

worksheets XV (15)

Recall from lecture

Def: Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a function

we say that

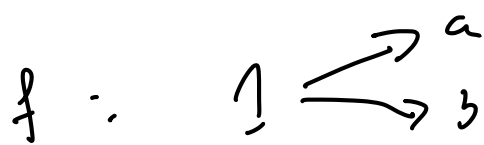
a) f is surjective (onto) if for every $y \in Y$, there exists $x \in X$ such that $f(x) = y$

b) f is injective (one-to-one) if $\forall x, y \in X$ if $f(x) = f(y)$ then $x = y$.
(\Leftrightarrow) if $x \neq y$ then $f(x) \neq f(y)$.

c) f is bijective iff f is injective and surjective.

Ex: Let $X = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $Y = \{a, b\}$

a) How many functions $f: X \rightarrow Y$ are there?



$$|X| = 3$$

$$|Y| = 2$$

$$\frac{2}{\text{total}} \quad \frac{2}{2^3 = 8} \quad \frac{2}{\text{total}}$$

functions

If $|X| = n, |Y| = m$ $f: X \rightarrow Y$
How many functions exist?
 m^n

b) How many of these functions $f: X \rightarrow Y$ are injective?

$$X = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$Y = \{a, b\}$$

injective $f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow x = y$.

$f: X \rightarrow Y$
 $1 \rightarrow a$
 $2 \rightarrow b$
 $3 \rightarrow a \text{ or } b$

If we want f to be injective $f: X \rightarrow Y$

$$|Y| \geq |X|$$

Not!

so none!

c) How many functions $f: X \rightarrow Y$ are surjective?

surjective: $\forall y \in Y, \exists x \in X \ni f(x) = y$.

$f: X \rightarrow Y$
 $1 \rightarrow a \text{ or } b$
 $2 \rightarrow a$

$\frac{2}{\text{choice to set 1}}$

$\frac{2}{\text{choice to the other}}$

$\frac{2}{\text{2 choices to set 1}}$

$\frac{1}{\text{2 to the other}}$

$\frac{1}{\text{3 to other}}$

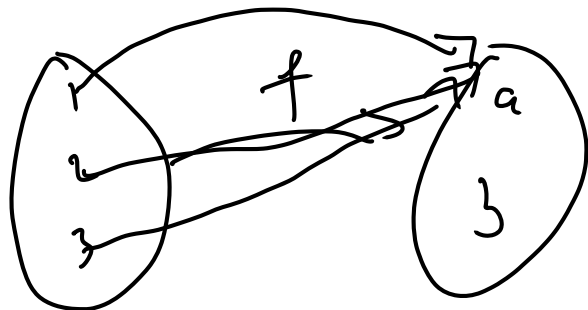
4

+

2 = 6

Better method: $\#(\text{Total functions}) - \#(\text{non-surjective functions}) = \#(\text{surjective functions})$

$$8 - 2 = 6 \longrightarrow$$



$$f(x) = \{a\}$$

$$f(x) = \{b\}$$

Now, let $g: Y \rightarrow X$ when $X = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $Y = \{a, b\}$

a) How many functions exist $g: Y \rightarrow X$?

$$\underbrace{3} \underbrace{3} = 9, \quad |X|^{|Y|} = 3^2$$

b) How many of these are injective?

$\frac{3}{1} \frac{2}{1} \rightarrow$ 0 choices

Choice when to send a \rightarrow 1 choice, when to send b

c) How many are surjective

$$|X| = 3$$

$$|Y| = 2$$

$$g: Y \rightarrow X$$

$$a \rightarrow 1$$

$$b \rightarrow 2$$

0

3 nothing is sent to 3.

so no surjective function.

Let $h: A \rightarrow B$ be a function.
and $|A| < |B|$ then h cannot be surjective.

