

CS250: Discrete Math for Computer Science

L24: Functions

Functions Review

We defined **function** back in L3. Now, we will review what we know and improve our knowledge and understanding about functions.

Binary Relations

- ▶ For two sets, A, B , a **relation** from A to B is a subset, $R \subseteq A \times B$.

Binary Relations

- ▶ For two sets, A, B , a **relation** from A to B is a subset, $R \subseteq A \times B$.
- ▶ We say that A is the **domain** and B is the **co-domain**.

Binary Relations

- ▶ For two sets, A, B , a **relation** from A to B is a subset, $R \subseteq A \times B$.
- ▶ We say that A is the **domain** and B is the **co-domain**.
- ▶ We say that a is related to b by R , aRb , **iff** $(a, b) \in R$.

Binary Relations

- ▶ For two sets, A, B , a **relation** from A to B is a subset, $R \subseteq A \times B$.
- ▶ We say that A is the **domain** and B is the **co-domain**.
- ▶ We say that a is related to b by R , aRb , **iff** $(a, b) \in R$.
- ▶ $<_N = \{(i, j) \in \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} \mid i < j\}$,

Binary Relations

- ▶ For two sets, A, B , a **relation** from A to B is a subset, $R \subseteq A \times B$.
- ▶ We say that A is the **domain** and B is the **co-domain**.
- ▶ We say that a is related to b by R , aRb , **iff** $(a, b) \in R$.
- ▶ $<_N = \{(i, j) \in \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} \mid i < j\}$, $5 <_N 17$,

Binary Relations

- ▶ For two sets, A, B , a **relation** from A to B is a subset, $R \subseteq A \times B$.
- ▶ We say that A is the **domain** and B is the **co-domain**.
- ▶ We say that a is related to b by R , aRb , **iff** $(a, b) \in R$.
- ▶ $<_N = \{(i, j) \in \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} \mid i < j\}$, $5 <_N 17$, $(5, 17) \in <_N$

Binary Relations

- ▶ For two sets, A, B , a **relation** from A to B is a subset, $R \subseteq A \times B$.
- ▶ We say that A is the **domain** and B is the **co-domain**.
- ▶ We say that a is related to b by R , aRb , **iff** $(a, b) \in R$.
- ▶ $<_N = \{(i, j) \in \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} \mid i < j\}$, $5 <_N 17$, $(5, 17) \in <_N$
- ▶ $<_{[n]} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} <_N \cap ([n] \times [n])$, where $[n] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

Binary Relations

- ▶ For two sets, A, B , a **relation** from A to B is a subset, $R \subseteq A \times B$.
- ▶ We say that A is the **domain** and B is the **co-domain**.
- ▶ We say that a is related to b by R , aRb , **iff** $(a, b) \in R$.
- ▶ $<_N = \{(i, j) \in \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} \mid i < j\}$, $5 <_N 17$, $(5, 17) \in <_N$
- ▶ $<_{[n]} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} <_N \cap ([n] \times [n])$, where $[n] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$
- ▶ $<_{[3]} = <_N \cap ([3] \times [3]) = \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3)\}$

Binary Relations

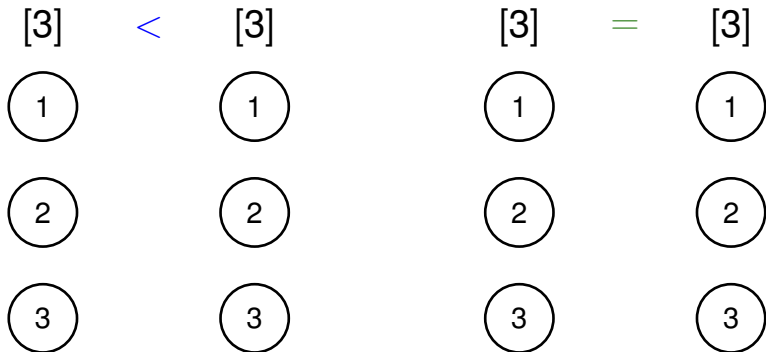
- ▶ For two sets, A, B , a **relation** from A to B is a subset, $R \subseteq A \times B$.
- ▶ We say that A is the **domain** and B is the **co-domain**.
- ▶ We say that a is related to b by R , aRb , **iff** $(a, b) \in R$.
- ▶ $<_N = \{(i, j) \in \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} \mid i < j\}$, $5 <_N 17$, $(5, 17) \in <_N$
- ▶ $<_{[n]} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} <_N \cap ([n] \times [n])$, where $[n] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$
- ▶ $<_{[3]} = <_N \cap ([3] \times [3]) = \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3)\}$
- ▶ **Awkwardness of Def. of Domain and Co-Domain:** If $R \subseteq A \times B$, $A \subseteq A'$, $B \subseteq B'$ then R is a relation from A to B ; but $R \subseteq A' \times B'$ is also a relation from A' to B' so the **domain** and **co-domain** of R are **not uniquely defined**.

