

Discrete Mathematics

Sets and Functions

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Properties of Functions

Injective Functions

A function $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is **one-to-one** or **injective** if

$$x_1 \neq x_2 \Rightarrow f(x_1) \neq f(x_2).$$

That is, f maps different x to different y .

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Examples.

1. $f(x) = x^2, f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is NOT one-to-one.
2. $f(x) = x^2, f: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ is one-to-one.

Exercise

Name a function that is one-to-one, and a function that is not one-to-one.

- Make sure you identify the domain and the target.
- **Additional challenge: can you use floor or ceiling functions?**

Surjective Functions

A function $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is **onto** or **surjective** if the range of f is equal to the target Y . That is, for every $y \in Y$, there is an $x \in X$ such that $f(x) = y$.

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Examples.

1. $f(x) = |x|, f: Z \rightarrow Z$ is NOT onto.

Surjective Functions

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Examples.

1. $f(x) = |x|$, $f: Z \rightarrow Z$ is NOT onto.
2. $f(x) = |x|$, $f: N \rightarrow N$ is onto.

Exercise

Name a function that is onto, and a function that is not onto.

- Make sure you identify the domain and the target.
- **Additional challenge: can you use quadratic or cubic function?**

Bijjective Functions

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Example.

1. $f(x) = 2x, f: R \rightarrow R$ is bijjective.
2. $f(x) = 2x, f: N \rightarrow N$ is NOT bijjective.

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A function is **bijjective** if it is both one-to-one and onto. A bijjective function is called a **bijection** or a **one-to-one correspondence**.

Example.

1. $f(x) = 2x, f: R \rightarrow R$ is bijjective.
2. $f(x) = 2x, f: N \rightarrow N$ is NOT bijjective.

Remark. If function $f: A \rightarrow B$ is a bijection and A is finite, then $|A| = |B|$.