

2.7 Functions

Def 7.1: Function

Let A and B be sets. A function between A and B is a nonempty relation $f \subseteq A \times B$ s.t. if $(a, b) \in f$ and $(a, b') \in f$ then $b = b'$.

Def 7.1.a: Domain of a function

$$\text{dom}f = \{a \in A : \exists b \in B \text{ s.t. } (a, b) \in f\}$$

Def 7.1.b: Range of a function

$$\text{rng}f = \{b \in B : \exists a \in A \text{ s.t. } (a, b) \in f\}$$

Note:

If the domain of f is the whole set A , then f is a function from A into B and we write $f : A \rightarrow B$.

Def 7.4: Surjective (onto) function

A function $f : A \rightarrow B$ is surjective (onto) if $B = \text{rng}f$.

Def 7.5: Injective (1-1) function

A function $f : A \rightarrow B$ is injective (1-1) if for all a and a' in A , $f(a) = f(a')$ implies that $a = a'$.

Def 7.6: Bijective function

A function $f : A \rightarrow B$ is bijective if it is both surjective and injective.

Note: Let $f : A \rightarrow B$, $C \subseteq A$, $D \subseteq B$.

- i) The image of C (in B) under f is $f(C) := \{f(x) : x \in C\}$.
- ii) The preimage of D under f is $f^{-1}(D) = \{x \in A : f(x) \in D\}$.

Thm. 7.15 and 7.17: Suppose that $f : A \rightarrow B$. Let C , C_1 and C_2 be subsets of A and let D , D_1 and D_2 be subsets of B . Then the following hold:

- (a) $C \subseteq f^{-1}[f(C)]$, equality holds when f is injective.
- (b) $f[f^{-1}(D)] \subseteq D$, equality holds when f is surjective.
- (c) $f(C_1 \cap C_2) \subseteq f(C_1) \cap f(C_2)$, equality holds when f is injective.
- (d) $f(C_1 \cup C_2) \subseteq f(C_1) \cup f(C_2)$
- (e) $f^{-1}(D_1 \cap D_2) \subseteq f^{-1}(D_1) \cap f^{-1}(D_2)$
- (f) $f^{-1}(D_1 \cup D_2) \subseteq f^{-1}(D_1) \cup f^{-1}(D_2)$
- (g) $f^{-1}(B \setminus D) = A \setminus f^{-1}(D)$

Def. Composition of functions

Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$ be functions. The correspondence between $a \in A$ and $g(f(a)) \in C$ is called the composition function of f and g , denoted by $g \circ f$. $(g \circ f)(a) = g(f(a))$ for all $a \in A$.

Def 7.22 Inverse function

Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ be bijective. The inverse function of f is the function f^{-1} .

$$f^{-1} = \{(y, x) \in B \times A : (x, y) \in f\}.$$

Recommended homework for section 2.7: 7.1, 7.3, 7.4, 7.6, 7.7 (b,c,f,g), 7.13, 7.14

.