Functions

Section 2.3 of Rosen

Spring 2012

CSCE 235 Introduction to Discrete Structures

Course web-page: cse.unl.edu/~cse235

Questions: Use Piazza

Outline

- Definitions & terminology
  - function, domain, co-domain, image, preimage (antecedent), range, image of a set, strictly increasing, strictly decreasing, monotonic
- Properties
  - One-to-one (injective)
  - Onto (surjective)
  - One-to-one correspondence (bijective)
  - Exercices (5)
- Inverse functions (examples)
- Operators
  - Composition, Equality
- Important functions
  - identity, absolute value, floor, ceiling, factorial

Introduction

- You have already encountered function
  - $f(x,y) = x+y$
  - $f(x) = x$
  - $f(x) = \sin(x)$
- Here we will study functions defined on <u>discrete</u> domains and ranges
- We may not always be able to write function in a 'neat way' as above

Definition: Function

- **Definition**: A function f
  - from a set A to a set B
  - is an assignment of exactly one element of B to each element of A.
- We write f(a)=b if b is the unique element of B assigned by the function f to the element a $\in$ A.
- Notation: f: A $\rightarrow$ B

  which can be read as 'f maps A to B'
- Note the subtlety
  - Each and every element of A has a <u>single</u> mapping
  - Each element of B may be mapped to by <u>several</u> elements in A or <u>not at all</u>

Terminology

- Let f: A $\rightarrow$ B and f(a)=b. Then we use the following terminology:
  - A is the <u>domain</u> of f, denoted dom(f)
  - B is the <u>co-domain</u> of f
  - b is the <u>image</u> of a
  - a is the <u>preimage</u> (<u>antecedent</u>) of b
  - The <u>range</u> of f is the set of all images of elements of A, denoted rng(f)

Function: Visualization
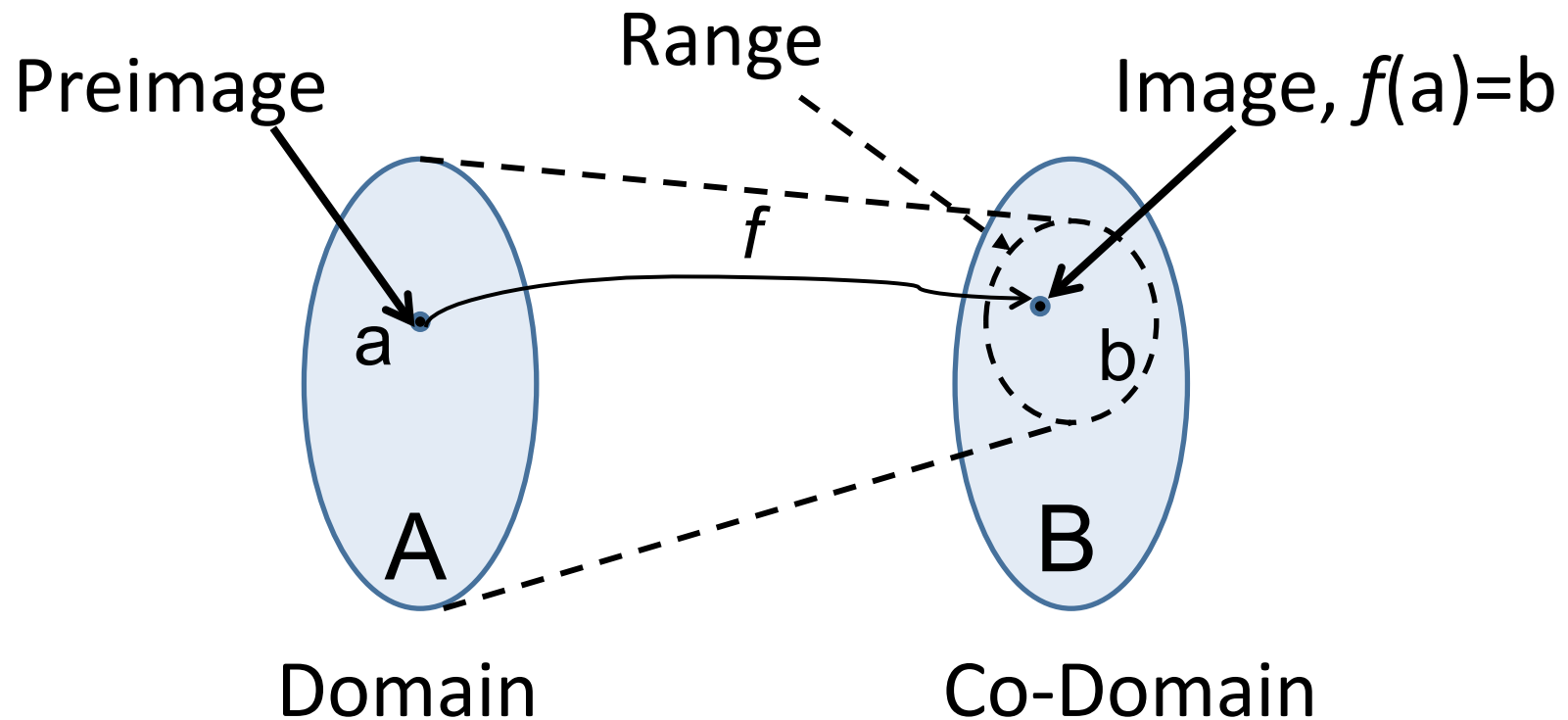
A function, f: A $\rightarrow$ B

More Definitions (1)

- **Definition**: Let f_1 and f_2 be two functions from a set A to $\mathbb{R}$. Then f_1+f_2 and $f_1 f_2$ are also function from A to R defined by:
  - $(f_1+f_2)(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x)$
  - $f_1 f_2(x) = f_1(x)f_2(x)$
- Example: Let $f_1(x)=x^4+2x^2+1$ and $f_2(x)=2-x^2$
  - $(f_1+f_2)(x) = x^4+2x^2+1+2-x^2 = x^4+x^2+3$
  - $f_1 f_2(x) = (x^4+2x^2+1)(2-x^2)= -x^6+3x^2+2$

More Definitions (2)

- **Definition**: Let f: A$\rightarrow$ B and S $\subseteq$A. The image of the set S is the subset of B that consists of all the images of the elements of S. We denote the image of S by f(S), so that

$$f(S)=\{\, f(s) \mid \forall\, s \in S \,\}$$

- Note there that the image of S is a set and not an element.

