

Chapter: Relations and Functions

Concepts and Formulae

Key Concepts

1. A relation R between two non empty sets A and B is a subset of their

Cartesian Product $A \times B$. If $A = B$ then relation R on A is a subset of

$A \times A$

2. If (a, b) belongs to R , then a is related to b , and written as $a R b$. If (a, b) does not belongs to R then a R b .

3. Let R be a relation from A to B .

Then Domain of $R \subset A$ and Range of $R \subset B$ co domain is either set B or any of its superset or subset containing range of R

4. A relation R in a set A is called empty relation, if no element of A is related to any element of A , i.e., $R = \phi \subset A \times A$.

5. A relation R in a set A is called universal relation, if each element of A is related to every element of A , i.e., $R = A \times A$.

6. A relation R in a set A is called

a. Reflexive, if $(a, a) \in R$, for every $a \in A$,

b. Symmetric, if $(a_1, a_2) \in R$ implies that $(a_2, a_1) \in R$, for all $a_1, a_2 \in A$.

c. Transitive, if $(a_1, a_2) \in R$ and $(a_2, a_3) \in R$ implies that $(a_1, a_3) \in R$, or all $a_1, a_2, a_3 \in A$.

7. A relation R in a set A is said to be an equivalence relation if R is reflexive, symmetric and transitive.

8. The empty relation R on a non-empty set X (i.e. $a R b$ is never true) is not an equivalence relation, because although it is vacuously symmetric and transitive, it is not reflexive (except when X is also empty)

9. Given an arbitrary equivalence relation R in a set X, R divides X into mutually disjoint subsets S_i called partitions or subdivisions of X satisfying:

- No element of

$$S_j, \text{ if } i \neq j$$

- All elements of S_i are related to each other, for all i

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^n S_i = X \text{ and } S_i \cap S_j = \emptyset, \text{ if } i \neq j$$

-

- The subsets S_j are called Equivalence classes.

10. $f: A \rightarrow B$ is a function then set A is the domain, set B is co-domain and set $\{f(x): x \in A\}$ is the range of f. Range is a subset of codomain.

11. $f: A \rightarrow B$ is one-to-one if

$$\text{For all } x, y \in A \quad f(x) = f(y) \Rightarrow x = y \text{ or } x \neq y \Rightarrow f(x) \neq f(y)$$

A one-to-one function is known as injection or an Injective Function. Otherwise, f is called many-one.

12. $f: A \rightarrow B$ is an onto function, if for each $b \in B$ there is at least one $a \in A$ such that $f(a) = b$

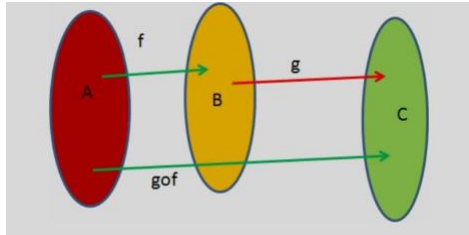
i.e. if every element in B is the image of some element in A, f is onto.

13. A function which is both one-to-one and onto is called a bijective function Or a bijection.

14. A one – one function defined from a finite set to itself is always Onto but if the set is infinite then it is not the case.

15. Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$ be two functions. Then the composition Of f and g, denoted by $g \circ f$ is defined as the function $g \circ f : A \rightarrow C$ given By

$g \circ f(x) : A \rightarrow C$ defined by $g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) \forall x \in A$



16. Composition of functions is not commutative in general $f \circ g(x) \neq g \circ f(x)$. Composition is associative If $f : X \rightarrow Y$, $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ and $h : Z \rightarrow S$ are functions then

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

17. A function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is defined to be invertible, if there exists a function

$g : Y \rightarrow X$ such that $g \circ f = I_X$ and $f \circ g = I_Y$. The function g is called the inverse of f and is denoted by f^{-1} .

18. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ be two invertible functions. Then $g \circ f$ is also

$$\text{Invertible with } (g \circ f)^{-1} = f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$$

19. If $f : R \rightarrow R$ is invertible,

$f(x)=y$, then $f^{-1}(y)=x$ and $(f^{-1})^{-1}$ is the function f itself.

20. A binary operation $*$ on a set A is a function from $A \times A$ to A .

Go through this following link for the following topic to understand more better.

Link for NPTEL course :- <https://nptel.ac.in/courses/111/106/111106086/>

1) Intro of relation:-

<https://youtu.be/gS0dQF3pGqM>

<https://youtu.be/mS81mT8Qs9c>

2) _Type of relation

<https://youtu.be/MxT-NpCPqcY>

<https://youtu.be/IOD8ZxhqTbw>

<https://youtu.be/L05UUw8Bxc8>

https://youtu.be/U_cmOYldnY0

<https://youtu.be/xW92ngEA-YU>

<https://youtu.be/F31g1VwtvZ4>

3) _Practise Question

<https://youtu.be/qvsTMxUx-CA>

<https://youtu.be/RE5-IBhwjgw>

4) _Partial order relation

https://youtu.be/LUjb0tgE_uo

5) Closure relation

<https://youtu.be/Hu4pEt-TGJo>

<https://youtu.be/qvsTMxUx-CA>