**Ex 7.8.8.** (From last time) If  $f : A \to B$ ,  $g : A \to B$ ,  $h : B \to C$ , h is one-to-one, and  $h \circ f = h \circ g$ , then f = g.

**Proof.** Suppose  $f : A \rightarrow B$ ,  $g : A \rightarrow B$ ,  $h : B \rightarrow C$ , h is one-to-one, and  $h \circ f = h \circ g$ . Suppose  $a \in A$ . Then

$$\begin{array}{ll} h(f(a)) &=& h \circ f(a) & \text{by definition of function composition} \\ &=& h \circ g(a) & \text{by definition of function equality, since } h \circ f = h \circ g \\ &=& h(g(a)) & \text{by definition of function composition} \end{array}$$

Since h(f(a)) = h(g(a)), we then have that f(a) = g(a) by definition of oneto-one (because h is one-to-one). Therefore, by definition of function equality, f = g.  $\Box$ 



Onto, not one-to-one

One-to-one, not onto

One-to-one correspondence







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

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

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



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



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

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1	Wilhelmina	
2	Valerie	
3	Ursula	
4	Tassie	
	1 2 3 4	1Wilhelmina2Valerie3Ursula4Tassie

i	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



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## f: A ightarrow B is one-to-one $ightarrow |A| \le |B|$



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



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