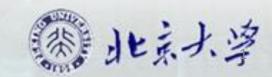
# 单元3.1-函数

第一编集合论 第3章函数

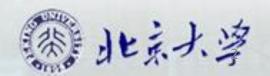
3.1 函数的基本概念、3.2 函数的性质、

3.3 函数的合成、3.4 反函数



# 内容提要

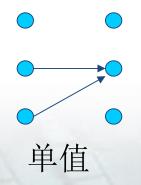
- 函数的基本概念
- 函数性质: 单射、满射、双射
- 函数合成
- 反函数

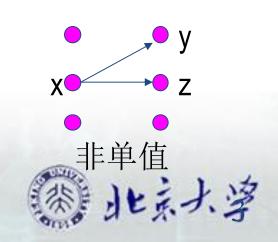


#### 函数(映射)

• 函数(function), 映射(mapping): 单值的二元关系

单值: ∀x∈domF, ∀y,z∈ranF,
 xFy ∧ xFz → y=z



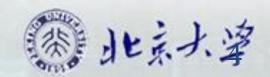


#### 函数的记号

•  $F(x)=y \Leftrightarrow \langle x,y \rangle \in F \Leftrightarrow xFy$ 

· Ø是空函数

• 常用F,G,H,...,f,g,h,...表示函数.

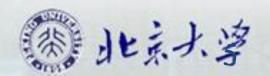


## 偏函数

·设F是函数

A到B的偏函数(partial function)
 domF⊆A ∧ ranF⊆B

· A称为F的前域



#### 偏函数的记号

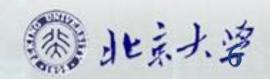
· 从A到B的偏函数F记作

**F:**A→**B** 

· A到B的全体偏函数记为

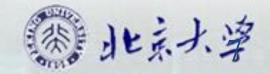
$$A \rightarrow B = \{ F \mid F:A \rightarrow B \}$$

显然 A→B ⊆ P(A×B)



#### 例3.1

- A={a,b}, B={1,2}.
- $|P(A \times B)| = 2^4 = 16$ .  $f_0 = \emptyset$ ,  $f_1 = \{\langle a, 1 \rangle\}, f_2 = \{\langle a, 2 \rangle\}, f_3 = \{\langle b, 1 \rangle\}, f_4 = \{\langle b, 2 \rangle\},$   $f_5 = \{\langle a, 1 \rangle, \langle b, 1 \rangle\}, f_6 = \{\langle a, 1 \rangle, \langle b, 2 \rangle\},$   $f_7 = \{\langle a, 2 \rangle, \langle b, 1 \rangle\}, f_8 = \{\langle a, 2 \rangle, \langle b, 2 \rangle\}.$  $A \mapsto B = \{f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4, f_5, f_6, f_7, f_8\}.$  #
- · 非函数: {<a,1>,<a,2>}, {<a,1>,<a,2>,<b,1>}

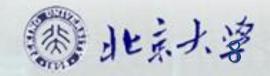


#### 全函数

• 全函数(total function):
domF=A

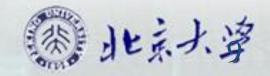
• 全函数记作 F:A→B

A到B的全体全函数记为
 B<sup>A</sup> = A→B = { F | F:A→B }



## 关于BA的说明

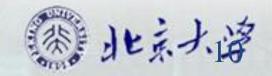
• 
$$|B^A| = |B|^{|A|}$$



#### 例3.1

• 
$$f_0 = \emptyset$$
,  
 $f_1 = \{\langle a, 1 \rangle\}, f_2 = \{\langle a, 2 \rangle\}, f_3 = \{\langle b, 1 \rangle\}, f_4 = \{\langle b, 2 \rangle\},$   
 $f_5 = \{\langle a, 1 \rangle, \langle b, 1 \rangle\}, f_6 = \{\langle a, 1 \rangle, \langle b, 2 \rangle\},$   
 $f_7 = \{\langle a, 2 \rangle, \langle b, 1 \rangle\}, f_8 = \{\langle a, 2 \rangle, \langle b, 2 \rangle\}.$ 

$$A \rightarrow B = \{f_5, f_6, f_7, f_8\}$$

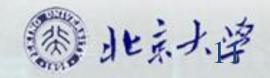


## 真偏函数

真偏函数(proper partial function):domF⊂A

• 真偏函数记作 F:A→B

A到B的全体真偏函数记为
 A+→B = { F | F:A+→B }

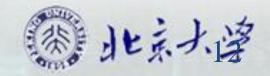


#### 例3.1

• A={a,b}, B={1,2}  

$$f_0=\emptyset$$
,  
 $f_1=\{\}$ ,  $f_2=\{\}$ ,  $f_3=\{\}$ ,  $f_4=\{\}$ ,  
 $f_5=\{,\}$ ,  $f_6=\{,\}$ ,  
 $f_7=\{,\}$ ,  $f_8=\{,\}$ .

