

### Tutorial 4 (Functions)

$$f(x) = x^2 + 1 \text{ when } x < 0$$

$$f(x) = x - 1 \text{ when } x \geq 0$$

1. Consider a function  $f$  with  
Domain  $P = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$   
Codomain  $Q = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  and the rule  
 $f(x) = 5 - x^2$ . Draw a mapping  
diagram for  $f$  and state the range.
2. Let  $P = \{1, 2\}$  and  $Q = \{a, b\}$ . Give  
the mappings for each possible function  
 $f: P \rightarrow Q$  and indicate whether each is  
injective, surjective, bijective, or not any  
of them.
3. Suppose that  $X = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} : n^2 < 9\}$  and  
 $Y = \{n \in \mathbb{W} : n^2 < 9\}$ 
  - (a) List all of the elements of  $X$ , and all  
of the elements of  $Y$
  - (b) How many subsets does  $X$  have?
  - (c) How many elements are there in the  
set  $X \times Y$ ?
  - (d) How many functions  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  are  
there?
  - (e) Are there more functions from  $X$  to  
 $Y$  or from  $Y$  to  $X$ ?
  - (f) How many bijective functions  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  are there?
4. Determine if the following functions is  
injective, surjective, or bijective. If it is  
bijective, find the inverse.  
  
 $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  defined by  $f(x) = 3x - 2$
5. Show that the function  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
where  $f(x) = 3 - 4x$  is one-to-one,  
surjective and therefore bijective
6. Evaluate the following function when  
 $x = -1, 0, 1$
7. Which of the following is a one-to-one  
function? Proof using a Cartesian graph
  - a)  $y \{(2, 3), (1, 2), (5, 2), (3, 17)\}$
  - b)  $y = |x|$
  - c)  $y = 3$
8. Find the inverse function of  $f$  given by
 
$$f(x) = (x - 3)^2, \quad x \geq 3,$$

$$f(x) = (x + 1)/(x - 2)$$

$$f(x) = (x + 1)^2, \quad x \geq -1$$

$$f(x) = (x + 1)/(x - 1),$$

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

$$f(x) = 2/x$$
9. For each of the following functions,  
write down the composite function:  
 $f \circ g, g \circ f, f \circ f, g \circ g$ 
  - a)  $f(x) = 2x + 3$  and  $g(x) = -x^2 + 1$
  - b)  $f(x) = 2x + 1, g(x) = x - 3$
  - c)  $f(x) = 2x - 1, g(x) = x^2$
  - d)  $f(x) = x^2, g(x) = 2x - 1$
  - e)  $f(x) = x + 3, g(x) = x - 3$
  - f)  $f(x) = x/3 - 2, g(x) = 3x^2$
  - g)  $f(x) = 3x^2, g(x) = x/3 - 2$