Binary Relations

- ▶ For two sets, A, B , a **relation** from A to B is a subset, $R \subseteq A \times B$.
- ▶ We say that A is the **domain** and B is the **co-domain**.
- ▶ We say that a is related to b by R , aRb , **iff** $(a, b) \in R$.
- ▶ $<_N = \{(i, j) \in \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} \mid i < j\}$, $5 <_N 17$, $(5, 17) \in <_N$
- ▶ $<_{[n]} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} <_N \cap ([n] \times [n])$, where $[n] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$
- ▶ $<_{[3]} = <_N \cap ([3] \times [3]) = \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3)\}$
- ▶ **Awkwardness of Def. of Domain and Co-Domain:** If $R \subseteq A \times B$, $A \subseteq A'$, $B \subseteq B'$ then R is a relation from A to B ; but $R \subseteq A' \times B'$ is also a relation from A' to B' so the **domain** and **co-domain** of R are **not uniquely defined**.
- ▶ **We'll finally talk about this today.**

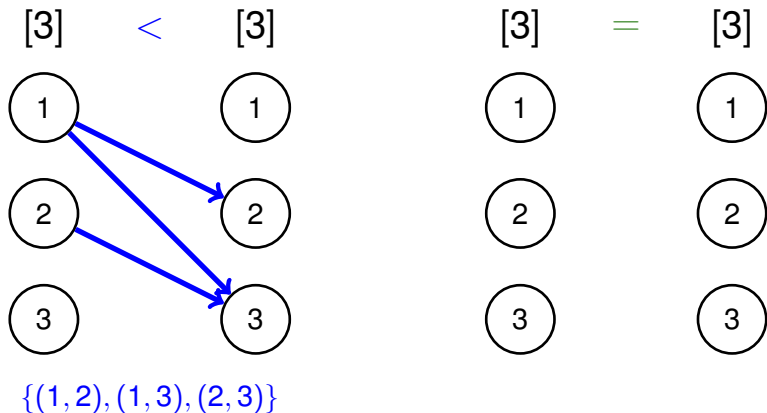
Arrow Diagram of a Relation

For relation R from A to B , draw an arrow from a to b iff aRb .



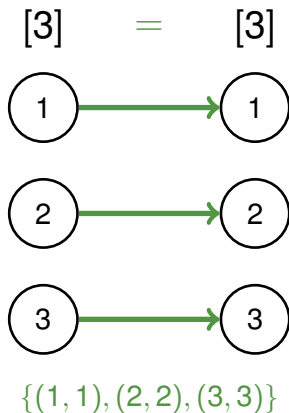
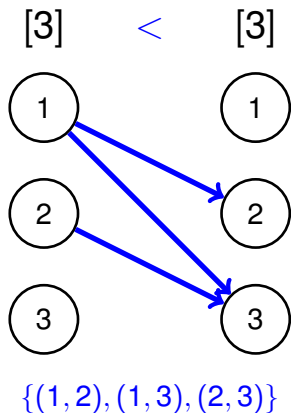
Arrow Diagram of a Relation

For relation R from A to B , draw an arrow from a to b iff aRb .

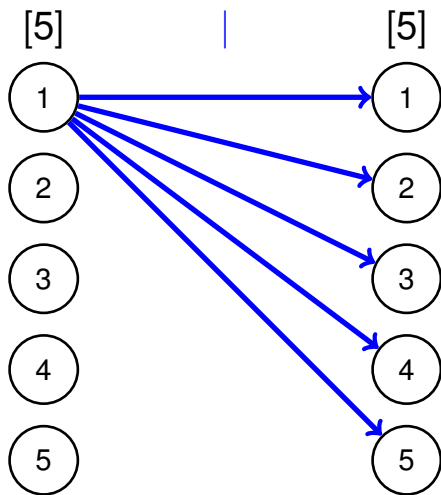


Arrow Diagram of a Relation

For relation R from A to B , draw an arrow from a to b iff aRb .

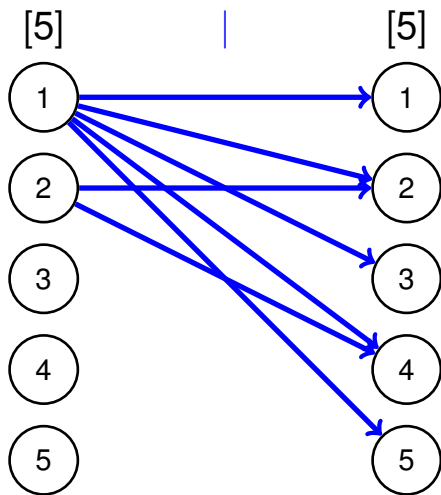


Arrow Diagram of Divides Relation



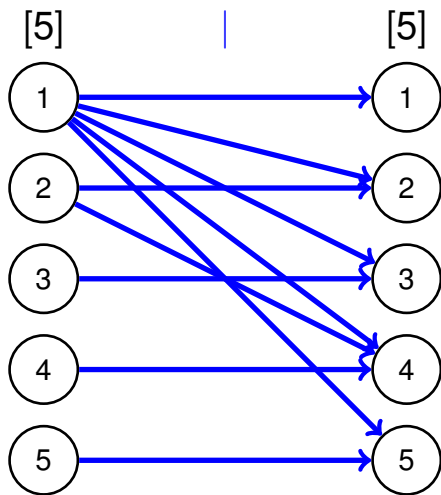
$\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5),$

Arrow Diagram of Divides Relation



$\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (2, 2), (2, 4),$

Arrow Diagram of Divides Relation



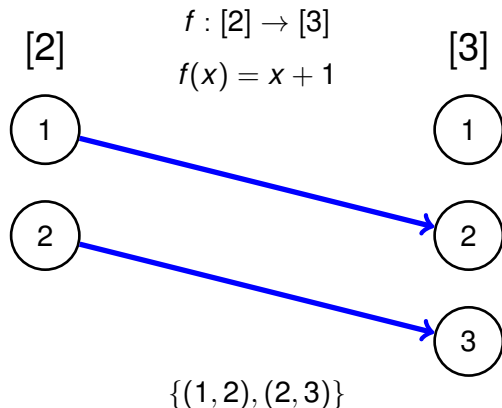
$\{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 5), (2, 2), (2, 4), (3, 3), (4, 4), (5, 5)\}$

Functions $f : A \rightarrow B$ $(a, b) \in f$ iff $f(a) = b$

Def: f is a **function** from A to B ($f : A \rightarrow B$) iff $f \subseteq A \times B$, and
 f is **defined** on domain A : $\forall a \in A \exists b \in B (a, b) \in f$, and
 f is **single valued**: $\forall (a, b), (a', b') \in f (a = a' \rightarrow b = b')$.