$$A + B = \{f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4\}.$$
 #

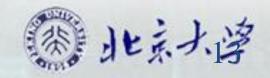


## 讨论

• 
$$A \rightarrow B = A \rightarrow B \cup A \rightarrow B$$

•  $F: A \rightarrow B \Rightarrow F: dom F \rightarrow B$ 

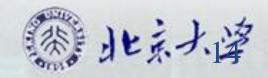
• 以下只讨论全函数



#### 全函数性质

• 设 F:A→B

- 单射(injection): F是单根的
- 满射(surjection, onto): ranF=B
- 双射(bijection), 一一对应(1-1 mapping): F既是单射又是满射



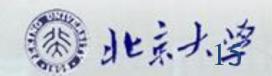
#### 例3.2

• 
$$A_1 = \{a,b\}, B_1 = \{1,2,3\}$$

• 
$$A_2=\{a,b,c\}, B_2=\{1,2\}$$

• 
$$A_3 = \{a,b,c\}, B_3 = \{1,2,3\}$$

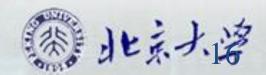
• 求 $A_1 \rightarrow B_1$ ,  $A_2 \rightarrow B_2$ ,  $A_3 \rightarrow B_3$ 中的单射,满射,双射.



## 例3.2(1)

•  $A_1 = \{a,b\}, B_1 = \{1,2,3\}$ 

•  $A_1 \rightarrow B_1$  中无满射, 无双射, 单射6个:  $f_1 = \{\langle a,1 \rangle, \langle b,2 \rangle\}, f_2 = \{\langle a,1 \rangle, \langle b,3 \rangle\}, f_3 = \{\langle a,2 \rangle, \langle b,1 \rangle\}, f_4 = \{\langle a,2 \rangle, \langle b,3 \rangle\}, f_5 = \{\langle a,3 \rangle, \langle b,1 \rangle\}, f_6 = \{\langle a,3 \rangle, \langle b,2 \rangle\}.$ 

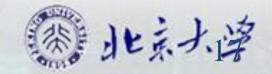


#### 例3.2 (2)

• 
$$A_2 = \{a,b,c\}, B_2 = \{1,2\}$$

•  $A_2 \rightarrow B_2$  中无单射, 无双射, 满射6个:

$$f_1 = \{\langle a, 1 \rangle, \langle b, 1 \rangle, \langle c, 2 \rangle\}, f_2 = \{\langle a, 1 \rangle, \langle b, 2 \rangle, \langle c, 1 \rangle\}, f_3 = \{\langle a, 2 \rangle, \langle b, 1 \rangle, \langle c, 1 \rangle\}, f_4 = \{\langle a, 1 \rangle, \langle b, 2 \rangle, \langle c, 2 \rangle\}, f_5 = \{\langle a, 2 \rangle, \langle b, 1 \rangle, \langle c, 2 \rangle\}, f_6 = \{\langle a, 2 \rangle, \langle b, 2 \rangle, \langle c, 1 \rangle\}.$$



## 例3.2(3)

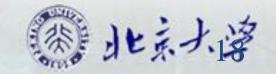
• 
$$A_3 = \{a,b,c\}, B_3 = \{1,2,3\},$$

• A<sub>2</sub>→B<sub>2</sub>中双射6个:

$$f_1 = \{\langle a, 1 \rangle, \langle b, 2 \rangle, \langle c, 3 \rangle\}, \quad f_2 = \{\langle a, 1 \rangle, \langle b, 3 \rangle, \langle c, 2 \rangle\}$$

$$f_3 = \{\langle a, 2 \rangle, \langle b, 1 \rangle, \langle c, 3 \rangle\}, \quad f_4 = \{\langle a, 2 \rangle, \langle b, 3 \rangle, \langle c, 1 \rangle\}$$

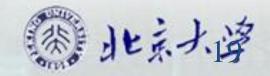
$$f_5 = \{\langle a, 3 \rangle, \langle b, 1 \rangle, \langle c, 2 \rangle\}, \quad f_6 = \{\langle a, 3 \rangle, \langle b, 2 \rangle, \langle c, 1 \rangle\}$$
#



# 有多少个单射,满射,双射?

- 设|A|=n, |B|=m
- n<m时, A→B中无满射, 无双射, 单射个数 为 m(m-1)...(m-n+1)</li>
- n>m时, A $\rightarrow$ B中无单射, 无双射, 满射个数为  $m! \binom{n}{m}$ .

