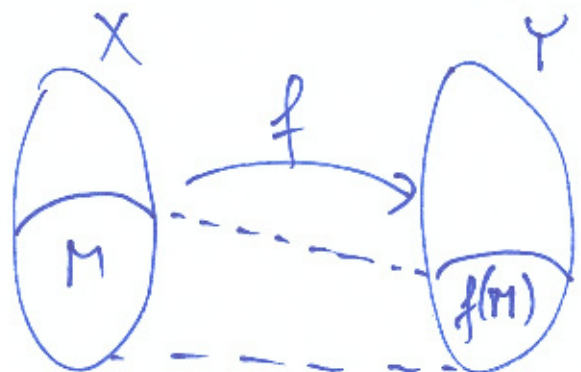


Cvičení MAF, 6.10.2022, 9⁰⁰

Označení: $f: X \rightarrow Y$ zobrazení
 $x \mapsto f(x)$

$M \subset X \dots f(M) = \{y \in Y; \exists x \in M: f(x) = y\}$
↳ obraz množiny M
v zobrazení f



(10) Dokažte: $M_1, M_2 \subset X \Rightarrow$
 $f(M_1) \setminus f(M_2) \subset f(M_1 \setminus M_2)$

f je pevně dané zobrazení $f: X \rightarrow Y$

~~Pro $\forall y \in f(M_1 \setminus M_2)$~~

~~$y = y_1 - y_2$~~

Chceme vlastně ukázat, že

~~$y \in f(M_1) \setminus f(M_2) \Rightarrow$~~

~~$\Rightarrow y \in f(M_1 \setminus M_2)$~~

$y \in f(M_1) \Leftrightarrow \exists x_1 \in M_1: f(x_1) = y$

$y \notin f(M_2) \Leftrightarrow \forall x_2 \in M_2: f(x_2) \neq y$

$\Downarrow ?$

$y \in f(M_1 \setminus M_2) \Leftrightarrow \exists x_3 \in M_1 \setminus M_2: f(x_3) = y$

Stačí zvolit za x_3 libovolný
prvek z $M_1 \setminus M_2$, který $f(x_3) = y$

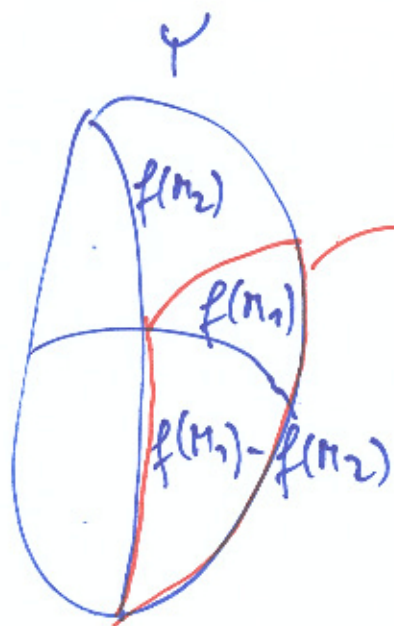
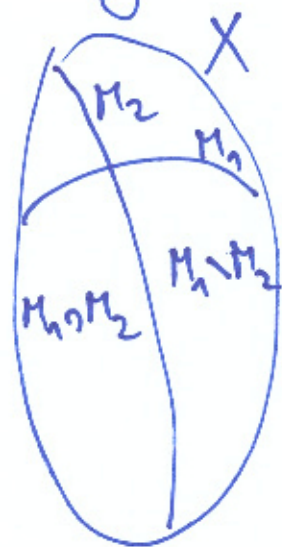
Kdy rovnost?

∴

✓

(1)

① Kdy rovnost?



$f(M_1 \setminus M_2)$

1) Je-li f bijekce, pak to je rovnost.

2) Pokud $f(M_1 \setminus M_2) \cap f(M_2) = \emptyset$

3) Je-li f prostě

$\hookrightarrow f: X \rightarrow Y$ prostě, pokud
 $x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2)$

Def: bijekce je zobrazení prostě a na

$f(X) = Y$

① $\varphi: \langle 0, +\infty \rangle \rightarrow \langle 1, +\infty \rangle$
 bijekce,

$$\varphi(x) := \sqrt{(\varphi(x))^2 - 1}$$

φ bijekce \Rightarrow existuje

inverzní zob. φ^{-1}

$$\varphi^{-1}: \langle 1, +\infty \rangle \rightarrow \langle 0, +\infty \rangle$$

$$\varphi(\varphi^{-1}(x)) = x$$

$$\varphi^{-1}(\varphi(y)) = y$$

Ukažte, že $\exists \varphi^{-1}$, vyjádřit pomocí φ^{-1} . $D_{\varphi^{-1}} = ?$

②

Saruni : Zadání Cv 2.