Functions $f : A \rightarrow B$ $(a, b) \in f$ iff $f(a) = b$

Def: f is a **function** from A to B ($f : A \rightarrow B$) iff $f \subseteq A \times B$, and f is **defined** on domain A : $\forall a \in A \exists b \in B (a, b) \in f$, and f is **single valued**: $\forall (a, b), (a', b') \in f (a = a' \rightarrow b = b')$.



Functions $f : A \rightarrow B$ $(a, b) \in f$ iff $f(a) = b$

$f : A \rightarrow B$ iff $f \subseteq A \times B$, and

f is **defined** on domain A : $\forall a \in A \exists b \in B (a, b) \in f$, and

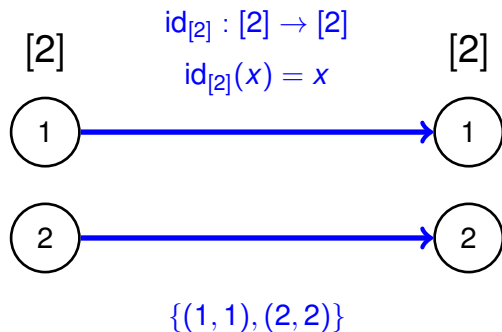
f is **single valued**: $\forall (a, b), (a', b') \in f (a = a' \rightarrow b = b')$.

Functions $f : A \rightarrow B$ $(a, b) \in f$ iff $f(a) = b$

$f : A \rightarrow B$ iff $f \subseteq A \times B$, and

f is **defined** on domain A : $\forall a \in A \exists b \in B (a, b) \in f$, and

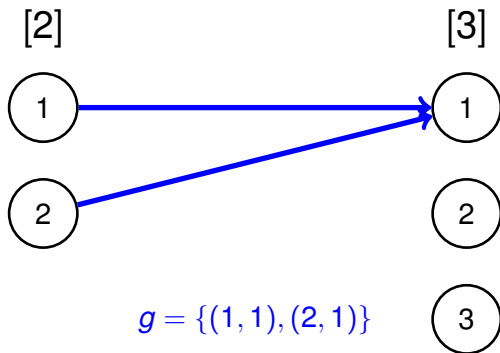
f is **single valued**: $\forall (a, b), (a', b') \in f (a = a' \rightarrow b = b')$.



Functions $f : A \rightarrow B$ $(a, b) \in f$ iff $f(a) = b$

f is a **function** from A to B iff $f \subseteq A \times B$, and
 f is **defined** on domain A : $\forall a \in A \exists b \in B (a, b) \in f$, and
 f is **single valued**: $\forall (a, b), (a', b') \in f (a = a' \rightarrow b = b')$.

iClicker 3.2 Let $g = \{(1, 1), (2, 1)\}$. Is $g : [2] \rightarrow [3]$?

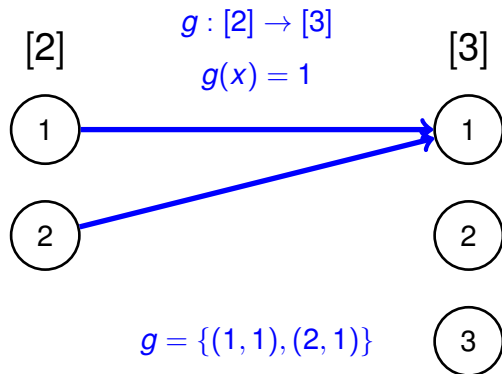


Functions $f : A \rightarrow B$ $(a, b) \in f$ iff $f(a) = b$

f is a **function** from A to B iff $f \subseteq A \times B$, and
 f is **defined** on domain A : $\forall a \in A \exists b \in B (a, b) \in f$, and
 f is **single valued**: $\forall (a, b), (a', b') \in f (a = a' \rightarrow b = b')$.

iClicker 3.2 Let $g = \{(1, 1), (2, 1)\}$. Is $g : [2] \rightarrow [3]$?

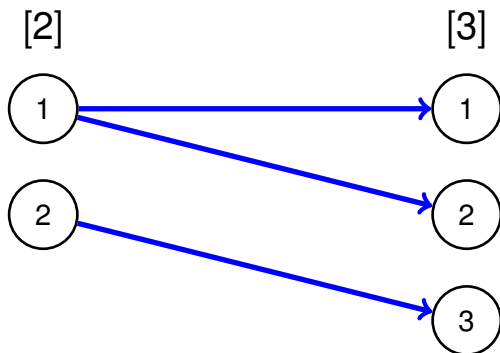
A: Yes



Functions $f : A \rightarrow B$ $(a, b) \in f$ iff $f(a) = b$

$f : A \rightarrow B$ iff $f \subseteq A \times B$, and
 f is **defined** on domain A : $\forall a \in A \exists b \in B (a, b) \in f$, and
 f is **single valued**: $\forall (a, b), (a', b') \in f (a = a' \rightarrow b = b')$.

iClicker 3.3 Let $h = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3)\}$. Is $h : [2] \rightarrow [3]$?



