

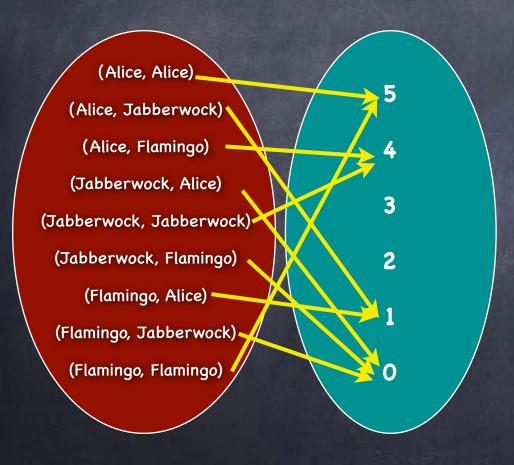
- For each element in a universe (domain), a predicate assigns one of two values, True and False.
- "Co-domain" is {True,False}
- Functions: more general co-domains
  - $\emptyset f : A \rightarrow B$
- A function maps each element in the domain to an element in the co-domain
- To specify a function, should specify domain, co-domain and the "table" itself

pair∈AIW²	Likes(pair)
(Alice, Alice)	TRUE
(Alice, Jabberwock)	FALSE
(Alice, Flamingo)	TRUE
(Jabberwock, Alice)	FALSE
(Jabberwock, Jabberwock)	TRUE
(Jabberwock, Flamingo)	FALSE
(Flamingo, Alice)	FALSE
(Flamingo, Jabberwock)	FALSE
(Flamingo, Flamingo)	TRUE

- $\odot$  eg: Extent of liking, f: AIW<sup>2</sup>  $\rightarrow$  {0,1,2,3,4,5}
  - Note: no empty slot, no slot with more than one entry
  - Not all values from the co-domain need be used
- Image: set of values in the co-domain that do get used
  - For  $f:A \rightarrow B$ ,  $Im(f) \subseteq B$  s.t.  $Im(f) = \{ y \in B \mid \exists x \in A \mid f(x) = y \}$

x∈Domain	f(x)∈Co-Domain
(Alice, Alice)	5
(Alice, Jabberwock)	1
(Alice, Flamingo)	4
(Jabberwock, Alice)	0
(Jabberwock, Jabberwock)	4
(Jabberwock, Flamingo)	0
(Flamingo, Alice)	1
(Flamingo, Jabberwock)	0
(Flamingo, Flamingo)	5

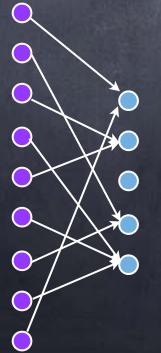
 $\odot$  eg: Extent of liking, f: AIW<sup>2</sup>  $\rightarrow$  {0,1,2,3,4,5}

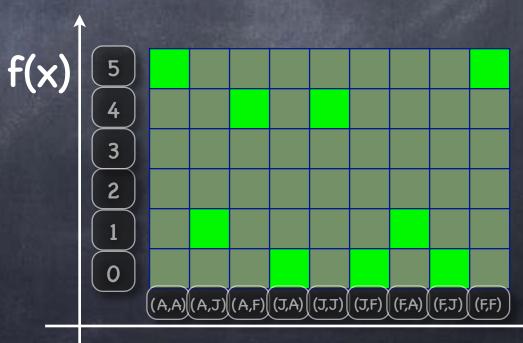


x∈Domain	f(x)∈Co-Domain
(Alice, Alice)	5
(Alice, Jabberwock)	12
(Alice, Flamingo)	4
(Jabberwock, Alice)	0
(Jabberwock, Jabberwock)	4
(Jabberwock, Flamingo)	0
(Flamingo, Alice)	1
(Flamingo, Jabberwock)	0
(Flamingo, Flamingo)	5