Úlohy 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10
3

$$\textcircled{1} \textcircled{1} \quad 1^2 = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{6} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 + (n+1)^2 \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(2n+3)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

$$\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1) + 6(n+1)^2}{6} = (n+1) \frac{(n(2n+1) + 6(n+1))}{6} = \frac{(n+1)[2n^2 + n + 6n + 6]}{6} =$$

$$= \frac{(n+1)[2n^2 + 7n + 6]}{6}, \quad \text{a přitom } (n+2)(2n+3) = 2n^2 + 7n + 6 \quad \checkmark$$

④

④ - binomická věta

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}: (a+b)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cdot a^{n-k} \cdot b^k$$

$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$$

(1) $n=1: (a+b)^1 = a+b$

$$\sum_{k=0}^1 \binom{1}{k} a^{1-k} \cdot b^k = \binom{1}{0} a^1 b^0 + \binom{1}{1} a^0 b^1 = a+b$$

} ✓

$$\underline{\underline{\binom{n}{k-1} + \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n+1}{k}}}$$

(2) $(a+b)^{n+1} \stackrel{?}{=} \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} \binom{n+1}{k} a^{n+1-k} \cdot b^k$

$$\parallel$$
$$(a+b) \cdot (a+b)^n = (a+b) \cdot \left(\sum_{k=0}^n a^{n-k} \cdot b^k \cdot \binom{n}{k} \right) =$$

$$= (a+b) \cdot \left(\binom{n}{0} a^n b^0 + \binom{n}{1} a^{n-1} b^1 + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} a^1 b^{n-1} + \binom{n}{n} a^0 b^n \right) =$$

$$= \binom{n}{0} a^{n+1} b^0 + \binom{n}{1} a^n b^1 + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} a^2 b^{n-1} + \binom{n}{n} a^1 b^n +$$

$$+ \binom{n}{0} a^n b^1 + \dots + \binom{n}{n-2} a^2 b^{n-1} + \binom{n}{n-1} a^1 b^n + \binom{n}{n} a^0 b^{n+1} =$$

$$= \binom{n+1}{0} a^{n+1} b^0 + \binom{n+1}{1} a^n b^1 + \dots + \binom{n+1}{n-1} a^2 b^{n-1} + \binom{n+1}{n} a^1 b^n + \binom{n+1}{n+1} a^0 b^{n+1}$$

⑤ Pozn.: $\binom{n}{0} = \binom{n+1}{0} = 1 = \binom{n}{n} = \binom{n+1}{n+1}$

✓

⑧ Dokažte: $(2n)! < 2^{2n} \cdot (n!)^2$ pro $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & 2! = 2 \\ & 2^2 \cdot (1!)^2 = 4 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & 2! = 2 \\ & 2^2 \cdot (1!)^2 = 4 \end{aligned}} \right\} \checkmark$$

$$(2) \quad (2n+2)! \stackrel{?}{\leq} 2^{2n+2} \cdot ((n+1)!)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{"} \\ & (2n+2) \cdot (2n+1) \cdot (2n)! \stackrel{?}{\leq} (2n+2)(2n+1) 2^{2n} \cdot (n!)^2 \\ & \quad \quad \quad \nearrow \\ & \quad \quad \text{ind.} \\ & \quad \quad \text{předpoklad} \end{aligned}$$

~~Chceme~~ stačí ukázat, že

$$(2n+2)(2n+1) 2^{2n} (n!)^2 \stackrel{?}{\leq} 2^{2n+2} ((n+1)!)^2$$

↓
dopocítat sami

$$(2n+2)(2n+1) \stackrel{?}{\leq} 4(n+1)^2$$

$$(2n+2)(2n+1) \leq (2n+2)^2 \quad \text{pro } \underline{n}$$

Supremum, infimum
 množiny v \mathbb{R}

$$\underline{\text{Pr}}: \langle 0, 1 \rangle = M$$

0 ... je minimum M

1 ... je maximum M

$$\underline{\text{Pr}}: (0, 1) = N$$

0 není min N

1 není max N

(protože $0 \notin N, 1 \notin N$)

ale: $0 = \inf N$

$1 = \sup N$

a tedy $0 = \inf M = \min M$

$1 = \sup M = \max M$

⑥