

Mathematics for Computer Science

José Proença & Alexandre Madeira
(slides from Luis Soares Barbosa)



Universidade do Minho

Functions & Relations
September-October, 2017

Function

- concept of function
- composition
- identity
- diagrams and laws

Injective and surjective functions

- Intuition and examples
- Invertibility of a function
- Injectiveness \equiv Left cancellation
- Sobrejectiveness \equiv Right cancellation

Bijections and isomorphism

- Bijective functions
- Alternative characterisations of injective and surjective functions

Direct and inverse image of a function

- Definitions
- Examples
- Laws

Isomorphism and cardinality

- Definition: $\#A = \#B \equiv A \cong B$
- Denumerable, infinite denumerable and uncountable sets; basic examples and results
- Isomorphic sets
- Fundamental constructions on sets: Cartesian product $(A \times B)$, disjoint union $(A + B)$ and function spaces (B^A)

From functions to relations

- (Total) functions: $f : A \longrightarrow B$
- Partial functions: $f : A \rightharpoonup B \cong f_{\perp} : A \longrightarrow B + \mathbf{1}$
- Relations: $R \subseteq A \times B \cong f_R : A \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}(B)$

Relations

- concept of relation
- composition (with diagrammatic notation):

$$R \cdot S = \{(x, y) : \exists z \text{ such that } (x, z) \in R \text{ and } (z, y) \in S\}$$

- composition is monotonic:

$$R \subseteq S \wedge T \subseteq U \Rightarrow (R \cdot T) \subseteq (S \cdot U)$$

- identity and co-reflexives
- diagrams and laws

Relations

Converse

$$X^{\circ} \subseteq Y \equiv X \subseteq Y^{\circ}$$

$$R \subseteq S \equiv R^{\circ} \subseteq S^{\circ}$$

$$R^{\circ\circ} \equiv R$$

$$(R \cap S)^{\circ} \equiv R^{\circ} \cap S^{\circ}$$

\circ -universal

(\circ -monotonicity)

(\circ -involution)

(\cap, \circ -distributivity)

Relations

Kernel and Image

For a relation $A \xrightarrow{R} B$:

$A \xrightarrow{\ker(R)}$ A share same image under R $\ker(R) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} R \cdot R^\circ$

$B \xrightarrow{\text{img}(R)}$ B are images of same point under R $\text{img}(R) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} R^\circ \cdot R$

Properties:

$$R \subseteq S \Rightarrow \ker(R) \subseteq \ker(S)$$

$$R \subseteq S \Rightarrow \text{img}(R) \subseteq \text{img}(S)$$

Relations

Classification

<i>reflexive:</i>	iff $\text{id}_A \subseteq R$
<i>coreflexive:</i>	iff $R \subseteq \text{id}_A$
<i>transitive:</i>	iff $R \cdot R \subseteq R$
<i>anti-symmetric:</i>	iff $R \cap R^\circ \subseteq \text{id}_A$
<i>symmetric:</i>	iff $R = R^\circ$
<i>connected:</i>	iff $R \cup R^\circ = A \times A$

Relations

Classification

- **Preorders** are reflexive and transitive relations.
- **Partial** orders are anti-symmetric preorders
- **Linear** or **total** orders are connected partial orders
- **Equivalences** are symmetric preorders
- **Entire or Total** relations: $\text{id} \subseteq \ker(R)$
- **Simple or Functional** relations: $\text{img}(R) \subseteq \text{id}$

Back to functions

Classification

Functions are both simple and entire relations:

$$\underbrace{id \subseteq f \cdot f^\circ}_{\text{entire}} \quad \wedge \quad \underbrace{f^\circ \cdot f \subseteq id}_{\text{simple}}$$

Surjectiveness : R° entire

Injectiveness : R° simple

R entire and injective : $\ker(R) = id$

R simple and surjective : $\text{img}(R) = id$

f bijective : $\ker(R) = id$ and $\text{img}(R) = id$