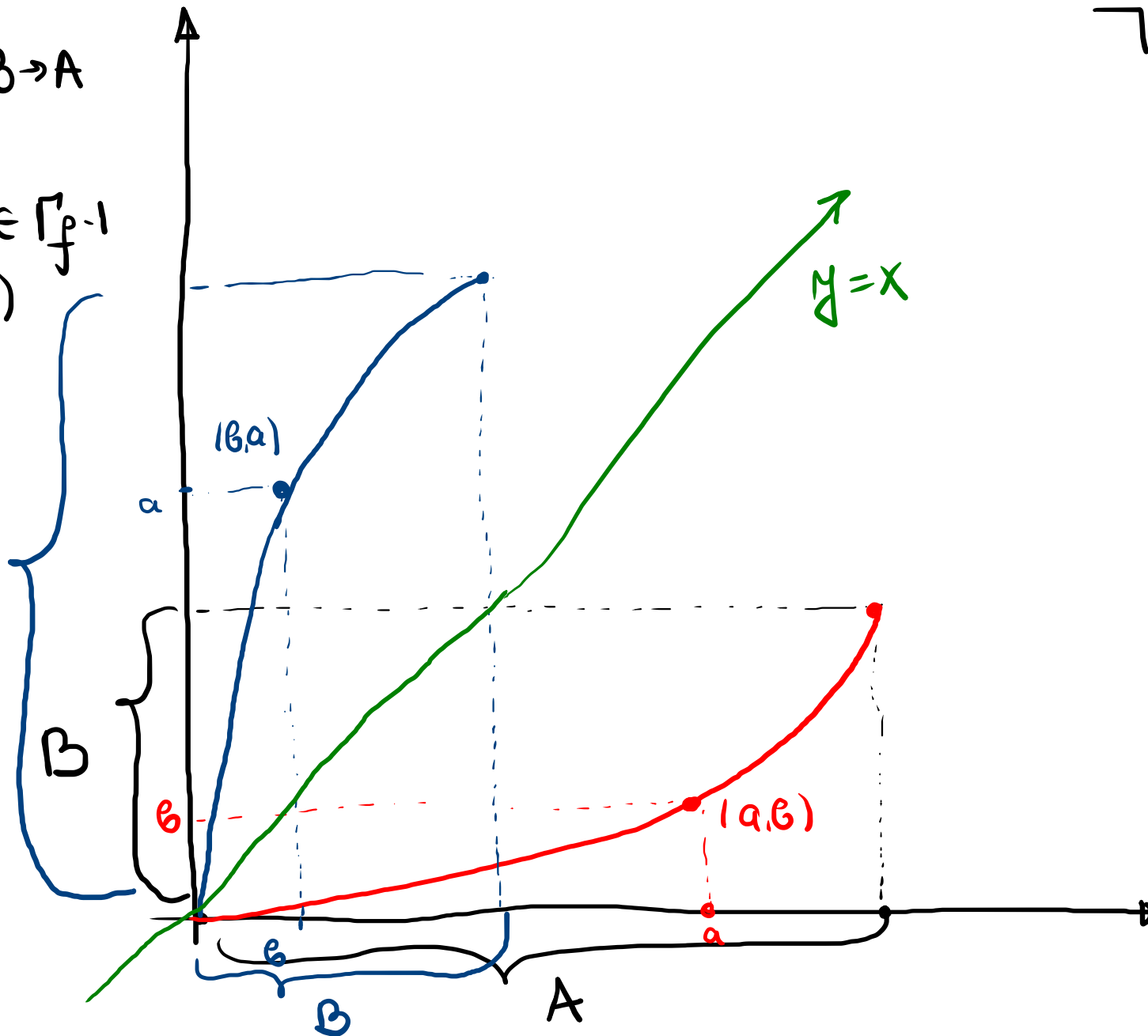
B

A

(a, b)

