

## Chapter 6 outline:

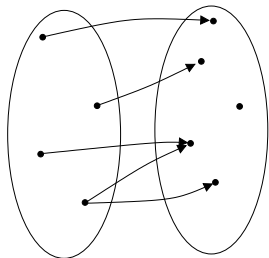
- ▶ Introduction, function equality, and anonymous functions (last week Wednesday)
- ▶ Image and inverse images (last week Friday)
- ▶ Function properties and composition (Monday)
- ▶ Map, reduce, filter (Wednesday)
- ▶ Cardinality (**Today**)
- ▶ Countability (next week Monday, Apr 7)
- ▶ Review (next week Wednesday, Apr 9)
- ▶ Test 3, on Ch 5 & 6 (next week Friday, Apr 11)

## Today:

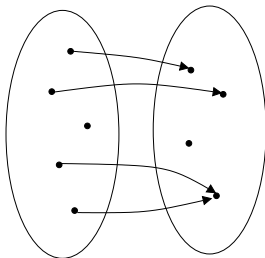
- ▶ Hints on previous HW problems
- ▶ Programming topic from last time
- ▶ Formal definition of cardinality
- ▶ If  $A \cap B = \emptyset$ , then  $|A \cup B| = |A| + |B|$
- ▶ If  $f : A \rightarrow B$  is one-to-one, then  $|A| \leq |B|$ .
- ▶ If  $|A| > |B|$ , and  $f : A \rightarrow B$ , then  $f$  is not one-to-one.

**Ex. 6.3.3.** If  $A, B \subseteq X$  and  $f$  is one-to-one, then  $F(A - B) \subseteq F(A) - F(B)$ .

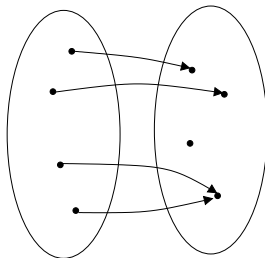
**Ex. 6.4.1.** If  $f : X \rightarrow Y$ , then  $f \circ i_X = f$ .



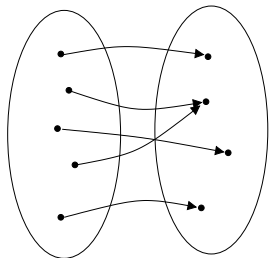
Not a function



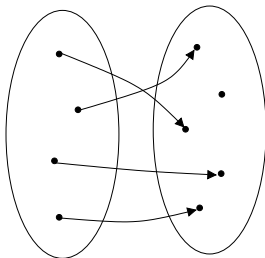
Not a function



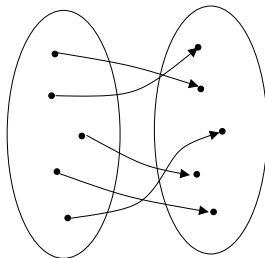
A function but not  
one-to-one or onto



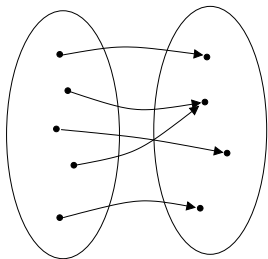
Onto, not one-to-one



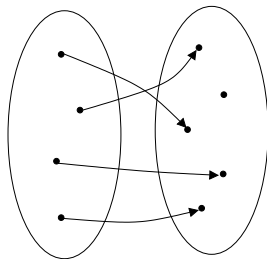
One-to-one, not onto



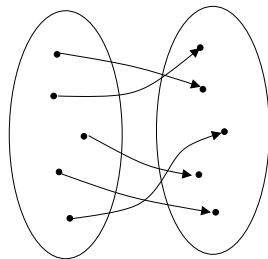
One-to-one correspondence



Onto, not one-to-one  
 $|X| \geq |Y|$



One-to-one, not onto  
 $|X| \leq |Y|$



One-to-one correspondence  
 $|X| = |Y|$

Two finite sets  $X$  and  $Y$  have the *the same cardinality* as each other if there exists a one-to-one correspondence from  $X$  to  $Y$ .

To use this *analytically*:

Suppose  $X$  and  $Y$  have the same cardinality. Then let  $f$  be a one-to-one correspondence from  $X$  to  $Y$ .

$f$  is both onto and one-to-one.

To use this *synthetically*:

*Given sets  $X$  and  $Y$  ...*

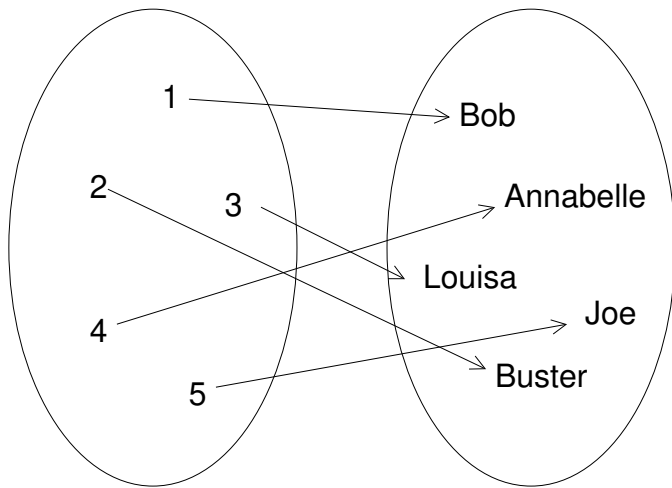
**[Define  $f$ ]** Let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be a function defined as ...

