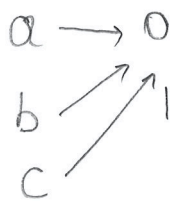
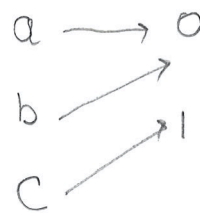


1a: $2^{|A| \cdot |B|} = 2^{8 \times 2} = 2^6 = 64$

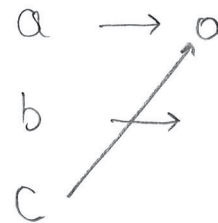
1b: A B



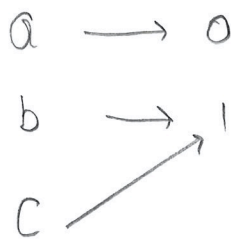
A B



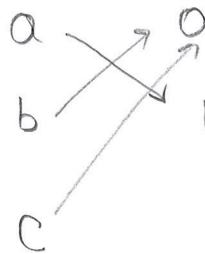
A B



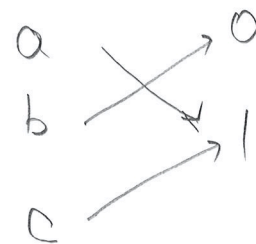
A B



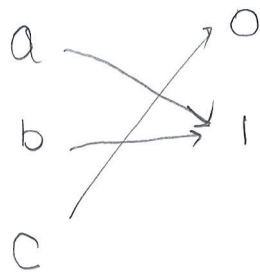
A B



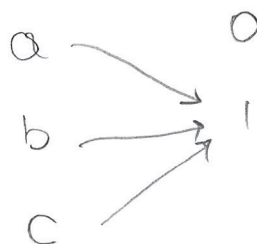
A B



A B



A B



2a: No, according to the define, injective is one to one

$$\text{Since } f(0,0) = f(1,1) = 0, \quad f(0) = f(1) = 0, \quad 0 \neq 1$$

2b: Proof: $f: \{0,1\} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$.

$$a=0, f(a,b) = b, \quad b \in \mathbb{N}, \quad f(a,b) \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$a=1, f(a,b) = 1-b, \quad b \in \mathbb{N}, \quad f(a,b) \in (-\infty, 1]$$

2c: Not bijective, because f is not injective.

3a: functions missing elements. $C_5^1 4^6 - C_5^2 3^6 + C_5^3 2^6 - C_5^4 1^6$.
Means missing 1, 2, 3, 4 elements respectively.

3b: $f = \{(a, f(a)), (b, f(b)), (c, f(c)), (d, f(d)), (e, f(e)), (f, f(f))\} \Rightarrow 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$

3c: $f = \{(a, f(a)), (b, f(b)), (c, f(c))\} = C_3^2 \times C_5^1 \times C_4^1 = 60$.

remain $(d, f(d)), (e, f(e)), (f, f(f))$ have $5 \times 5 \times 5$

Therefore, $f = \{(a, f(a)), (b, f(b)), (c, f(c)), (d, f(d)), (e, f(e)), (f, f(f))\} = 450$

4. f is symmetric $\Leftrightarrow f = f^{-1}$

$$\forall a \in A \ f(a) = b \Rightarrow f(b) = a. \quad b \in A. \quad f(b) = a.$$

f is symmetric.

$$f = f^{-1}, \quad f \text{ is symmetric.}$$

$$\forall a, b \in A, \quad f(a) = b. \quad f^{-1}(b) = a.$$

$$f^{-1}(b) = a. \quad f(b) = a.$$

$$\forall a, b \in A \quad f(a) = b \Rightarrow f(b) = a. \quad f \text{ is symmetric.}$$

5 a. $f = \{(0,0), (1,0), (2,1)\}$. if $w = \{0,1\}$. $x = \{1\}$

$$A = \{0,1,2\}. \quad B = \{0,1\}. \quad f(w) = \{0\}, \quad f(x) = \{0\}.$$

$$\text{Since we have: } f(w) \cap f(x) = \{0\}.$$

$$f(w \cap x) = \emptyset.$$

5 b. $f(f^{-1}(Y)) = Y \Rightarrow f$ is surjective.

Proof by Contradiction.

Cont'd

Assume f is not surjective. domain of f is X .

~~to~~ Since at least one $y \in Y$, such that $\forall x \in X, f(x) \neq y$

Then $f^{-1}(y)$ is not defined, Contradiction.

Thus $f(f^{-1}(Y)) = Y \Rightarrow f$ is surjective.

f is surjective $\Rightarrow f(f^{-1}(Y)) = Y$.

Assume domain of f is X .

f is surjective. $f(x) = Y$, $f^{-1}(Y) = X$.

$\Rightarrow f(f^{-1}(Y)) = f(X) = Y$.

□

6. meet the requirements.

7. finished the survey. and study the info sheet about final.