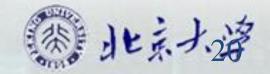
• n=m时, A→B中双射个数为 n!



#### 例3.3

例3.3 A,B是非空有穷集,讨论下列函数的性质

1. 
$$f:A \rightarrow B$$
,  $g:A \rightarrow A \times B$ ,  $\forall a \in A$ ,  $g(a) = \langle a, f(a) \rangle$ 

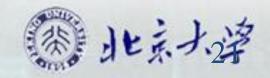


## 例3.3(1)

1. f:A→B, g:A→A×B, ∀a∈A,
 g(a)=<a,f(a)>

· 当|B|>1时,g是单射,非满射,非双射

· 当|B|=1时,g是单射,满射,双射

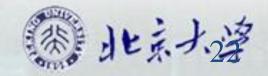


## 例3.3(2)

2. f:A×B→A, ∀<a,b>∈A×B,
 f(<a,b>)=a

· 当|B|>1时,f非单射,是满射,非双射

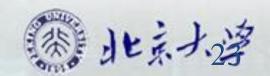
• 当|B|=1时,f是单射,满射,双射



## 例3.3(3)

3. f:A×B→B×A,∀<a,b>∈A×B,
 f(<a,b>)=<b,a>

• f是单射,满射,双射。 #

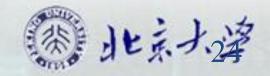


## 象,原象

• 设 f:A→B, A'⊆A, B'⊆B

A'的象(image)是
 f(A') = { y | ∃x( x∈A' ∧ f(x)=y ) } ⊆ B

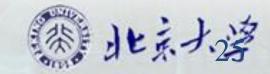
• B'的原象(preimage)是
f -1(B') = {x|∃y(y∈B'∧f(x)=y)} ⊆ A



## 象,原象(举例)

• f(A)=ran f, f<sup>-1</sup>(B)=dom f=A

• f:R
$$\rightarrow$$
R, f(x)=x<sup>2</sup>.  
A<sub>1</sub>=[0,+ $\infty$ ), A<sub>2</sub>=[1,3), A<sub>3</sub>=R  
f(A<sub>1</sub>)=[0,+ $\infty$ ), f(A<sub>2</sub>)=[1,9), f(A<sub>3</sub>)=[0,+ $\infty$ )  
B<sub>1</sub>=(1,4), B<sub>2</sub>=[0,1], B<sub>3</sub>=R  
f<sup>-1</sup>(B<sub>1</sub>)=(-2,-1) $\cup$ (1,2), f<sup>-1</sup>(B<sub>2</sub>)=[-1,1], f<sup>-1</sup>(B<sub>3</sub>)=R



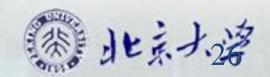
#### 特殊函数

• 常数函数:

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

• 恒等函数:

$$I_A:A\to A$$
,  $I_A(x)=x$ 

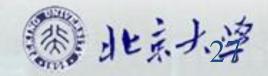


#### 特征函数

• 特征函数:

$$\chi_A: E \rightarrow \{0,1\}, \chi_A(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x \in A$$

当 Ø⊂A⊂E时, χ₄是满射



## 单调函数

• 设f:A→B, <A,≤<sub>A</sub>>, <B,≤<sub>B</sub>>是偏序集

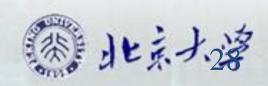
• 单调增:

$$\forall x,y \in A, x \leq_A y \Rightarrow f(x) \leq_B f(y)$$

• 单调减:

$$\forall x,y \in A, x \leq_A y \Rightarrow f(y) \leq_B f(x)$$

• 严格单调: 把≤换成<, 是单射



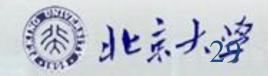
#### 自然映射

· 设R为A上等价关系

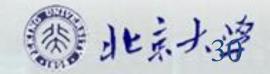
• 自然映射,典型映射:

$$f:A\rightarrow A/R$$
,  $f(x)=[x]_R$ 

• 当R=I<sub>A</sub>时, f是单射.



