

10(28) Discrete:

Exam 2

avg 84%

$$\begin{array}{r} 150 \\ 135 \quad \underline{-} \\ 120 \quad \underline{-} \\ 105 \quad \underline{-} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1.  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$

$$\emptyset \subseteq A \quad ? \quad T$$

$$\{\emptyset\} \subseteq A \quad ? \quad F$$

2. (1) (2) (3) size  
↑

$$|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - \underbrace{|A \cap B|}_{9+11 = 9 = 16}$$

4.  $\neg(x < y) \equiv x \geq y$   
 $\neg(x \leq y) \equiv x > y$

5.

52 cards

4 suits

(3 A, 2 L, 10, J &amp; K)

(a)  $\binom{52}{4} \neq (52-51-50-49)$

(b)  $\binom{13}{4}$

(c)  $\binom{4}{1} \cdot \binom{13}{4}$

(d)

$\frac{13 \cdot \binom{4}{3}}{52!} \cdot \frac{48!}{12 \cdot 4!}$

Suits      Suits

7.

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(d)

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ A - 2 \\ \hline 26 \end{array}$$

(b)

— — — — —

$$\binom{6}{3} \cdot 25^3$$

place A

(c) N, H :  $25^6$

(d)  $N, H \underset{\text{or}}{=} N, E$

$$S_H \quad S_E$$
$$|S_H \cup S_E| <$$

$$|S_H| + |S_E| - (S_H \cap S_E)$$
$$25^6 + 25^6 - 24^6$$

$$(e) |S_H \cup S_E \cup S_R| =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |S_H| + |S_E| + |S_R| \\
 & - (S_H \cap S_E) - (S_H \cap S_R) - (S_E \cap S_R) \\
 & + (S_H \cap S_E \cap S_R)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3 \cdot 256 - 3 \cdot 246 + 236$$

[Exam 3] →

Lattime

{ induction proofs  
strong induction }

Fibonacci #s

Functions:

$f: A \rightarrow B$

domain

$f(a) = b$

codomain

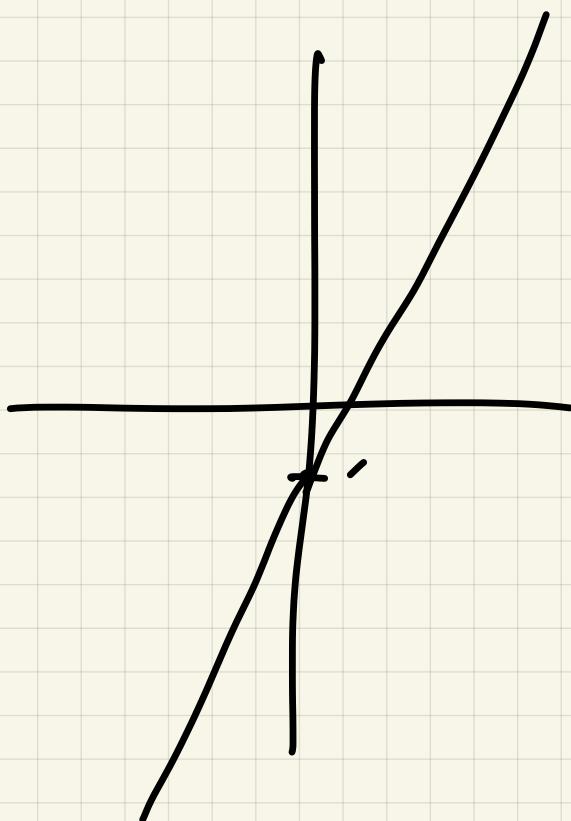
Gr**aph** =  $\{(a, b) \mid f(a) = b\}$

Im**f** =  $\{f(a) \mid a \in A\}$

Ex 0 Calculus:

(a)  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

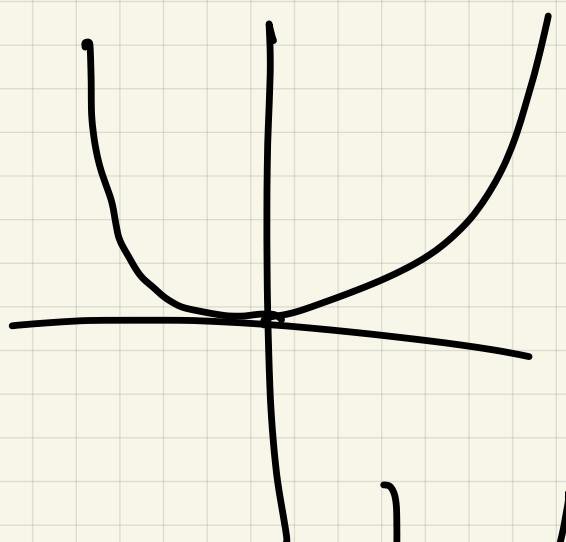
$$f(x) = 2x - 1$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Im } f &= \mathbb{R} \\ &= (-\infty, \infty) \end{aligned}$$

