

4.4 1)

Παρατηρούμε ότι

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(1) &= \frac{1}{1^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \\ f(-1) &= \frac{1}{(-1)^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow f(1) = f(-1)$$

και αφού $f(1) = f(-1)$ η f δεν είναι 1-1

4.4 2)

Παρατηρούμε ότι

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(2) &= 2^4 + 1 = 16 + 1 = 17 \\ f(-2) &= (-2)^4 + 1 = 16 + 1 = 17 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow f(2) = f(-2)$$

και αφού $f(1) = f(-1)$ η f δεν είναι 1-1

4.4 3)

Παρατηρούμε ότι

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(1) &= 2 \cdot 1^6 + 1^2 - 5 = 2 + 1 - 5 = -2 \\ f(-1) &= 2 \cdot (-1)^6 + (-1)^2 - 5 = 2 + 1 - 5 = -2 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow f(1) = f(-1)$$

και αφού $f(1) = f(-1)$ η f δεν είναι 1-1

4.4 4)

Παρατηρούμε ότι

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(1) &= 2 - |1| = 2 - 1 = 1 \\ f(-1) &= 2 - |-1| = 2 - 1 = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow f(1) = f(-1)$$

και αφού $f(1) = f(-1)$ η f δεν είναι 1-1

4.4 5)

Παρατηρούμε ότι

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(2) &= |2 - 1| = |1| = 1 \\ f(0) &= |0 - 1| = |-1| = 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow f(2) = f(0)$$

και αφού $f(2) = f(0)$ η f δεν είναι 1-1

4.4 6)

Παρατηρούμε ότι

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) &= 3\sin\frac{\pi}{2} + 4 \stackrel{\sin\frac{\pi}{2}=1}{=} 4 \\ f\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) &= 3\sin\frac{3\pi}{2} + 4 \stackrel{\sin\frac{3\pi}{2}=-1}{=} 4 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$$

και αφού $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ η f δεν είναι 1-1

4.4 7)

Παρατηρούμε ότι

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(0) = 2 \cdot 0 + 1 = 1 \\ f(2) = 2 - 1 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(0) = f(2)$$

και αφού $f(0) = f(2)$ η f δεν είναι 1-1

4.4 8)

Παρατηρούμε ότι

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(0) = 2^0 - 0 = 1 \\ f(1) = 2^1 - 1 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(0) = f(1)$$

και αφού $f(0) = f(1)$ η f δεν είναι 1-1

4.4 9)

Παρατηρούμε ότι

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(-1) = (-1)^2 - (-1) - 2 = 1 + 1 - 2 = 0 \\ f(2) = 2^2 - 2 - 2 = 4 - 4 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(-1) = f(2)$$

και αφού $f(0) = f(1)$ η f δεν είναι 1-1

4.4 10)

Παρατηρούμε ότι

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(-1) = (-1)^2 - 1 + 1 = 1 \\ f(0) = 0^2 + 0 + 1 = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow f(-1) = f(0)$$

και αφού $f(0) = f(1)$ η f δεν είναι 1-1