Functions $f : A \rightarrow B$ $(a, b) \in f$ iff $f(a) = b$

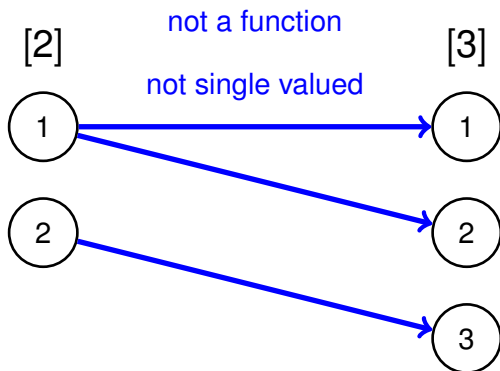
$f : A \rightarrow B$ iff $f \subseteq A \times B$, and

f is **defined** on domain A : $\forall a \in A \exists b \in B (a, b) \in f$, and

f is **single valued**: $\forall (a, b), (a', b') \in f (a = a' \rightarrow b = b')$.

iClicker 3.3 Let $h = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3)\}$. Is $h : [2] \rightarrow [3]$?

B: No



1:1 Functions

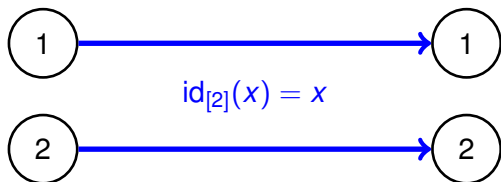
Def. A function $f : A \rightarrow B$ is **one-to-one** (1 : 1) iff no element in B has arrows from two elements in A :

$$\forall xy (f(x) = f(y) \rightarrow x = y)$$

1:1 Functions

Def. A function $f : A \rightarrow B$ is **one-to-one** ($1 : 1$) iff no element in B has arrows from two elements in A :

$$\forall xy (f(x) = f(y) \rightarrow x = y)$$



1 : 1

1:1 Functions

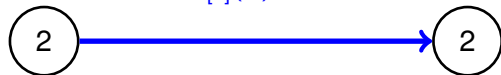
Def. A function $f : A \rightarrow B$ is **one-to-one** ($1 : 1$) iff no element in B has arrows from two elements in A :

$$\forall xy (f(x) = f(y) \rightarrow x = y)$$



$$\text{id}_{[2]}(x) = x$$

$1 : 1$



$$g(x) = 1$$

not $1 : 1$

onto Functions

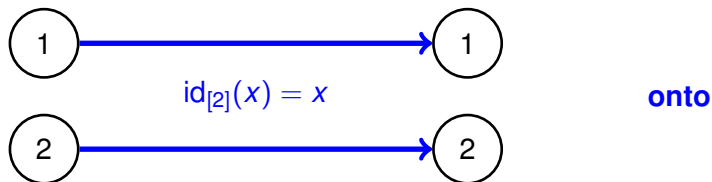
Def. A function $f : A \rightarrow B$ is **onto** iff every element in B has an arrow to it.

$$\forall y \in B \exists x \in A f(x) = y$$

onto Functions

Def. A function $f : A \rightarrow B$ is **onto** iff every element in B has an arrow to it.

$$\forall y \in B \exists x \in A f(x) = y$$



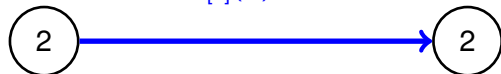
onto Functions

Def. A function $f : A \rightarrow B$ is **onto** iff every element in B has an arrow to it.

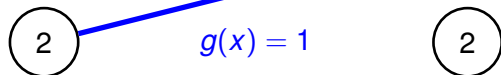
$$\forall y \in B \exists x \in A f(x) = y$$



onto



not onto



Domain, Range, and Co-Domain

For $f : A \rightarrow B$, it's **domain** and **range** are well defined.

Domain, Range, and Co-Domain

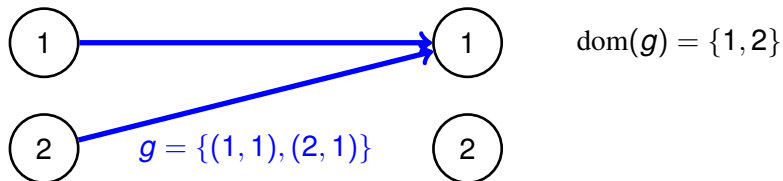
For $f : A \rightarrow B$, it's **domain** and **range** are well defined.

Def. The **domain** of f : $\text{dom}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{a \mid \exists b (a, b) \in f\} = A$

Domain, Range, and Co-Domain

For $f : A \rightarrow B$, it's **domain** and **range** are well defined.

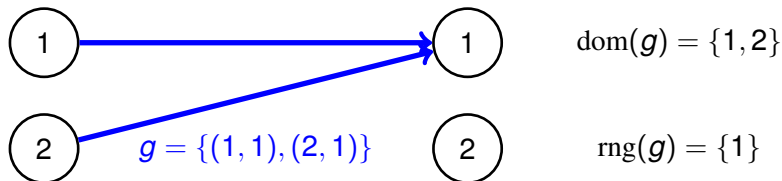
Def. The **domain** of f : $\text{dom}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{a \mid \exists b (a, b) \in f\} = A$



Domain, Range, and Co-Domain

For $f : A \rightarrow B$, it's **domain** and **range** are well defined.

