

FUNKCIJE

1. Ali so funkcije $f(x) = 1$, $g(x) = \frac{x}{x}$ in $h(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ enake?

Za funkcijo $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ določeno z neko formulo lahko poiščemo definicijsko območje

$D_f = \{x \in \mathbb{R}; \text{dano formulo lahko izračunamo v } x\}$.

Naš primer

$$D_f = \mathbb{R}, \quad D_g = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, \quad D_h = \mathbb{R}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Funkciji f in g sta enaki, če $D_f = D_g$ in
[ra $\forall x \in D_f = D_g$ velja $f(x) = g(x)$.]

Naš primer Ali je $f = g$? Ne, ker $D_f \neq D_g$.

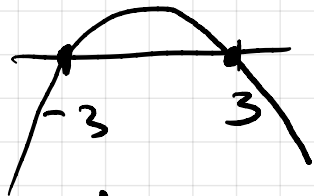
$$\underbrace{x \in D_g}_{x \neq 0} \subset D_f: \quad \underline{g(x) = \frac{x}{x}} = \underline{1 = f(x)} \implies f \text{ in } g$$

na D_g sovpadata, vendar rečemo, da je g razširitev na f , $g = f|_{D_g}$ ali f je razširitev na g .

- $f \stackrel{?}{=} h$: $D_f = D_h$ ✓ ampak $f(x) \neq h(x)$ za $\forall x$
(npr. $f(2) = 1$, $h(2) = \frac{1}{5}$) $\Rightarrow$ $f \neq h$
- $g \stackrel{?}{=} h$: $D_g \neq D_h \Rightarrow$ $g \neq h$

2. Določi definicijsko območje in zalogo vrednosti funkcije $f(x) = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$.

$$D_f: \underline{9 - x^2 \geq 0} \Leftrightarrow x^2 \leq 9 \Leftrightarrow x \in \underline{[-3, 3]} = D_f$$



$$\begin{aligned} Z_f &= \{f(x); x \in D_f\}: x \in [-3, 3] \Rightarrow 9 - x^2 \in [0, 9] \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \underline{\sqrt{9 - x^2} \in [0, 3]} = Z_f \end{aligned}$$

$x = \pm 3$ $x = 0$
 $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$

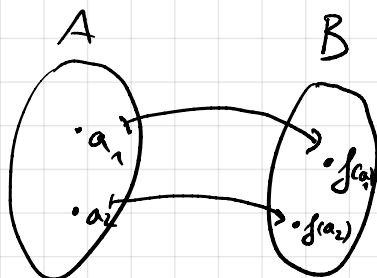
3. Ugotovi, ali so naslednje funkcije injektivne, surjektivne ali bijektivne.

(a) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x^2$,

(b) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty), f(x) = x^2$,

(c) $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty), f(x) = x^2$.

- $f: A \rightarrow B$ je injektivna, če je $a_1 \neq a_2 \Rightarrow f(a_1) \neq f(a_2)$ ^{INJ}
(Lahko tudi: $f(a_1) = f(a_2) \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2$)



- $f: A \rightarrow B$ je surjektivna, če je $Z_f = \{f(a); a \in A\} = B$ ^{SURJ}
 $\forall b \in B \exists a \in A: f(a) = b$

- $f: A \rightarrow B$ je bijektivna, če je injektivna in surjektivna.

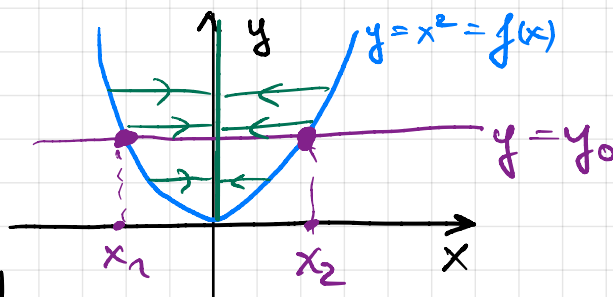
a) $f(x) = x^2, f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

- f ni injektivna, ker

$$f(2) = f(-2) = 4.$$

Najdemo $y = y_0$ (npr. 4),

ki več kot enkrat seka graf.



