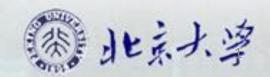
单元3.1-函数

第一编集合论 第3章函数

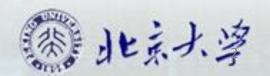
3.1 函数的基本概念、3.2 函数的性质、

3.3 函数的合成、3.4 反函数



内容提要

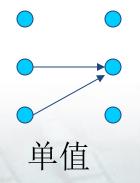
- 函数的基本概念
- 函数性质: 单射、满射、双射
- 函数合成
- 反函数

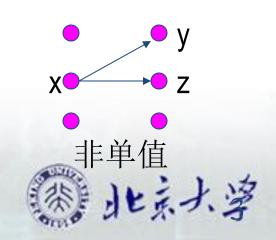


函数(映射)

• 函数(function), 映射(mapping): 单值的二元关系

单值: ∀x∈domF, ∀y,z∈ranF,
 xFy ∧ xFz → y=z



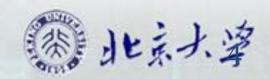


函数的记号

• $F(x)=y \Leftrightarrow \langle x,y \rangle \in F \Leftrightarrow xFy$

· Ø是空函数

• 常用F,G,H,...,f,g,h,...表示函数.

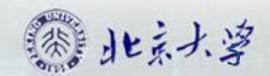


偏函数

·设F是函数

A到B的偏函数(partial function)
 domF⊆A ∧ ranF⊆B

· A称为F的前域



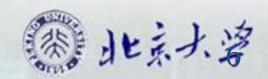
偏函数的记号

· 从A到B的偏函数F记作

· A到B的全体偏函数记为

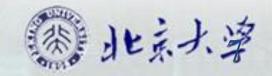
$$A \rightarrow B = \{ F \mid F:A \rightarrow B \}$$

显然 A→B ⊆ P(A×B)



例3.1

- A={a,b}, B={1,2}.
- $|P(A\times B)|=2^4=16$. $f_0=\emptyset$, $f_1=\{\langle a,1\rangle\}, f_2=\{\langle a,2\rangle\}, f_3=\{\langle b,1\rangle\}, f_4=\{\langle b,2\rangle\},$ $f_5=\{\langle a,1\rangle,\langle b,1\rangle\}, f_6=\{\langle a,1\rangle,\langle b,2\rangle\},$ $f_7=\{\langle a,2\rangle,\langle b,1\rangle\}, f_8=\{\langle a,2\rangle,\langle b,2\rangle\}.$ $A\mapsto B=\{f_0,f_1,f_2,f_3,f_4,f_5,f_6,f_7,f_8\}.$ #
- · 非函数: {<a,1>,<a,2>}, {<a,1>,<a,2>,<b,1>}

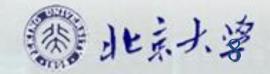


全函数

• 全函数(total function):
domF=A

• 全函数记作 F:A→B

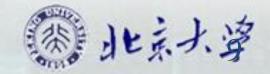
A到B的全体全函数记为
 B^A = A→B = { F | F:A→B }



关于BA的说明

•
$$|B^A| = |B|^{|A|}$$

当 A≠∅ ∧ B=∅ 时,
 B^A=A→B=∅, B→A={∅}.

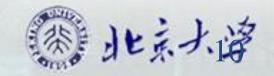


例3.1

- A={a,b}, B={1,2},
- $f_0 = \emptyset$,

$$f_1=\{\langle a,1\rangle\}, f_2=\{\langle a,2\rangle\}, f_3=\{\langle b,1\rangle\}, f_4=\{\langle b,2\rangle\}, f_5=\{\langle a,1\rangle,\langle b,1\rangle\}, f_6=\{\langle a,1\rangle,\langle b,2\rangle\}, f_7=\{\langle a,2\rangle,\langle b,1\rangle\}, f_8=\{\langle a,2\rangle,\langle b,2\rangle\}.$$

$$A \rightarrow B = \{f_5, f_6, f_7, f_8\}$$

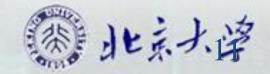


真偏函数

真偏函数(proper partial function):domF⊂A

• 真偏函数记作 F:A→B

A到B的全体真偏函数记为
 A++>B = { F | F:A++>B }

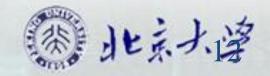


例3.1

• A={a,b}, B={1,2}

$$f_0=\emptyset$$
,
 $f_1=\{\}, f_2=\{\}, f_3=\{\}, f_4=\{\},$
 $f_5=\{,\}, f_6=\{,\},$
 $f_7=\{,\}, f_8=\{,\}.$

