# 1-10 Set Theory (III): Functions

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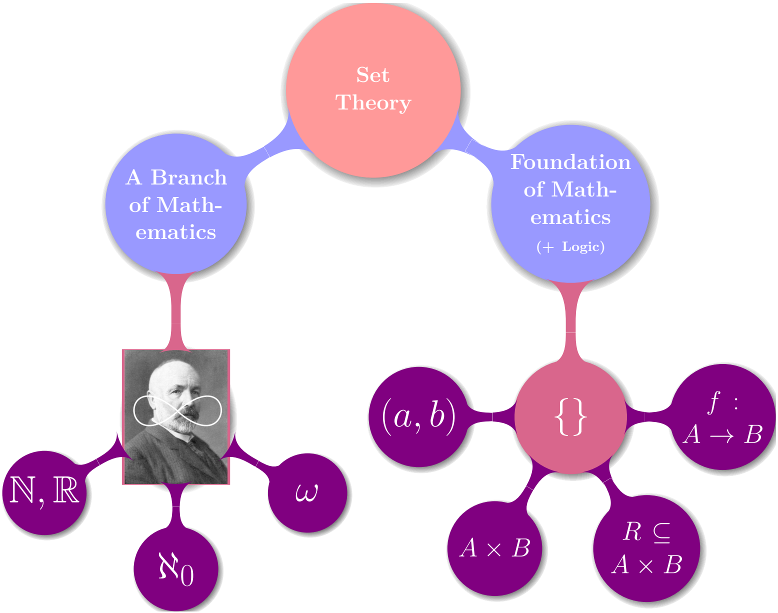
Set Theory
A Branch of Math- ematics
Foundation of Math- ematics
(+ Logic)
$\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{R}$
$\aleph_0$
$\omega$
$(a, b)$
$\{\}$
$f : A \to B$
$A \times B$
$R \subseteq A \times B$

# Functions

# Functions


PROOF!

# Definition of Functions

$$R \subseteq A \times B$$

is a *relation* from $A$ to $B$

Definition (Function)

$R \subseteq A \times B$ is a *function* from $A$ to $B$ if

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

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$$f : a \mapsto b$$

$$f(a) \triangleq b$$

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$$\exists! b \in B :$$

$$\forall b, b' \in B : (a, b) \in f \land (a, b') \in f \implies b = b'$$

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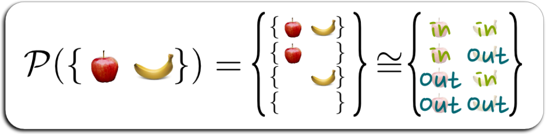

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For every set $X$, there exists a function $I_X : \{X\} \to \{X\}$.

$$\bigcup_{I_X \in A} dom(I_X)$$

# Functions as Sets

**Axiom (Axiom of Extensionality)**

$$\forall A \, \forall B \, \forall x : (x \in A \iff x \in B) \iff A = B.$$

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Theorem (The Principle of Functional Extensionality)

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It may be that $cod(f) \neq cod(g)$.

$$f : A \to B \qquad g : C \to D$$

$$Q : \text{Is } f \cap g \text{ a function?}$$

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$Q$ : Is $f \cap g$ a function?

Theorem (Intersection of Functions)

$$f \cap g : (A \cap C) \to (B \cap D)$$

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**Theorem (Union of Functions)**

$$f \cup g : (A \cup C) \to (B \cup D) \iff \forall x \in dom(f) \cap dom(g) : f(x) = g(x)$$

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### UD Problem 14.3 (g)

$$f : \mathbb{Q} \to \mathbb{R}$$

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

$$f : A \to B \qquad g : C \to D$$

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

$$D : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$$

$$D(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$$

Dirichlet Function

# Special Functions (*-jectivity*)

Definition (Injective (one-to-one; 1-1) 单射函数)

$$f : A \to B$$

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

Definition (Injective (one-to-one; 1-1) 单射函数)

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### For Proof:

- To prove that $f$ *is* 1-1:

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

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- To show that $f$ *is not* 1-1:

$$\exists a_1, a_2 \in A : a_1 \neq a_2 \wedge f(a_1) = f(a_2)$$

Definition (Surjective (onto) 满射函数)

$$f : A \to B$$

$$ran(f) = B$$

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- To prove that $f$ *is* onto:

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- To show that $f$ *is not* onto:

$$\exists b \in B \left( \forall a \in A : f(a) \neq b \right)$$

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# Functions as Relations

$$f|_X \qquad f(A) \qquad f^{-1}(B) \qquad f^{-1} \qquad f \circ g$$

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The *restriction* of a function $f$ to $X$ is the function:

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$$f : A \to B$$

$$f|_X : A \cap X \to B$$

$$f|_X(x) = f(x), \forall x \in A \cap X$$

Definition (Image)

The *image* of $X$ under a function $f$ is the set

$$f(X) = \{b \mid \exists a \in X : (a, b) \in f\}$$

Definition (Inverse Image)

