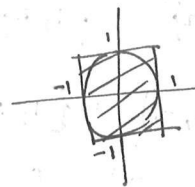


Ex. 2.10.

le cercle $C = \{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$ n'est pas un produit $A \times B$.

puisque pour $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ on trouve y t.q. $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, l'intervalle $[-1, 1]$ devrait être contenu dans A . De même, $[-1, 1] \subseteq B$. Mais $C \neq [-1, 1]^2$!



Ex. 2.11. $f_1: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $x \mapsto x^2$

$0 \mapsto 0$, $1 \mapsto 1$, $-1 \mapsto 1$, $\sqrt{2} \mapsto 2$.

$x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$; $x^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1$; $x^2 = -2$ n'a pas de sol. en $\mathbb{R}$;

$x^2 = \sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt[4]{2} = \pm 2^{\frac{1}{4}}$.

Ex. 2.12. $f_3: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$(x,y) \mapsto x^2 + y$

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto 0$; $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto 1$; $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto 1$; $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto 1$

$x^2 + y = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = -x^2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ -t^2 \end{pmatrix}, t \in \mathbb{R}$

$x^2 + y = 1 \Leftrightarrow y = 1 - x^2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 1 - t^2 \end{pmatrix}, t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Ex. 2.13.

$f_4: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$

$x \mapsto (x^2, x+5)$

$0 \mapsto (0, 5)$; $1 \mapsto (1, 6)$; $-1 \mapsto (1, 4)$

$\begin{cases} x^2 = 0 \\ x+5 = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ x = -5 \end{cases}$ pas d'antéc.

$\begin{cases} x^2 = -1 \\ x+5 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow$ pas d'antéc.

$\begin{cases} x^2 = 1 \\ x+5 = 6 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = \pm 1 \\ x = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ antéc. $x = 1$.

Ex. 2.14.

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

$n \mapsto \text{rac}(n)$

$\text{range}(f) = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$

c'est $[\sqrt{n}]$ (partie entière de la racine carrée, c-à-d. le plus grand entier p t.q. $p^2 \leq n$).

en se désintéressant du programme,

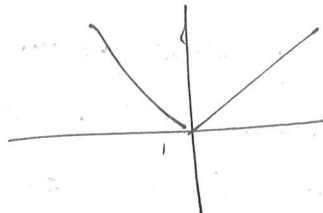
$0 \mapsto 0$, $1 \mapsto 1$, $2 \mapsto 1$, $10 \mapsto 3$

$0 = [\sqrt{0}]$; $1 = [\sqrt{1}]$; $2 = [\sqrt{5}]$; $10 = [\sqrt{101}]$ donc chaque

des quatre a un antécédent. On a :

$f^{-1}(0) = \{0\}$ $f^{-1}(1) = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $f^{-1}(2) = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$, $f^{-1}(10) = \{100, 101, \dots, 120\}$

2.15. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $x \mapsto |x|$



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

$$f([-3, -1]) = [1, 3]$$

$$f([-3, 1]) = [0, 3]$$

$$f^{-1}(\{4\}) = \{-4, 4\} ; f^{-1}(\{-1\}) = \emptyset ; f^{-1}([-1, 4]) = [-4, 4].$$

2.16. (i) $X_1 \subseteq X_2 \Rightarrow f(X_1) \subseteq f(X_2)$

ii) $y \in f(X_1) \Rightarrow y = f(x_1), \exists x_1 \in X_1 \Rightarrow x_1 \in X_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \in f(X_2) \Rightarrow \text{OK.}$

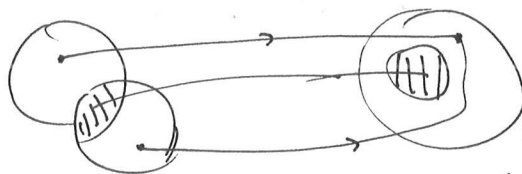
$f(X_1 \cup X_2) = f(X_1) \cup f(X_2) : x, y \in f(X_1 \cup X_2) \Rightarrow \exists y = f(x), x \in X_1 \cup X_2 \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow x \in X_1 \cup x \in X_2 \Rightarrow f(x) \in f(X_1) \cup f(x) \in f(X_2) \Rightarrow f(x) \in f(X_1) \cup f(X_2).$

la réciproque est vraie par i): $X_1 \subseteq X_1 \cup X_2 \Rightarrow f(X_1) \subseteq f(X_1 \cup X_2).$

iii) $y \in f(X_1 \cup X_2) \Rightarrow y = f(x), x \in X_1 \cup X_2 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in X_1 \Rightarrow f(x) \in f(X_1) \\ x \in X_2 \Rightarrow f(x) \in f(X_2) \end{cases}$