Image of a set: Example

- Let:
  - $A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5\}$
  - $B = \{b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5\}$
  - $f = \{(a_1, b_2), (a_2, b_3), (a_3, b_3), (a_4, b_1), (a_5, b_4)\}$
  - $S = \{a_1, a_3\}$
- Draw a diagram for f
- What is the:
  - Domain, co-domain, range of f?
  - Image of S, $f(S)$?

More Definitions (3)

- **Definition**: A function f whose domain and codomain are subsets of the set of real numbers (R) is called
  - strictly increasing if $f(x)<f(y)$ whenever x<y and x and y are in the domain of f.
  - strictly decreasing if $f(x)>f(y)$ whenever x<y and x and y are in the domain of f.

- A function that is increasing or decreasing is said to be monotonic

Outline

- Definitions & terminology

- **Properties**
  - **One-to-one (injective)**
  - **Onto (surjective)**
  - **One-to-one correspondence (bijective)**
  - **Exercices (5)**

- Inverse functions (examples)

- Operators

- Important functions

Definition: Injection

- **Definition**: A function f is said to be <u>one-to-one</u> or <u>injective</u> (or an injection) if

  $\forall$ x and y in in the domain of f, f(x)=f(y) $\Rightarrow$ x=y

- Intuitively, an injection simply means that each element in the range has at most one preimage (antecedent)

- It is useful to think of the contrapositive of this definition

  $$x \neq y \Rightarrow f(x) \neq f(y)$$

Definition: Surjection

- **Definition**: A function f: A$\rightarrow$B is called <u>onto</u> or <u>surjective</u> (or an surjection) if

$$\forall\, b \in B,\ \exists\ a \in A \text{ with } f(a)=b$$

- Intuitively, a surjection means that every element in the codomain is mapped into (i.e., it is an image, has an antecedent)

- Thus, the range is the same as the codomain

Definition: Bijection

- **Definition**: A function f is a <u>one-to-one</u> correspondence (or a <u>bijection</u>), if is both one-to-one (injective) and onto (surjective)

- One-to-one correspondences are important because they endow a function with an <u>inverse</u>.