The *inverse image* of $Y$ under a function $f$ is the set

$$f^{-1}(Y) = \{a \mid \exists b \in Y : (a, b) \in f\}$$

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$X \subseteq dom(f),\ Y \subseteq ran(f)$ are not necessary

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The *inverse image* of $Y$ under a function $f$ is the set

$$f^{-1}(Y) = \{a \mid \exists b \in Y : (a,b) \in f\}$$

$X \subseteq dom(f),\ Y \subseteq ran(f)$ are not necessary

$f$ may not be invertible in $f^{-1}(Y)$

$$\boxed{y \in f(X) \iff \exists x \in \mathrm{dom}(f) \cap X : y = f(x)}$$

$$\boxed{y \in f(X) \iff \exists x \in X : y = f(x)}$$

$$\boxed{x \in f^{-1}(Y) \iff f(x) \in Y}$$

## Theorem (Properties of $f$ and $f^{-1}$ (UD Theorem 17.7))

$$f : A \to B \qquad A_1, A_2 \subseteq A,\ B_1, B_2 \subseteq B$$

(i) *$f$ preserves only $\subseteq$ and $\cup$:*

(1) $A_1 \subseteq A_2 \implies f(A_1) \subseteq f(A_2)$

(2) $f(A_1 \cup A_2) = f(A_1) \cup f(A_2)$

(3) $f(A_1 \cap A_2) \subseteq f(A_1) \cap f(A_2)$

(4) $f(A_1 \setminus A_2) \subseteq f(A_1) \setminus f(A_2)$

(ii) *$f^{-1}$ preserves $\subseteq, \cup, \cap$, and $\setminus$:*

(5) $B_1 \subseteq B_2 \implies f^{-1}(B_1) \subseteq f^{-1}(B_2)$

(6) $f^{-1}(B_1 \cup B_2) = f^{-1}(B_1) \cup f^{-1}(B_2)$

(7) $f^{-1}(B_1 \cap B_2) = f^{-1}(B_1) \cap f^{-1}(B_2)$

(8) $f^{-1}(B_1 \setminus B_2) = f^{-1}(B_1) \setminus f^{-1}(B_2)$

Theorem (UD Problem 17.5)

$$f : A \to B$$

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$$b \in f(A_1 \cap A_2)$$

## Theorem (UD Problem 17.5)

$$f : A \to B$$

$$f(A_1 \cap A_2) \subseteq f(A_1) \cap f(A_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & b \in f(A_1 \cap A_2) \\ \Longrightarrow\ & \exists a \in A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A : b = f(a) \end{aligned}$$

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\implies & \exists a \in A \cap A_1 : b = f(a) \land \exists a \in A \cap A_2 : b = f(a)
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\implies & \exists a \in A : a \in A_1 \wedge a \in A_2 \wedge b = f(a) \\
\implies & \exists a \in A \cap A_1 : b = f(a) \wedge \exists a \in A \cap A_2 : b = f(a) \\
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\implies & \exists a \in A \cap A_1 : b = f(a) \land \exists a \in A \cap A_2 : b = f(a) \\
\implies & b \in f(A_1) \cap f(A_2)
\end{aligned}$$

$Q$ : When does $f(A_1 \cap A_2) = f(A_1) \cap f(A_2)$ hold?

Theorem (UD Problem 17.5)

$$f : A \to B$$

$$f(A_1 \cap A_2) \subseteq f(A_1) \cap f(A_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & b \in f(A_1 \cap A_2) \\ \implies & \exists a \in A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A : b = f(a) \\ \implies & \exists a \in A : a \in A_1 \land a \in A_2 \land b = f(a) \\ \implies & \exists a \in A \cap A_1 : b = f(a) \land \exists a \in A \cap A_2 : b = f(a) \\ \implies & b \in f(A_1) \cap f(A_2) \end{aligned}$$

$Q$ : When does $f(A_1 \cap A_2) = f(A_1) \cap f(A_2)$ hold?

$f$ is injective.

Theorem (Properties of $f$ and $f^{-1}$ (UD Theorem 17.7))

$$f : A \to B$$

(iii) *$f$ and $f^{-1}$:*

(9) $A_0 \subseteq A \implies A_0 \subseteq f^{-1}(f(A_0))$

(10) $B_0 \supseteq f(f^{-1}(B_0))$

Theorem (Properties of $f$ and $f^{-1}$ (UD Theorem 17.7))

$$f : A \to B$$

(iii) *$f$ and $f^{-1}$:*

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Theorem (UD Problem 17.8)

$$A_0 \subseteq A \implies A_0 \subseteq f^{-1}(f(A_0))$$

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$$f : A \to B$$

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$$b \in f(f^{-1}(B_0))$$

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$$B_0 \supseteq f(f^{-1}(B_0))$$

$$\begin{aligned} & b \in f(f^{-1}(B_0)) \\ \implies & \exists a \in f^{-1}(B_0) : b = f(a) \end{aligned}$$

## Theorem

$$f : A \to B$$

$$B_0 \supseteq f(f^{-1}(B_0))$$

$$\begin{aligned} & b \in f(f^{-1}(B_0)) \\ \Longrightarrow\ & \exists a \in f^{-1}(B_0) : b = f(a) \\ \Longrightarrow\ & \exists a \in A : f(a) \in B_0 \wedge b = f(a) \end{aligned}$$

## Theorem

$$f : A \to B$$

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& b \in f(f^{-1}(B_0)) \\
\implies & \exists a \in f^{-1}(B_0) : b = f(a) \\
\implies & \exists a \in A : f(a) \in B_0 \land b = f(a) \\
\implies & b \in B_0
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$Q$: When does $B_0 = f(f^{-1}(B_0))$ hold?

