Chapter 1 - Relations and Functions

Definitions:

Let A and B be two non-empty sets, then a function f from set A to set B is a rule which associates each element of A to a unique element of B.

- **Relation**

  If (a, b) ∈ R, we say that a is related to b under the relation R and we write as a R b

- **Function**

  It is represented as f: A → B and function is also called mapping.

- **Real Function**

  f: A → B is called a real function, if A and B are subsets of R.

- **Domain and Codomain of a Real Function**

  Domain and codomain of a function f is a set of all real numbers x for which f(x) is a real number. Here, set A is domain and set B is codomain.

- **Range of a real function**

  f is a set of values f(x) which it attains on the points of its domain

Types of Relations

- A relation R in a set A is called **Empty relation**, if no element of A is related to any element of A, i.e., $R = \varphi \subset A \times A$.
- A relation R in a set A is called **Universal relation**, if each element of A is related to every element of A, i.e., $R = A \times A$.
- Both the empty relation and the universal relation are sometimes called **Trivial Relations**
- A relation R in a set A is called
  - **Reflexive**
    - if (a, a) ∈ R, for every a ∈ A,
  - **Symmetric**
    - If $(a_1, a_2) \in R$ implies that $(a_2, a_1) \in R$, for all $a_1, a_2 \in A$.
  - **Transitive**
    - If $(a_1, a_2) \in R$ and $(a_2, a_3) \in R$ implies that $(a_1, a_3) \in R$, for all $a_1, a_2, a_3 \in A$.

- A relation R in a set A is said to be an **equivalence relation** if R is reflexive, symmetric and transitive
- The set E of all even integers and the set O of all odd integers are subsets of Z satisfying following conditions:
  - All elements of E are related to each other and all elements of O are related to each other.
  - No element of E is related to any element of O and vice-versa.
  - E and O are disjoint and $Z = E \cup O$.
  - The subset E is called the equivalence class containing zero, Denoted by [0].
  - O is the equivalence class containing 1 and is denoted by [1].

- **Note**
  - [0] ≠ [1]
  - [0] = [2r]
  - [1] = [2r + 1], r ∈ Z.

- Given an arbitrary equivalence relation R in an arbitrary set X, R divides X into mutually disjoint subsets Ai called partitions or subdivisions of X satisfying:
  - All elements of Ai are related to each other, for all i.
  - No element of Ai is related to any element of Aj, i ≠ j.
  - $\cup A_j = X$ and $A_i \cap A_j = \varphi$, $i \neq j$.
- The subsets A_i are called equivalence classes.

Note:

- Two ways of representing a relation
  - Roaster method
  - Set builder method
- If (a, b) ∈ R, we say that a is related to b and we denote it as ***a R b***.

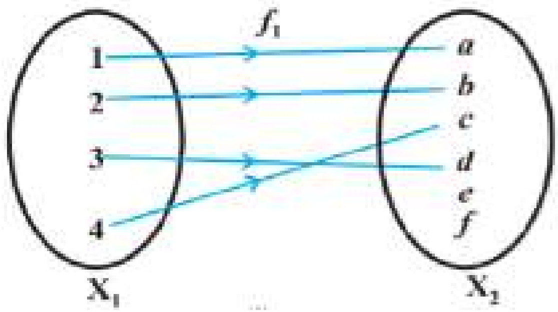
Types of Functions

Consider the functions f_1, f_2, f_3 and f_4 given

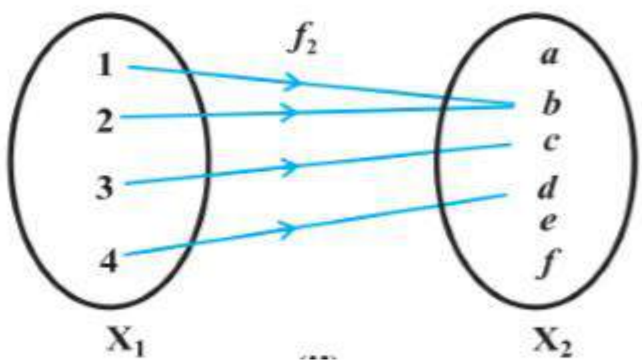
- A function f: X → Y is defined to be **one-one (or injective**), if the images of distinct elements of X under f are distinct, i.e., for every $x_1, x_2 \in X$, $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ implies $x_1 = x_2$. Otherwise, f is called **many-one.**