$\Rightarrow$ neinjektivnost

- $Z_f = [0, \infty)$... preprosta grafa na os y.

Ciljna množica (kodomena) $B = \mathbb{R}$

$$Z_f \neq B \Rightarrow f \text{ ni surjektivna}$$

- f ni bijektivna

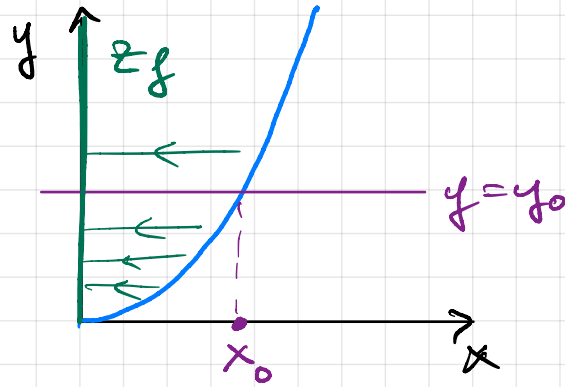
b) $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty), f(x) = x^2$

- f ni injektivna ($f(-2) = f(2)$)

- $Z_f = [0, \infty) = B = [0, \infty)$, torej f je surjektivna
- f ni bijektivna

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

- f je injektivna:



$$f(x_1) = f(x_2)$$

$$\underline{x_1^2 = x_2^2} \implies x_1 = \pm x_2 \xrightarrow{x_1, x_2 \geq 0} \underline{x_1 = x_2} \checkmark$$

- $Z_f = [0, \infty) = B (= [0, \infty)) \implies f$ je surjektivna
- f je bijektivna.

4. Podana je funkcija

$$f(x) = \frac{2 - e^x}{3 + 2e^x}$$

Če jo gledamo kot $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Pokaži, da je f injektivna funkcija in poišči inverzno funkcijo f^{-1} . Kaj je definicijsko območje funkcije f^{-1} ? (Ali je f surjektivna funkcija?)

Injektivnost $f: f(x_1) = f(x_2) \implies$

$$\frac{2 - e^{x_1}}{3 + 2e^{x_1}} = \frac{2 - e^{x_2}}{3 + 2e^{x_2}} \iff (2 - e^{x_1})(3 + 2e^{x_2}) = (2 - e^{x_2})(3 + 2e^{x_1})$$

$$(D_f = \mathbb{R}, \text{ ker } 3 + 2e^x > 0)$$

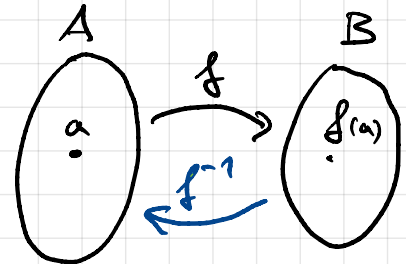
$$\cancel{6} + 4e^{x_2} - 3e^{x_1} - 2e^{x_1+x_2} = \cancel{6} + 4e^{x_1} - 3e^{x_2} - 2e^{x_1+x_2}$$

$$\cancel{7e^{x_2}} = \cancel{7e^{x_1}} \implies \underline{x_2 = x_1} \checkmark$$

Inverzna funkcija:

$$\begin{aligned} f^{-1}(f(a)) &= a \\ f(f^{-1}(b)) &= b \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f: A &\rightarrow B \\ \text{bijektivna} \\ \implies \exists f^{-1}: B &\rightarrow A \end{aligned}$$