- They also allow us to have a concept cardinality for infinite sets

- Let's look at a few examples to develop a feel for these definitions…

Functions: Example 1

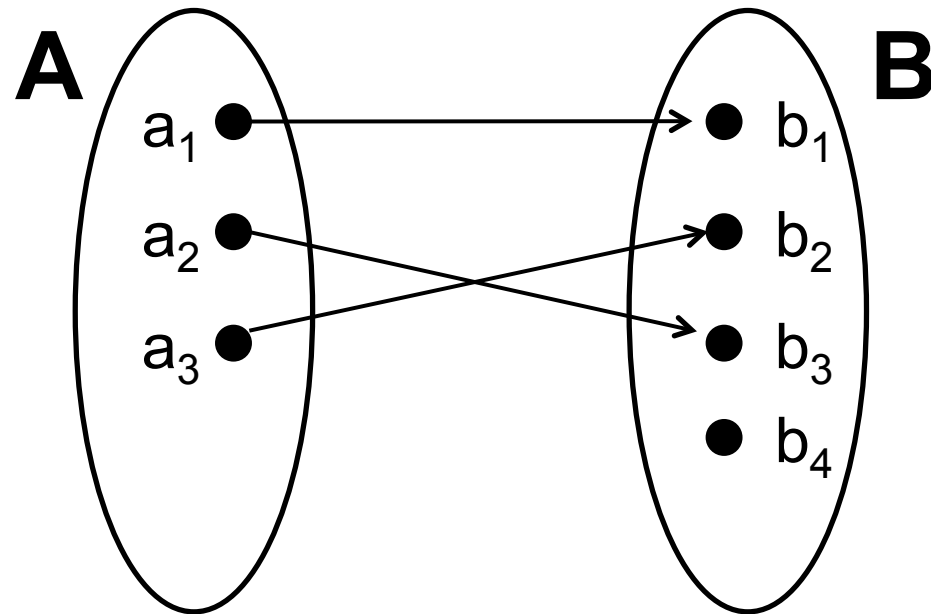

A   B

a_1 b_1

a_2 b_2

a_3 b_3

a_4 b_4
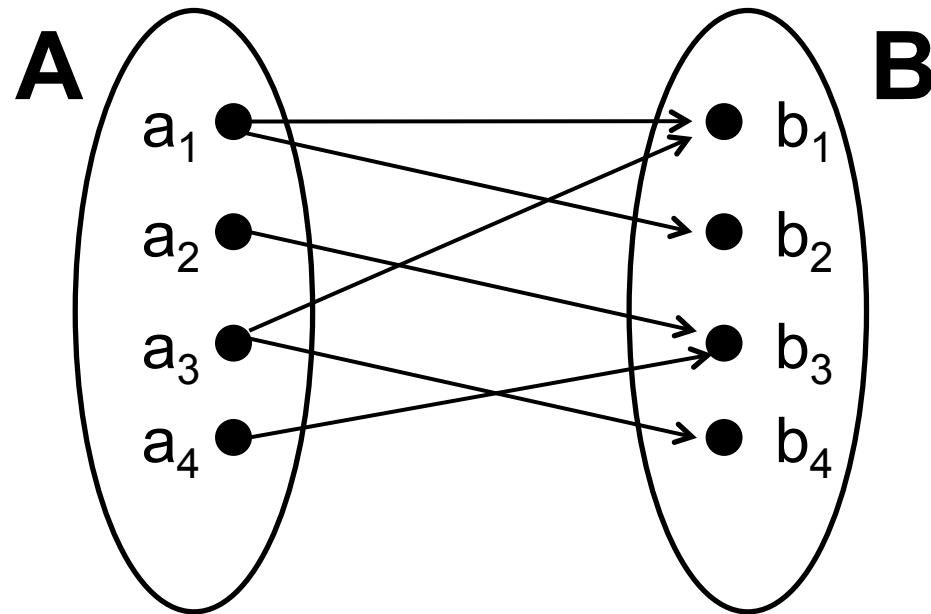
- Is this a function? Why?
- No, because each of a_1, a_2 has two images
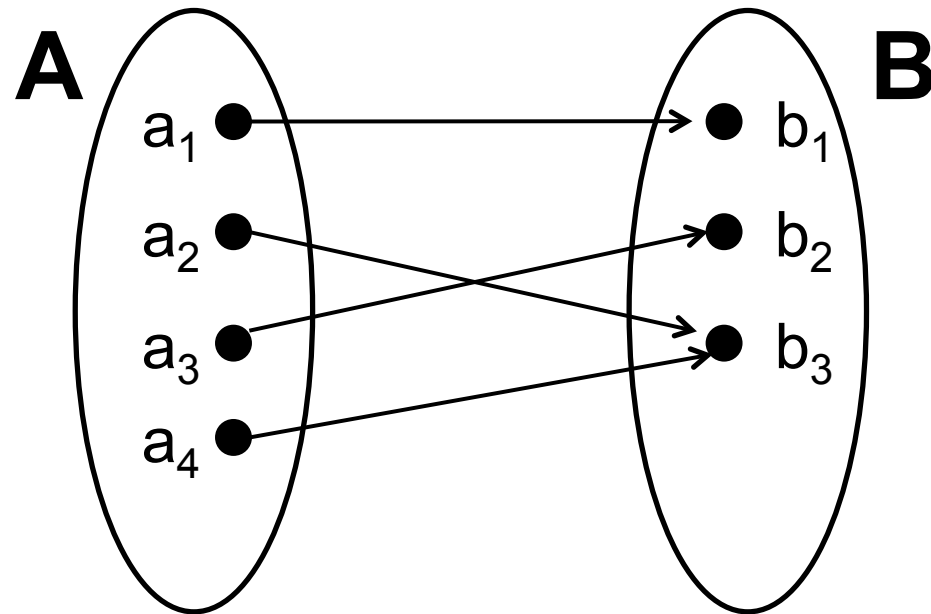
Functions: Example 2
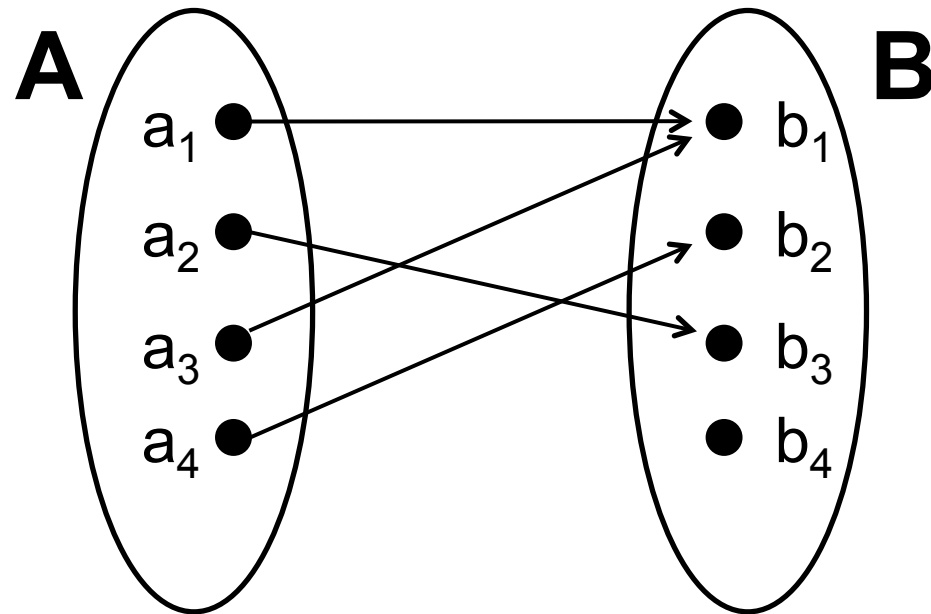
- Is this a function
  - One-to-one (injective)? Why?   No, b_1 has 2 preimages
  - Onto (surjective)? Why?   No, b_4 has no preimage
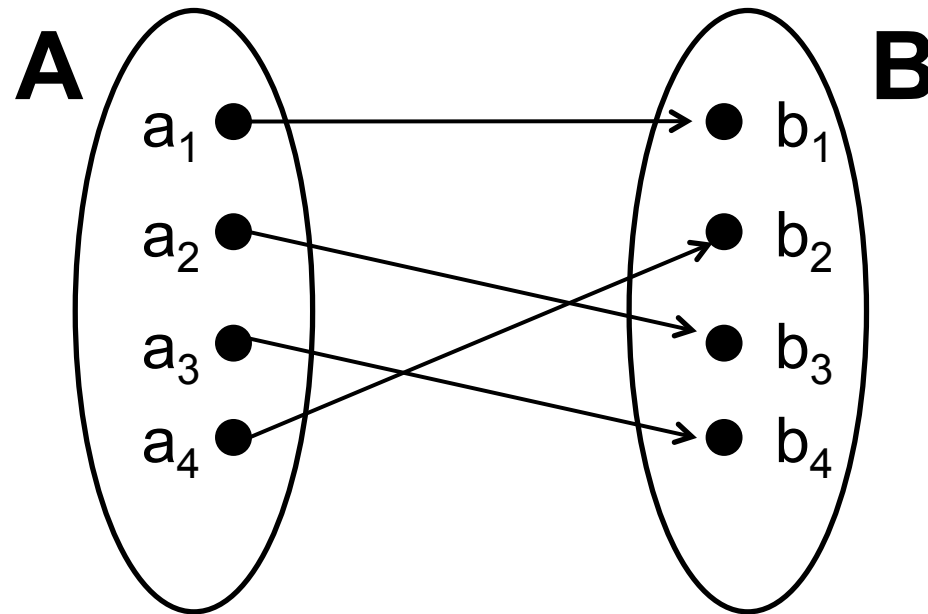
Functions: Example 3

- Is this a function
  - One-to-one (injective)? Why? Yes, no b_i has 2 preimages
  - Onto (surjective)? Why? No, b_4 has no preimage

Functions: Example 4

A   B

$a_1 \rightarrow b_1$
$a_2 \rightarrow b_3$
$a_3 \rightarrow b_2$
$a_4 \rightarrow b_3$

- Is this a function
  - One-to-one (injective)? Why? No, b_3 has 2 preimages
  - Onto (surjective)? Why? Yes, every b_i has a preimage

Functions: Example 5

A   **B**

a_1 → b_1

a_2 b_2

a_3 b_3

a_4 b_4

- Is this a function
  - One-to-one (injective)?   Thus, it is a bijection or a
  - Onto (surjective)?   one-to-one correspondence

Exercice 1

- Let $f: Z \rightarrow Z$ be defined by

$$f(x) = 2x - 3$$

- What is the domain, codomain, range of f?