Example

- One- One Function

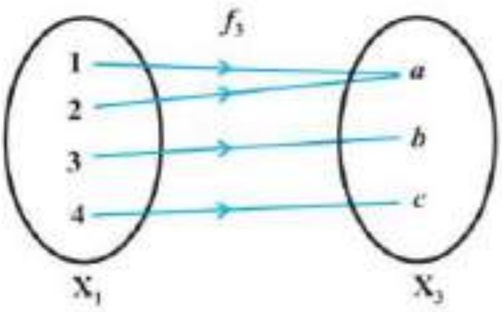


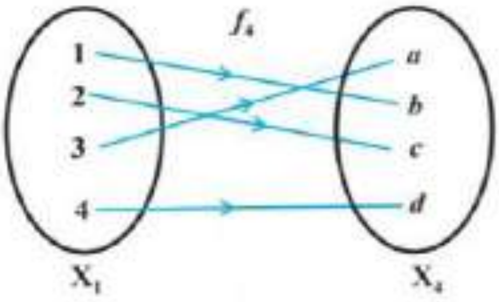
- Many-One Function



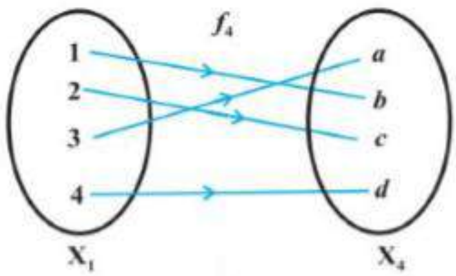
- A function f: X → Y is said to be **onto (or surjective)**, if every element of Y is the image of some element of X under f, i.e., for every y ∈ Y, there exists an element x in X such that f(x) = y.

- f: X → Y is onto if and only if Range of f = Y.
- Eg:





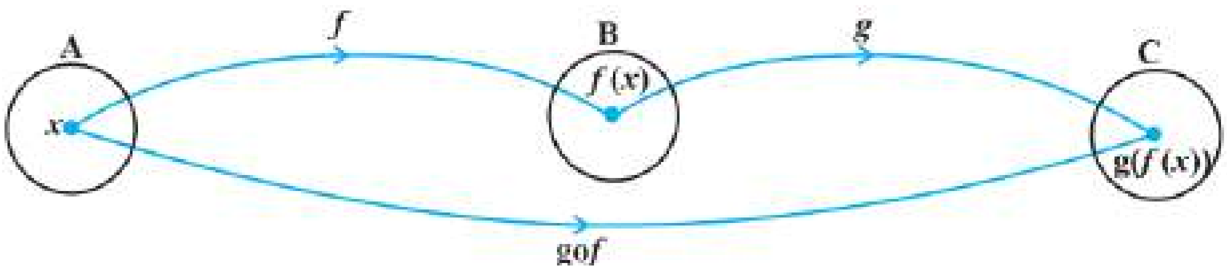
- A function f: X → Y is said to be **one-one and onto (or bijective),** if f is both one-one and onto.
  - Eg:



Composition of Functions and Invertible Function

Composite Function

- Let f: A → B and g: B → C be two functions.
- Then the composition of f and g, denoted by ***g∘f***, is defined as the function ***g∘f***: A → C given by ***g∘f(x) = g (f(x)), ∀x ∈ A.***