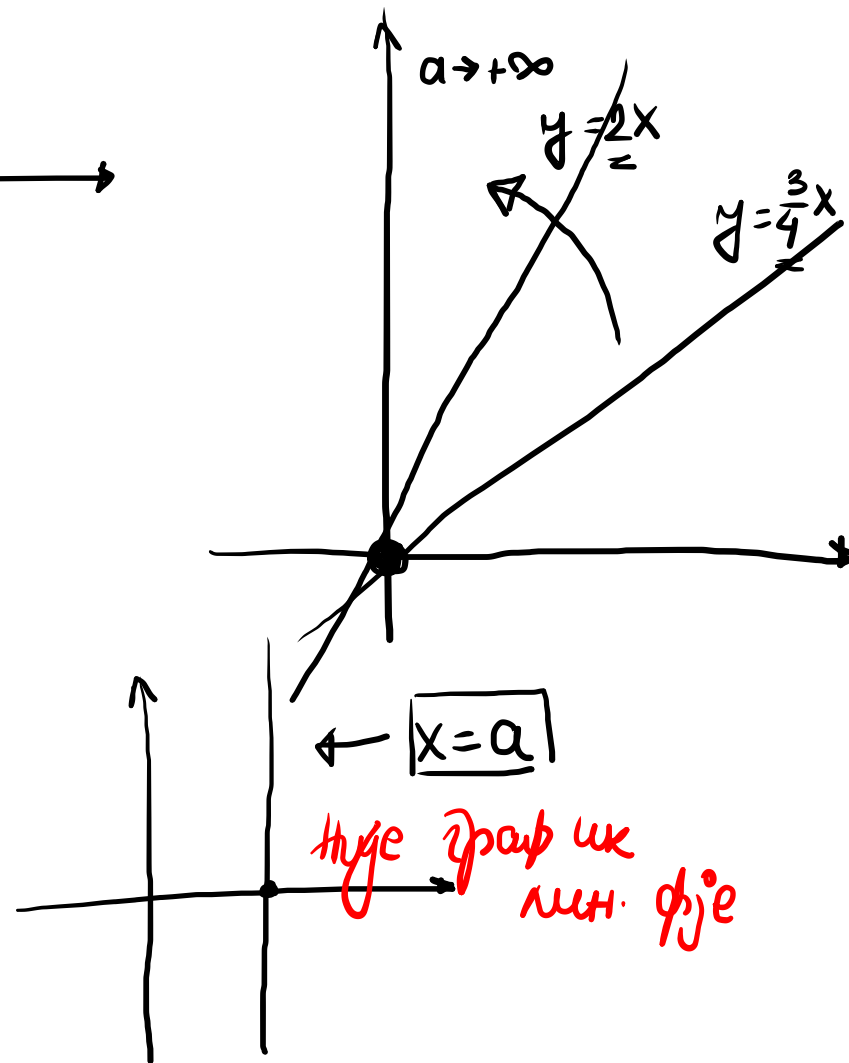
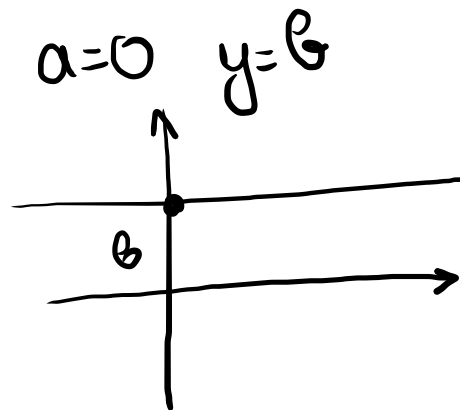
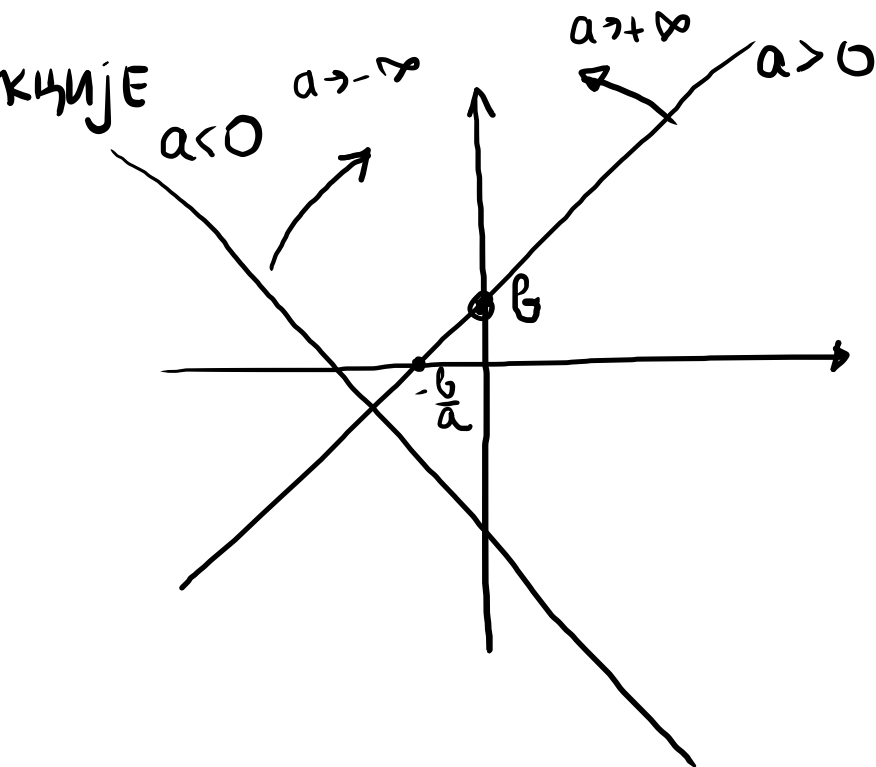
a

$y=x$



ЕЛЕМЕНТАРНЕ ФУНКЦИЈЕ

(I) ЛИНЕАРНА ФЈЈ
 $y = ax + b$
 $f'(x)$



II) КВАДРАТНА ФУНКЦИЈА

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c, a \neq 0$$

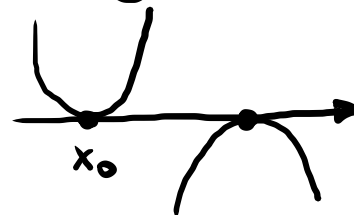
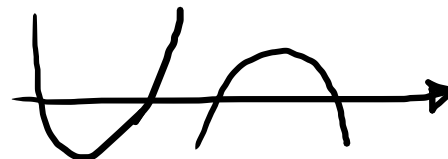
$a > 0$: 

