

FCS
Math: Functions
Exercises

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Exercise 1. *Solve the following equations*

1. $\sqrt{2x-1} = \frac{1}{2}x$

2. $\sqrt{x^2+1} = x+1$

3. $\sqrt{x^4-x} = x^2$

4. $2^{x+1} + 4^x = 8$

5. $3^{\sqrt{2^x}} = 1$

Exercise 2. *Are the following functions invertible? If not, restrict the domain/codomain to build an invertible function. Give the explicit formula for the inverse.*

1.
$$\begin{array}{l} F: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x \mapsto 3^{x+2} \end{array} \cdot$$

2.
$$\begin{array}{l} F: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x \mapsto 3^{2x-1} \end{array} \cdot$$

3.
$$\begin{array}{l} F: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x \mapsto \log_5(|x|) \end{array}$$

4.
$$\begin{array}{l} F: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x \mapsto \arctan(x) \end{array}$$

5.
$$\begin{array}{l} F: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x \mapsto \arctan(x^2) \end{array}$$

6.
$$\begin{array}{l} F: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x \mapsto \arctan(x-2) + 1 \end{array}$$

7.
$$\begin{array}{l} F: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x \mapsto \arctan(3^x) \end{array}$$

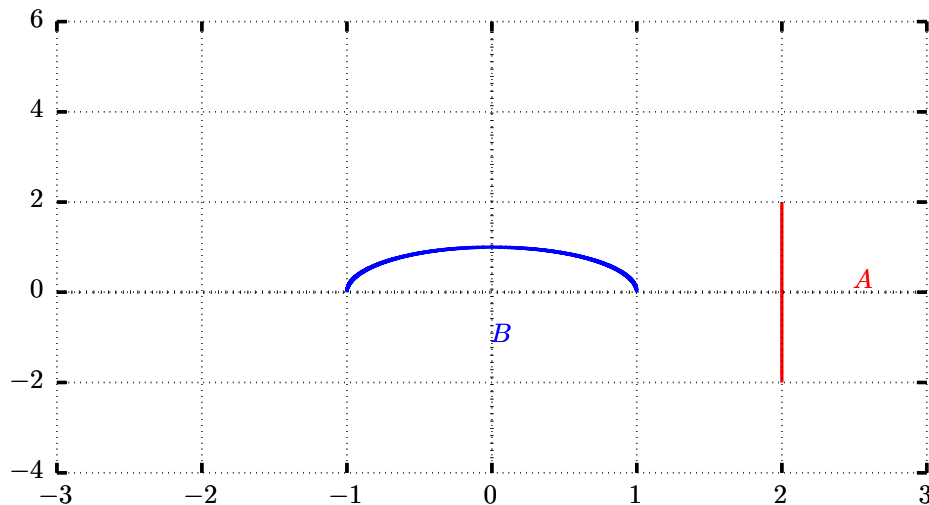
$$8. \quad F: \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ x \mapsto \arctan(\sqrt{x})$$

Exercise 3. *Is there an invertible function between the following sets? If the answer is affirmative, give the explicit function, by formula or an explicit description.*

1. $A = \{5n - 2 \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$, $B = \{k - 4 \mid k \in \mathbb{N}\}$.
2. $A = \{n^2 \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$, $B = \{k^3 \mid k \in \mathbb{N}\}$.
3. $A = \{n^2 \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$, $B = \{k^3 \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.
4. $A = \{n^2 \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, $B = \{k^3 \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$.
5. $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$, $B = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 4\}$.

Exercise 4. *Do the subsets A , B in \mathbb{R}^2 have the same cardinality?*

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Exercise 5. Do the subsets $A = (0, 1) \times \{1\}$, $B = \mathbb{R} \times \{2\}$ in \mathbb{R}^2 have the same cardinality?

Remark that $A = \{(t, 1) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid t \in (0, 1)\}$ and $B = \{(t, 2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\}$.
Graphically,

