

Σύνθεση 2 αλγεβρών

Δθν. 2 | β)

$$f(x) = \eta\mu x + \epsilon\omega x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Θυμάται: Μια συνάρτηση $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ λέγεται περιδίκαι $\iff$

$$\exists T > 0 \text{ ώστε } f(x+T) = f(x) \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Παραδείγματα: $f(x) = \eta\mu x$ με περίοδο $T = 2\pi$ (διότι $\eta\mu(x+2\pi) = \eta\mu x$)
 $g(x) = \epsilon\omega x$
 $F(x) = \epsilon\psi x$ με περίοδο $T = \pi$ (διότι $\epsilon\psi(\pi+x) = \epsilon\psi x$)
 $G(x) = \phi\psi x$

Σημείωση $x \neq x+\pi$, $\epsilon\psi x = \epsilon\psi(x+\pi)$ άρα όχι 1-1

Επιβεβαιώνουμε άρα 26 κβ: $f(0) = f(2\pi)$

$$f(0) = \eta\mu 0 + \epsilon\omega 0 = 0 + 1 = 1 \quad . \quad f(2\pi) = \eta\mu 2\pi + \epsilon\omega 2\pi = 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$8) f(x) = x^4(x-1) + 2 \quad f(0) = f(1) = 2 \quad 0 \times 1 = 1 - 1$$

$$a) m\mu^5 x - 6w^5 x = 3(6wx - m\mu x) \Leftrightarrow \text{Dampni m Gwairpwrth}$$

$$m\mu^5 x - 6w^5 x = 36wx - 3m\mu x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$m\mu^5 x + 3m\mu x = 6w^5 x + 36wx \quad \leftarrow$$

$$f(m\mu x) = f(6wx) \quad f: 1-1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$m\mu x = 6wx \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Ar } 6wx = 0 \quad (1) \Rightarrow m\mu x = 0 \quad \text{ar } 0$$

$$\text{Ar } 6wx \neq 0 \quad (1) \Rightarrow \frac{m\mu x}{6wx} = 1 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$f\mu x = 1 \quad \leftarrow \quad f\mu x = f\mu \frac{1}{4} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$x = kn + n/4, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$f(x) = x^5 + 3x$$

Ar hysbysu m f cos nro
m hysbysid. $D_f = \mathbb{R}$

$$\{6wx_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Mae } x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow x_1^5 < x_2^5$$

$$\searrow \quad 3x_1 < 3x_2 \quad +$$

$$x_1^5 + 3x_1 < x_2^5 + 3x_2 \quad \leftarrow$$

$$f \uparrow \text{ ar } \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow 1-1$$

Don. 3 (b)

$$X^9 + 2X^3 = 8X^3 + 4X \Leftrightarrow$$

$$X^9 - 6X^3 - 4X = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$X \cdot (X^8 - 6X^2 - 4) = 0$$

$$X=0 \text{ in } X^8 - 6X^2 - 4 = 0$$

⋮

$$(X^3)^3 + 2 \cdot X^3 = (2X)^3 + 2 \cdot (2X) \quad (1)$$

Thm: $f(x) = X^3 + 2X$. $f(1) = 1+1$

It follows from (1) $\Leftrightarrow$

$$f(X^3) = f(2X) \quad f: 1 \rightarrow 1$$

$$X^3 = 2X \Leftrightarrow X^3 - 2X = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$X \cdot (X^2 - 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\text{in } X^2 = 2 \Leftrightarrow X = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

$$X=0$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 & 0 & -4 & \sqrt{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccc} \downarrow & \sqrt{2} & 2 & 2\sqrt{2} & 4 & 4\sqrt{2} & 8 & 2\sqrt{2} & 4 & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccc} 1 & \sqrt{2} & 2 & 2\sqrt{2} & 4 & 4\sqrt{2} & 8 & 2\sqrt{2} & 4 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$X^7 + \sqrt{2}X^6 + 2X^5 + 2\sqrt{2}X^4 + 4X^3 + 4\sqrt{2}X^2 + 2X + 2\sqrt{2}$$

dm. 4 | Av $f \circ f$ 1-1 $\implies f$ 1-1

• {Gm $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ h ε $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \implies f(f(x_1)) = f(f(x_2)) \implies$

$(f \circ f)(x_1) = (f \circ f)(x_2) \xrightarrow[1-1]{f \circ f} x_1 = x_2$ Ap2 f 1-1

dm. 5 $f: 1-1$ $\neg$ $\exists$ $g(x) = f^3(x) + 2f(x)$ $\exists$ $\forall$ x 1-1

• {Gm $x_1, x_2 \in D_g = \mathbb{R}$ h ε $g(x_1) = g(x_2) \implies$ } {Gm $\varphi(x) = x^3 + 2x$
 $\varphi(f(x_1)) = \varphi(f(x_2)) \xrightarrow{f: 1-1} \varphi(f(x_1)) = \varphi(f(x_2)) \xrightarrow{f: 1-1} f(x_1) = f(x_2) \xrightarrow{f: 1-1} x_1 = x_2$ Ap2 $g: 1-1$

$\varphi(f(x_1)) = \varphi(f(x_2)) \xrightarrow{f: 1-1} \varphi(f(x_1)) = \varphi(f(x_2)) \xrightarrow{f: 1-1} f(x_1) = f(x_2) \xrightarrow{f: 1-1} x_1 = x_2$ Ap2 $g: 1-1$

$x_1 = x_2$. Ap2 $g: 1-1$