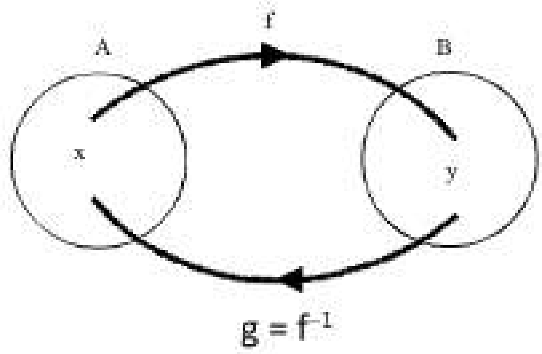
- Eg:
  - Let f : {2, 3, 4, 5} → {3, 4, 5, 9} and g : {3, 4, 5, 9} → {7, 11, 15} be functions
  - Defined as f (2) = 3, f (3) = 4, f (4) = f (5) = 5 and g (3) = g (4) = 7 and g (5) = g (9) = 11.
  - Find g∘f.
  - Solution
    - g∘f(2) = g (f(2)) = g (3) = 7,
    - g∘f (3) = g (f(3)) = g (4) = 7,
    - g∘f (4) = g (f(4)) = g (5) = 11 and
    - g∘f (5) = g (5) = 11

- It can be verified in general that gof is one-one implies that f is one-one. Similarly, gof is onto implies that g is onto.

- While composing f and g, to get gof, first f and then g was applied, while in the reverse process of the composite gof, first the reverse process of g is applied and then the reverse process of f.
- If f: X → Y is a function such that there exists a function g: Y → X such that gof = IX and fog = IY, then f must be one-one and onto.

Invertible Function

- A function f: X → Y is defined to be invertible, if there exists a function g: Y → X such that gof = IX and fog = IY. The function g is called the inverse of f
- Denoted by f^{-1}.



- Thus, if f is invertible, then f must be one-one and onto and conversely, if f is one-one and onto, then f must be invertible.

Theorem 1

- If f : X → Y, g : Y → Z and h : Z → S are functions, then
  - $h \circ (g \circ f) = (h \circ g) \circ f$.
- Proof
  We have
  - $h \circ (g \circ f)(x) = h(g \circ f(x)) = h(g(f(x))), \forall x$ in X
  - $(h \circ g) \circ f(x) = h \circ g(f(x)) = h(g(f(x))), \forall x$ in X.

  Hence, $h \circ (g \circ f) = (h \circ g) \circ f$

Theorem 2

- Let f: X → Y and g: Y → Z be two invertible functions.
  - Then gof is also invertible with $(g \circ f)^{-1} = f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$
- Proof
  - To show that gof is invertible with $(g \circ f)^{-1} = f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$, it is enough to show that $(f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}) \circ (g \circ f) = I_X$ and $(g \circ f) \circ (f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}) = I_Z$.
    Now, $(f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}) \circ (g \circ f) = ((f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}) \circ g)$ of, by Theorem 1
    $= (f^{-1} \circ (g^{-1} \circ g))$ of, by Theorem 1
    $= (f^{-1} \circ I_Y)$ of, by definition of g^{-1}
    $= I_X$

  Similarly, it can be shown that $(g \circ f) \circ (f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}) = I_Z$

Binary Operations

Definitions:

- A binary operation ∗ on a set A is a function ∗ : A × A → A. We denote ∗ (a, b) by a ∗ b.

- A binary operation $*$ on the set X is called commutative, if $a * b = b * a$, for every $a, b \in X$
- A binary operation $* : A \times A \to A$ is said to be associative if $(a * b) * c = a * (b * c)$, $\forall a, b, c, \in A$.
- A binary operation $* : A \times A \to A$, an element $e \in A$, if it exists, is called identity for the operation $*$, if $a * e = a = e * a$, $\forall a \in A$.
    - Zero is identity for the addition operation on R but it is not identity for the addition operation on N, as $0 \notin N$.
    - Addition operation on N does not have any identity.
    - For the addition operation $+ : R \times R \to R$, given any $a \in R$, there exists $-a$ in R such that $a + (-a) = 0$ (identity for '+') $= (-a) + a$.
    - For the multiplication operation on R, given any $a \neq 0$ in R, we can choose $\frac{1}{a}$ such that a X $\frac{1}{a}$ = 1 (identity for '×') = 1 = $\frac{1}{a}$ X a
- A binary operation $* : A \times A \to A$ with the identity element e in A, an element $a \in A$ is said to be invertible with respect to the operation $*$, if there exists an element b in A such that $a * b = e = b * a$ and b is called the inverse of a and is denoted by a^{-1}