$a < 0$: 

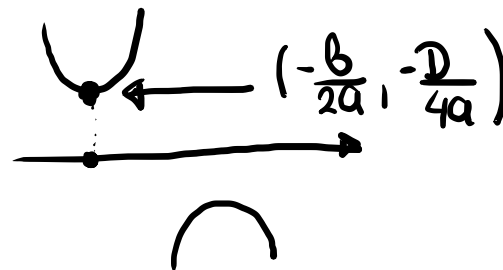
$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad D = b^2 - 4ac > 0$$

$x_1 \neq x_2$: $f(x) = a \cdot (x - x_1)(x - x_2)$

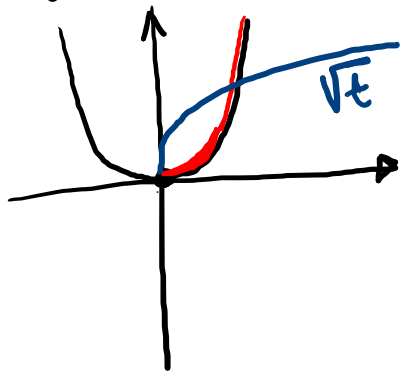
$x_1 = x_2 = x_0$: $f(x) = a(x - x_0)^2$



$D < 0 \rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) \neq 0$



инверзна?
 $y = x^2$



$f: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$
 $f(x) = x^2$ суръект

$\rightarrow \exists$ инверз $f^{-1}(t) = \sqrt{t}$

$f^{-1}: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$

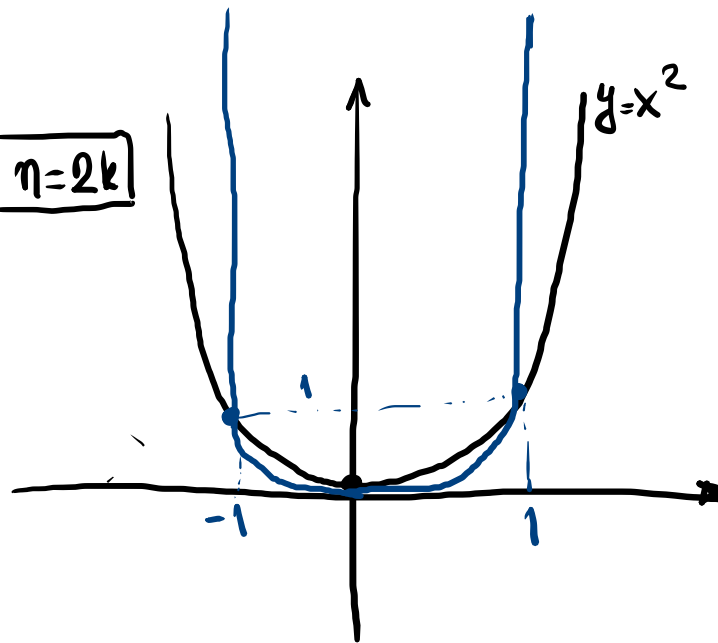
$\sqrt{4} = 2$

$\sqrt{4} \neq -2 \quad (-2)^2 = 4$

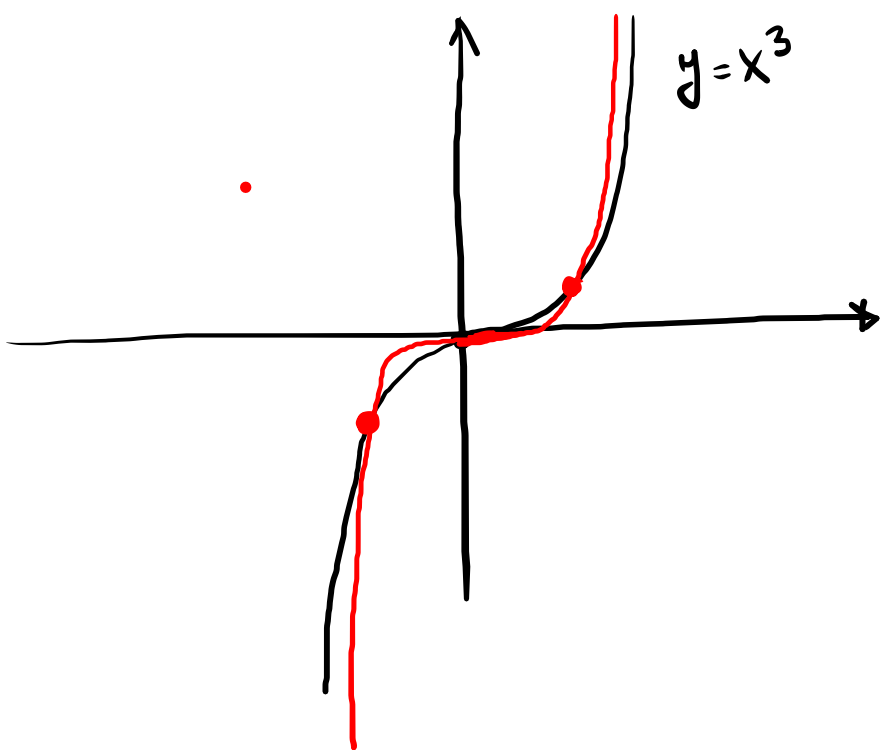
III) $f(x) = x^n, n \in \mathbb{N}, n \geq 2$