Theorem

$$f : A \to B$$

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& b \in f(f^{-1}(B_0)) \\
\implies & \exists a \in f^{-1}(B_0) : b = f(a) \\
\implies & \exists a \in A : f(a) \in B_0 \land b = f(a) \\
\implies & b \in B_0
\end{aligned}$$

*Q*: When does $B_0 = f(f^{-1}(B_0))$ hold?

$f$ is surjective and $B_0 \subseteq B$.

Theorem

$$f : A \to B$$

$$B_0 \supseteq f(f^{-1}(B_0))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& b \in f(f^{-1}(B_0)) \\
\implies & \exists a \in f^{-1}(B_0) : b = f(a) \\
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\implies & b \in B_0
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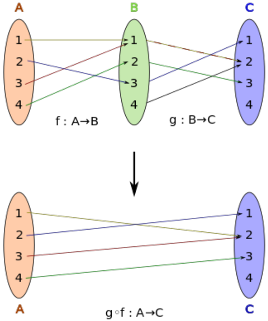
$$B_0 \subseteq ran(f)$$

# Function Composition



Definition (Composition)

$$f : A \to B \qquad g : C \to D$$

$$ran(f) \subseteq C$$

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### Definition (Composition)

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Why not "$\exists b$" as below?

### Definition (Composition)

The *composition* of relations $R$ and $S$ is the relation

$$R \circ S = \{(a, c) \mid \exists b : (a, b) \in S \land (b, c) \in R\}$$

Theorem (Associative Property for Composition)

$$f : A \to B \quad g : B \to C \quad h : C \to D$$

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Proof.

**Theorem (Associative Property for Composition)**

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**Proof.**

(i)

$$dom(h \circ (g \circ f)) = dom((h \circ g) \circ f)$$

(ii)

$$(h \circ (g \circ f))(x) = ((h \circ g) \circ f)(x)$$

□

### Theorem (UD Theorem 16.7)

$$f : A \to B \qquad g : B \to C$$

(i) *If* $f, g$ *are injective, then* $g \circ f$ *is injective.*

(ii) *If* $f, g$ *are surjective, then* $g \circ f$ *is surjective.*

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## Proof for (i).

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

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Theorem (UD Theorem 16.7)

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Proof for (ii).

$$\forall c \in C : \Big( \exists a \in A : (g \circ f)(a) = c \Big)$$

□

Theorem (UD Theorem 16.8)

$$f : A \to B \qquad g : B \to C$$

(i) *If* $g \circ f$ *is surjective, then* $g$ *is surjective.*
(ii) *If* $g \circ f$ *is injective, then* $f$ *is injective.*

**Theorem (UD Theorem 16.8)**

$$f : A \to B \qquad g : B \to C$$

(i) *If $g \circ f$ is surjective, then $g$ is surjective.*

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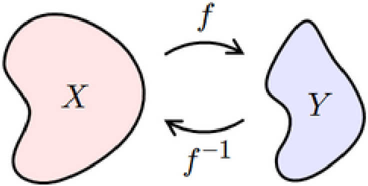
You can also prove it by contradiction.

# Inverse Functions



### 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

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

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To show that $g$ defined above is indeed a function from $Y$ to $X$.

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

## Theorem (UD Theorem 16.4)

$$f : A \to B \textit{ is bijective}$$

(i) $f \circ f^{-1} = I_B$
(ii) $f^{-1} \circ f = I_A$

(iii) $f^{-1}$ *is bijective.*

(iv) $g : B \to A \land f \circ g = I_B \implies g = f^{-1}$
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The ways to find/check $f^{-1}$.

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The ways to find/check $f^{-1}$.

$$g = f^{-1} \circ (f \circ g) = f^{-1} \circ I_B = f^{-1}$$

Theorem (Inverse of Composition (UD Theorem 16.6))

$$f : A \to B \quad g : B \to C \ \textit{are bijective}$$

(i) $g \circ f$ *is bijective*

(ii) $(g \circ f)^{-1} = f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$

Proof for (ii).

It suffices to check either one of the following identities:

$$(f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}) \circ (g \circ f) = I_A$$

$$(g \circ f) \circ (f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}) = I_C$$

□

Theorem (UD Theorem 16.8)

$$f : A \to B \quad g : B \to A$$

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You need to check both identities.

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(i) *If $g \circ f$ is surjective, then $g$ is surjective.*

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First show that $f$ is bijective, and then use Theorem 16.4.


Thank
You!