# 自然映射(举例)

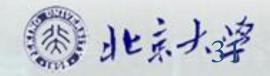


#### 定理3.3

定理3.3 设 g:A $\rightarrow$ B, f:B $\rightarrow$ C, 则 fog:A $\rightarrow$ C, fog(x)=f(g(x))

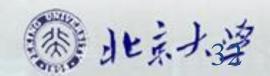
#### 证明思路

- (1) fog单值 (即fog是函数)
- (2) dom fog = A, ran fog  $\subseteq$  C
- (3) fog(x)=f(g(x))



## 定理3证明(1)

- · fog是单值的,即fog是函数.
- $\forall x \in dom(fog), 若\exists z_1, z_2 \in ran(fog), 使得 x(fog)z_1 \land x(fog)z_2, 则 x(fog)z_1 \land x(fog)z_2$
- $\Leftrightarrow \exists y_1(y_1 \in B \land xgy_1 \land y_1fz_1) \land \exists y_2(y_2 \in B \land xgy_2 \land y_2fz_2)$
- $\Leftrightarrow \exists y_1 \exists y_2 (y_1 \in B \land y_2 \in B \land xgy_1 \land xgy_2 \land y_1 fz_1 \land y_2 fz_2)$
- $\Rightarrow \exists y(y \in B \land yfz_1 \land yfz_2) \Rightarrow z_1 = z_2$



#### 定理3证明(2)

- dom(fog) = A, ran(fog) $\subseteq$ C.
- 显然dom(fog)⊆A, ran(fog)⊆C.

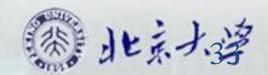
下证A⊆dom(fog), ∀x,

 $x \in A \Rightarrow \exists ! y (y \in B \land xgy)$ 

 $\Rightarrow \exists !y\exists !z(y \in B \land z \in C \land xgy \land yfz)$ 

 $\Rightarrow \exists ! z (z \in C \land x (fog)z)$ 

 $\Rightarrow$  x  $\in$  dom(fog).



#### 定理3证明(3)

- fog(x)=f(g(x)).
- ∀x,

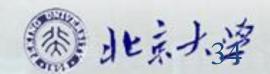
x∈A

 $\Rightarrow \exists ! z (z \in C \land z = fog(x))$ 

 $\Leftrightarrow \exists !z\exists !y(z\in C\land y\in B\land y=g(x)\land z=f(y))$ 

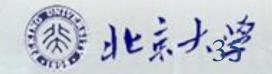
 $\Leftrightarrow \exists ! z (z \in C \land z = f(g(x)))$ 

所以对任意x∈A, 有fog(x)=f(g(x)). #



#### 定理3.4、定理3.5

- 定理3. 4 设 g:A $\rightarrow$ B, f:B $\rightarrow$ C, fog:A $\rightarrow$ C,则
  - (1) 若 f,g 均为满射,则 fog 也是满射.
  - (2) 若 f,g 均为单射,则 fog 也是单射.
  - (3) 若 f,g 均为双射,则 fog 也是双射. #
- 定理3.5 设 g:A→B, f:B→C, 则
  - (1) 若 fog 为满射,则 f 是满射.
  - (2) 若 fog 为单射,则 g 是单射.
  - (3) 若 fog 为双射,则 g 是单射,f 是满射.#



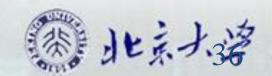
#### 定理3.6、定理3.7

定理3.6 设 f:A→B,则 f=foI<sub>A</sub>=I<sub>B</sub>of.#

定理3.7 设 f:R→R, g:R→R, 且f,g按≤都是单调增的,则fog也是单调增的.

证明  $x \le y \Rightarrow g(x) \le g(y) \Rightarrow f(g(x)) \le f(g(y))$ . #

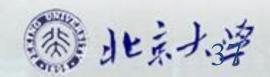
· 若f,g都是单调减的,则fog也是单调增的



#### 定理3.8

**定理3.8** 设A为集合,则
A-1为函数 ⇔ A为单根的.#

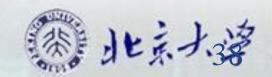
**推论** 设R为二元关系,则
R为函数 ⇔ R<sup>-1</sup>为单根的.#



#### 反函数

定理3.9 设  $f:A \rightarrow B$ ,且f为双射,则  $f^{-1}:B \rightarrow A$ ,且 $f^{-1}$ 也为双射. #

定义3.10 若  $f: A \rightarrow B$  为双射,则  $f^{-1}: B \rightarrow A$  称为 f 的反函数。



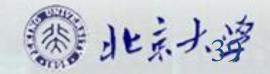
# 单边逆

• 设f:A→B, g:B→A

• 左逆:

• 右逆:

g是f的右逆⇔fog=IB



#### 定理3.10

- 定理3.10 设 f:A→B, 且A≠Ø,则
  - (1)f存在左逆⇔f是单射;
  - (2)f存在右逆⇔f是满射;
  - (3) f 存在左逆, 右逆 ⇔f 是双射
    - ⇔f的左逆和右逆相等. #

#### 小结

- 函数,偏函数,全函数,真偏函数
- 单射,满射,双射,计数
- 象,原象
- · 常值函数,恒等函数,特征函数,单调函数,自 然映射
- 合成函数,构造双射
- 反函数,单边逆