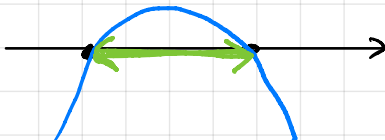


U primeru $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: $y = f(x) \xrightarrow[\text{x in y}]{\text{razvejanost}}$ $x = f(y) \xrightarrow[\text{y}]{\text{krakovitost}}$

$$\underline{y = f^{-1}(x)}$$

Nas primer: $y = \frac{2-e^x}{3+2e^x} \xrightarrow{x \leftrightarrow y} x = \frac{2-e^y}{3+2e^y} \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow x(3+2e^y) = 2-e^y \Rightarrow 3x+2xe^y = 2-e^y \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow 2xe^y + e^y = 2-3x \Rightarrow e^y(2x+1) = 2-3x \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow e^y = \frac{2-3x}{2x+1} \left\{ \ln(\dots) \Rightarrow y = \ln \frac{2-3x}{2x+1} = f^{-1}(x) \right\}$

$D_{f^{-1}}: \frac{2-3x}{2x+1} > 0 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdot (2x+1)^2 \\ \quad \quad \quad \vee \\ \quad \quad \quad 0 \text{ ko } x \neq -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$
 $\underbrace{-6x^2 + \dots}_{(2-3x)(2x+1)} > 0$
 ničli: $x = \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{2}$



Rezultat: $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}\right) = D_{f^{-1}}$

Diskusija $f: D_f \xrightarrow{\text{inj}} \mathbb{R}$ (nas primer: $D_f = \mathbb{R}$)
 $f: D_f \xrightarrow{\text{inj}} \mathbb{R}$ je se surjektivna, zato je
 bijektivna in ima inverzno funkcijo
 $f^{-1}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow D_f$

Sklepamo: $D_{f^{-1}} = \mathbb{R}$

V našem primeru $\mathbb{R} = D_{f^{-1}} = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$ ✓

Recimo, da nas f gledamo kot $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.
 Ali je potem surjektivna? Ne, ker $\mathbb{R} \neq \mathbb{R}$.

6. Naj za funkcijo f velja $f(x-2) = (x+1)^3 - (x-1)^2$. Izračunaj $f(3)$. Koliko je $f(f(3))$?

$$f(3) = f(5-2) = (5+1)^3 - (5-1)^2 = 6^3 - 4^2 = 216 - 16 = 200$$

$\frac{36 \cdot 6}{216}$

$$f(f(3)) = f(200) = f(202-2) = 203^3 - 201^2 = \dots \text{ D.N.}$$

$x=202$

Dodatek Določim formulo za $f(x)$. ✓

$$f(x-2) = (x+1)^3 - (x-1)^2$$

$$f(x) = (x+3)^3 - (x+1)^2 = x^3 + 9x^2 + 27x + 27 - x^2 - 2x - 1$$

$$x = x-2 \Rightarrow x = x+2$$

$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$\underline{f(x) = x^3 + 8x^2 + 25x + 26}$$

7. Definirajmo funkcijo

$$\operatorname{sh}(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}.$$

Pokaži, da je funkcija $\operatorname{sh} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ bijektivna in določi njeno inverzno funkcijo.

$$f(x) = \operatorname{sh}(x) \quad \text{sinus hiperbolicus}$$

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} \quad \checkmark$$

• injektivnost: $\operatorname{sh}(x_1) = \operatorname{sh}(x_2) \implies x_1 = x_2$

$$\frac{e^{x_1} - e^{-x_1}}{2} = \frac{e^{x_2} - e^{-x_2}}{2} \quad \{ \cdot 2$$

$$e^{x_1} - \underbrace{e^{-x_1}}_{\frac{1}{e^{x_1}}} = e^{x_2} - \underbrace{e^{-x_2}}_{\frac{1}{e^{x_2}}} \quad \{ \cdot e^{x_1} \cdot e^{x_2}$$

$$e^{2x_1+x_2} - e^{x_2} = e^{2x_2+x_1} - e^{x_1}$$

$$e^{2x_1+x_2} - e^{2x_2+x_1} = e^{x_2} - e^{x_1}$$

$$e^{x_1+x_2}(e^{x_1} - e^{x_2}) = e^{x_2} - e^{x_1} \iff e^{x_1+x_2}(\underline{e^{x_1} - e^{x_2}}) + \underline{e^{x_1} - e^{x_2}} = 0$$