$x^2, x^3, x^4, x^5, x^6, x^7, \dots$

$n = 2k$



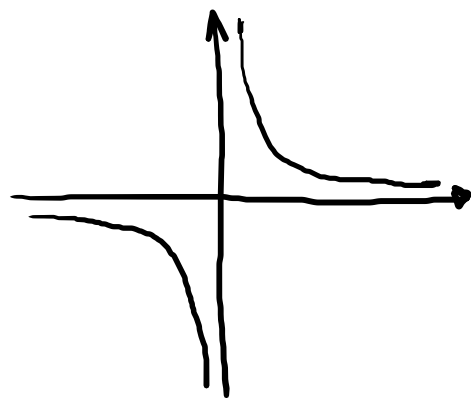
$$1000^4 > 1000^2 \quad \left(\frac{1}{1000}\right)^4 < \left(\frac{1}{1000}\right)^2$$



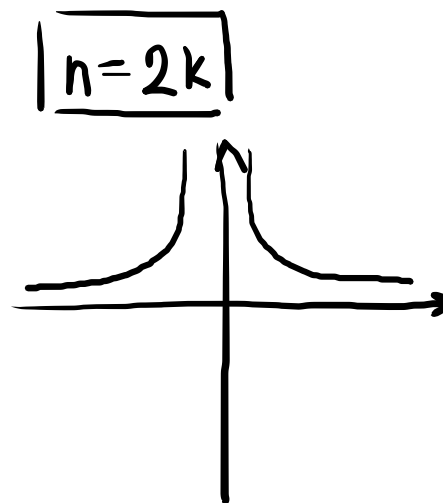
$\textcircled{\mathbb{N}} \quad y = \frac{1}{x^n}, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$n = 2k + 1$

$y = \frac{1}{x}$



за величю:
 $\frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{x^3}, \frac{1}{x^5}$



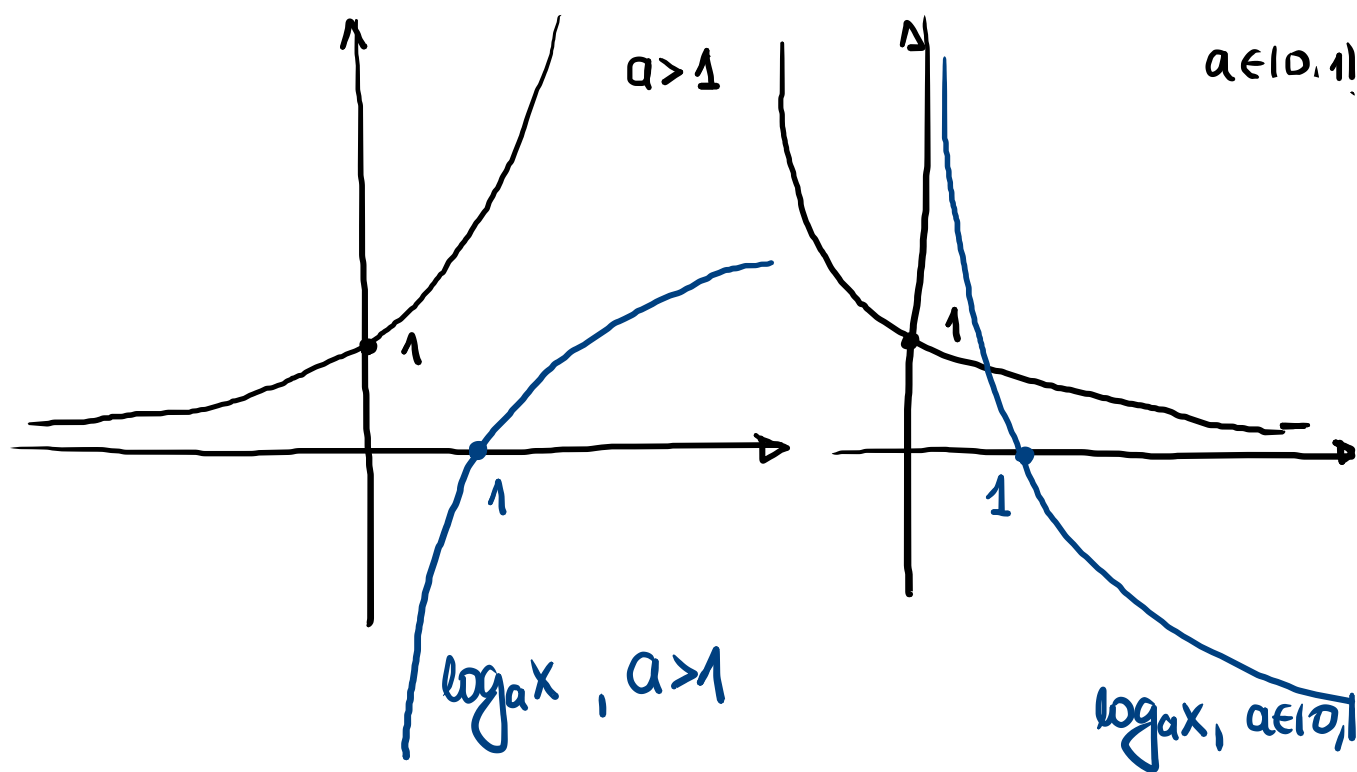
⑤ ЕКСПОНЕНЦИЈАЛА
 $f(x) = a^x$, $a > 0$, $a \neq 1$