Suppose  $y \in Y$ . *Somehow find  $x \in X$  such that  $f(x) = y$ .* Hence  $f$  is onto.

Suppose  $x_1, x_2 \in X$  such that  $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ . *Somehow show  $x_1 = x_2$ .* Hence  $f$  is one-to-one.

Since  $f$  is a one-to-one correspondence,  $X$  and  $Y$  have the same cardinality as each other.

A finite set  $X$  has cardinality  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , which we write as  $|X| = n$ , if there exists a one-to-one correspondence from  $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$  to  $X$ . Moreover,  $|\emptyset| = 0$ .



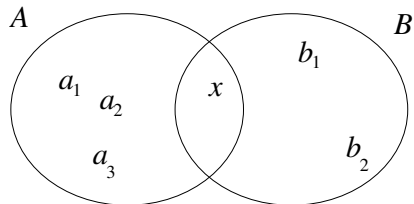
**Theorem 6.12.** If  $A$  and  $B$  are finite, disjoint sets, then  $|A \cup B| = |A| + |B|$ .

**Theorem 6.13.** If  $A$  and  $B$  are finite sets and  $f : A \rightarrow B$  is one-to-one, then  $|A| \leq |B|$ .

**Theorem 6.14.** If  $A$  and  $B$  are finite sets,  $|A| > |B|$ , and  $f : A \rightarrow B$ , then  $f$  is not one-to-one.

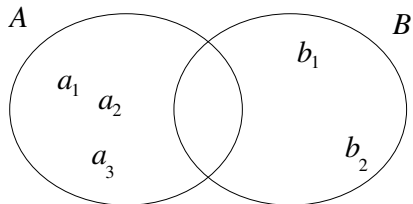
**Exercise 6.6.5.** If  $A$  and  $B$  are finite sets and  $f : A \rightarrow B$  is onto, then  $|A| \geq |B|$ .  
(Unassigned)

$$A \cap B = \emptyset \rightarrow |A \cup B| = |A| + |B|$$



$$|A \cup B| = |\{a_1, a_2, a_3, x, b_1, b_2\}| = 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} |A| + |B| &= \\ &= |\{a_1, a_2, a_3, x\}| + |\{x, b_1, b_2\}| \\ &= 4 + 3 = 7 \end{aligned}$$

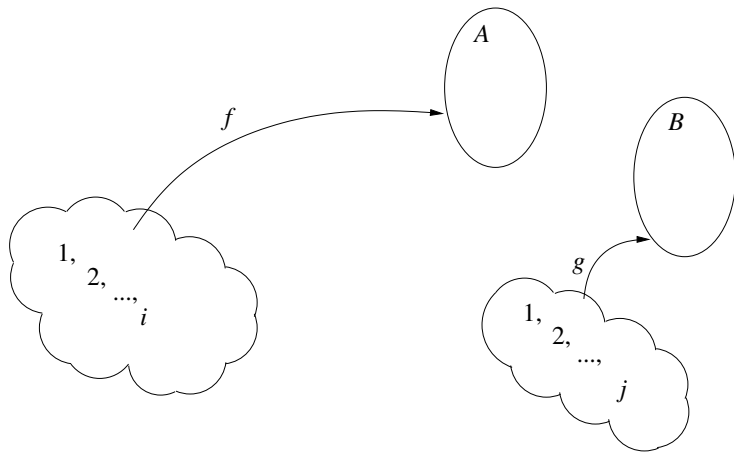


$$|A \cup B| = |\{a_1, a_2, a_3, b_1, b_2\}| = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} |A| + |B| &= \\ &= |\{a_1, a_2, a_3\}| + |\{b_1, b_2\}| \\ &= 3 + 2 = 5 \end{aligned}$$