Def. The **domain** of f : $\text{dom}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{a \mid \exists b (a, b) \in f\} = A$

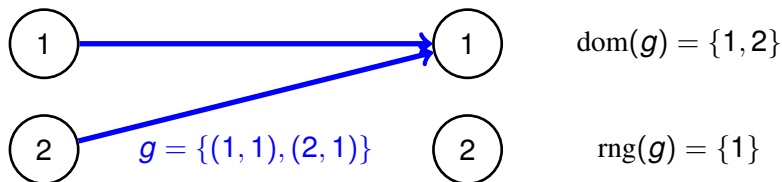


Def. The **range** of f : $\text{rng}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{b \mid \exists a (a, b) \in f\}$

Domain, Range, and Co-Domain

For $f : A \rightarrow B$, its **domain** and **range** are well defined.

Def. The **domain** of f : $\text{dom}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{a \mid \exists b (a, b) \in f\} = A$



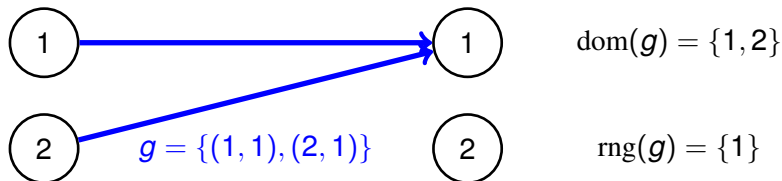
Def. The **range** of f : $\text{rng}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{b \mid \exists a (a, b) \in f\}$

For $g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$, its co-domain is $\{1, 2\}$; g is **not onto**.

Domain, Range, and Co-Domain

For $f : A \rightarrow B$, its **domain** and **range** are well defined.

Def. The **domain** of f : $\text{dom}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{a \mid \exists b (a, b) \in f\} = A$



Def. The **range** of f : $\text{rng}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{b \mid \exists a (a, b) \in f\}$

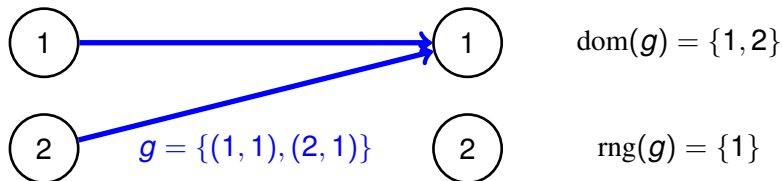
For $g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$, its co-domain is $\{1, 2\}$; g is **not onto**.

For $g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1\}$, its co-domain is $\{1\}$; g is **onto**.

Domain, Range, and Co-Domain

For $f : A \rightarrow B$, its **domain** and **range** are well defined.

Def. The **domain** of f : $\text{dom}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{a \mid \exists b (a, b) \in f\} = A$



Def. The **range** of f : $\text{rng}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{b \mid \exists a (a, b) \in f\}$

For $g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$, its co-domain is $\{1, 2\}$; g is **not onto**.

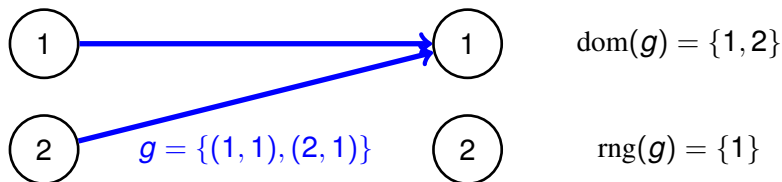
For $g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1\}$, its co-domain is $\{1\}$; g is **onto**.

The co-domain must be **given explicitly**, it cannot be determined from the function, g .

Domain, Range, and Co-Domain

For $f : A \rightarrow B$, its **domain** and **range** are well defined.

Def. The **domain** of f : $\text{dom}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{a \mid \exists b (a, b) \in f\} = A$



Def. The **range** of f : $\text{rng}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{b \mid \exists a (a, b) \in f\}$

For $g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$, its co-domain is $\{1, 2\}$; g is **not onto**.

For $g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1\}$, its co-domain is $\{1\}$; g is **onto**.

The co-domain must be **given explicitly**, it cannot be determined from the function, g .

A function g is **onto** iff its **range** is equal to its **co-domain**.

Domain, Range, and Co-Domain

For $f : A \rightarrow B$, its **domain** and **range** are well defined.

Def. The **domain** of f : $\text{dom}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{a \mid \exists b (a, b) \in f\} = A$

Def. The **range** of f : $\text{rng}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{b \mid \exists a (a, b) \in f\}$

For $g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$, its co-domain is $\{1, 2\}$; g is **not onto**.

For $g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1\}$, its co-domain is $\{1\}$; g is **onto**.

The co-domain must be **given explicitly**, it cannot be determined from the function, g .

A function g is **onto** iff its **range** is equal to its **co-domain**.

Domain, Range, and Co-Domain

For $f : A \rightarrow B$, it's **domain** and **range** are well defined.

Def. The **domain** of f : $\text{dom}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{a \mid \exists b (a, b) \in f\} = A$

Def. The **range** of f : $\text{rng}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{b \mid \exists a (a, b) \in f\}$

For $g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$, its co-domain is $\{1, 2\}$; g is **not onto**.

