Chapter 7 outline:

▶ Introduction, function equality, and anonymous functions (Monday)
▶ Image and inverse images (Today)
▶ Function properties, composition, and applications to programming (Friday)
▶ Cardinality (next week Monday)
▶ Countability (next week Wednesday)
▶ Review (Monday, Apr 18)
▶ Test 3, on Ch 6 & 7 (Wednesday, Apr 20)

Today:

▶ Review definitions from last time
▶ New definitions: image and inverse image
▶ Proofs
▶ Programming
A relation $f$ from $X$ to $Y$ is a function (written $f : X \rightarrow Y$) if $\forall x \in X$, 
(1) $\exists y \in Y \mid (x, y) \in f$, and (2) $\forall y_1, y_2 \in Y, (x, y_1), (x, y_2) \in f \rightarrow y_1 = y_2$.

Not a function.
(There's a domain element that is related to two things.)

Not a function.
(There's a domain element that is not related to anything.)

A function.
(It's OK that two domain elements are related to the same thing and one codomain element has nothing related to it.)
$F(A) = \{y \in Y \mid \exists x \in A \text{ such that } f(x) = y\}$

$F^{-1}(B) = \{x \in X \mid f(x) \in B\}$
Lemma 7.2. If $f : X \to Y$, then $F(\emptyset) = \emptyset$.

Lemma 7.3. If $f : X \to Y$, $A \subseteq X$, and $A \neq \emptyset$, then $F(A) \neq \emptyset$.

Lemma 7.4. If $f : X \to Y$, then $F^{-1}(\emptyset) = \emptyset$.

We might expect the following, but it’s not true:

Lemma XXXX. If $f : X \to Y$, $A \subseteq Y$, and $A \neq \emptyset$, then $F^{-1}(A) \neq \emptyset$. 
Ex 7.4.1. If $A, B \subseteq X$, then $F(A \cap B) \subseteq F(A) \cap F(B)$. 
Ex 7.4.3. If $A, B \subseteq X$, then $F(A - B) \subseteq F(A) - F(B)$?

Consider this picture of $X$ and $Y$:
Ex 7.4.3. If $A, B \subseteq X$, then $F(A - B) \subseteq F(A) - F(B)$?

**Attempted proof.** Suppose $A, B \subseteq X$ and $y \in F(A - B)$. By definition of image, there exists $x \in A - B$ such that $f(x) = y$. Right?

NO!
Ex 7.4.3. If $A, B \subseteq X$, then $F(A - B) \subseteq F(A) - F(B)$?

Attempted proof. Suppose $A, B \subseteq X$ and $y \in F(A - B)$. By definition of image, there exists $x \in A - B$ such that $f(x) = y$.

By definition of difference, $x \in A$, and $x \notin B$. By definition of image, $f(x) \in F(A)$. 

NO!
Ex 7.4.3. If $A, B \subseteq X$, then $F(A - B) \subseteq F(A) - F(B)$?

**Attempted proof.** Suppose $A, B \subseteq X$ and $y \in F(A - B)$. By definition of image, there exists $x \in A - B$ such that $f(x) = y$.

By definition of difference, $x \in A$, and $x \notin B$. By definition of image, $f(x) \in F(A)$.

So, also by definition of image, $f(x) \notin F(B)$. Right?
**Ex 7.4.3.** If $A, B \subseteq X$, then $F(A - B) \subseteq F(A) - F(B)$?

**Attempted proof.** Suppose $A, B \subseteq X$ and $y \in F(A - B)$. By definition of image, there exists $x \in A - B$ such that $f(x) = y$.

By definition of difference, $x \in A$, and $x \notin B$. By definition of image, $f(x) \in F(A)$. So, also by definition of image, $f(x) \notin F(B)$. Right?

**NO!**
Ex 7.4.3. If $A, B \subseteq X$, then $F(A - B) \subseteq F(A) - F(B)$?

Let $X = \{x_1, x_2\}$, $Y = \{y\}$, $A = \{x_1\}$, and $B = \{x_2\}$.

Let $f = \{(x_1, y), (x_2, y)\}$.

Then $F(A - B) = F(\{x_1\} - \{x_2\}) = F(\{x_1\}) = \{y\}$.

Moreover, $F(A) - F(B) = \{y\} - \{y\} = \emptyset$.

So $F(A - B) \not\subseteq F(A) - F(B)$.
Ex 7.4.4. If $A \subseteq B \subseteq X$, then $F(B) = F(B - A) \cup F(A)$.
Ex 7.4.6. If $A \subseteq B \subseteq Y$, then $F^{-1}(A) \subseteq F^{-1}(B)$. 
Ex 7.4.7. If $A, B \subseteq Y$, then $F^{-1}(A \cup B) = F^{-1}(A) \cup F^{-1}(B)$. 
For next time:

Pg 342: 7.4.(2, 5, 8, 9, 10)

(Programming problems are with the next assignment)

Read 7.(6-8)

Take quiz