$$A \cap B = \emptyset \rightarrow |A \cup B| = |A| + |B|$$



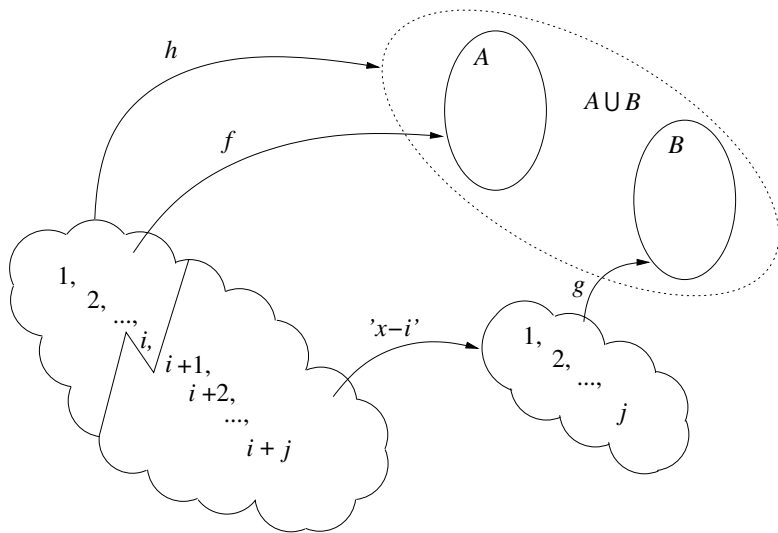
$$A \cap B = \emptyset \rightarrow |A \cup B| = |A| + |B|$$

$x$	$f$
1	Zed
2	Yelemis
3	Xavier

$x$	$g$
1	Wilhelmina
2	Valerie
3	Ursula
4	Tassie

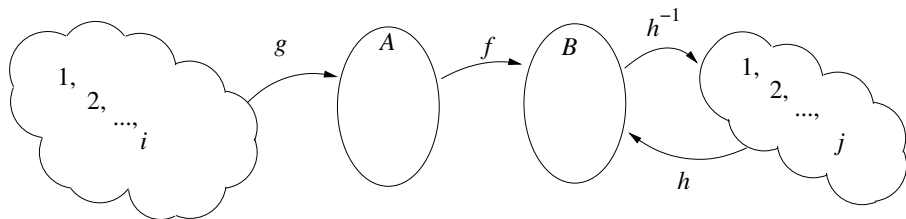
$x$	$h$
1	$f(1) =$ Zed
2	$f(2) =$ Yelemis
3	$f(3) =$ Xavier
4	$g(4 - 3) = g(1) =$ Wilhelmina
5	$g(5 - 3) = g(2) =$ Valerie
6	$g(6 - 3) = g(3) =$ Ursula
7	$g(7 - 3) = g(4) =$ Tassie

$$A \cap B = \emptyset \rightarrow |A \cup B| = |A| + |B|$$

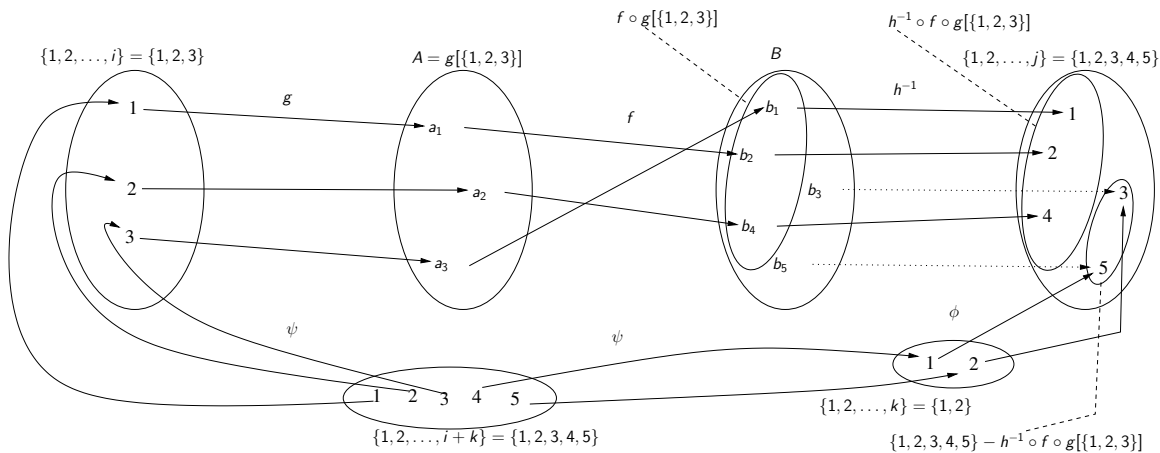


$$f : A \rightarrow B \text{ is one-to-one} \rightarrow |A| \leq |B|$$

**Theorem 6.13.** If  $A$  and  $B$  are finite sets and  $f : A \rightarrow B$  is one-to-one, then  $|A| \leq |B|$ .



$f : A \rightarrow B$  is one-to-one  $\rightarrow |A| \leq |B|$



**Theorem 6.13.** If  $A$  and  $B$  are finite sets and  $f : A \rightarrow B$  is one-to-one, then  $|A| \leq |B|$ .

**Theorem 6.14.** If  $A$  and  $B$  are finite sets,  $|A| > |B|$ , and  $f : A \rightarrow B$ , then  $f$  is not one-to-one.



Art credit: Sharon Dunbar '23

**For next time:**

*Do Exercises 6.6.(1 & 2). Both of these are simpler than they appear. See Canvas for hints/clarifications.*

*No reading or Canvas quiz*

*(But there is a Canvas quiz for next week Wednesday)*