$$(\underline{e^{x_1} - e^{x_2}})(\underbrace{e^{x_1+x_2} + 1}_0) = 0 \implies e^{x_1} - e^{x_2} = 0 \implies$$

$$\implies e^{x_1} = e^{x_2} \implies \underline{x_1 = x_2} \quad \checkmark$$

• surjektivnost: $z_f = D_f^{-1}$ (če je f injektivna)

račun na f^{-1} : $y = \operatorname{sh}(x) (= f(x)) \xrightarrow{x \leftrightarrow y}$

$$\rightsquigarrow x = \operatorname{sh}(y) = \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} \quad \frac{1}{e^y}$$

$$x = \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} \implies 2x = e^y - \underbrace{e^{-y}}_{\frac{1}{e^y}} \quad \{ \cdot e^y \implies$$

$$\implies 2xe^y = e^{2y} - 1 \implies e^{2y} - 2xe^y - 1 = 0$$

$$t = e^y: t^2 - 2xt - 1 = 0 \implies t_{1,2} = \frac{2x \pm \sqrt{4x^2 + 4}}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{2x \pm 2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{2} = x \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$1) t = x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} = e^y \implies y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\underline{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} > \sqrt{x^2} = |x| \implies$$

$$\implies \underline{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} + x > \underline{|x|} + x \geq 0 \implies x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} > 0$$

$$2) t = x - \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + 1} > |x| \Rightarrow -\sqrt{x^2 + 1} < -|x| \Rightarrow x - \sqrt{x^2 + 1} < x - |x| \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t = e^y = x - \sqrt{x^2 + 1} < 0 //$$

Dobimo: $f^{-1}(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \Rightarrow D_{f^{-1}} = \mathbb{R} = Z_f$

ali: $\mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{\text{inj}} \mathbb{R}$, $Z_f = \mathbb{R}$ (surjektivna) $\Rightarrow$ bijekcija

8. Poišči bijekcije med naslednjimi množicami.

(a) $[0, 1]$ in $[a, b]$,

(b) $(0, 1)$ in $\mathbb{R}$,

(a) $f: [0, 1] \xrightarrow{\text{bij}} [a, b]$

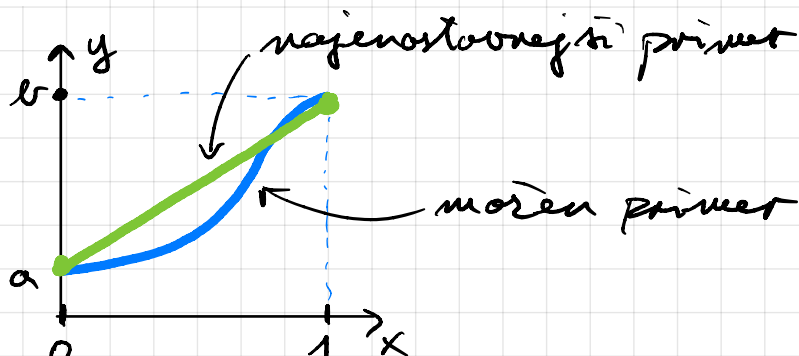
$Z_f = [a, b]$ ($\Leftarrow$ surj.)

Poiščimo linearno funkcijo, $f(0) = a$ in

$f(1) = b$: $f(x) = kx + n \Rightarrow f(0) = n = a$, $f(1) = k + n \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow b = k + a \Rightarrow k = b - a$

$f(x) = (b - a)x + a$



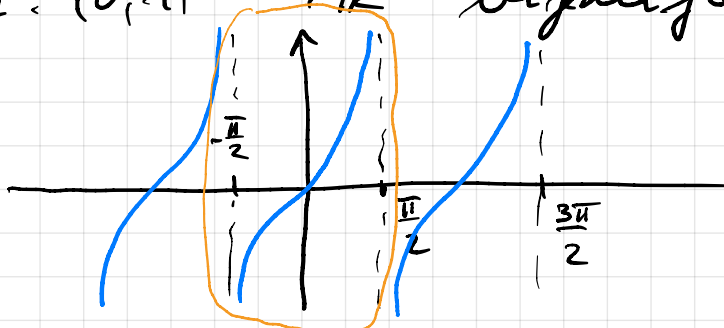
Ali imata $[0, 1]$ in $[0, 2]$ enako elementov?