$$A + B = \{f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4\}.$$
 #

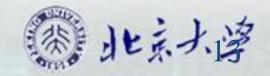


讨论

•
$$A \rightarrow B = A \rightarrow B \cup A \rightarrow B$$

• $F: A \rightarrow B \Rightarrow F: dom F \rightarrow B$

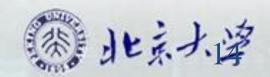
• 以下只讨论全函数



全函数性质

• 设 F:A→B

- 单射(injection): F是单根的
- 满射(surjection, onto): ranF=B
- 双射(bijection), 一一对应(1-1 mapping):
 F既是单射又是满射



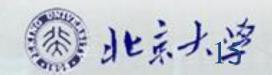
例3.2

•
$$A_1 = \{a,b\}, B_1 = \{1,2,3\}$$

•
$$A_2 = \{a,b,c\}, B_2 = \{1,2\}$$

•
$$A_3 = \{a,b,c\}, B_3 = \{1,2,3\}$$

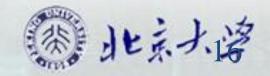
• 求 $A_1 \rightarrow B_1$, $A_2 \rightarrow B_2$, $A_3 \rightarrow B_3$ 中的单射,满射,双射.



例3.2(1)

• $A_1 = \{a,b\}, B_1 = \{1,2,3\}$

• $A_1 \rightarrow B_1$ 中无满射, 无双射, 单射6个: $f_1 = \{\langle a,1 \rangle, \langle b,2 \rangle\}, f_2 = \{\langle a,1 \rangle, \langle b,3 \rangle\}, f_3 = \{\langle a,2 \rangle, \langle b,1 \rangle\}, f_4 = \{\langle a,2 \rangle, \langle b,3 \rangle\}, f_5 = \{\langle a,3 \rangle, \langle b,1 \rangle\}, f_6 = \{\langle a,3 \rangle, \langle b,2 \rangle\}.$



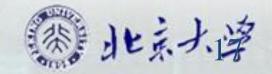
例3.2 (2)

•
$$A_2 = \{a,b,c\}, B_2 = \{1,2\}$$

A₂→B₂中无单射,无双射,满射6个:
 f₁={<a,1>,<b,1>,<c,2>}, f₂={<a,1>,<b,2>,<c,1>},

$$f_3 = {\langle a,2 \rangle, \langle b,1 \rangle, \langle c,1 \rangle\}, f_4 = {\langle a,1 \rangle, \langle b,2 \rangle, \langle c,2 \rangle\}, }$$

$$f_5 = {\langle a,2 \rangle, \langle b,1 \rangle, \langle c,2 \rangle\}, f_6 = {\langle a,2 \rangle, \langle b,2 \rangle, \langle c,1 \rangle\}.}$$

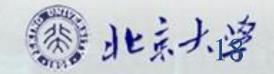


例3.2(3)

•
$$A_3 = \{a,b,c\}, B_3 = \{1,2,3\},$$

A₂→B₂中双射6个:

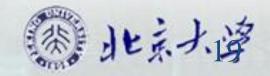
$$f_1 = \{\langle a, 1 \rangle, \langle b, 2 \rangle, \langle c, 3 \rangle\}, f_2 = \{\langle a, 1 \rangle, \langle b, 3 \rangle, \langle c, 2 \rangle\}$$
 $f_3 = \{\langle a, 2 \rangle, \langle b, 1 \rangle, \langle c, 3 \rangle\}, f_4 = \{\langle a, 2 \rangle, \langle b, 3 \rangle, \langle c, 1 \rangle\}$
 $f_5 = \{\langle a, 3 \rangle, \langle b, 1 \rangle, \langle c, 2 \rangle\}, f_6 = \{\langle a, 3 \rangle, \langle b, 2 \rangle, \langle c, 1 \rangle\}$
#



有多少个单射,满射,双射?

- 设|A|=n, |B|=m
- n<m时, A→B中无满射, 无双射, 单射个数 为 m(m-1)...(m-n+1)

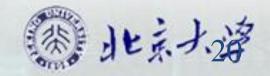
• n=m时, A→B中双射个数为 n!