(b)  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

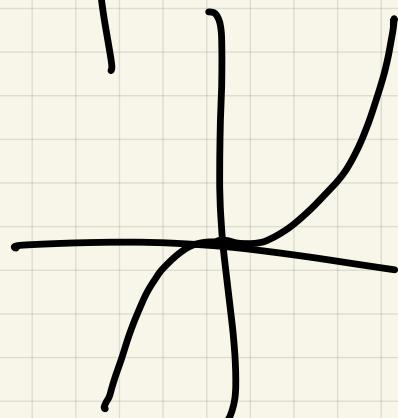
$$f(x) = x^2$$



$$\text{Im } f = [0, \infty)$$

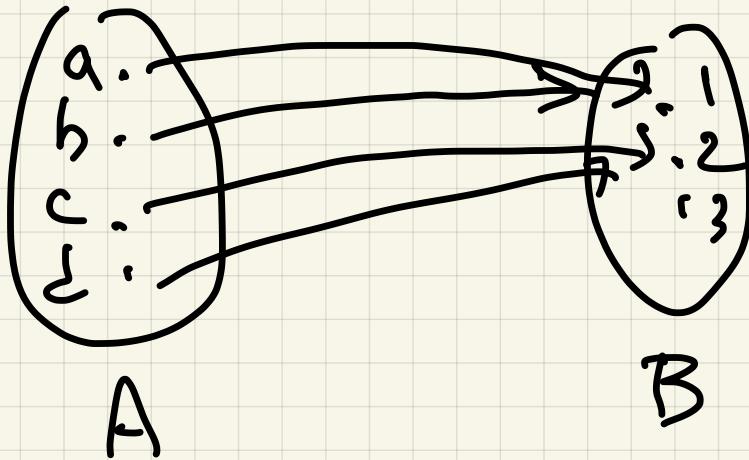
(c)  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = x^3$$



$$\text{Im } f = \mathbb{R}$$

(d)



$$A = \{a, b, c, d\}, B = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

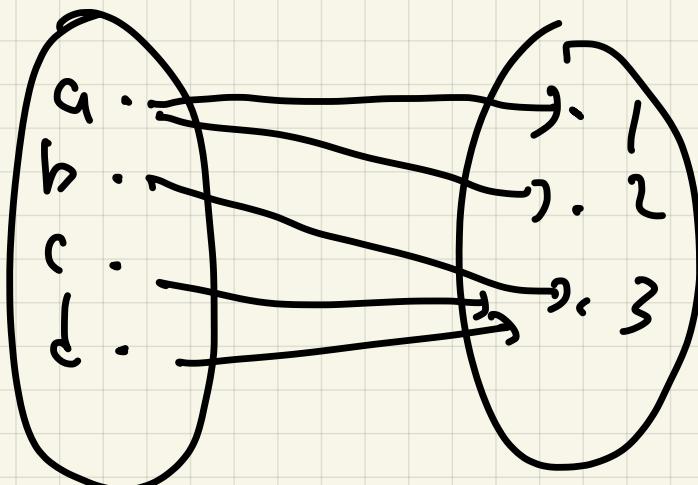
$$f(a) = 1 = f(b)$$

$$f(c) = 2 = f(d)$$

Graph  $\{(a, 1), (b, 1), (c, 2), (d, 2)\}$

$$\text{Im } f = \{1, 2\}$$

(e)



Not a function

Ex 1  $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 9\}$

$f(n) = n^{\text{th}}$  digit of  $\pi$

$\pi = 3,14159. \dots$

$$f(0) = 3$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(2) < 4$$

$$f(3) = 1$$

$$f(4) < 5$$

$$1 \neq 3$$

Defn:  $f: A \rightarrow B$  is one-to-one

(1-1, injective)

if  $f(a_1) = f(a_2) \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2$

(Contrapositive  $a_1 \neq a_2 \Rightarrow f(a_1) \neq f(a_2)$ )

Ex 2 Which of Ex 1/Ex 2 are

$\vdash (?)$

(a)  $f(x) = 2x - 1$  is  $\vdash$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} f(a_1) = f(a_2) = 2a_1 + 1 = 2a_2 - 1 \Rightarrow \\ 2a_1 = 2a_2 \Rightarrow a_1 = a_2 \end{array} \right)$$

(b) NO  $f(1) = f(-1)$   
 $1 \neq -1$

(c)  $f(x) = x^3$  is  $\vdash$

(d) NO

(e) —

Ex NOT  $\vdash$

Defn: A function  $f: A \rightarrow B$

is onto (surjective)

if  $\text{Im } f = B$

(  $\forall b \in \beta \exists c \in A : f(c) = b$  )

