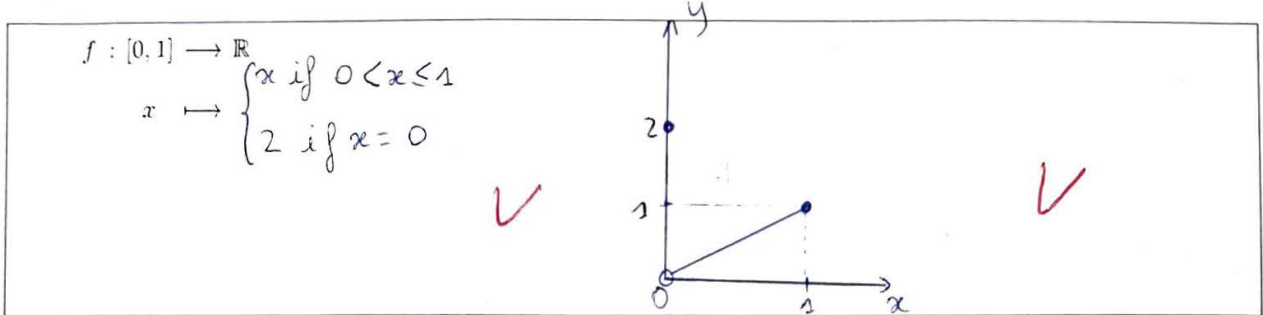


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Name: MAGNIER Zoé

**Exercise 1.** Give an example of a function  $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  that is injective and **not** monotone. Give the explicit formula for  $f$  and plot its graph.



**Exercise 2.** Let  $A$  be a non-empty subset of  $\mathbb{R}$  symmetric with respect to 0, and let  $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Recall the definition of “ $f$  is odd.”

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

**Exercise 3.** Linearize the following trigonometric expression:

~~$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \sin^4(x) = \left[ \sin^2(x) \right]^2 = \left[ \frac{\sin(2x) - 1}{2} \right]^2 = \frac{\sin^2(2x) - 2\sin(2x) + 1}{4} = \frac{\frac{\sin(4x) - 1}{2} - 2\sin(2x) + 1}{4} = \frac{\sin(4x) - 4\sin(2x) + 1}{4}$$~~

**Exercise 4.** Let

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

$$x \mapsto 3x + 2.$$

Show that  $f$  is a bijection and determine  $f^{-1}$ . You may use the back of this sheet if your answer doesn't fit in the box below.

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Let  $x \in \mathbb{R}, y \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$f(x) = y \Leftrightarrow 3x + 2 = y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3x = y - 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{y - 2}{3}$$

Since  $f(x) = y \Rightarrow x = \frac{y - 2}{3}$  then  $f$  is injective. Clearly,  $\frac{y - 2}{3} \in \mathbb{R}$  so  $f$  is surjective. Therefore  $f$  is bijective and  $f^{-1} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$y \mapsto \frac{y - 2}{3} \quad \checkmark$$

**Exercise 5.** Let  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ . Recall the product formula

~~$$\cos(x) \cos(y) = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b)]$$~~

a? b?

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