

# Analysis I: Exercises

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## 3.4 Images and inverse images

### Exercise 3.4.1

Let  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  be a bijective function, and let  $f^{-1}: Y \rightarrow X$  be its inverse. Let  $V$  be any subset of  $Y$ . Prove that the forward image of  $V$  under  $f^{-1}$  is the same set as the inverse image of  $V$  under  $f$ ; thus the fact that both sets are denoted by  $f^{-1}(V)$  will not lead to any inconsistency.

*Answer:*

*Proof.* **Scratchpad:**

□

### Exercise 3.4.2

Let  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  be a function from one set  $X$  to another set  $Y$ , let  $S$  be a subset of  $X$ , and let  $U$  be a subset of  $Y$ .

- i. What, in general, can one say about  $f^{-1}(f(S))$  and  $S$ ?

*Answer:*

*Proof.* **Scratchpad:**

□

- ii. What about  $f(f^{-1}(U))$  and  $U$ ?

*Answer:*

*Proof.* **Scratchpad:**

□

iii. What about  $f^{-1}(f(f^{-1}(U)))$  and  $f^{-1}(U)$ ?

*Answer:*

*Proof.* **Scratchpad:**

□

### Exercise 3.4.3

Let  $A, B$  be two subsets of a set  $X$ , and let  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  be a function. Show that

i.  $f(A \cap B) \subseteq f(A) \cap f(B)$ ,

*Proof.* **Scratchpad:**

□

ii.  $f(A) \setminus f(B) \subseteq f(A \setminus B)$ ,

*Proof.* **Scratchpad:**

□

iii.  $f(A \cup B) = f(A) \cup f(B)$ .

*Proof.* **Scratchpad:**

□

For the first two statements, is it true that the  $\subseteq$  relation can be improved to  $=$ ?

*Answer:*

*Proof.*

□

### Exercise 3.4.5

Let  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  be a function from one set  $X$  to another set  $Y$ .

i. Show that  $f(f^{-1}(S)) = S$  for every  $S \subseteq Y$  if and only if  $f$  is surjective.

*Proof.* **Scratchpad:**

□

ii. Show that  $f^{-1}(f(S)) = S$  for every  $S \subseteq X$  if and only if  $f$  is injective.

*Proof.* **Scratchpad:**

□

### Exercise 3.4.9

Show that if  $\beta$  and  $\beta'$  are two elements of a set  $I$ , and to each  $\alpha \in I$  we assign a set  $A_\alpha$ , then

$$\{x \in A_\beta : x \in A_\alpha \text{ for all } \alpha \in I\} = \{x \in A_{\beta'} : x \in A_\alpha \text{ for all } \alpha \in I\},$$

and so the definition of  $\bigcap_{\alpha \in I} A_\alpha$  defined in (3.3) does not depend on  $\beta$ .

*Proof.* **Scratchpad:**

□

Also explain why (3.4) is true.

*Proof.* **Scratchpad:**

□

### Exercise 3.4.10

Suppose that  $I$  and  $J$  are two sets, and for all  $\alpha \in I \cup J$  let  $A_\alpha$  be a set. Show that

$$\bigcup_{\alpha \in I} A_\alpha \cup \bigcup_{\alpha \in J} A_\alpha = \bigcup_{\alpha \in I \cup J} A_\alpha.$$

*Proof.* **Scratchpad:**

□

If  $I$  and  $J$  are non-empty, show that

$$\bigcap_{\alpha \in I} A_\alpha \cap \bigcap_{\alpha \in J} A_\alpha = \bigcap_{\alpha \in I \cup J} A_\alpha.$$

*Proof.* **Scratchpad:**

□