#### Function as a Relation

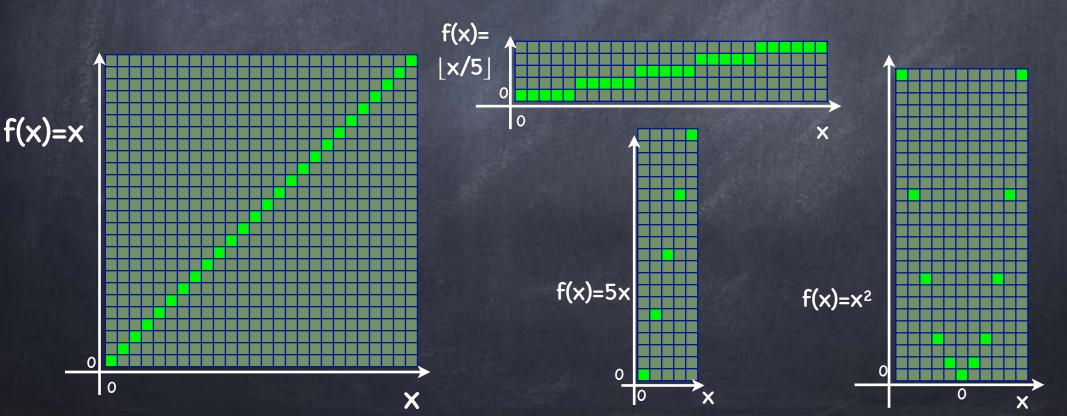
- As a relation between domain & co-domain,  $R_f ⊆ domain × co-domain$   $R_f = \{ (x,f(x)) \mid x ∈ domain \}$ 
  - The special property of  $R_f$ : every x has a unique y s.t.  $(x,y) \in R_f$
- Can be represented using a matrix
  - Oconvention: domain on the "x-axis", co-domain on the "y-axis"
  - Every column has exactly one cell "switched on"





# Plotting a Function

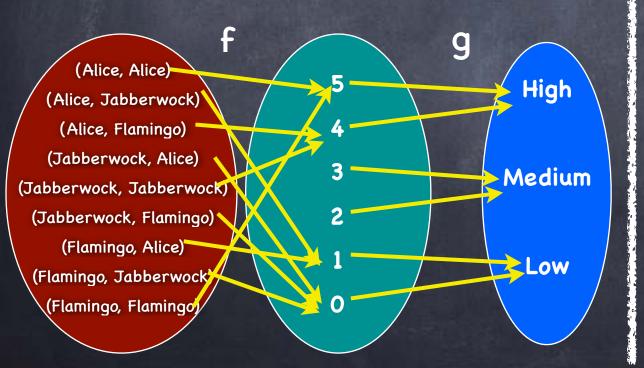
- When both domain and co-domain are numerical (or otherwise totally ordered), we often "plot" the function
  - Shows only part of domain/codomain when they are infinite (here  $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ )

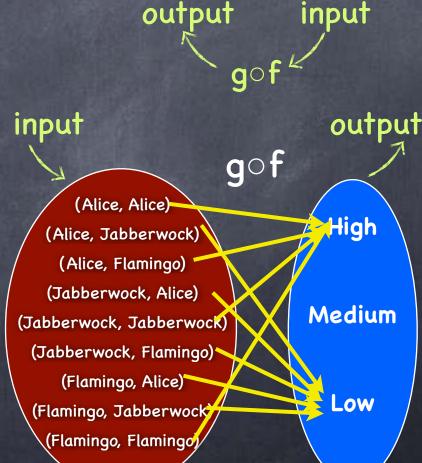


## Composition

© Composition of functions f and g:  $g \circ f$ : Domain(f)  $\rightarrow$  Co-domain(g)

$$\circ$$
 gof(x)  $\triangleq$  g(f(x))

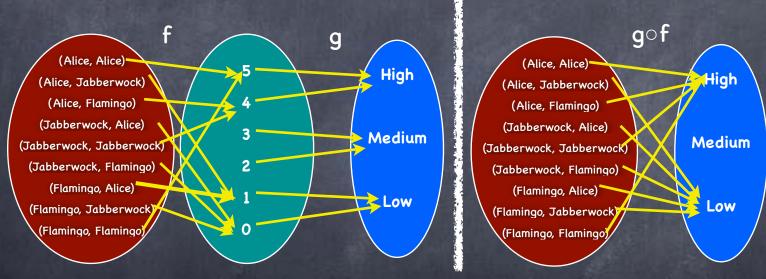




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$$\circ$$
 gof(x)  $\triangleq$  g(f(x))



- Defined only if Im(f) ⊆ Domain(g)
  - Typically, Domain(g) = Co-domain(f)
- $\circ$  gof: Domain(f)  $\rightarrow$  Co-domain(g)
- Im(g∘f) ⊆ Im(g)