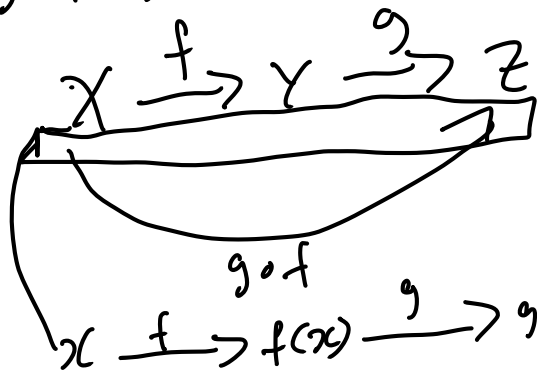
Composition of functions

Let X, Y, Z be sets; $f: X \rightarrow Y$

$g: Y \rightarrow Z$ then the composition of f & g

is the function $g \circ f: X \rightarrow Z$

$$\Rightarrow g \circ f(x) = g(f(x))$$



Ex: if $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $g: Y \rightarrow Z$ are functions
prop(1) if f, g injective, then $g \circ f$ injective.

Pf: let $x_1, x_2 \in X$ and assume

$$g \circ f(x_1) = g \circ f(x_2).$$

$$\Leftrightarrow g(f(x_1)) = g(f(x_2)) \quad \left[\text{since } g \text{ is injective} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_1) = f(x_2) \quad \left[\text{since } f \text{ is injective} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \quad \square$$

(2) If f, g surjective, then $g \circ f$ surjective.

Goal: let $z \in Z$. we want to show there exist an $x \in X \Rightarrow z = g \circ f(x)$.

Pf: let $z \in Z$. since g is surjective \Rightarrow

$\exists y \in Y \mid g(y) = z$. since f is surjective

$\exists x \in X \Rightarrow f(x) = y$. now

$$z = g(y) = g(f(x)) = g \circ f(x). \quad \square$$

3) prove that if $g \circ f$ is injective then f is injective.

pf Let $x, y \in X \rightarrow f(x) = f(y)$.

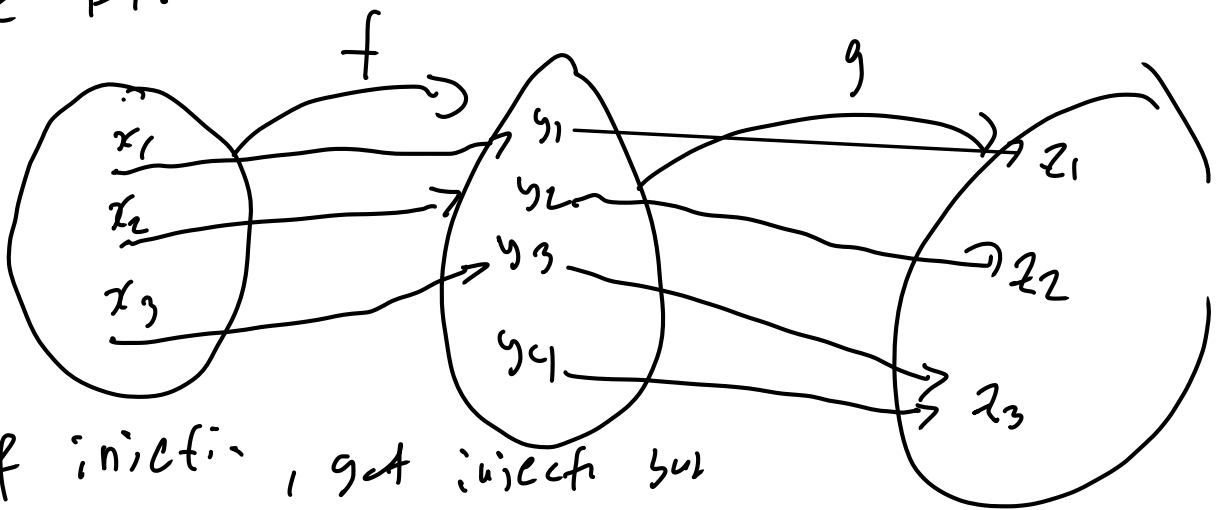
so $g(f(x)) = g(f(y))$ since g is a function

$\Rightarrow g \circ f(x) = g \circ f(y)$

$\Rightarrow x = y$ since $g \circ f$ is injective.

so f is injective. \square

ex: g not 1-1 $\Rightarrow f$ 1-1 but $g \circ f$ not 1-1.



f injective, g not injective but

$g \circ f$ not injective.

ex: You can prove

If $g \circ f$ onto, then g is onto.

$f: X \rightarrow Y$, $g: Y \rightarrow Z$ f, g functions