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$
функција

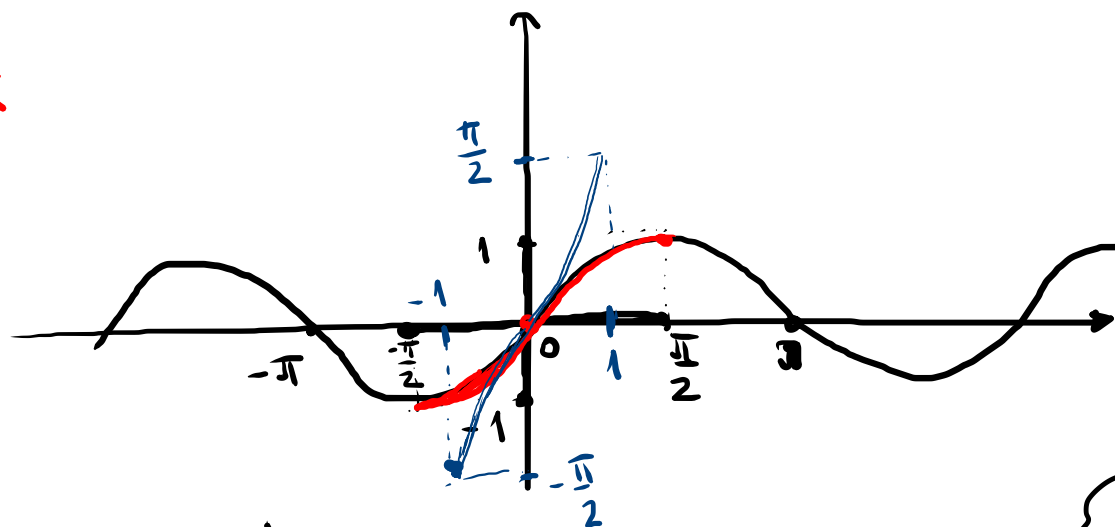


инверзна

$g(x) = \log_a x$, $g: (0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



VI $f(x) = \sin x$



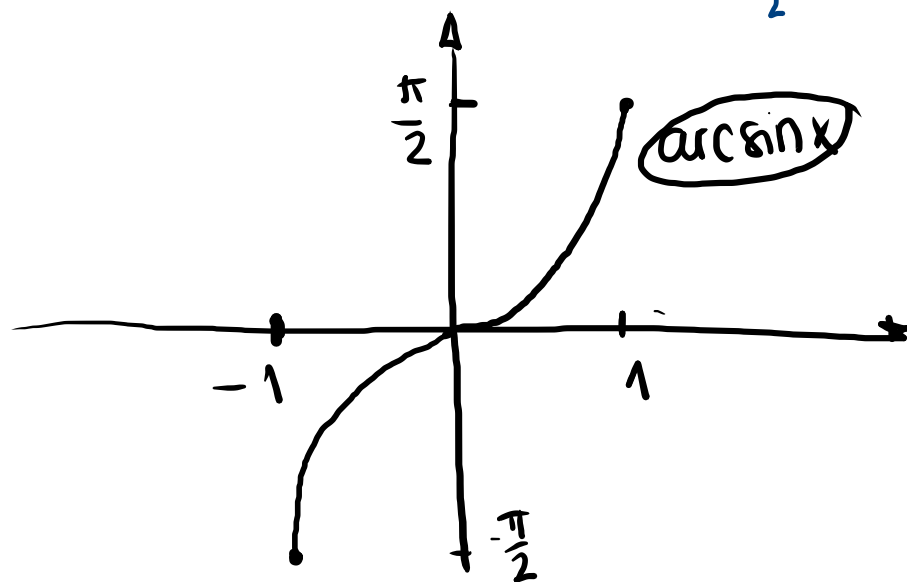
$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ~~HA~~, ~~+~~