For $g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1\}$, its co-domain is $\{1\}$; g is **onto**.

The co-domain must be **given explicitly**, it cannot be determined from the function, g .

A function g is **onto** iff its **range** is equal to its **co-domain**.

For $f \subseteq A \times B$, we can tell if f is **single valued** and if it is **1:1**.

Domain, Range, and Co-Domain

For $f : A \rightarrow B$, its **domain** and **range** are well defined.

Def. The **domain** of f : $\text{dom}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{a \mid \exists b (a, b) \in f\} = A$

Def. The **range** of f : $\text{rng}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{b \mid \exists a (a, b) \in f\}$

For $g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$, its co-domain is $\{1, 2\}$; g is **not onto**.

For $g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1\}$, its co-domain is $\{1\}$; g is **onto**.

The co-domain must be **given explicitly**, it cannot be determined from the function, g .

A function g is **onto** iff its **range** is equal to its **co-domain**.

For $f \subseteq A \times B$, we can tell if f is **single valued** and if it is **1:1**.

To tell if $f : A \rightarrow B$, i.e., is f a **function**, we must know A .

Domain, Range, and Co-Domain

For $f : A \rightarrow B$, it's **domain** and **range** are well defined.

Def. The **domain** of f : $\text{dom}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{a \mid \exists b (a, b) \in f\} = A$

Def. The **range** of f : $\text{rng}(f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{b \mid \exists a (a, b) \in f\}$

For $g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$, its co-domain is $\{1, 2\}$; g is **not onto**.

For $g : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1\}$, its co-domain is $\{1\}$; g is **onto**.

The co-domain must be **given explicitly**, it cannot be determined from the function, g .

A function g is **onto** iff its **range** is equal to its **co-domain**.

For $f \subseteq A \times B$, we can tell if f is **single valued** and if it is **1:1**.

To tell if $f : A \rightarrow B$, i.e., is f a **function**, we must know A .

To tell if f is **onto**, we must know B .

Composition of Functions

For $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$,

Composition of Functions

For $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$,

Def. the **composition** of g and f : $g \circ f(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} g(f(x))$

Composition of Functions

For $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$,

Def. the **composition** of g and f : $g \circ f(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} g(f(x))$

$f : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N} : f(n) = 2 \cdot n$ $g : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N} : g(n) = n + 1$

Composition of Functions

For $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$,

Def. the **composition** of g and f : $g \circ f(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} g(f(x))$

$f : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N} : f(n) = 2 \cdot n$ $g : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N} : g(n) = n + 1$

$g \circ f : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N} : g \circ f(n) = g(f(n)) = 2 \cdot n + 1$

Composition of Functions

For $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$,

Def. the **composition** of g and f : $g \circ f(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} g(f(x))$

$$f : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N} : f(n) = 2 \cdot n \qquad g : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N} : g(n) = n + 1$$

$$g \circ f : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N} : g \circ f(n) = g(f(n)) = 2 \cdot n + 1$$

$$f \circ g : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N} : f \circ g(n) = f(g(n)) = 2 \cdot (n + 1)$$

Inverse of functions

For $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow A$,

Inverse of functions

For $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow A$,

Def. f and g are **inverse functions** $f = g^{-1}$ and $g = f^{-1}$ iff

$$f \circ g = \text{id}_B; \quad \text{and} \quad g \circ f = \text{id}_A$$

Inverse of functions

For $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow A$,

Def. f and g are **inverse functions** $f = g^{-1}$ and $g = f^{-1}$ iff

$$f \circ g = \text{id}_B; \quad \text{and} \quad g \circ f = \text{id}_A$$

$$f_1 : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \quad f_1(x) = x + 1; \quad g_1 : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \quad g_1(x) = x - 1$$

Inverse of functions

For $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow A$,

Def. f and g are **inverse functions** $f = g^{-1}$ and $g = f^{-1}$ iff

$$f \circ g = \text{id}_B; \quad \text{and} \quad g \circ f = \text{id}_A$$

$f_1 : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \quad f_1(x) = x + 1; \quad g_1 : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \quad g_1(x) = x - 1$

$$f_1 \circ g_1(x) = f_1(g_1(x)) = (x - 1) + 1 = x$$

Inverse of functions

For $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow A$,

Def. f and g are **inverse functions** $f = g^{-1}$ and $g = f^{-1}$ iff

$$f \circ g = \text{id}_B; \quad \text{and} \quad g \circ f = \text{id}_A$$

$f_1 : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \quad f_1(x) = x + 1; \quad g_1 : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \quad g_1(x) = x - 1$

$$f_1 \circ g_1(x) = f_1(g_1(x)) = (x - 1) + 1 = x$$

$$g_1 \circ f_1(x) = g_1(f_1(x)) = (x + 1) - 1 = x$$

Inverse of functions

For $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow A$,

Def. f and g are **inverse functions** $f = g^{-1}$ and $g = f^{-1}$ iff

$$f \circ g = \text{id}_B; \quad \text{and} \quad g \circ f = \text{id}_A$$

$$f_1 : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \quad f_1(x) = x + 1; \quad g_1 : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \quad g_1(x) = x - 1$$

$$f_1 \circ g_1(x) = f_1(g_1(x)) = (x - 1) + 1 = x$$

$$g_1 \circ f_1(x) = g_1(f_1(x)) = (x + 1) - 1 = x$$

$$f_2 : \mathbf{Q} \rightarrow \mathbf{Q} \quad f_2(x) = x \cdot 2; \quad g_2 : \mathbf{Q} \rightarrow \mathbf{Q} \quad g_2(x) = x/2$$