例3.3

例3.3 A,B是非空有穷集,讨论下列函数的性质

1.
$$f:A \rightarrow B$$
, $g:A \rightarrow A \times B$, $\forall a \in A$, $g(a) = \langle a, f(a) \rangle$

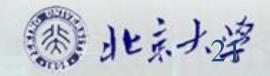


例3.3(1)

1. f:A→B, g:A→A×B, ∀a∈A,
 g(a)=<a,f(a)>

· 当|B|>1时,g是单射,非满射,非双射

· 当|B|=1时,g是单射,满射,双射

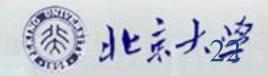


例3.3(2)

2. f:A×B→A, ∀<a,b>∈A×B,
 f(<a,b>)=a

· 当|B|>1时,f非单射,是满射,非双射

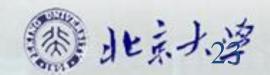
• 当|B|=1时,f是单射,满射,双射



例3.3(3)

3. f:A×B→B×A,∀<a,b>∈A×B,
 f(<a,b>)=<b,a>

• f是单射,满射,双射。 #

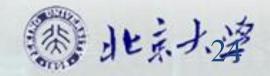


象,原象

• 设 f:A→B, A'⊆A, B'⊆B

A'的象(image)是
 f(A') = { y | ∃x(x∈A' ∧ f(x)=y) } ⊆ B

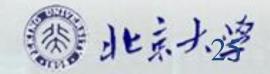
• B'的原象(preimage)是
f-1(B') = {x|∃y(y∈B'∧f(x)=y)} ⊆ A



象,原象(举例)

• f(A)=ran f, $f^{-1}(B)=dom f=A$

• f:R
$$\rightarrow$$
R, f(x)=x².
A₁=[0,+ ∞), A₂=[1,3), A₃=R
f(A₁)=[0,+ ∞), f(A₂)=[1,9), f(A₃)=[0,+ ∞)
B₁=(1,4), B₂=[0,1], B₃=R
f⁻¹(B₁)=(-2,-1) \cup (1,2), f⁻¹(B₂)=[-1,1], f⁻¹(B₃)=R



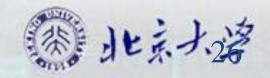
特殊函数

• 常数函数:

$$f:A \rightarrow B$$
, $\exists b \in B$, $\forall x \in A$, $f(x)=b$

• 恒等函数:

$$I_{\Delta}:A\rightarrow A, I_{\Delta}(x)=x$$

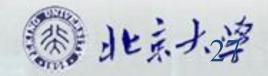


特征函数

• 特征函数:

$$\chi_A:E\longrightarrow\{0,1\}, \chi_A(x)=1\Leftrightarrow x\in A$$

当 Ø⊂A⊂E时, χ₄是满射



单调函数

• 设f:A→B, <A,≤_A>, <B,≤_B>是偏序集

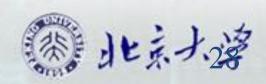
• 单调增:

$$\forall x,y \in A, x \leq_A y \Rightarrow f(x) \leq_B f(y)$$

• 单调减:

$$\forall x,y \in A, x \leq_A y \Rightarrow f(y) \leq_B f(x)$$

• 严格单调: 把≤换成<, 是单射



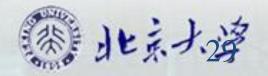
自然映射

· 设R为A上等价关系

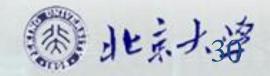
• 自然映射,典型映射:

$$f:A\rightarrow A/R$$
, $f(x)=[x]_R$

• 当R=I_A时, f是单射.



自然映射(举例)

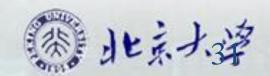


定理3.3

定理3.3 设 g:A \rightarrow B, f:B \rightarrow C, 则 fog:A \rightarrow C, fog(x)=f(g(x))

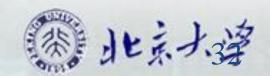
证明思路

- (1) fog单值 (即fog是函数)
- (2) dom fog = A, ran fog \subseteq C
- (3) fog(x)=f(g(x))



定理3证明(1)