$\geq$ faux en g n ral:



$X_1 = \{1, 2, 3\}$

$X_2 = \{1, 2, 5\}$

$f: \begin{matrix} 1 \mapsto 1 \\ 2 \mapsto 2 \\ 3 \mapsto 2 \\ 4 \mapsto 2 \\ 5 \mapsto 5 \end{matrix}$

$f(X_1) = \{1, 2, 3\}$

$f(X_2) = \{1, 2, 5\}$

$f(X_1 \cap X_2) = f(\{1\}) = \{1\}$

$f(X_1) \cap f(X_2) = \{1, 2\}.$

Ex. 2.17.

$\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $(x, y) \mapsto x^2 + y^2$

$f^{-1}(\{0\}) : x^2 + y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = y = 0 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(\{0\}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$

$f^{-1}([0, \infty[) = f^{-1}(\mathbb{R}_+) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mid x^2 + y^2 \geq 0 \right\}.$

$f^{-1}(\{1\}) = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$
 $= \{(\cos t, \sin t), t \in [0, 2\pi[\}$

$f^{-1}([-1, 1]) = f^{-1}([0, 1]) = \{r(\cos t, \sin t) \mid r \in [0, 1], t \in [0, 2\pi[\}$

$f(X_1) = \{x^2 + y^2 \mid x > 0\} = \mathbb{R}_{>0}$

$f([0, 1] \times [-2, 3]) = \{x^2 + y^2 \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, -2 \leq y \leq 3\} = [0, 10]$

Ex. 2.19. $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Feuille 3

$$(x, y) \mapsto xy$$

$$f^{-1}(\{0\}) = \{(x, y) \mid xy = 0\} = \{(x, 0) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\} \cup \{(0, y) \mid y \in \mathbb{R}\} = (\mathbb{R} \times \{0\}) \cup (\{0\} \times \mathbb{R}).$$

$$f^{-1}(\{-1\}) = \{(x, y) \mid xy = -1\} = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \neq 0, xy = -\frac{1}{y}\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{t} \\ t \end{pmatrix} \mid t \in \mathbb{R}^* \right\}.$$

$$f^{-1}([1, +\infty[) = \{(x, y) \mid xy \geq 1\} = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \neq 0, xy \geq \frac{1}{x}\} \cup \{(x, y) \mid x, y \neq 0, y \leq \frac{1}{x}, x < 0\}$$



Ex. 2.20. $f: \mathbb{R}^* \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $(x, y) \mapsto \sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

$$f^{-1}(\{0\}) = \{(x, y) \mid \sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = 0\}$$

$\frac{y}{x}$ non défini si $x=0$. Donc $x \neq 0$. ($x \in \mathbb{R}^*$). $\sin(\theta) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \theta = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Donc $\frac{y}{x} = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}, y = k\pi x, x \neq 0$.

$$\text{donc } \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ k\pi t \end{pmatrix} \mid t \in \mathbb{R}^* \right\}.$$

2.21. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $x \mapsto e^x$

$g: \mathbb{R}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $x \mapsto \frac{1}{x}$

$g \circ f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $x \mapsto g(f(x)) = g(e^x) = \frac{1}{e^x}$ définie sur tout $\mathbb{R}$.

$f \circ g: \mathbb{R}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $x \mapsto f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = e^{\frac{1}{x}}$ définie sur $\mathbb{R}^*$.

2.22. $f:]0, +\infty[\rightarrow]0, +\infty[$
 $x \mapsto \sqrt{x}$

$g:]0, +\infty[\rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 $x \mapsto \ln x$

$f \circ g(x) = f(\ln x) = \sqrt{\ln x}$ définie pour $\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ \ln x \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x > 0 \\ x \geq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \geq 1$ (à la rigueur, $f \circ g$ non définie sur tout $]0, +\infty[$).

$g \circ f(x) = g(\sqrt{x}) = \ln \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln x$ définie pour $x > 0$.