$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow [-1, 1]$ HA, ~~+~~

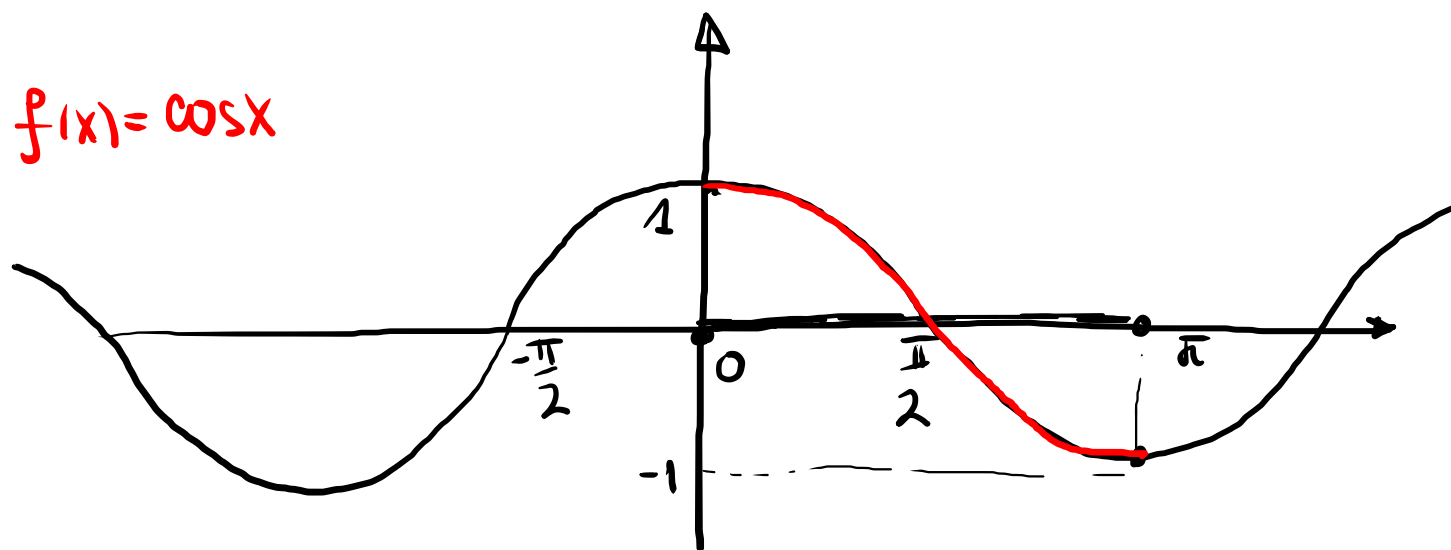
$[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \rightarrow [-1, 1]$ surjekt

$\Rightarrow \exists \text{ Umkehr}$

$\arcsin: [-1, 1] \rightarrow [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$



