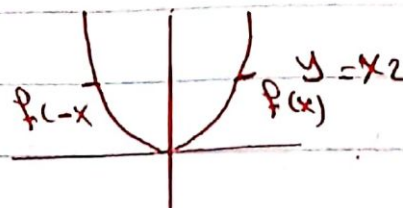


Even and odd Function

Def: a function f is even if $f(-x) = f(x)$ for all x in domain of f , A function f is odd if $f(-x) = -f(x)$, for all x in the domain of f .

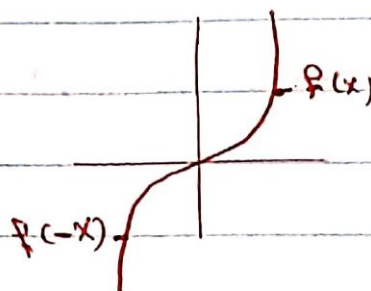
Ex(1) $f(x) = x^2$

$f(-x) = (-x)^2 = x^2 = f(x)$
then f is even function



Ex(2) $f(x) = x^3$

$f(-x) = (-x)^3 = -x^3$



Even and odd Functions Graph,

The graph of **even** function is symmetric (متماثل) with respect to the y -axis (محور y).

whereas the graph of an **odd** function is symmetric with respect to the origin (مركزية).

Ex: $f(x) = x^4 + |x|$ is the function is odd or even

$f(-x) = (-x)^4 + |-x| = x^4 + |x| = f(x)$: f is even

١٢ في متعددات الحدود كانت أسس المتغير x متساوية
فان كثير الحدود زوجي

$$f(x) = x^2 - 3$$

$$f(x) = x^2 - 3x^0 \quad \text{is even}$$

إذا كانت أسس المتغير زوجية تكون دالة زوجية

الدالة التي ليست زوجية أو لا فردية

إذا عرفنا في قاعدة الدالة $f(x)$ عن كل x بـ $-x$ ولم يفل

على $f(x)$ ولا على $f(-x)$ تكون ليست زوجية ولا فردية

$$\text{Ex: } f(x) = x^3 + 5x^2 - x$$

نلاحظ ان أسس المتغير x ليست زوجية كلها ليست زوجية كلها.

∴ الدالة التي ليست زوجية ولا فردية

Ex: any of these Function is even Function

$$1) f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad 2) f(x) = x^3, \quad 3) f(x) = x^2 + |x|$$

$$4) f(x) = x^2 + x$$

Solution : $f(x)$ is even if $f(-x) = f(x)$

$$1) f(-x) = \frac{1}{-x} \neq f(x) \quad \text{not even}$$

$$2) f(-x) = (-x)^3 = -x^3 \neq f(x) \quad \text{not even}$$

$$3) f(-x) = (-x)^2 + |-x| = x^2 + |x| = f(x) \quad \text{is even}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) f(-x) &= (-x)^2 + (-x) \\ &= x^2 - x \neq f(x) \\ &\quad \text{not even} \end{aligned}$$

The set: is a collection of thing

$$A = \{x : x = 2n, n \in \mathbb{N}\} \quad \text{infinite set} \quad \text{مجموعة غير منتهية}$$

$$A = \{2, 4, 6, 8, \dots\}$$

$$B = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad \text{finite set} \quad \text{مجموعة منتهية}$$

EX: Find the element

$$A = \{x : x^2 - 9 = 0, x \in \mathbb{N}\} \quad \in (\text{belong to})$$

$$x^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$x = \pm 3$$

$$A = \{3\} \quad \text{finite set}$$

$$\text{EX: } A = \{x : x^2 - 3 = 0; x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$x^2 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow A = \{\sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3}\}$$

Disjoint set (المجموعة المنفصلة): A set does not contain element

$$A \subseteq B \quad (A \text{ subset of } B)$$

$$A = B \quad (A \text{ equal set of } B)$$

$$\text{iff} \\ A = B$$

iff and only if
iff every element in A is in B

Σ

✓

and every element in B is in A

$$a \in A \Leftrightarrow b \in B$$

Ex: Find the element of the set

$$A = \{y : y^2 + 4 = 0, y \in \mathbb{R}\} \quad \text{مخرج حقيقي / لا يوجد}$$

$$A = \{\emptyset\}$$

$A \subseteq B$ subset

$\in$ belong

$\notin$ not belong

$\cup$ union

$\cap$ intersection

$$\text{Ex: If } A = \{x : x^2 + 9 = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

$$B = \{x : x^2 - 3 = 0, x \in \mathbb{R}\} \quad \text{Find } A \cup B$$

$$x^2 + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow A = \emptyset \quad \text{مخرج حقيقي / لا يوجد في } \mathbb{R}$$

$$x^2 - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{3}$$

$$B = \{-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}\}$$

$$\therefore A \cup B = \emptyset \cup \{-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}\} = \{-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}\}$$

$$\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \cup -\mathbb{N} = \mathbb{Z}$$

EX: $A = \{x : x = 3n+1, x < 14, x \in \mathbb{N}\}$

solution

finite set

$$3 \times 1 + 1 = 4$$

$$3 \times 2 + 1 = 7$$

$$3 \times 3 + 1 = 10$$

$$3 \times 4 + 1 = 13$$

$$A = \{4, 7, 10, 13\}$$

EX: $B = \{x : \frac{2n+1}{n+1}, n \geq 1, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ infinite set

$$n=1 : \frac{2 \times 1 + 1}{1+1} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$n=2 : \frac{2 \times 2 + 1}{2+1} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$B = \left\{ \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{3}, \frac{7}{4}, \dots \right\}$$

EX: $A = \{x : x = \frac{n+1}{n}, 2 \leq n \leq 7, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$

$$A = \left\{ \frac{3}{2}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{6}{5}, \frac{7}{6}, \frac{8}{7} \right\}$$

H.w

$$A = \{1, 2, 5, 7\} \text{ or}$$

$$A = \{x : \frac{n+1}{n}, n \geq 2, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$\exists x \in \mathbb{I} \mathbb{P} \quad A = \{1, 2, 5, 7\}, \quad x \in \mathbb{B} \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\}$$

$$B = \{2, 6, 8, 9\}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\bar{A} = A \text{ closure} \quad \bar{A} = \{3, 4, 6\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{2\}$$

$$\bar{A} \cup B = \{2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9\}$$

$$\bar{B} = \{1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10\}$$

$$A \cup \bar{B} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10\}$$

$$\bar{A} \cap \bar{B} = \{3, 4\}$$

$$A \cap \bar{B} = \{1, 5, 7\}$$

Which of the following statement are true or false

1. $N \cup N = \mathbb{Z}$, F

2. $R \cup N = N$ F

3. $N \cup \{0\} \cup N = \mathbb{Z}$ T

4. $R \cup N = R$ T

5. $R \cap \mathbb{Z} = R$ F

6. $R \cap \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}$ T

7. $\mathbb{Q} \cap \mathbb{Irr} = \mathbb{Q}$ T

8. $\mathbb{Q} \cap \mathbb{Irr} = \mathbb{Irr}$ F

Def: any rational number repeats in regular cycles and it can be expressed as decimal with many places

العدد النسبي هو العدد الذي يتكرر بدورات منتظمة ثم يتوقف، مثلاً:

$n = 0,027027027 \dots$ Express each of the following quantity integer number

$1000n = 027,027027$

$4n = 0.027$

$\Rightarrow 999n = 27 \Rightarrow n = \frac{27}{999} = \frac{3}{111}$