

تصحيح فرض رقم 02

تمرين 01: ليكن التطبيق: $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$x \mapsto f(x) = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$$

(1) احسب $f(\{\frac{1}{2}\})$, $f(\{2\})$

(2) احسب $f^{-1}(]-\infty, -1])$, $f^{-1}(\{2\})$, $f^{-1}(\{1\})$

(3) هل f متباين؟ علل.

(4) هل f غامر؟ علل.

تمرين 02: لتكن A, B, C ثلاث مجموعات جزئية من مجموعة E . بين أن:

$$A \times (B \cap C) = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$$

تقسيماً 1. $f^{-1}(\{1\}) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / f(x) = 1\}$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 2x + 1 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+1)^2 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(]-\infty, -1]) = \emptyset$$

$$f(2) = \frac{4}{5} \quad \therefore \partial x_1 = 2, \partial x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$2 \neq \frac{1}{2}$$

لكن: $f(2) = f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{4}{5}$ ومنه f ليس متبايناً

$$\exists y = -2$$

$$-2 = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+2)(1+x^2) = 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow -2x^2 - 2 = 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 + 2x + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + x + 1 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = -3 < 0$$

اذن: لا يوجد x في \mathbb{R} يحقق $-2 = f(x)$

ومنه: f ليس غامراً

(في السؤال يمكن الاستدلال بان $y \in]-\infty, -1[$ لا يوجد x يحقق $y = f(x)$)

كثرتاً 2. $f^{-1}(\{2\}) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / f(x) = 2\}$

$$A \times (B \cap C) = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$$

ليكن

$$(x, y) \in (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x, y) \in (A \times B) \wedge (x, y) \in (A \times C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge y \in B \wedge x \in A \wedge y \in C$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge (y \in B \wedge y \in C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge y \in (B \cap C) \Leftrightarrow (x, y) \in (A \times (B \cap C))$$

$$f^{-1}(\{2\}) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / f(x) = 2\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = 2\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / 2x = 2(1+x^2)\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / 2x = 2 + 2x^2\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / 2x^2 - 2x + 2 = 0\}$$

$$f^{-1}(\{1\}) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / f(x) = 1\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = 1\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / 2x = 1 + x^2\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0\}$$

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تصحيح فرض رقم 02

تمرين 01: ليكن التطبيق: $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$x \mapsto f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 5$

(1) احسب $f(\{3\})$, $f(\{1\})$

(2) احسب $f^{-1}(-\infty, 1)$, $f^{-1}(\{1\})$, $f^{-1}(\{0\})$

(3) هل f متباين؟ علل.

(4) هل f غامر؟ علل.

تمرين 02: لتكن A, B, C ثلاث مجموعات جزئية من مجموعة E . بين أن:

$(A \setminus B) \times C = (A \times C) \setminus (B \times C)$

تمرين 01

ونحن: f ليس متبايناً

$\exists y = 0$

$f(x) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0$

$\Delta = -4 < 0$

أي: لا يوجد للقيمة $y=0$ سابقة

ونحن: f ليس غامر

تمرين 02

$(A \setminus B) \times C = (A \times C) \setminus (B \times C)$

نبيّن

$(x, y) \in [(A \times C) \setminus (B \times C)]$

$\Leftrightarrow (x, y) \in (A \times C) \wedge (x, y) \notin (B \times C)$

$\Leftrightarrow (x \in A \wedge y \in C) \wedge [(x \notin B \wedge y \in C) \vee (x \in B \wedge y \notin C)]$

$\Leftrightarrow [(x \in A \wedge y \in C) \wedge (x \notin B \wedge y \in C)] \vee [(x \in A \wedge y \in C) \wedge (x \in B \wedge y \notin C)]$

$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge y \in C \wedge x \notin B \wedge y \in C$

$\Leftrightarrow x \in A \wedge x \notin B \wedge y \in C$

$\Leftrightarrow x \in (A \setminus B) \wedge y \in C$

$\Leftrightarrow (x, y) \in [(A \setminus B) \times C]$

$f(\{1\}) = \{f(x) / x \in \{1\}\}$

$= \{f(1)\} = \{1^2 - 4 \cdot 1 + 5\} = \{2\}$

$f(\{3\}) = \{f(x) / x \in \{3\}\} = \{f(3)\} = \{3^2 - 4 \cdot 3 + 5\} = \{2\}$

$f^{-1}(\{0\}) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / f(x) \in \{0\}\}$

$= \{x \in \mathbb{R} / f(x) = 0\}$

$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0$

$\Delta = (-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 = 16 - 20 = -4 < 0$

$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(\{0\}) = \emptyset$

$f^{-1}(\{1\}) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / f(x) = 1\}$

$f(x) = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 5 = 1$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0$

$\Delta = (-4)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 = 16 - 16 = 0$

$x = \frac{-(-4)}{2} = 2$

$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(\{1\}) = \{2\}$

$f^{-1}(-\infty, 1) = \{x \in \mathbb{R} / f(x) \in]-\infty, 1[\}$

$f(x) \in]-\infty, 1[\Rightarrow f(x) < 1$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 5 < 1$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 4 < 0$

$\Rightarrow (x-2)^2 < 0$

$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(-\infty, 1) = \emptyset$

$f(1) = 2$; $\exists x_1 = 1, \exists x_2 = 3$

$f(3) = 2$

$1 \neq 3$

ليكن