Inverse of functions

For $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow A$,

Def. f and g are **inverse functions** $f = g^{-1}$ and $g = f^{-1}$ iff

$$f \circ g = \text{id}_B; \quad \text{and} \quad g \circ f = \text{id}_A$$

$$f_1 : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \quad f_1(x) = x + 1; \quad g_1 : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \quad g_1(x) = x - 1$$

$$f_1 \circ g_1(x) = f_1(g_1(x)) = (x - 1) + 1 = x$$

$$g_1 \circ f_1(x) = g_1(f_1(x)) = (x + 1) - 1 = x$$

$$f_2 : \mathbf{Q} \rightarrow \mathbf{Q} \quad f_2(x) = x \cdot 2; \quad g_2 : \mathbf{Q} \rightarrow \mathbf{Q} \quad g_2(x) = x/2$$

$$f_2 \circ g_2(x) = f_2(g_2(x)) = (x/2) \cdot 2 = x$$

Inverse of functions

For $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow A$,

Def. f and g are **inverse functions** $f = g^{-1}$ and $g = f^{-1}$ iff

$$f \circ g = \text{id}_B; \quad \text{and} \quad g \circ f = \text{id}_A$$

$$f_1 : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \quad f_1(x) = x + 1; \quad g_1 : \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \quad g_1(x) = x - 1$$

$$f_1 \circ g_1(x) = f_1(g_1(x)) = (x - 1) + 1 = x$$

$$g_1 \circ f_1(x) = g_1(f_1(x)) = (x + 1) - 1 = x$$

$$f_2 : \mathbf{Q} \rightarrow \mathbf{Q} \quad f_2(x) = x \cdot 2; \quad g_2 : \mathbf{Q} \rightarrow \mathbf{Q} \quad g_2(x) = x/2$$

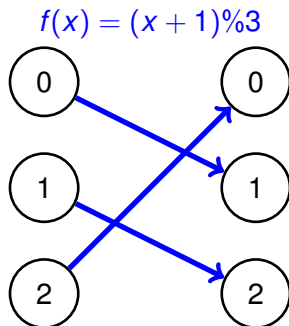
$$f_2 \circ g_2(x) = f_2(g_2(x)) = (x/2) \cdot 2 = x$$

$$g_2 \circ f_2(x) = g_2(f_2(x)) = (x \cdot 2)/2 = x$$

Inverse of functions

For $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow A$,

f and g are **inverse functions** $f = g^{-1}$ and $g = f^{-1}$ iff



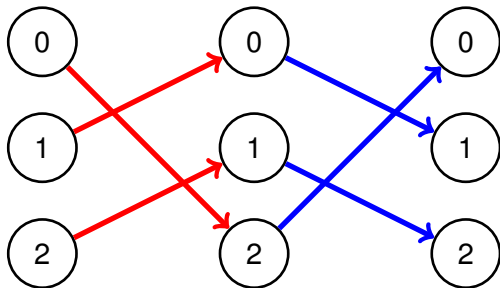
Inverse of functions

For $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow A$,

f and g are **inverse functions** $f = g^{-1}$ and $g = f^{-1}$ iff

$f \circ g = \text{id}_B$

$$g(x) = (x + 2) \% 3 \quad f(x) = (x + 1) \% 3$$



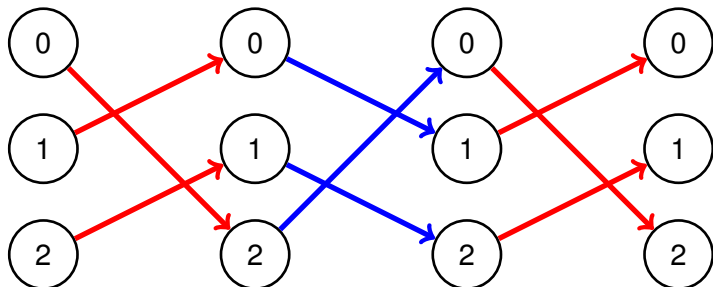
Inverse of functions

For $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow A$,

f and g are **inverse functions** $f = g^{-1}$ and $g = f^{-1}$ iff

$f \circ g = \text{id}_B$ and $g \circ f = \text{id}_A$

$$g(x) = (x + 2) \% 3 \quad f(x) = (x + 1) \% 3 \quad g(x) = (x + 2) \% 3$$



When does $f : A \rightarrow B$ have an inverse?

Does $f_1 : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$, $f_1(n) = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ have an inverse?

When does $f : A \rightarrow B$ have an inverse?

Does $f_1 : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$, $f_1(n) = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ have an inverse?

No, f_1 is not 1:1, so no g_1 cannot satisfy $g_1(f_1(0)) = 0$ and $g_1(f_1(1)) = 1$ because $f_1(0) = f_1(1)$.

When does $f : A \rightarrow B$ have an inverse?

Does $f_1 : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$, $f_1(n) = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ have an inverse?

No, f_1 is not 1:1, so no g_1 cannot satisfy $g_1(f_1(0)) = 0$ and $g_1(f_1(1)) = 1$ because $f_1(0) = f_1(1)$.

Does $f_2 : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$, $f_2(n) = n + 1$ have an inverse?

When does $f : A \rightarrow B$ have an inverse?