DA, ker med njima najdemo bijektivno preslikavo:

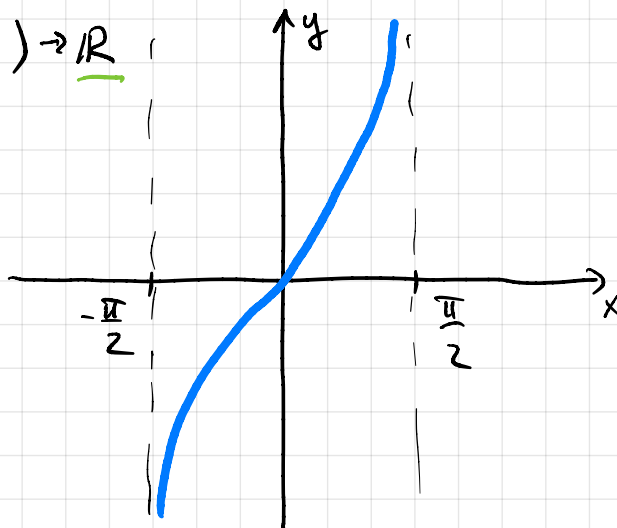
DEF. Množica A in B imata isto moč, če obstaja bijektivna preslikava $f: A \rightarrow B$

(b) Iščemo $f: (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ bijekcijo.

$g(x) = \tan x$



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



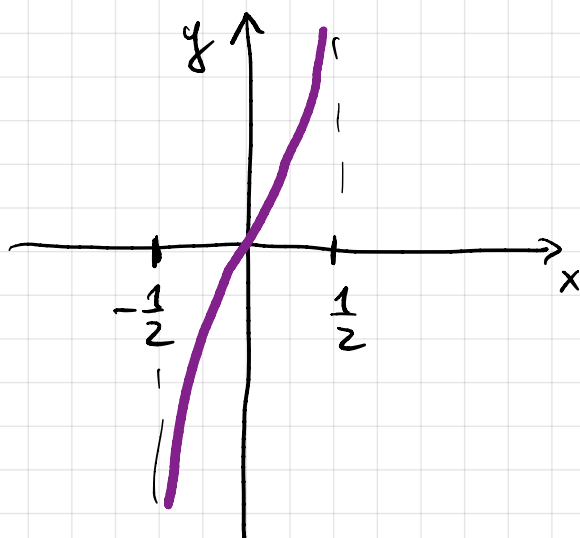
• g je injektivna, ker
strogo raste

• $\mathbb{Z}g = \underline{\mathbb{R}} \Rightarrow g$ je
surjektivna

$\Rightarrow g$ je bijektivna

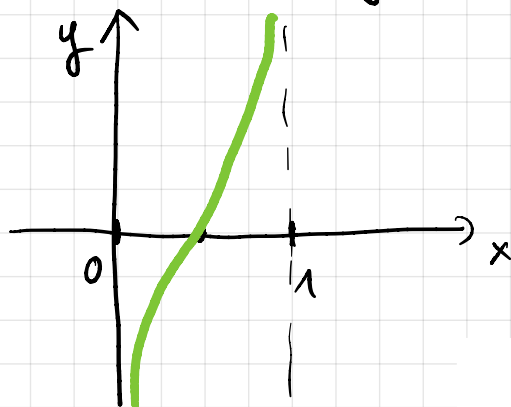
$$\textcircled{h(x)} = \text{tg}(\pi x) = \text{tg}\left(\frac{x}{\frac{1}{\pi}}\right)$$

"razteg grafa" za
faktor $\frac{1}{\pi}$ v smeri
osi x



Želimo premik za $\frac{1}{2}$ v desno:

$$\underline{f(x)} = h\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \text{tg}\left(\pi\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) = \underline{\text{tg}\left(\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$



✓

✓