

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} = \sin$$



Funkcije

September 15, 2024

(a, b)

$$A^2 = A \times A = \{(a, b) \mid a, b \in A\}$$

$$A = \{1, 2\} \quad A = \{1, 2\}$$

$$A^2 = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2)\}$$

$$\mathcal{P} \subseteq A^2$$

$$\mathcal{P}_1 = \emptyset$$

$$\mathcal{P}_2 = A^2$$

$$\mathcal{P}_3 = \{(1, 1)\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}_4 = \{(1, 2), (2, 1)\}$$

⋮

Funkcija $f \subseteq A \times B$ je binarna relacija kod koje ne postoje dva različita uređena para sa jednakim prvim komponentama, tj. za koju važi

$$\forall x, y, z, ((\underline{x}, y) \in f \wedge (\underline{x}, z) \in f \implies y = z).$$

$$A = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

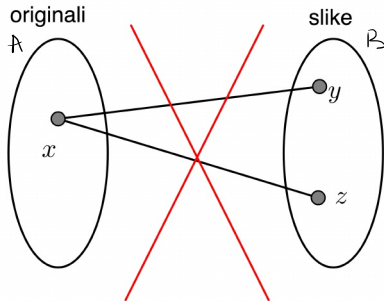
$$f = \{(\textcircled{1}, 2), (2, 3), (\textcircled{1}, 3)\}$$

$$(x, y) \in f \cup$$

$$y = f \cup x$$

$$(x, y) \in {}^2$$

$$y = x^2$$



Uobičajeno je da se umesto $\boxed{(x, y) \in f}$ piše $\underline{y = f(x)}$.

Neka su A i B dva neprazna skupa.

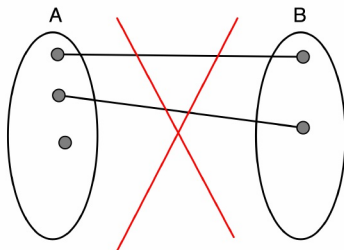
Funkcija f iz skupa A u skup B , u oznaci $f : A \longrightarrow B$, je ona funkcija kod koje je svakom elementu skupa A pridružen samo jedan element skupa B .

$$A = \{1, 2\}$$
$$B = \{a, b\}$$

$$f_1 = \{(1, a), (2, b)\} \checkmark$$

$$f_2 = \{(1, a), (1, b)\} \checkmark$$

$$f_3 = \{(1, a)\}$$



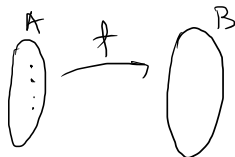
- ovo jeste funkcija
ali nije funkcija $A \rightarrow B$

Nadalje će biti reći samo o funkcijama skupa A u skup B .

Neka je $f : A \rightarrow B$. Tada se kaže da je

x	$f(x)$
original od $f(x)$	slika od x
nezavisna promenljiva	zavisna promenljiva
argument funkcije	vrednost funkcije

skup A	skup B
oblast definisanosti	skup vrednosti
domen	kodomen
$D(f)$	$K(f)$ $\bar{D}$



$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$y = x^2$$

$$\ln x$$

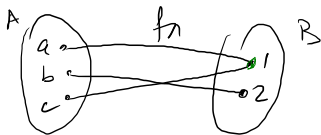
$$\ln x$$

$$\ln : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\ln x = y$$

$$A = \{a, b, c\}$$

$$B = \{1, 2\}$$



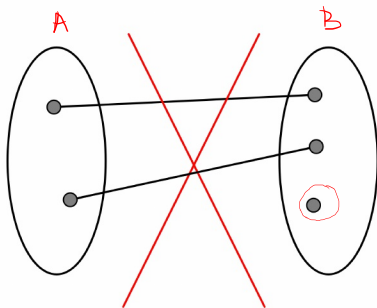
→ $f_1 = \{(\underline{a}, \underline{1}), (\underline{b}, \underline{2}), (\underline{c}, \underline{1})\}$ feste f_1 , feste $f_1: A \rightarrow B$