- Is f one-to-one (injective)?

- Is f onto (surjective)?

- Clearly, dom(f)=Z. To see what the range is, note that:

$\quad$ b$\in$ rng(f) $\Leftrightarrow$ b=2a-3, with a$\in Z$

$\qquad\qquad\quad \Leftrightarrow$ b=2(a-2)+1

$\qquad\qquad\quad \Leftrightarrow$ b is odd

Exercise 1 (cont'd)

- Thus, the range is the set of all odd integers

- Since the range and the codomain are different (i.e., $rng(f) \neq Z$), we can conclude that f is not onto (surjective)

- However, f is one-to-one injective. Using simple algebra, we have:

$$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow 2x_1 - 3 = 2x_2 - 3 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \quad \text{QED}$$

Exercise 2

- Let f be as before

$$f(x)=2x-3$$

  but now we define f:$N \rightarrow N$

- What is the domain and range of f?

- Is f onto (surjective)?

- Is f one-to-one (injective)?

- By changing the domain and codomain of f, f is not even a function anymore. Indeed, $f(1)=2\cdot1-3=-1\notin N$

Exercice 3

- Let $f: Z \to Z$ be defined by

$$f(x) = x^2 - 5x + 5$$

- Is this function
  - One-to-one?
  - Onto?

Exercice 3: Answer

- It is not one-to-one (injective)

$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1^2 - 5x_1 + 5 = x_2^2 - 5x_2 + 5 \Rightarrow x_1^2 - 5x_1 = x_2^2 - 5x_2$

$\Rightarrow x_1^2 - x_2^2 = 5x_1 - 5x_2 \Rightarrow (x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2) = 5(x_1 - x_2)$

$\Rightarrow (x_1 + x_2) = 5$

Many $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ satisfy this equality. There are thus an infinite number of solutions. In particular, $f(2) = f(3) = -1$

- It is also not onto (surjective).

The function is a parabola with a global minimum at (5/2,-5/4). Therefore, the function fails to map to any integer less than -1

- What would happen if we changed the domain/codomain?

Exercice 4

- Let $f:Z \to Z$ be defined by

$$f(x) = 2x^2 + 7x$$

- Is this function

  - One-to-one (injective)?

  - Onto (surjective)?

- Again, this is a parabola, it cannot be onto (where is the global minimum?)

Exercice 4: Answer

- f(x) is one-to-one! Indeed:

$f(x_1)=f(x_2) \Rightarrow 2x_1^2+7x_1=2x_2^2 + 7x_2 \Rightarrow 2x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 = 7x_2 - 7x_1$

$\Rightarrow 2(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 + x_2) = 7(x_2 - x_1) \Rightarrow 2(x_1 + x_2) = -7 \Rightarrow (x_1 + x_2) = -7$

$\Rightarrow (x_1 + x_2) = -7/2$

But $-7/2 \notin Z$. Therefore it must be the case that $x_1 = x_2$.

It follows that f is a one-to-one function.   QED

- f(x) is not surjective because f(x)=1 does not exist

$2x^2 +7x=1 \Rightarrow x(2x +7)=1$ the product of two integers is 1 if both integers are 1 or -1

$x=1 \Rightarrow (2x+7)=1 \Rightarrow 9 =1$, impossible

$x=-1 \Rightarrow -1(-2+7)=1 \Rightarrow -5=1$, impossible

Exercise 5

- Let $f: Z \rightarrow Z$ be defined by

$$f(x) = 3x^3 - x$$

- Is this function

  - One-to-one (injective)?

  - Onto (surjective)?

Exercice 5: f is one-to-one

- To check if f is one-to-one, again we suppose that for $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbf{Z}$ we have $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$

  $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow 3x_1^3 - x_1 = 3x_2^3 - x_2$

  $\Rightarrow 3x_1^3 - 3x_2^3 = x_1 - x_2$

  $\Rightarrow 3(x_1 - x_2)(x_1^2 + x_1 x_2 + x_2^2) = (x_1 - x_2)$

  $\Rightarrow (x_1^2 + x_1 x_2 + x_2^2) = 1/3$

  which is impossible because $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbf{Z}$

  thus, f is one-to-one

Exercice 5: *f* is <u>not</u> onto

- Consider the counter example *f*(a)=1

- If this were true, we would have

  $3a^3 - a = 1 \Rightarrow a(3a^2 - 1) = 1$ where a and $(3a^2 - 1) \in Z$

- The only time we can have the product of two integers equal to 1 is when they are both equal to 1 or -1

- Neither 1 nor -1 satisfy the above equality

  - Thus, we have identified 1∈Z that does not have an antecedent and *f* is not onto (surjective)

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- Properties
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  - Exercices (5)
- **Inverse functions (examples)**
- **Operators**
  - **Composition, Equality**
- Important functions
 - identity, absolute value, floor, ceiling, factorial

Inverse Functions (1)

- **Definition**: Let f: A$\rightarrow$B be a bijection. The <u>inverse</u> function of f is the function that assigns to an element b$\in$B the unique element a$\in$A such that f(a)=b

- The inverse function is denote f^{-1}.

- When f is a bijection, its inverse exists and

$$f(a)=b \iff f^{-1}(b)=a$$

Inverse Functions (2)

- Note that by definition, a function can have an inverse if and only if it is a bijection. Thus, we say that a bijection is <u>invertible</u>

- Why must a function be bijective to have an inverse?
  - Consider the case where f is not one-to-one (not injective). This means that some element $b \in B$ has more than one antecedent in A, say a_1 and a_2. How can we define an inverse? Does $f^1(b) = a_1$ or a_2?
  - Consider the case where f is not onto (not surjective). This means that there is some element $b \in B$ that does not have any preimage $a \in A$. What is then $f^1(b)$?

