

Homework 11

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April 3, 2019

Question 1

A) Function

Proof

First Requirement

Choose $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Let $y = 3x - 5$

3, 5, and x are real numbers, so therefore y is a real number

$$y + 5 = 3x - 5 + 5$$

$$= 3x$$

That means $L(x, y)$

Second Requirement

Choose real numbers x , y , and z and assume that $L(x, y)$ and $L(x, z)$

so we know $y + 5 = 3x$ and $z + 5 = 3x$

$$y + 5 = z + 5$$

$$y = z \quad \square$$

B) Partial, but not total function

Counter example for first requirement: $(0, 2) \notin P1$ but $0 \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $2 \in \mathbb{Z}$

Proof

Second Requirement

Choose numbers x , y , and z and assume $P1(x, y)$ and $p1(x, z)$

So we know $x * y = 6$ and $x * z = 6$

So $x = 6/y$ and $x = 6/z$

$$6/y = 6/z \quad \square$$

C) Partial, but not total function

Counter example for first requirement: $(0, 2) \notin P1$ but $0 \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $2 \in \mathbb{Z}$

Proof

Second Requirement

Choose numbers x , y , and z and assume $P1(x, y)$ and $p1(x, z)$

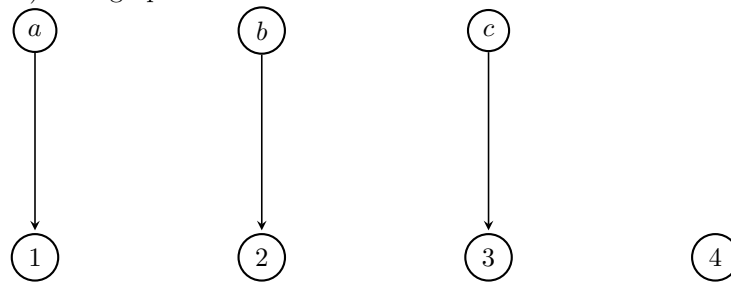
So we know $x * y = 6$ and $x * z = 6$
 So $x = 6/y$ and $x = 6/z$
 $6/y = 6/z \square$

D) Not a function because $S(\text{"xbox"}, \text{"hell"})$ and $S(\text{"xbox"}, \text{"many"})$ so one input has two outputs therefore not a function

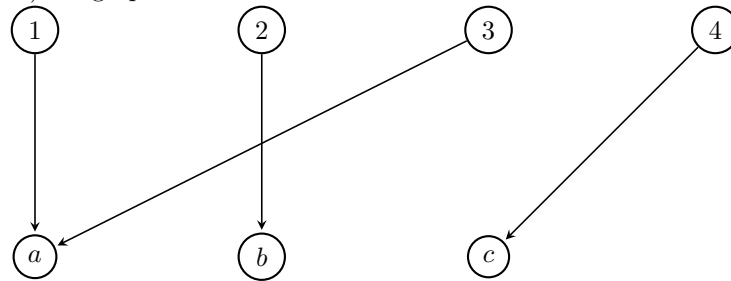
Question 2

A) $\{(a, b), (b, a), (c, b)\}$

B) Psee graph



C) see graph



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

E) $f(x) = |x^2|$

F) $f = \{(x, y) \mid y = \text{number of true assignments in } x\}$

Question 3

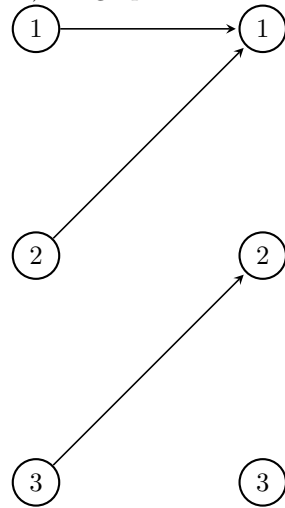
A) $f(x) = x$

B) Impossible because if it is not onto, we will not use at least one of our codomains; however, for it to be one-to-one we would need one output to have only one input corresponding to it; therefore making it impossible.

C) Impossible because in order for the function to NOT be one-to-one, then there must exist an output that has two inputs; however, to be onto, each output (codomain) must have at least one input to map to it. Yet, no input can

have two outputs

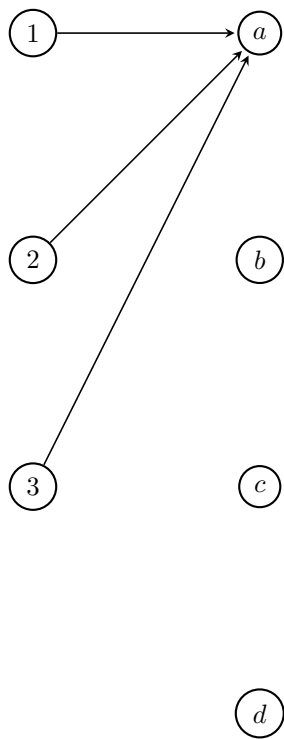
D) see graph



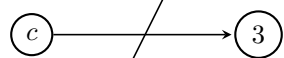
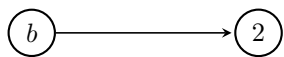
E) $f(x)$ = the letter at index x where the index starts at 1 instead of the usual 0

F) Impossible because there are 3 members of the domain but 4 members of the codomain, meaning that in order for the domain to be onto, one input would have to have more than one output; therefore, it could not be a function

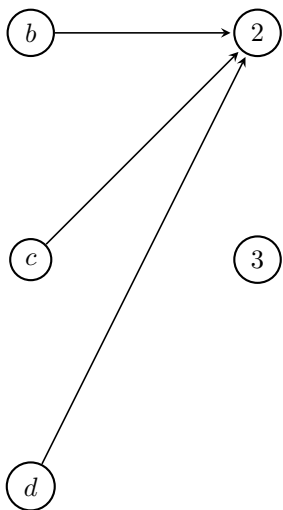
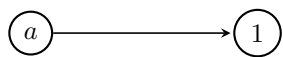
G) see graph



H) impossible because our domain has 4 inputs but our codomain has 3 outputs, so therefore at least one input will share an output with another input
I) see graph



J) see graph



K) $f(x) = x + 1$

L) $f(x) = x^4$

M) $f(x) = x^3 - 9x$

N) $f = \{(x, y) \mid y = x \bmod 2\}$

Question 4

A) *Proof*

Choose $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ and assume $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$

So $2x_1 - 7 = 2x_2 - 7$

$2x_1 = 2x_2$

$x_1 = x_2 \square$

B) *Proof*

Choose $y \in \mathbb{R}$

Let $x = (y + 7) / 2$

Since $y, 2,$ and 7 are real numbers, so is x

$x = (y + 7) / 2$

$2x = y + 7$

$2x - 7 = y \square$

Question 5

- A) $g(6) = 9$ and $g(0) = 9$ so therefore not one-to-one
B) $g(-2) = 25$, which is equal to $(-2 - 3)^2$ and any number squared is positive therefore any x where $x - 3 \leq 0$ will be positive

Question 6

- A) $h(\text{"A-B-C-D"}) = \text{"ABCD"}$ AND $H(\text{"A-B—C——D"}) = \text{"ABCD"}$
B) $h(\text{"——"})$

Question 7

- A) $m(\{3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}) = 3$ and $m(\{3, 6, 10, 2000000\}) = 3$