Ex 3 Which of Ex 0/1 are onto

0(a) onto

0(b) NOT

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} x^2 = -1 \\ f(x) = -1 \\ \text{no solution} \end{array} \right)$$

0(c) onto

$$f(x) = x^3$$

0(d) NO

$$f(x) = 3$$

false all  $x$  in A

Ex 1 ~~onto~~ onto ✓

Defn A function  $f: A \rightarrow \beta$  is

1-1 correspondence (bijection)

If  $f$  is 1-1 and onto

Exy       $\text{Ex o } \alpha$       1-1 corresp

$\text{Ex o } \beta$       not

$\text{Ex o } \gamma$       1-1 corresp

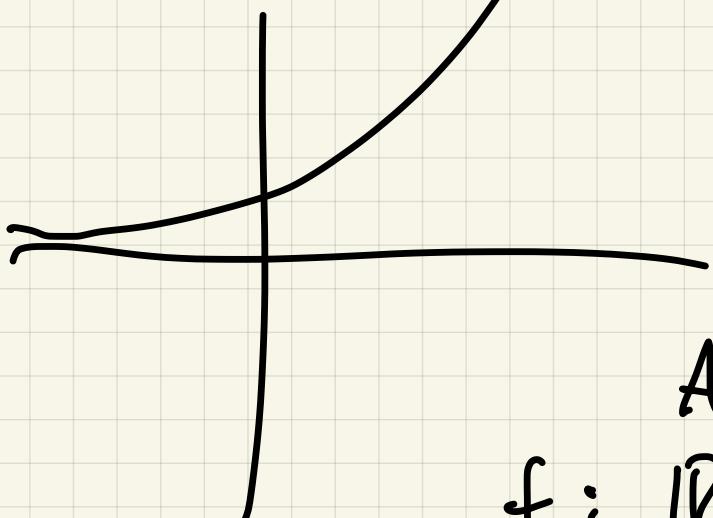
$\text{Ex o } \delta$       No

Ex1      No

Ex2      These concepts depend  
on  $A + B$

(a)      (a)       $f(x) = e^x$

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



$f$       ( $\sim 1$ )  
not onto

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, \infty)$

$$f(x) = e^x$$

$f$  is  $1-1$  correspondence

(b)

$$f(x) = x^2$$

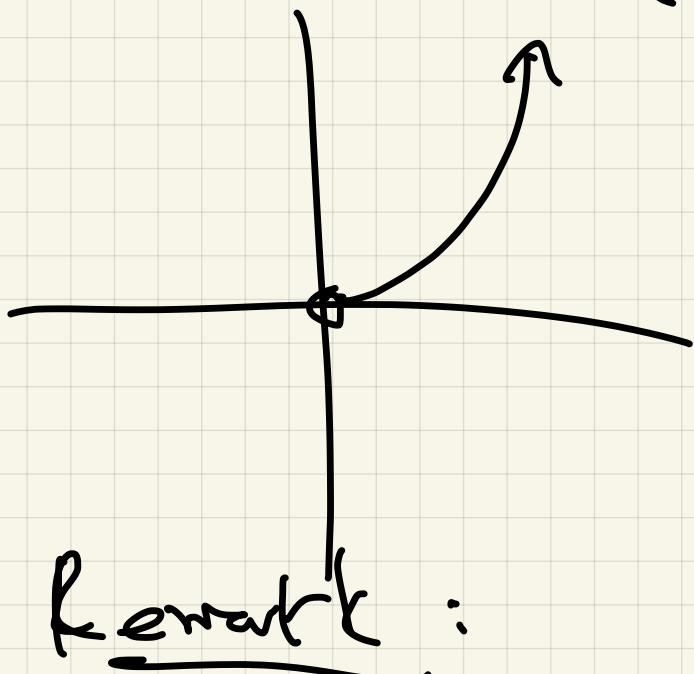
not  $1-1$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

not onto

But

$$f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$$



$\rightsquigarrow f(x) = x^2$  is

$1-1$  resp

Remark:

Irrm:  $f: A \rightarrow B$  is  $1-1$  corresp.

$\Leftrightarrow \exists g: B \rightarrow A$  function

such that  $f(g(b)) = b$  &  $g(f(b))$

cont  $g(f(a)) = a \quad \forall a \in A$

$$\left[ g = f^{-1} \right]$$

Ex (a)  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = 2x - 1$$

$$y = 2x - 1$$

$$x = 2y + 1$$

$$x+1 = 2y$$

$$g(y) = \frac{x+1}{2}$$

$$\frac{x+1}{2} = y$$

(c)  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$f(x) = x^3$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt[3]{x}$$

} increases