Inverse Functions: Representation

f(a)

a

f^{-1}(b)

b

A

B

Domain

Co-Domain
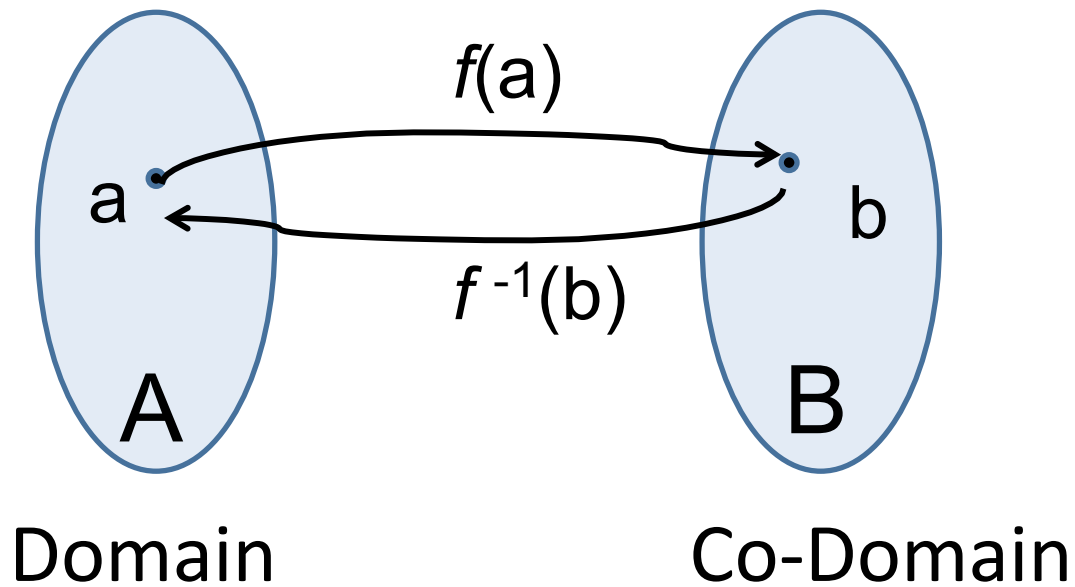
A function and its inverse

Inverse Functions: Example 1

- Let $f:R \rightarrow R$ be defined by

$$f(x) = 2x - 3$$

- What is f^{-1}?

  1. We must verify that f is invertible, that is, is a bijection. We prove that is one-to-one (injective) and onto (surjective). It is.

  2. To find the inverse, we use the substitution
     - Let $f^{-1}(y)=x$
     - And y=2x-3, which we solve for x. Clearly, x= (y+3)/2
     - So, $f^{-1}(y)$= (y+3)/2

Inverse Functions: Example 2

- Let $f(x)=x^2$. What is f^{-1}?
- No domain/codomain has been specified.
- Say $f:R\to R$
  - Is f a bijection? Does its inverse exist?
  - Answer: No
- Say we specify that f: A $\to$ B where

$$A=\{x\in R \mid x\leq 0\} \text{ and } B=\{y\in R \mid y\geq 0\}$$

  - Is f a bijection? Does its inverse exist?
  - Answer: Yes, the function <u>becomes</u> a bijection and thus, has an inverse

Inverse Functions: Example 2 (cont')

- To find the inverse, we let
  - $f^{-1}(y)=x$
  - $y=x^2$, which we solve for x
- Solving for x, we get $x=\pm\sqrt{y}$, but which one is it?
- Since dom(f) is all nonpositive and rng(f) is nonnegative, thus x must be nonpositive and

$$f^{-1}(y)= -\sqrt{y}$$

- From this, we see that <u>the domains/codomains are just as important to a function as the definition of the function</u> itself

Inverse Functions: Example 3

- Let $f(x)=2^x$
  - What should the domain/codomain be for this function to be a bijection?
  - What is the inverse?
- The function should be $f:R{\rightarrow}R^+$
- Let $f^{-1}(y)=x$ and $y=2^x$, solving for x we get $x=\log_2(y)$. Thus, $f^{-1}(y)=\log_2(y)$
- What happens when we include 0 in the codomain?
- What happens when restrict either sets to Z?

Function Composition (1)

- The value of functions can be used as the input to other functions

- **Definition**: Let g:A$\rightarrow$B and f:B $\rightarrow$C. The <u>composition</u> of the functions f and g is

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

- $f \circ g$ is read as 'f circle g', or 'f composed with g', 'f following g', or just 'f of g'

- In LaTeX: $\circ$

Function Composition (2)

- Because $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$, the composition $f \circ g$ cannot be defined unless the range of g is a subset of the domain of f

