37181 DISCRETE MATHEMATICS

Lecture 9: relations, functions

PLAN

- relations
- functions
- one-to-one
- onto

If A, B are sets we can define a new symbol (a, b) where $a \in A$ and $b \in B$.

This symbol is not the same as $\{a, b\}$, it is a new symbol. Also it is not the same as (b, a), the symbol has an *order*.

We call it an *ordered pair*.

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Define $A \times B = \{(a, b) \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$.

Eg: If $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $B = \{d, e\}$ then $A \times B =$

AXIOM: If A, B are sets then so is $A \times B$

A subset of $A \times B$ is called a *relation* from A to B.

We often use the notation $\mathscr{R}$ to denote a relation.

Eg: Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and define $\mathscr{R} \subseteq A \times A$ by
$\mathscr{R} = \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 4)\}$.

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We write $a\mathscr{R}b$ if $(a, b) \in \mathscr{R}$, and say "a is related to b". So for example $1\mathscr{R}3$.

What is another notation you could use for this relation?

YOUR TURN

Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ define a relation $\mathscr{R} \subseteq A \times A$ which means "$\geqslant$"

WE HAVE SEEN THIS BEFORE

Recall Homework Sheet 2 you learned the definition $\equiv \mod d$.

Let $\mathbb{Z}$ be our set and define $\mathscr{R}_d \subseteq \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ by $a\mathscr{R}_d b$ if $a \equiv b \mod d$.

Recall Homework Sheet 2 you learned the definition $\equiv \mod d$.

Let $\mathbb{Z}$ be our set and define $\mathscr{R}_d \subseteq \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ by $a\mathscr{R}_d b$ if $a \equiv b \mod d$.

Ex: Write down some elements $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $a\mathscr{R}_5 1$:

Definition

Let A be a set. Then $\mathscr{R} \subseteq A \times A$ is

- *reflexive* if for all $a \in A$, $a\mathscr{R}a$
- *symmetric* if for all $a, b \in A$, $a\mathscr{R}b$ implies $b\mathscr{R}a$
- *antisymmetric* if for all $a, b \in A$, $a\mathscr{R}b$ and $b\mathscr{R}a$ implies $a = b$
- *transitive* if for all $a, b, c \in A$, $a\mathscr{R}b$ and $b\mathscr{R}c$ implies $a\mathscr{R}c$

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Ex: Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and

$$\mathscr{R} = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,1), (1,3), (2,3), (3,2)\}.$$

Decide which of the four properties (reflexive, symmetric, antisymmetric, transitive) $\mathscr{R}$ satisfies.

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Let A be a set. Then $\mathscr{R} \subseteq A \times A$ is

- *symmetric* if for all $a, b \in A$, $a\mathscr{R}b$ implies $b\mathscr{R}a$
- *antisymmetric* if for all $a, b \in A$, $a\mathscr{R}b$ and $b\mathscr{R}a$ implies $a = b$

Ex: Construct an example (that means tell me a set A and some subset of $A \times A$) of a relation which is

- *both* symmetric and antisymmetric
- *neither* symmetric nor antisymmetric

DEFINITIONS

These notions are extremely useful throughout mathematics.

For now, you should feel good if you can read the very abstract definitions (written in logic and set theory notation) and write down examples, prove/disprove some relation has them.

This will show you are “getting it” in this course.

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(Homework sheet 2 Question 5: you already showed $\equiv \mod d$ is reflexive, symmetric and transitive and not symmetric.)

Definition

Let A be a set. Then $\mathscr{R} \subseteq A \times A$ is

- an *equivalence relation* if it is reflexive, symmetric and transitive
- a *partial order* if it is reflexive, antisymmetric and transitive

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Eg: "$\equiv \mod d$" is an equivalence relation on $\mathbb{Z}$.

Ex: Show that "$\leqslant$" is a partial order on $\mathbb{Z}$.

Ex: Show that if A is a set, then "$\subseteq$" is a partial order on $\mathscr{P}(A)$.

Given a partial order on a set we can draw a nice picture called a *Hasse diagram*. Here is an example:

$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, relation is "$\subseteq$" on $\mathscr{P}(A)$.

FUNCTIONS

A *function* from A to B is a relation $f \subseteq A \times B$ in which every element of A appears exactly once as the first component of an ordered pair in the relation.

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Since for each $a \in A$ we have exactly one $(a, b) \in f$ we can also use the notation $f(a) = b$, and we write $f : A \to B$.

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Eg: Let $S =$ the set of all students at UTS and $f \subseteq S \times \mathbb{N}$ where (s, n) means n is a student ID number for student s.

What if f was not a function?

What if $(s, 13645)$ and $(t, 13645)$ were both in f?

Eg: sets are $A = \mathbb{R}, B = \mathbb{R}_+ \cup \{0\}$, relation is $\{(x, x^2) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$.

Eg: Define $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{Z}$ by

$$f(x) = \lfloor x \rfloor = \text{ the biggest integer less than or equal to } x.$$

Similarly we have $g : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{N}$ by

$$g(x) = \lceil x \rceil = \text{ the least integer greater than or equal to } x.$$

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Eg: Let $h : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ defined by

$$h(n) = \left\lceil \frac{n}{2} \right\rceil + 7.$$

If $n =$ your age, compute $h(n)$.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Age_disparity_in_sexual_relationships. Should it be $\lceil \cdot \rceil$ or $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$?

Definition

Let $f : A \to B$ be a function from a set A to a set B. We say f is *one-to-one* (or 1-1) if

$$\forall x \in A \forall y \in A[f(x) = f(y) \to x = y].$$

We want the student number function to be one-to-one.

Show that $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = 5x + 3$ is one-to-one.

Definition

Let $f : A \to B$ be a function from a set A to a set B. We say f is *onto* if

$$\forall b \in B \exists a \in A[f(a) = b].$$

Ex: Show that $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = 5x + 3$ is onto

Definition

Let $f : A \to B$ be a function from a set A to a set B. We say f is *onto* if

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Ex: Show that $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = 5x + 3$ is onto

Ex: Show that $\lceil \cdot \rceil : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{Z}$ is onto and not 1-1.

LOGIC AGAIN

Setting up our definitions using logical statements like this, it is easy to prove examples satisfy them or not.

$$\neg\forall x \forall y \in A[f(x) = f(y) \to x = y]$$
$$\leftrightarrow \exists x \exists y \in A[f(x) = f(y) \wedge x \neq y]$$

$$\neg\forall b \in B \exists a \in A[f(a) = b]$$
$$\leftrightarrow \exists b \in B \forall a \in A[f(a) \neq b]$$

Eg: $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = x^2$

EXERCISE

Let $A = \{a, b, c, d, e\}, B = \{b, d, e\}, C = \{f, g, a\}$. Give examples of functions

1. $f : A \to B$ which is onto and not 1-1
2. $g : A \to B$ which is 1-1 and not onto
3. $h : A \to B$ which is both 1-1 and onto
4. $i : B \to C$ which is onto and not 1-1
5. $j : B \to C$ which is 1-1 and not onto
6. $k : B \to C$ which is both 1-1 and onto

Lemma

Let A, B be finite sets. If $f : A \to B$ is

- *1-1 then $|A| \leqslant |B|$.*
- *onto then $|B| \leqslant |A|$.*

Proof.

$\square$

NEXT

Next lecture:

- Ackermann’s function
- bijection
- countable/uncountable