$f_2 = \{(\underline{a}, \underline{1}), (\underline{a}, \underline{2})\}$ - viele f_2

$f_3 = \{(\underline{a}, \underline{1}), (\underline{b}, \underline{1})\}$ - feste f_3 , viele $f_3: A \rightarrow B$

Funkcija $f : A \longrightarrow B$ je **sirjeektivna**, ("na"), što se označava sa $f : A \xrightarrow{\text{"na"}} B$, ako je svaki elemenat skupa B slika nekog elementa iz skupa A ,
Dakle,

$$f : A \xrightarrow{\text{"na"}} B \text{ ako } (\forall y \in B) (\exists x \in A) y = f(x).$$

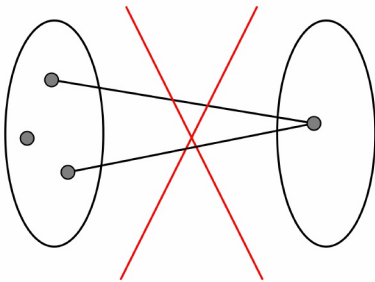


- jeste funkcija $f: A \longrightarrow B$,
ali nije "na"

Funkcija $f : A \longrightarrow B$ je **injektivna** ("1-1") što se označava sa $f : A \xrightarrow{1-1} B$, ako se svaki element iz skupa A preslika u različit element skupa B .

Dakle,

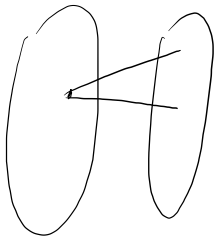
f je injektivna funkcija ako $(\forall x, y \in A) (f(x) = f(y) \implies x = y)$.



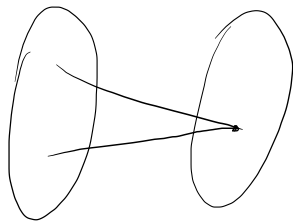
- jeste funkcija,
ali nije "1-1"

Funkcija $f : A \longrightarrow B$ je **bijektivna** ako je u isto vreme surjektivna i injektivna.

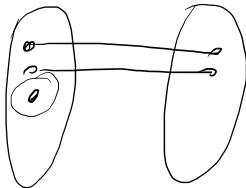
type f



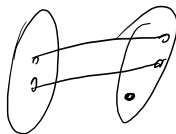
type $1-1$



type $A \rightarrow B$



type μ_0



- ▶ Za funkciju f kaže se da je funkcija **realne promenljive** ako je njen domen podskup skupa realnih brojeva, $D(f) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$.
- ▶ Za funkciju kažemo da je **realna** ako je njen kodomen podskup skupa realnih brojeva, $K(f) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$.
- ▶ Prirodni domen (prirodna oblast definisanosti) za realne funkcije realne promenljive zadate formulom sastoji se od svih realnih brojeva za koje je izraz definisan.

$$f: A \longrightarrow B$$

$$D(f) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$$K(f) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$f: \boxed{\mathbb{R}} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$f: [0, \infty) \longrightarrow [0, \infty)$$

Primer: Odrediti prirodni domen funkcija:

1. $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

2. $f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$

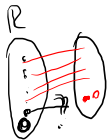
3. $f(x) = \frac{x(x-1)}{(x^2+1)(x+2)(x-3)}$

1) $f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$x \neq 0$

$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$



3) $x^2+1 \neq 0 \wedge x+2 \neq 0 \wedge x-3 \neq 0$
 $\neg \wedge x \neq -2 \wedge x \neq 3$

$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-2, 3\}$

1^a $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-3}$

$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{3\}$

1^a $f(x) = \frac{1}{(x+5)(x-1)}$

$D = \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-5, 1\}$

$x+5 \neq 0$
 $x-1 \neq 0$

$x \neq -5$
 $x \neq 1$

2, $f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$

$1-x^2 \geq 0$

$1-x^2 = 0$

$x^2 = 1$

$x = \pm 1$

$x \in [-1, 1]$

$D = [-1, 1]$



~~$x^2 \leq 1$~~
 ~~$x \leq \pm 1$~~

Neka su date funkcije $f : A \longrightarrow B$ i $g : C \longrightarrow D$. Kaže se da je funkcija f **jednaka** funkciji g i piše $f = g$ ako je:

1. $A = C$;
2. $B = D$;
3. $(\forall x \in A) (f(x) = g(x))$, tj. f i g imaju sve vrednosti jednake.

