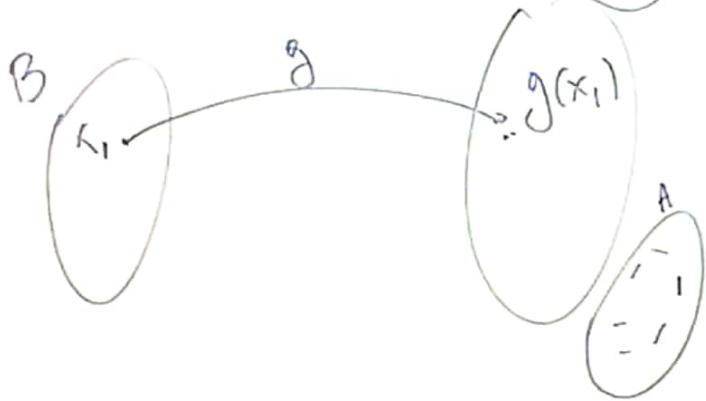
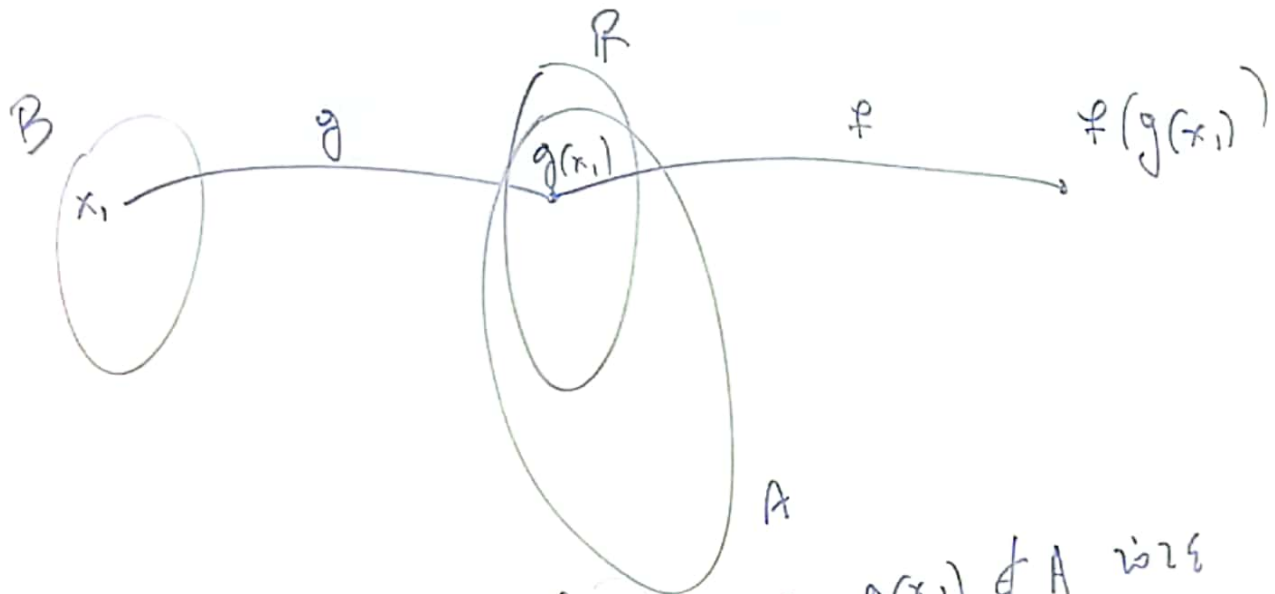


Σύνθεση συναρτήσεων.

$$f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad g: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

1) Π.Ο. της $f \circ g$. $D_{f \circ g} = \{x \in B : g(x) \in D_f\}$

2) $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) \quad \forall x \in D_{f \circ g}$.



Αν $g(x_1) \notin A$ τότε
δεν ορίζεται η σύνθεση

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}, \quad x \geq 0, \quad g(x) = x^2, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Να ορίσετε την $g \circ f$

$$D_f = [0, +\infty), \quad D_g = \mathbb{R}. \quad D_{g \circ f} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in D_f : f(x) \in D_g \\ x \geq 0 \quad \sqrt{x} \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right\} = [0, +\infty)$$

$$(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(\sqrt{x}) = (\sqrt{x})^2 = x.$$

1) Δεν ικιά η αντιστρεψιμότητα

$$g \circ f \neq f \circ g$$

2) Ικιά η προθεσμηριότητα

\rightarrow

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

αθμ.1 $g(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$. Να ορίσετε μν $g \circ g$.

Η g ορίζεται όταν

$$1-x^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-x^2 \geq -1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x^2 \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|x| \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 1$$

Η $g \circ g$ ορίζεται όταν

$x \in D_g$ ♥ $g(x) \in D_g$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 1 \quad -1 \leq \sqrt{1-x^2} \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{1-x^2} \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$1-x^2 \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow -x^2 \leq 0 \quad |x| \leq 1$$

$$D_{g \circ g} = [-1, 1]$$

$$g(g(x)) = \sqrt{1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}^2} = \sqrt{1 - 1 + x^2} = \sqrt{x^2} = |x|$$

abu. 2

$$\Delta = [-1, 2]$$

$$g(x) = f(2x-1)$$

apina $x \in \mathbb{R}$



$$2x-1 \in [-1, 2]$$

$$-1 \leq 2x-1 \leq 2 \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

$$0 \leq 2x \leq 3 \quad (\Leftrightarrow)$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 3/2$$

$$h(x) = 2x-1, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

$x \in D_h$ kon $h(x) \in D_f$

$$F(x) = g(g(x))$$

$x \in D_g$



$g(x) \in D_g$

$$-1 \leq 2x-1 \leq 2$$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 2$$

Abb. 3

$$(g \circ f)(x) = x^2 - x, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a) \quad g(x) = 3 - 5x, \quad f = ?$$

$$g(f(x)) = x^2 - x \quad (*)$$

$$3 - 5f(x) = x^2 - x \quad (*)$$

$$-5f(x) = x^2 - x - 3 \quad (*)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{-x^2 + x + 3}{5} \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(b) \quad f(x) = 2x - 5, \quad g = ?$$

$$g(f(x)) = x^2 - x \quad (*)$$

$$g(2x - 5) = x^2 - x$$

$$\text{gibw} \quad u = 2x - 5 \quad (*) \quad u + 5 = 2x \quad (**), \quad x = \frac{u+5}{2}$$

$$g(u) = \left(\frac{u+5}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{u+5}{2} \quad \left. \vphantom{g(u)} \right\}$$

$$g(x) = \left(\frac{x+5}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{x+5}{2}$$

abu.6/

$$(iii) (g \circ f)(x) = |6\omega x| \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \quad g(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}, \quad f = ?$$

$$g(f(x)) = |6\omega x| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\sqrt{1-f^2(x)} = |6\omega x| \Leftrightarrow$$

$$1-f^2(x) = 6\omega^2 x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-f^2(x) = -1 + 6\omega^2 x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f^2(x) = 1 - 6\omega^2 x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$f^2(x) = m\omega^2 x \Leftrightarrow$$

$$|f(x)| = |m\omega x| \Leftrightarrow f(x) = m\omega x \quad \text{or} \quad f(x) = -m\omega x$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} m\omega x, & x \in A \\ -m\omega x, & x \in \mathbb{R} - A \end{cases}$$