- · fog是单值的,即fog是函数.
- $\forall x \in dom(fog), 若\exists z_1, z_2 \in ran(fog), 使得x(fog)z_1 \land x(fog)z_2, 则x(fog)z_1 \land x(fog)z_2$
- $\Leftrightarrow \exists y_1(y_1 \in B \land xgy_1 \land y_1fz_1) \land \exists y_2(y_2 \in B \land xgy_2 \land y_2fz_2)$
- $\Leftrightarrow \exists y_1 \exists y_2 (y_1 \in B \land y_2 \in B \land xgy_1 \land xgy_2 \land y_1 fz_1 \land y_2 fz_2)$
- $\Rightarrow \exists y(y \in B \land yfz_1 \land yfz_2) \Rightarrow z_1 = z_2$



定理3证明(2)

- dom(fog) = A, ran(fog) \subseteq C.
- 显然dom(fog)⊆A, ran(fog)⊆C.

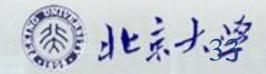
下证A⊆dom(fog), ∀x,

 $x \in A \Rightarrow \exists ! y (y \in B \land xgy)$

 $\Rightarrow \exists !y\exists !z(y \in B \land z \in C \land xgy \land yfz)$

 $\Rightarrow \exists ! z (z \in C \land x (fog)z)$

 \Rightarrow x \in dom(fog).



定理3证明(3)

- fog(x)=f(g(x)).
- ∀x,

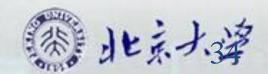
 $x \in A$

 $\Rightarrow \exists ! z (z \in C \land z = fog(x))$

 $\Leftrightarrow \exists !z\exists !y(z\in C\land y\in B\land y=g(x)\land z=f(y))$

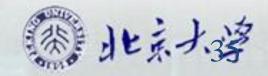
 $\Leftrightarrow \exists ! z (z \in C \land z = f(g(x)))$

所以对任意x∈A, 有fog(x)=f(g(x)). #



定理3.4、定理3.5

- 定理3. 4 设 g:A→B, f:B→C, fog:A→C,则
 - (1) 若 f,g 均为满射,则 fog 也是满射.
 - (2) 若 f,g 均为单射,则 fog 也是单射.
 - (3) 若 f,g 均为双射,则 fog 也是双射. #
- 定理3.5 设 g:A→B, f:B→C, 则
 - (1) 若 fog 为满射, 则 f 是满射.
 - (2) 若 fog 为单射, 则 g 是单射.
 - (3) 若 fog 为双射,则 g 是单射, f 是满射. #



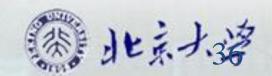
定理3.6、定理3.7

定理3.6 设 f:A \rightarrow B,则 f=fo $I_A = I_B$ of.#

定理3.7 设 f:R→R, g:R→R, 且f,g按≤都是单调增的,则fog也是单调增的.

证明 $x \le y \Rightarrow g(x) \le g(y) \Rightarrow f(g(x)) \le f(g(y))$. #

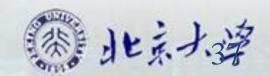
· 若f,g都是单调减的,则fog也是单调增的



定理3.8

定理3.8 设A为集合,则
A-1为函数 ⇔ A为单根的.#

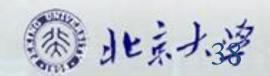
推论 设R为二元关系,则
R为函数 ⇔ R⁻¹为单根的.#



反函数

定理3.9 设 f:A→B,且f为双射,则 f⁻¹:B→A,且f⁻¹也为双射. #

定义3. 10 若 $f: A \rightarrow B$ 为双射,则 $f^{-1}: B \rightarrow A$ 称为 f 的反函数。



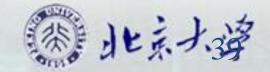
单边逆

• 设f:A→B, g:B→A

• 左逆:

• 右逆:

g是f的右逆⇔fog=I_B



定理3.10

- 定理3.10 设 f:A→B, 且A≠Ø,则
 - (1) f 存在左逆 ⇔ f 是单射;
 - (2) f 存在右逆 ⇔ f 是满射;
 - (3) f 存在左逆, 右逆 ⇔f 是双射
 - ⇔f的左逆和右逆相等. #

小结

- 函数,偏函数,全函数,真偏函数
- 单射,满射,双射,计数
- 象,原象
- · 常值函数,恒等函数,特征函数,单调函数,自 然映射
- 合成函数,构造双射
- 反函数,单边逆