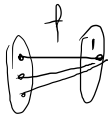
Primer: Da li su funkcije $g(x) = \frac{x}{x}$ i $f(x) = 1$ jednake?

$$f(x) = 1$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \{1\}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\cancel{x}}{\cancel{x}} = 1$$

$$g: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \{1\}$$



Primer: Da li su jednake funkcije f i g , definisane na prirodnom domenu?

1. $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x^2-1}, g(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}$

2. $f(x) = \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} - 3, g(x) = x-2$

1) $g(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}$ $g: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$g(x) \neq f(x)$

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

$f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

2, $g(x) = x-2$ $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

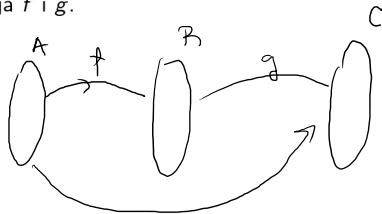
$f(x) = \frac{x^2-1}{x-1} = \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{x-1} = x+1$

$f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Neka su A , B i C neprazni skupovi i neka su $f : A \rightarrow B$ i $g : B \rightarrow C$ date funkcije. Funkcija $g \circ f : A \rightarrow C$ definisana sa

$$(\forall x \in A) (g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$$

zove se **kompozicija** funkcija f i g .



$$g \circ f : A \rightarrow C$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$$

$$y = \sin x^2$$

$$y = (x+1)^2$$

$$g(x) = \sin x$$

$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x^2) = \sin x^2$$

$$y = (x+1)^2$$

$$g(x) = x^2$$

$$f(x) = x+1$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) =$$

$$= g(f(x))$$

$$= g(x+1)$$

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

Primer: Za funkcije $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ i $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definisane sa

$$f(x) = x^3 + 1 \quad \text{i} \quad g(x) = 2x,$$

odrediti: $f \circ g$, $g \circ f$, $f \circ f$ i $g \circ g$.

$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(2x) = (2x)^3 + 1 = 8x^3 + 1$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(x^3 + 1) = 2(x^3 + 1)$$

$$(f \circ f)(x) = f(f(x)) = f(x^3 + 1) = (x^3 + 1)^3 + 1$$

$$(g \circ g)(x) = g(g(x)) = g(2x) = 2 \cdot 2x = 4x$$

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

$$f(-2) = (-2)^3 + 1 = -7$$

$$f(a) = a^3 + 1$$

$$f(5a) = (5a)^3 + 1$$

$$f(5x) = (5x)^3 + 1$$

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

Primer: Za funkcije $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ i $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definisane sa

$$f(x) = 1 - 3x \quad \text{i} \quad g(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{3},$$

odrediti: $f \circ g$, $g \circ f$, $f \circ f$ i $g \circ g$.

$$f \circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{3}\right) = 1 - 3 \cdot \frac{x^2 - 1}{3} = 1 - x^2 + 1 = -x^2$$

$$g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) = g(1 - 3x) = \frac{(1 - 3x)^2 - 1}{3} = \frac{1 - 6x + 9x^2 - 1}{3} = -2x + 3x^2$$

$$f \circ f(x) = f(f(x)) = f(1 - 3x) = 1 - 3(1 - 3x) = 1 - 3 + 9x = 9x - 2$$

$$g \circ g(x) = g(g(x)) = g\left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{3}\right) = \frac{\left(\frac{x^2 - 1}{3}\right)^2 - 1}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f \circ f \circ f(x) &= f(f(f(x))) = f(f(1 - 3x)) = f(1 - 3(1 - 3x)) \\ &= f(9x - 2) = 1 - 3(9x - 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \sin(\ln x)$$

