

## Chapter: Functions

### Concepts and Formulae

#### Key Concepts

1.  $f: A \rightarrow B$  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.

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

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

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

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

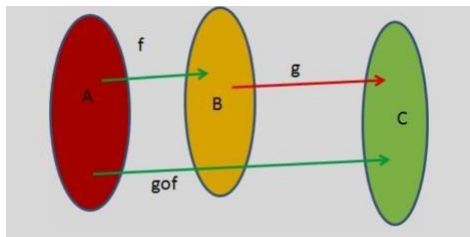
i.e if every element in  $B$  is the image of some element in  $A$ ,  $f$  is onto.

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

5. 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.

6. 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  $g \circ f(x) = g(f(x)) \forall x \in A$

$A$



7. 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

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

8. 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  $f^{-1}$ .

9. Let  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  and  $g: Y \rightarrow Z$  be two invertible functions. Then  $g \circ f$  is also invertible with  $(g \circ f)^{-1} = f^{-1} \circ g^{-1}$ .

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

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

11. 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 Function:-**

<https://youtu.be/ogpkAneNkG0>

<https://youtu.be/csxjE3u2A0Y>

**2) Type of Function:-**

<https://youtu.be/fek4DCfxQ7M>

<https://youtu.be/-saLtjd9Ts4>

<https://youtu.be/ToGsk6zlm6s>

**3) Identical Function:-**

<https://youtu.be/IQPMbDjiVQ8>

<https://youtu.be/k4cnCp8QnI0>

**4) Reference:-**

<https://youtu.be/plmLF3772K8>