Does $f_1 : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$, $f_1(n) = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ have an inverse?

No, f_1 is not 1:1, so no g_1 cannot satisfy $g_1(f_1(0)) = 0$ and $g_1(f_1(1)) = 1$ because $f_1(0) = f_1(1)$.

Does $f_2 : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$, $f_2(n) = n + 1$ have an inverse?

No, f_2 is not onto, so no g_2 can satisfy $f_2(g_2(0)) = 0$ because $0 \notin \text{rng}(f_2)$

When does $f : A \rightarrow B$ have an inverse?

Does $f_1 : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$, $f_1(n) = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ have an inverse?

No, f_1 is not 1:1, so no g_1 cannot satisfy $g_1(f_1(0)) = 0$ and $g_1(f_1(1)) = 1$ because $f_1(0) = f_1(1)$.

Does $f_2 : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$, $f_2(n) = n + 1$ have an inverse?

No, f_2 is not onto, so no g_2 can satisfy $f_2(g_2(0)) = 0$ because $0 \notin \text{rng}(f_2)$

Thm. $f : A \rightarrow B$ has an inverse iff f is 1:1 and onto.

When does $f : A \rightarrow B$ have an inverse?

Does $f_1 : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$, $f_1(n) = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ have an inverse?

No, f_1 is not 1:1, so no g_1 cannot satisfy $g_1(f_1(0)) = 0$ and $g_1(f_1(1)) = 1$ because $f_1(0) = f_1(1)$.

Does $f_2 : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$, $f_2(n) = n + 1$ have an inverse?

No, f_2 is not onto, so no g_2 can satisfy $f_2(g_2(0)) = 0$ because $0 \notin \text{rng}(f_2)$

Thm. $f : A \rightarrow B$ has an inverse iff f is 1:1 and onto.

Proof: Already argued it is necessary that f is 1:1 and onto.

When does $f : A \rightarrow B$ have an inverse?

Does $f_1 : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$, $f_1(n) = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ have an inverse?

No, f_1 is not 1:1, so no g_1 cannot satisfy $g_1(f_1(0)) = 0$ and $g_1(f_1(1)) = 1$ because $f_1(0) = f_1(1)$.

Does $f_2 : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$, $f_2(n) = n + 1$ have an inverse?

No, f_2 is not onto, so no g_2 can satisfy $f_2(g_2(0)) = 0$ because $0 \notin \text{rng}(f_2)$

Thm. $f : A \rightarrow B$ has an inverse iff f is 1:1 and onto.

Proof: Already argued it is necessary that f is 1:1 and onto.

Assume that f is 1:1 and onto.

When does $f : A \rightarrow B$ have an inverse?

Does $f_1 : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$, $f_1(n) = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ have an inverse?

No, f_1 is not 1:1, so no g_1 cannot satisfy $g_1(f_1(0)) = 0$ and $g_1(f_1(1)) = 1$ because $f_1(0) = f_1(1)$.

Does $f_2 : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$, $f_2(n) = n + 1$ have an inverse?

No, f_2 is not onto, so no g_2 can satisfy $f_2(g_2(0)) = 0$ because $0 \notin \text{rng}(f_2)$

Thm. $f : A \rightarrow B$ has an inverse iff f is 1:1 and onto.

Proof: Already argued it is necessary that f is 1:1 and onto.

Assume that f is 1:1 and onto.

Let $g \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(b, a) \mid (a, b) \in f\}$ **converse** or **transpose** of f .

When does $f : A \rightarrow B$ have an inverse?

Does $f_1 : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$, $f_1(n) = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ have an inverse?

No, f_1 is not 1:1, so no g_1 cannot satisfy $g_1(f_1(0)) = 0$ and $g_1(f_1(1)) = 1$ because $f_1(0) = f_1(1)$.

Does $f_2 : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$, $f_2(n) = n + 1$ have an inverse?

No, f_2 is not onto, so no g_2 can satisfy $f_2(g_2(0)) = 0$ because $0 \notin \text{rng}(f_2)$

Thm. $f : A \rightarrow B$ has an inverse iff f is 1:1 and onto.

Proof: Already argued it is necessary that f is 1:1 and onto.

Assume that f is 1:1 and onto.

Let $g \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(b, a) \mid (a, b) \in f\}$ **converse** or **transpose** of f .

Claim: $g : B \rightarrow A$ and $g \circ f = \text{id}_A$ and $f \circ g = \text{id}_B$

When does $f : A \rightarrow B$ have an inverse?

Does $f_1 : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$, $f_1(n) = \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$ have an inverse?

No, f_1 is not 1:1, so no g_1 cannot satisfy $g_1(f_1(0)) = 0$ and $g_1(f_1(1)) = 1$ because $f_1(0) = f_1(1)$.

Does $f_2 : \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$, $f_2(n) = n + 1$ have an inverse?

No, f_2 is not onto, so no g_2 can satisfy $f_2(g_2(0)) = 0$ because $0 \notin \text{rng}(f_2)$

Thm. $f : A \rightarrow B$ has an inverse iff f is 1:1 and onto.

Proof: Already argued it is necessary that f is 1:1 and onto.

Assume that f is 1:1 and onto.

Let $g \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{(b, a) \mid (a, b) \in f\}$ **converse** or **transpose** of f .

Claim: $g : B \rightarrow A$ and $g \circ f = \text{id}_A$ and $f \circ g = \text{id}_B$

Check on your own. We'll talk about this more next week. □