$$f(x) = \ln x$$

$$g(x) = \sin x$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(\ln x) = \sin(\ln x)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \sin x \\ g(x) = \ln x \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(f \circ g)(x) \quad \checkmark$$

$$y = e^{2x+5}$$

$$f(x) = e^x$$

$$g(x) = 2x+5$$

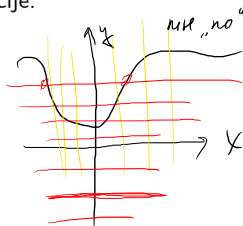
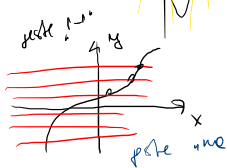
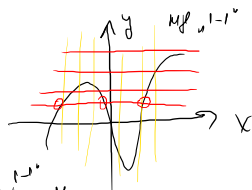
$$(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(2x+5) = e^{2x+5}$$

Relacija koja je zadana grafički je funkcija akko svaka prava paralelna sa y -osom seče dati grafik u najviše jednoj tački.

Funkcija $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ je injektivna akko svaka prava paralelna sa x -osom ima najviše jedan presek sa grafikom funkcije.

Funkcija $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ je surjektivna akko svaka prava paralelna sa x -osom ima bar jedan presek sa grafikom funkcije.

Funkcija $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ je bijektivna akko svaka prava paralelna sa x -osom ima tačno jedan presek sa grafikom funkcije.



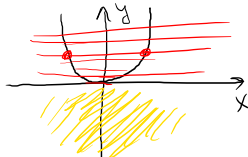
$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



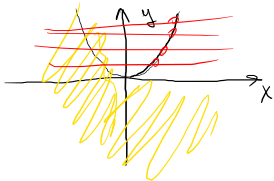
nicht "1-1"
nicht "no"

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$$



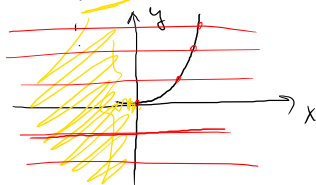
nicht "1-1"
ja, "no"

$$f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$$



ja, "1-1"
ja, "no"

$$f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



ja, "1-1"
nicht "no"

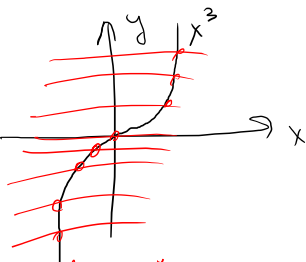
$$\sqrt{a^2} = |a| = \begin{cases} a, & a \geq 0 \\ -a, & a < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\sqrt{2^2} = 2$$

$$\sqrt{(-2)^2} = 2$$

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

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

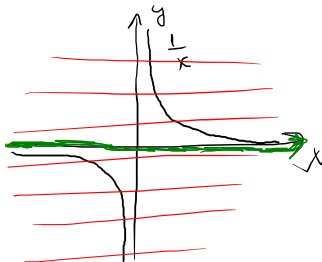


geste „1-1“

geste „no“

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



geste „1-1“

nicht „no“

$$f: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

Ako je $f : A \longrightarrow B$ bijekcija onda se može definisati funkcija $g : B \longrightarrow A$ tako da važi

$$f(g(y)) = y, \quad \forall y \in B$$

$$g(f(x)) = x, \quad \forall x \in A$$

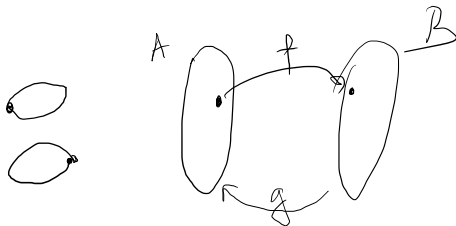
Funkcija g naziva se inverzna funkcija funkcije f i označava sa f^{-1} .

$$f \circ f^{-1} = i_B \quad f^{-1} \circ f = i_A$$

$$i_B : B \longrightarrow B, i_B(b) = b, \forall b \in B$$

$$i_A : A \longrightarrow A, i_A(a) = a, \forall a \in A$$

su identičke funkcije skupova A i B .



