

# FUNCTIONS

## 3.1 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, we shall study about one of the most important concepts in mathematics known as a function. Functions form one of the most important building blocks of Mathematics. The word "Function" is derived from a Latin word meaning operation and the words mapping and map are synonymous to it. Functions play a very important role in differential and integral calculus which will be studied in XII class. In this chapter, we shall introduce the concept of a function as a correspondence between two sets. We shall also study function as a relation from one set to the other set.

## 3.2 FUNCTION AS A SPECIAL KIND OF RELATION

**DEFINITION** Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two non-empty sets. A relation  $f$  from  $A$  to  $B$ , i.e., a sub-set of  $A \times B$ , is called a function (or a mapping or a map) from  $A$  to  $B$ , if

- (i) for each  $a \in A$  there exists  $b \in B$  such that  $(a, b) \in f$
- (ii)  $(a, b) \in f$  and  $(a, c) \in f \Rightarrow b = c$ .

Thus, a non-void subset  $f$  of  $A \times B$  is a function from  $A$  to  $B$  if each element of  $A$  appears in some ordered pair in  $f$  and no two ordered pairs in  $f$  have the same first element.

If  $(a, b) \in f$ , then  $b$  is called the image of  $a$  under  $f$ .

**ILLUSTRATION 1** Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ ,  $B = \{2, 3, 4\}$  and  $f_1, f_2$  and  $f_3$  be three subsets of  $A \times B$  as given below:

$$f_1 = \{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4)\}, f_2 = \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3), (3, 4)\}, f_3 = \{(1, 3), (2, 4)\}.$$

Then,  $f_1$  is a function from  $A$  to  $B$  but  $f_2$  and  $f_3$  are not functions from  $A$  to  $B$ .  $f_2$  is not a function from  $A$  to  $B$ , because  $1 \in A$  has two images 2 and 3 in  $B$  and  $f_3$  is not a function from  $A$  to  $B$  because  $3 \in A$  has no image in  $B$ .

If a function  $f$  is expressed as the set of ordered pairs, the domain of  $f$  is the set of all first components of members of  $f$  and the range of  $f$  is the set of second components of members of  $f$  i.e. Domain of  $f = \{a : (a, b) \in f\}$ , and Range of  $f = \{b : (a, b) \in f\}$

**ILLUSTRATION 2** If  $x, y \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ , then which of the following are functions in the given set?

- (a)  $f_1 = \{(x, y) : y = x + 1\}$
- (b)  $f_2 = \{(x, y) : x + y > 4\}$
- (c)  $f_3 = \{(x, y) : y < x\}$
- (d)  $f_4 = \{(x, y) : x + y = 5\}$

Also, in case of a function give its range.

**SOLUTION** If we express  $f_1, f_2, f_3$  and  $f_4$  as sets of ordered pairs, then we have

$$f_1 = \{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4)\},$$

$$f_2 = \{(1, 4), (4, 1), (2, 3), (3, 2), (2, 4), (4, 2), (3, 4), (4, 3)\},$$

$$f_3 = \{(2, 1), (3, 1), (4, 1), (3, 2), (4, 2), (4, 3)\} \text{ and } f_4 = \{(1, 4), (2, 3), (3, 2), (4, 1)\}.$$

(a) We have,  $f_1 = \{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4)\}$ .

We observe that an element 4 of the given set has not appeared in first place of any ordered pair of  $f_1$ . So,  $f_1$  is not a function from the given set to itself.