Math 330 Section 6 - Fall 2019 - Homework 06

Published: Thursday, August 14, 2019 *Running total:* 30 *points*
Last submission: Wednesday, September 25, 2019 ***NO RESUBMISSIONS***
(before hwk 5!)

Status - Reading Assignments:

Here is the status of the reading assignments you were asked to complete so far (includes those of homework 5):

B/G (Beck/Geoghegan) Textbook:
ch.1 – ch.5

MF lecture notes:
ch.2, ch.3, ch.5, ch.6.1 and ch.6.12 (skim ch.6.3)

B/K lecture notes:
ch.1.1 (Introduction to sets) (optional)
ch.1.2 (Introduction to Functions) but skip ch.1.2.4: Floor and Ceiling Functions (optional)

New reading assignments: None: They came with homework 5.

Written assignments:

> **The written assignments are graded only once**, and partial credit is given. The entire set is worth 6 points.

Written assignment 1:

Injectivity and Surjectivity

- Let $f : \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow [0, \infty[; \quad x \mapsto x^2$.
- Let $g : [0, \infty[\longrightarrow [0, \infty[; \quad x \mapsto x^2$.
  In other words, g is same function as f as far as assigning function values is concerned, but its domain was downsized to $[0, \infty[$.

Answer the following with **true** or **false**.

a.	f is surjective	**c.**	g is surjective
b.	f is injective	**d.**	g is injective

If your answer is **false** then give a specific counterexample.

Written assignment 2:

Find $f : X \longrightarrow Y$ and $A \subseteq X$ such that $f(A^{\complement}) \neq f(A)^{\complement}$. Hint: use $f(x) = x^2$ and choose Y as a **one element only** set (which does not leave you a whole lot of choices for X). See MF example 5.19 with the "arrows diagram". Start this problem as follows: Let $X := \{......\},\ A := \{......\},\ Y := \{......\}$.

Written assignment 3:

Let $f :]-10, 10[\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}; \quad x \mapsto x^2$.

a. what is the range of f? **b.** Is f injective? **c.** Is f surjective?

d. $f(\{1\} \cup [4, 6]) \ =?$ **e.** $f([2, 5]) \cap f([4, 7]) =?$ **f.** $f^{-1}([4, 25]) \cap f^{-1}([16, 49]) =?$

Written assignment 4:

You have learned in MF ch.5 that
injective $\circ$ injective $=$ injective,
surjective $\circ$ surjective $=$ surjective.

The following illustrates that the reverse is not necessarily true.

Assume that $b_1 \neq b_2$. Find functions $f : \{a\} \to \{b_1, b_2\}$ and $g : \{b_1, b_2\} \to \{a\}$ which satisfy the following: The composition $h := g \circ f : \{a\}$ is bijective but it is **not true** that both f, g are injective, and it is also **not true** that both f, g are surjective. Do not use any other sets (symbols) when doing this problem!

Hint: There are not a whole lot of possibilities. Draw all possible candidates for f and g in arrow notation as you see in MF example 5.19. There are only very few choices!