1-10 函数

魏恒峰

hfwei@nju.edu.cn

2017年12月25日



Well-defined Functions (UD 13.3)

(g) Define $f:\mathbb{Q}\to\mathbb{R}$ by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & \text{if } x \in 2\mathbb{Z} \\ x-1 & \text{if } x \in 3\mathbb{Z} \\ 2 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Well-defined Functions (UD 13.3)

(g) Define $f:\mathbb{Q} \to \mathbb{R}$ by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1 & \text{if } x \in 2\mathbb{Z} \\ x-1 & \text{if } x \in 3\mathbb{Z} \\ 2 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$x \in 6\mathbb{Z}$$

$$f: A \to B$$

One-to-One (Injective)

$$\forall a_1, a_2 \in A : f(a_1) = f(a_2) \implies a_1 = a_2$$

$$\forall a_1, a_2 \in A : a_1 \neq a_2 \implies f(a_1) \neq f(a_2)$$

Onto (Surjective)

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

Bijective

One-to-one correspondence

One-to-one and/or Onto Functions (UD 14.8)

(f) Let A and B be nonempty sets and $let b \in B$.

$$f:A\to A\times B$$

$$f(a) = (a, b)$$

One-to-one and/or Onto Functions (UD 14.8)

(f) Let A and B be nonempty sets and $let b \in B$.

$$f: A \to A \times B$$

$$f(a) = (a, b)$$

$$B = \{b\}$$

$$B \neq \{b\}$$

One-to-one and/or Onto Functions (UD 14.13)

Let F([0,1]) denote the set of all *real-valued* functions defined on the closed interval [0,1].

Define a new function

$$\phi: F([0,1]) \to \mathbb{R}$$

by

$$\phi(f) = f(0).$$

- (a) Is ϕ a function from F([0,1]) to \mathbb{R} ?
- (b) Is ϕ one-to-one?
- (c) Is ϕ onto?

5 / 11

Inverse

Definition (Inverse)

Let $f: A \to B$ be a bijective function.

The inverse of f is the function $f^{-1}:B\to A$ defined by

$$f^{-1}(y) = x \iff f(x) = y.$$

6 / 11

(UD 15.11)

$$f:A\to B$$

$$g_1, g_2: B \to A$$

(i)
$$f\circ g_1=f\circ g_2,\quad f \text{ is bijective }\Longrightarrow \ g_1=g_2$$

(ii)
$$g_1 \circ f = g_2 \circ f, \quad f \text{ is bijective } \Longrightarrow g_1 = g_2$$

Images and Inverse Images

$$f: X \to Y, \quad A \subseteq X, \quad B \subseteq Y$$

$$f(A) = \{f(a) : a \in A\}$$

$$f^{-1}(B) = \{ x \in X : f(x) \in B \}$$

Partition (UD 16.19)

$$f:A\to B$$

f is onto

To prove that

$$\{f^{-1}(\{b\}): b \in B\}$$

is a partition of ${\cal A}.$

Images (UD 16.20)

Inverse Images (UD 16.21)

Thank You!



Office 302

Mailbox: H016

hfwei@nju.edu.cn

11 / 11