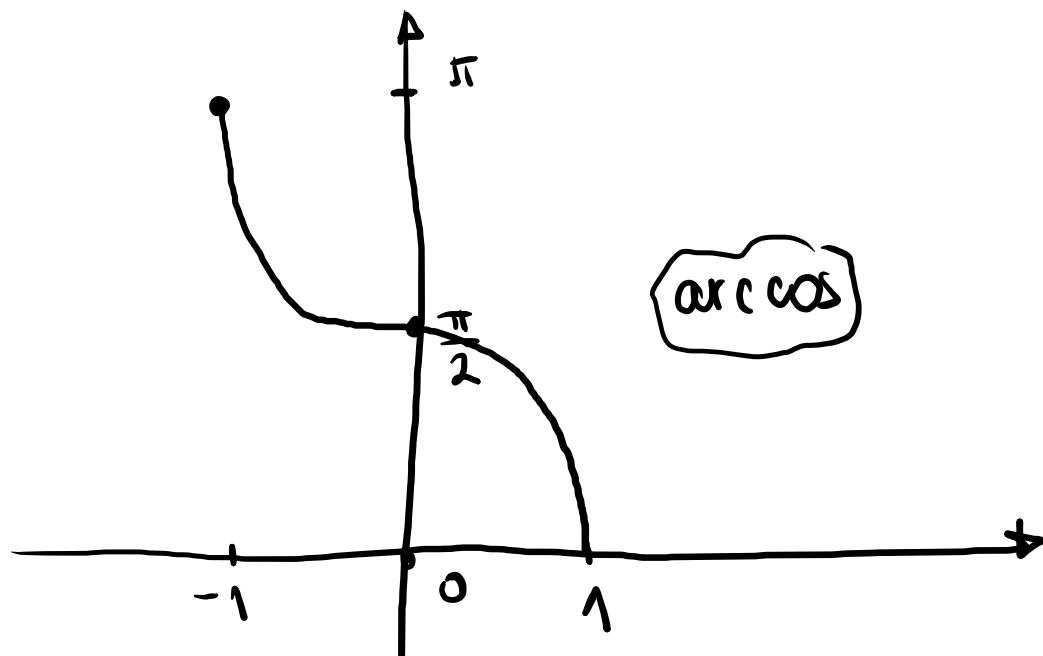
$$f(x) = \cos x$$



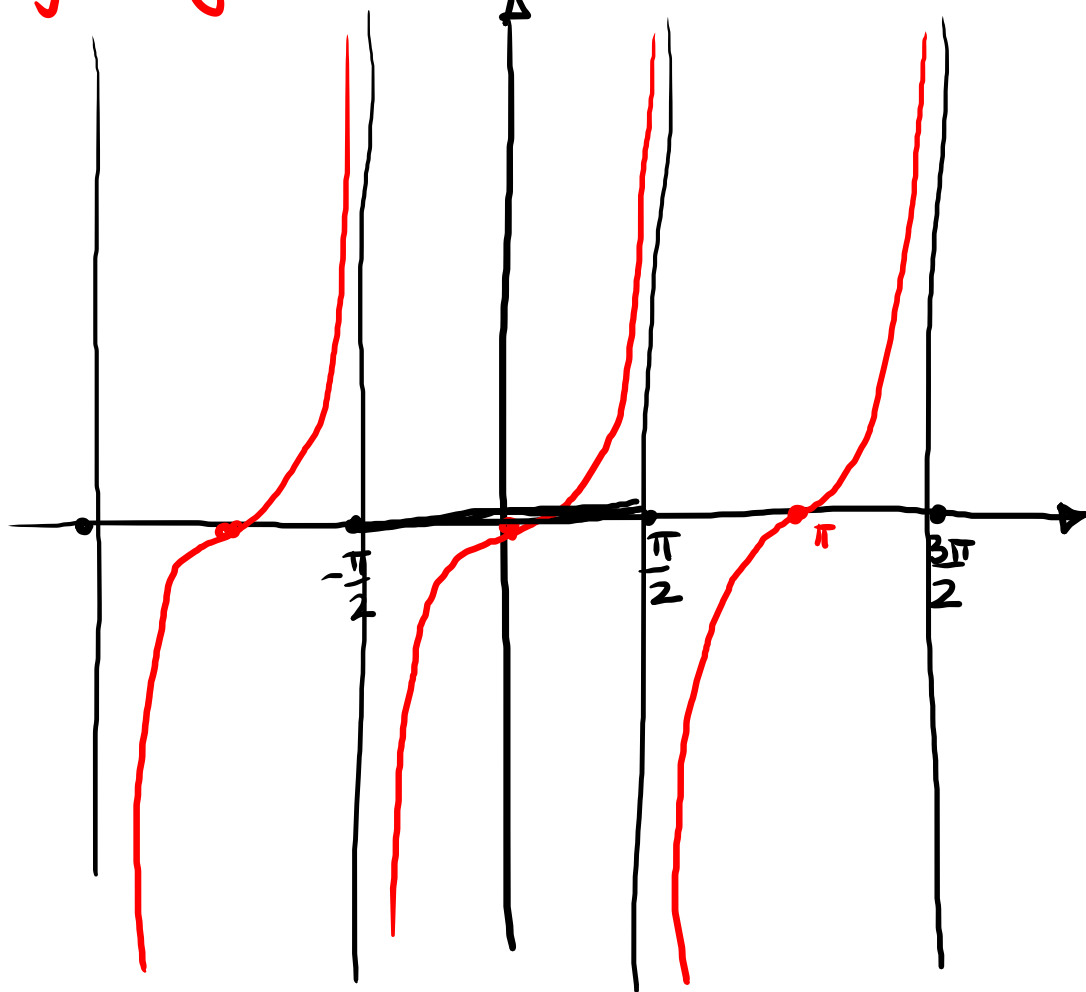
$$\cos : [0, \pi] \rightarrow [-1, 1]$$

δυσμενής

$$\leadsto \text{arc cos} : [-1, 1] \rightarrow [0, \pi]$$

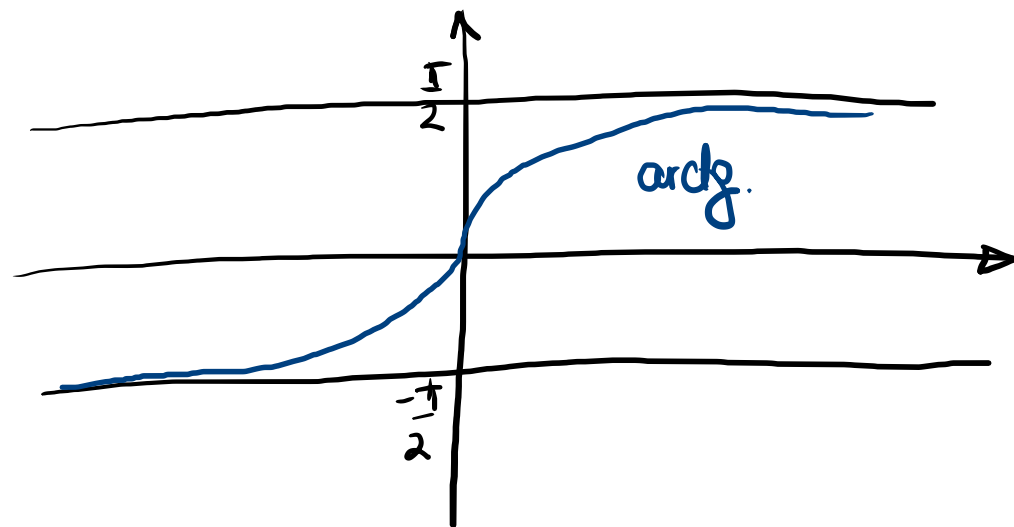


$$f(x) = \tan x \quad \mathbb{R} \setminus \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