$$f \circ g \text{ is defined } \Leftrightarrow \text{ rng}(g) \subseteq \text{dom}(f)$$
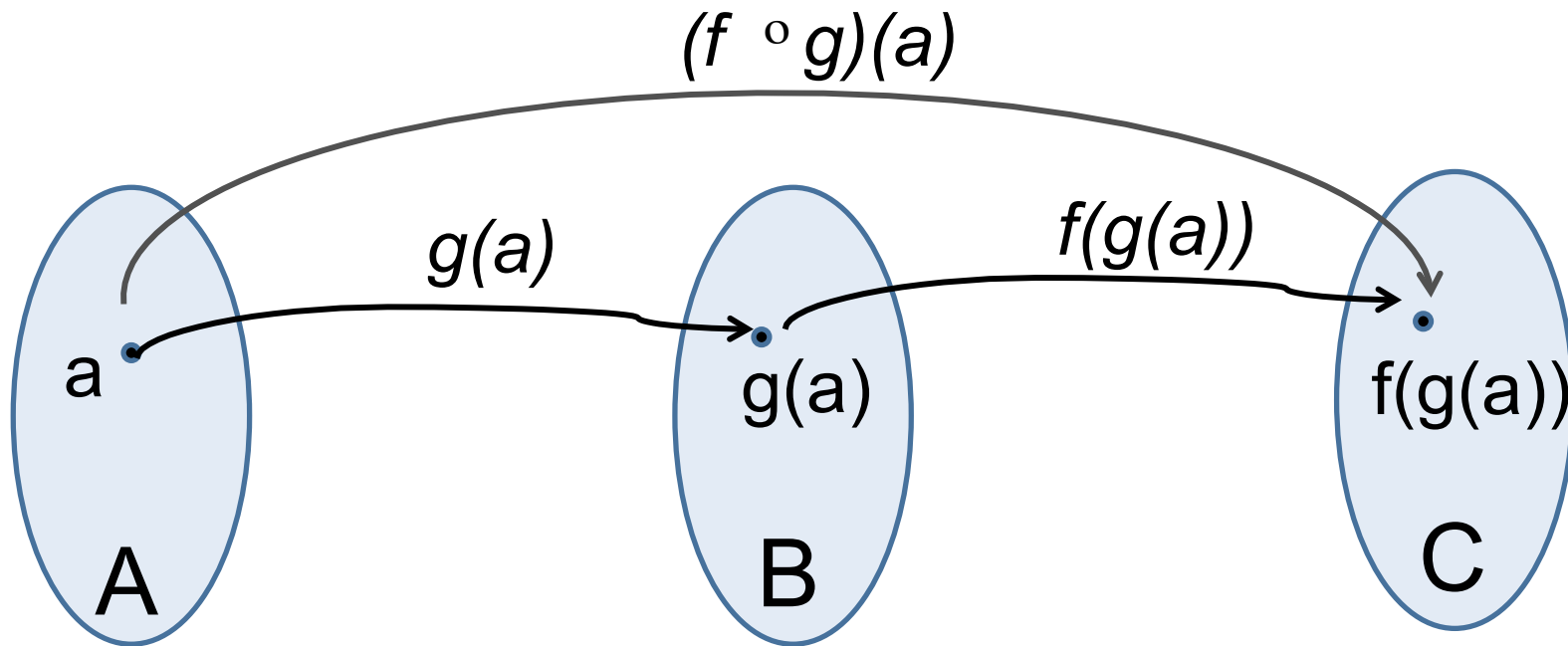
- The <u>order</u> in which you apply a function matters: you go from the inner most to the outer most

- It follows that $f \circ g$ is in general <u>not</u> the same as $g \circ f$

Composition: Graphical Representation

$(f \circ g)(a)$

rng(g)

$g(a)$

$f(g(a))$

a

g(a)

g(a)

f(g(a))

domain(g)   co-domain(g)   domain(f)
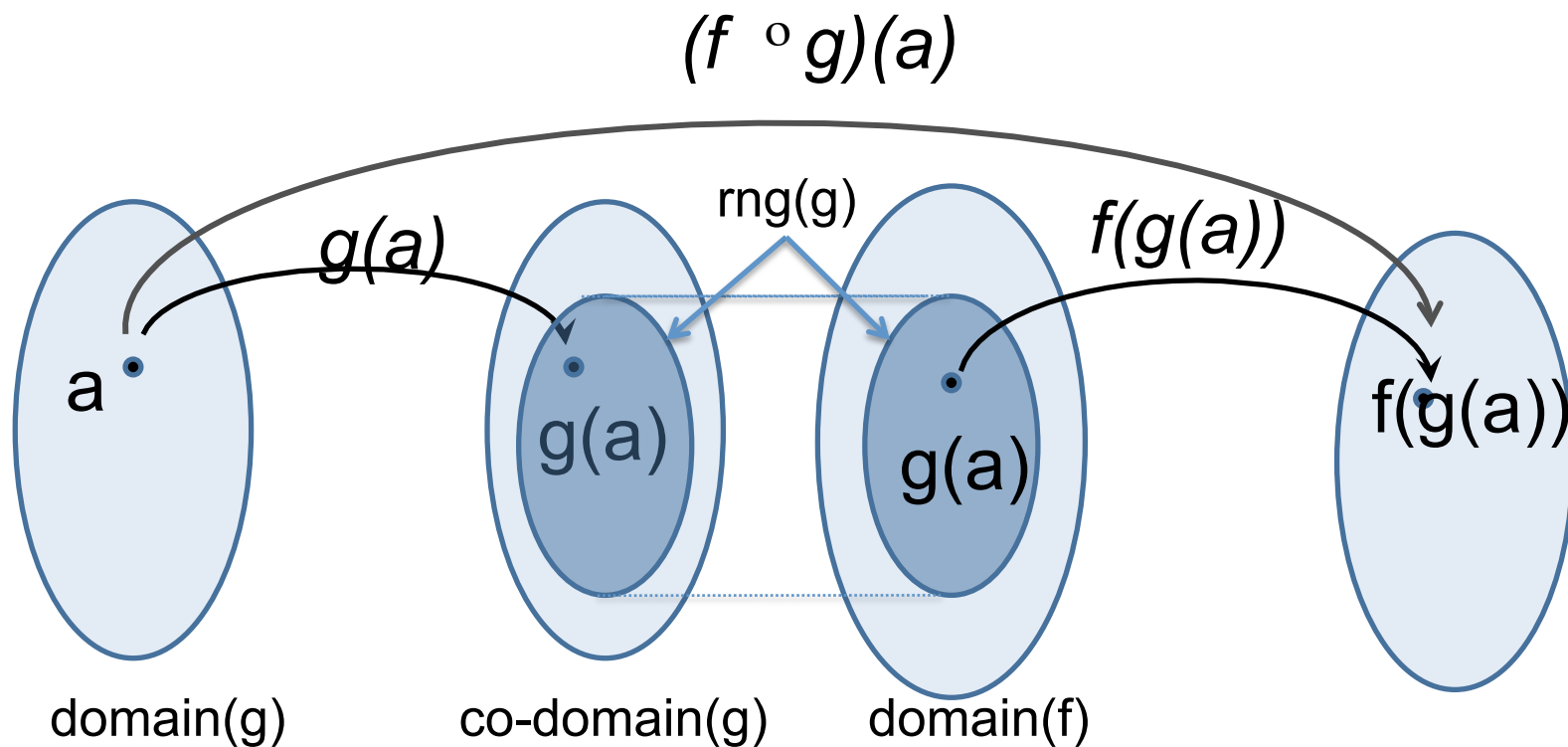
The composition of two functions

Composition: Graphical Representation

$(f \circ g)(a)$

$g(a)$

$f(g(a))$

a

g(a)

f(g(a))

A

B

C

The composition of two functions

Composition: Example 1

- Let f, g be two functions on $R \rightarrow R$ defined by

$$f(x) = 2x - 3$$

$$g(x) = x^2 + 1$$

- What are $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$?