$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= x^3 \\ g(x) &= \sqrt[3]{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{f(g(x))} = \underline{f(\sqrt[3]{x})} = \underline{x}$$

$$\underline{g(f(x))} = \underline{g(x^3)} = \underline{x}$$

$$f(x) = x$$

$$f(2) = 2$$

$$f(5) = 5$$

$$f(10) = 10$$

$$f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$$

$$f(f^{-1}(x)) = x$$

Primer: Za funkcije $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ i $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definisane sa f^{-1} :

$$f(x) = x^3 + 1 \text{ i } g(x) = 2x,$$

odrediti: f^{-1} i g^{-1} (ako postoje).

$$f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$$

$$f^{-1}(x^3 + 1) = x$$

$$x^3 + 1 = t$$

$$x^3 = t - 1$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{t-1}$$

$$f^{-1}(t) = \sqrt[3]{t-1}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \sqrt[3]{x-1}$$

$$f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow x = y?$$

$$f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow x^3 + 1 = y^3 + 1 \Rightarrow x = y$$

$$g(y) = g(x) \Rightarrow 2y = 2x \Rightarrow y = x$$

$$f(x) = y$$

$$x^3 + 1 = y$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{y-1}$$

$$g(x) = g(y) \Rightarrow x = y?$$

$$g(x) = g(y) \Rightarrow 2x = 2y \Rightarrow x = y$$

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}, \exists x \in \mathbb{R}, g(x) = y$$

$$g(x) = y$$

$$2x = y$$

$$x = \frac{y}{2}$$

$$g(x) = g\left(\frac{y}{2}\right) = 2 \cdot \frac{y}{2} = y$$

$$g^{-1}(g(x)) = x$$

$$g^{-1}(2x) = x$$

$$2x = t$$

$$x = \frac{t}{2}$$

$$g^{-1}(t) = \frac{t}{2}$$

$$g^{-1}(x) = \frac{x}{2}$$

Primer: Za funkcije $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ i $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ definisane sa

$$f(x) = 1 - 3x \quad \text{i} \quad g(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{3},$$

odrediti: f^{-1} i g^{-1} ako postoje.

1-1: $\boxed{g(x) = g(y) \Rightarrow x = y}$? 

$$g(x) = g(y) \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 - 1}{3} = \frac{y^2 - 1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 1 = y^2 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = y^2$$

NIDE "1-1"

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = y} \vee x = -y$$

$$g(1) = \frac{1-1}{3} = 0$$

$$g(-1) = \frac{1-1}{3} = 0$$

$$g(1) = g(-1)$$

$$1 \neq -1$$

NIDE INJEKCIJA $\Rightarrow$ NEMA g^{-1}

1-1: $\boxed{f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow x = y}$?

$$f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow 1 - 3x = 1 - 3y$$

$$\text{redukci} \Rightarrow -3x = -3y$$

$$\Rightarrow x = y$$

no: $\boxed{\forall y \in \mathbb{R}, \exists x \in \mathbb{R}, f(x) = y}$?

$$f(x) = y$$

$$1 - 3x = y$$

$$-3x = y - 1$$

$$x = \frac{1-y}{3}$$

jest, "no"

$$f^{-1}(f(x)) = x$$

$$f^{-1}(1 - 3x) = x$$

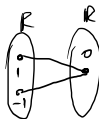
$$1 - 3x = t$$

$$-3x = t - 1$$

$$x = \frac{1-t}{3}$$

$$f^{-1}(t) = \frac{1-t}{3}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1-x}{3}$$



!
 ∅

$$\left(\frac{2x+3}{x^2+x+1} = \frac{2x+3}{x^2} + \frac{2x+3}{x} + \frac{2x+3}{1} \right)$$

!
 ∅

$$\left(\frac{\cancel{\sin x} + 2 + \cos^2 x}{\cancel{\sin x} \cdot \cos x} \right)$$

$\sin : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [-1, 1]$
 $\sin(x)$

!
 ∅

$$\frac{\cancel{\sin x}}{\cancel{x}}$$

$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f(x) = y$
 $\sin x$