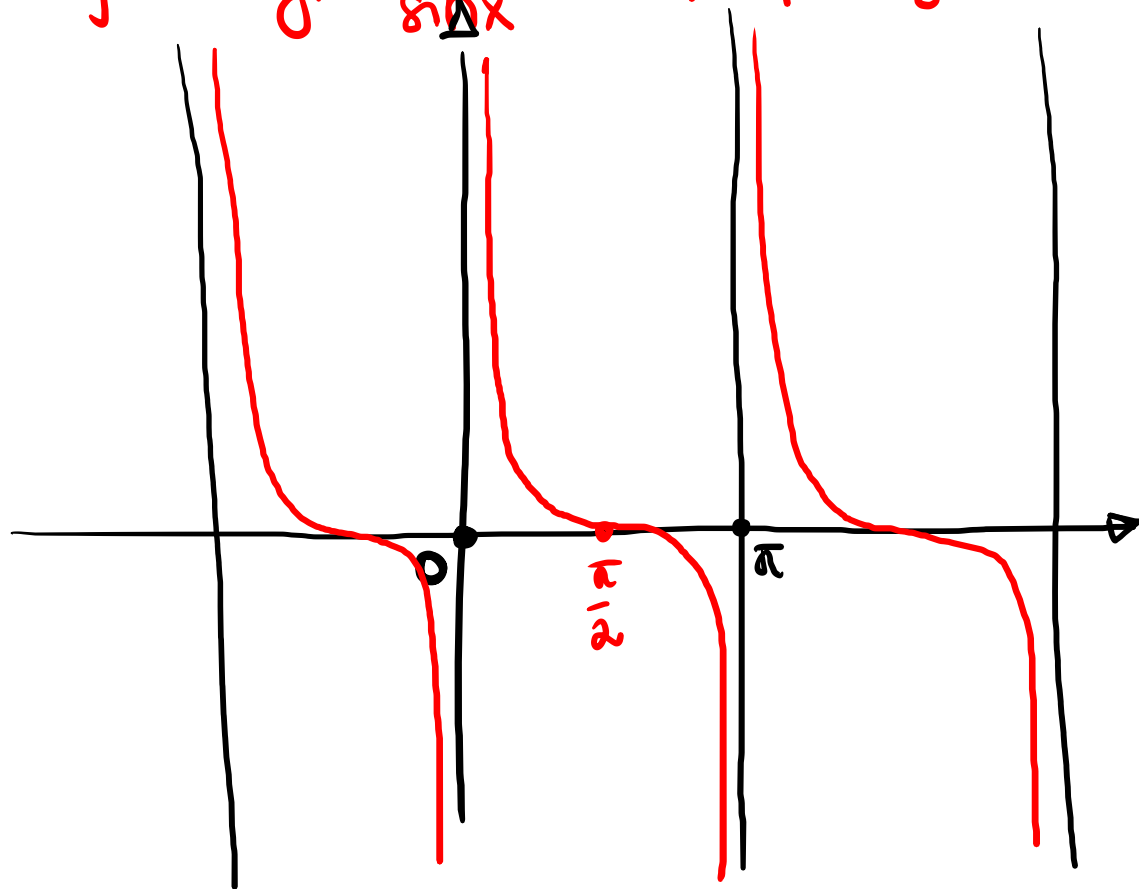


$$\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ bijekcija}$$

$$\arctan: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

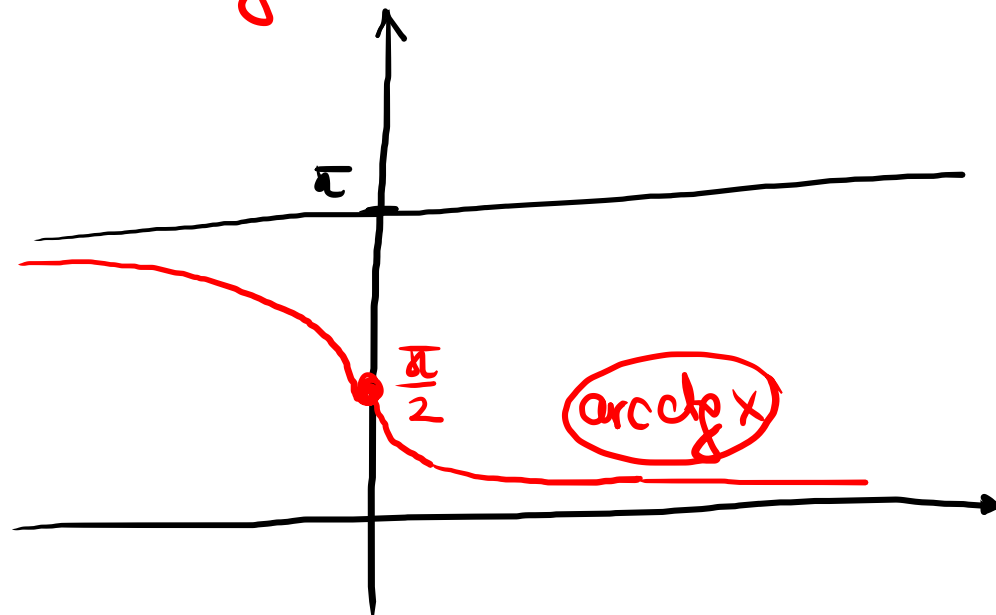


$$f(x) = \operatorname{ctg} x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \quad \mathbb{R} \setminus \{k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



$$(0, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ биехүүг } a$$

$$\operatorname{arccotg} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, \pi)$$



③ $f(x) = (x-a_1)^2 + (x-a_2)^2 + \dots + (x-a_n)^2$ $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{N}$

Найти точку у когд ф-я f принимает min

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^2 - 2a_1x + a_1^2 + \dots + x^2 - 2a_nx + a_n^2 \\ &= n \cdot x^2 + (-2)(a_1 + \dots + a_n) \cdot x + a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2 \end{aligned}$$

$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ $x_{\text{min}} = -\frac{b}{2a}$

Нам
пример: $x_{\text{min}} = \frac{-(-2)(a_1 + \dots + a_n)}{2n}$

$$x_{\text{min}} = \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{n}$$