- We note that
  - f is bijective, thus dom(f)=rng(f)= codomain(f)= R
  - For g, dom(g)= R but rng(g)={$x \in R$ | x≥1} $\subseteq R^+$
  - Since rng(g)={$x \in R$ | x≥1} $\subseteq R^+ \subseteq$ dom(f) =R, $f \circ g$ is defined
  - Since rng(f)= $R \subseteq$ dom(g) =R , $g \circ f$ is defined

Composition: Example 1 (cont')

- Given $f(x) = 2x - 3$ and $g(x) = x^2 + 1$
- $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x)) = f(x^2+1) = 2(x^2+1)-3$

$$= 2x^2 - 1$$

- $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x)) = g(2x-3) = (2x-3)^2 + 1$

$$= 4x^2 - 12x + 10$$

Function Equality

- Although it is intuitive, we formally define what it means for two functions to be equal

- **Lemma**: Two functions f and g are <u>equal</u> if and only
  - $\text{dom}(f) = \text{dom}(g)$
  - $\forall\, a \in \text{dom}(f)\ \ (f(a) = g(a))$

Associativity

- The composition of function is not commutative $(f \circ g \neq g \circ f)$, it is associative

- **Lemma**: The composition of functions is an associative operation, that is

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

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- **Important functions**
  - **identity, absolute value, floor, ceiling, factorial**

Important Functions: Identity

- **Definition**: The <u>identity</u> function on a set A is the function

$$\iota: A \rightarrow A \qquad \qquad \text{\$\textbackslash iota\$}$$

  defined by $\iota(a)=a$ for all $a \in A$.

- One can view the identity function as a composition of a function and its inverse:

$$\iota(a) = (f \circ f^{-1})(a) = (f^{-1} \circ f)(a)$$

- Moreover, the composition of any function f with the identity function is itself f:

$$(f \circ \iota)(a) = (\iota \circ f)(a) = f(a)$$

Inverses and Identity

- The identity function, along with the composition operation, gives us another characterization of <u>inverses</u> when a function has an inverse

- **Theorem**: The functions f: A$\rightarrow$B and g: B$\rightarrow$A are <u>inverses</u> if and only if

$$(g \circ f) = \iota_A \text{ and } (f \circ g) = \iota_B$$

where the ι_A and ι_B are the identity functions on sets A and B. That is,

$$\forall a \in A, b \in B \; (\, (g(f(a)) = a) \wedge (f(g(b)) = b) \,)$$

Important Functions: Absolute Value

- **Definition**: The <u>absolute value</u> function, denoted $|x|$, f $f:R \rightarrow \{y \in R \mid y \geq 0\}$. Its value is defined by

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x & \text{if } x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$
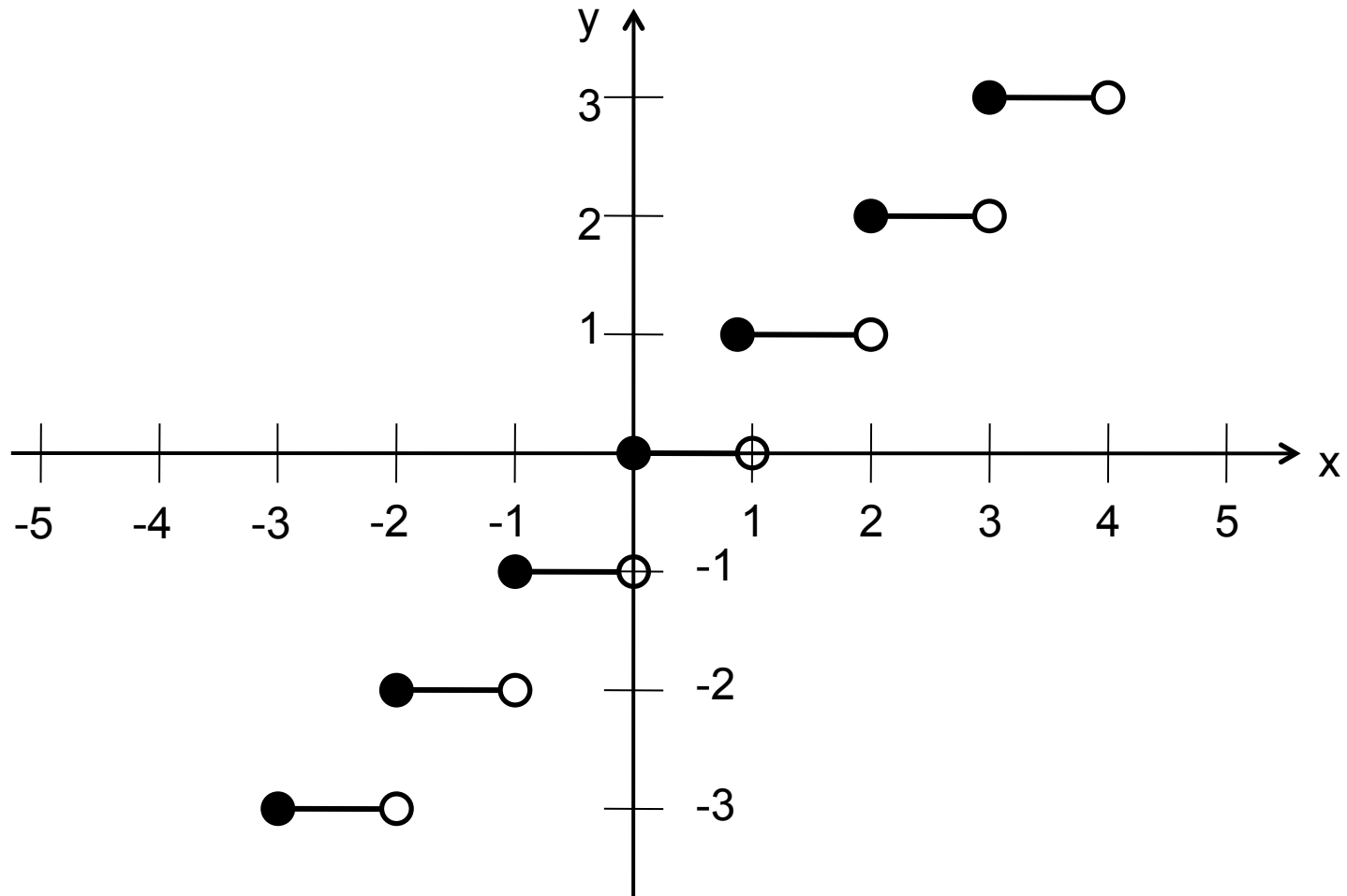
Important Functions: Floor & Ceiling
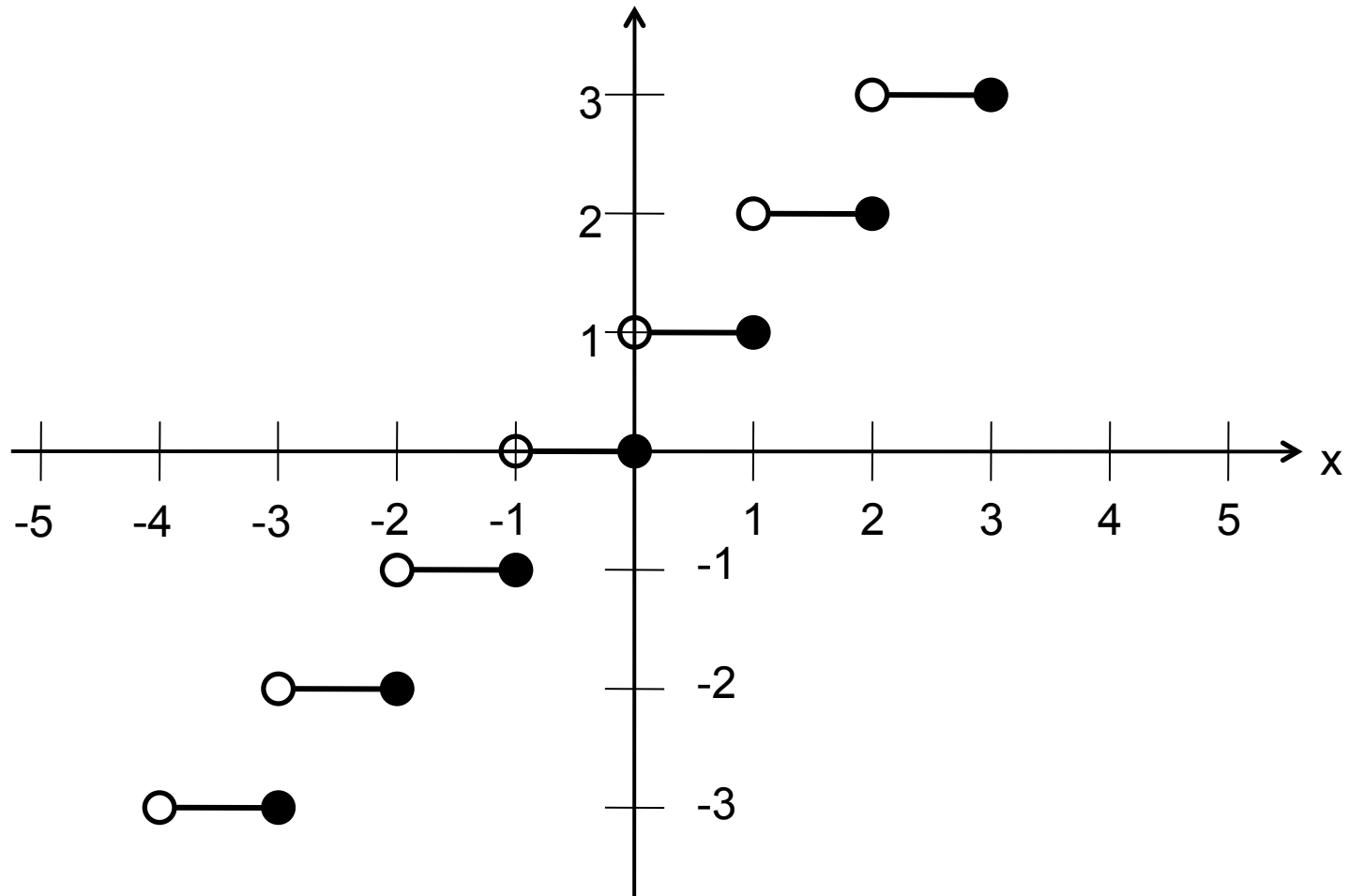
- **Definitions**:
  - The <u>floor function</u>, denoted $\lfloor x \rfloor$, is a function $R \rightarrow Z$. Its values is the <u>largest integer</u> that is less than or equal to x

  - The ceiling function, denoted $\lceil x \rceil$, is a function $R \rightarrow Z$. Its values is the <u>smallest integer</u> that is greater than or equal to x

- In LaTex: $\lceil$, $\rceil$, $\rfloor$, $\lfloor$

Important Functions: Floor

Important Functions: Ceiling

Important Function: Factorial

- The factorial function gives us the number of permutations (that is, uniquely ordered arrangements) of a collection of n objects

- **Definition**: The <u>factorial</u> function, denoted n!, is a function $N \to N^+$. Its value is the <u>product</u> of the n positive integers

$$n! = \prod_{i=1}^{i=n} i = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \ldots \cdot (n-1) \cdot n$$

Factorial Function & Stirling's Approximation

- The factorial function is defined on a discrete domain

- In many applications, it is useful a continuous version of the function (say if we want to differentiate it)

- To this end, we have the Stirling's formula

$$n! = SquareRoot(2\pi n) \ (n/e)^n$$

Summary

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  - function, domain, co-domain, image, preimage (antecedent), range, image of a set, strictly increasing, strictly decreasing, monotonic

- **Properties**
  - One-to-one (injective), onto (surjective), one-to-one correspondence (bijective)
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