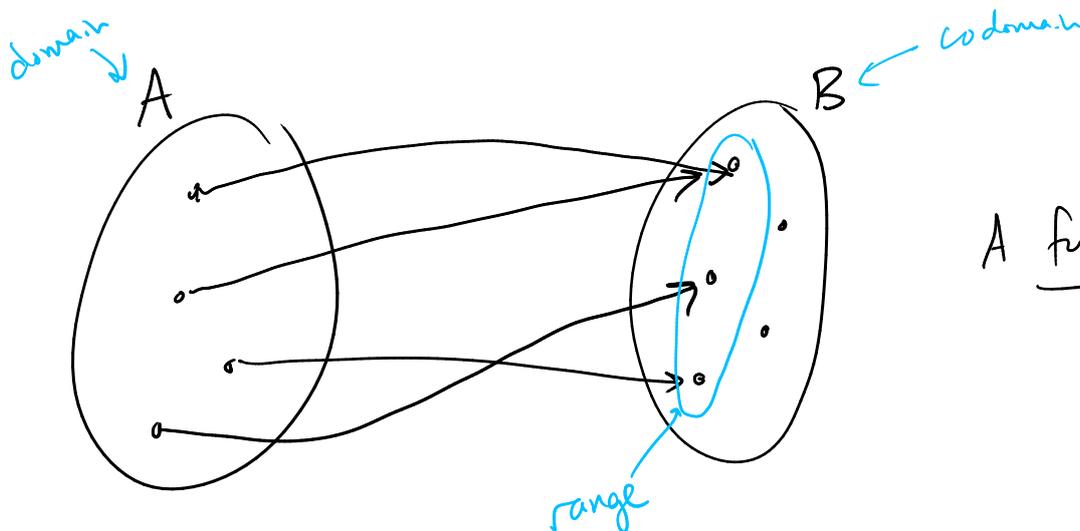


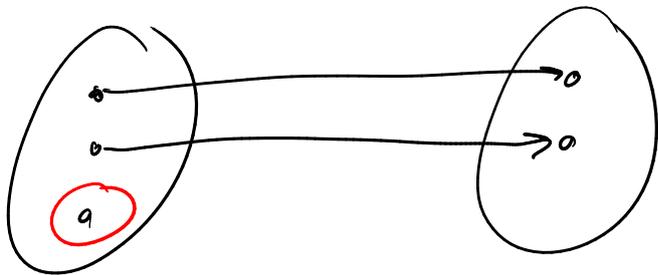
Functions

Def'n Let A and B be sets. A function f from A to B , written $f: A \rightarrow B$, is a relation from A to B such that every $a \in A$ is related to exactly one $b \in B$.

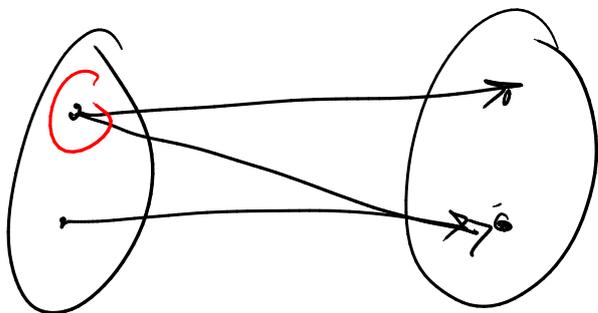
A is called the domain of f , and B is called the codomain. We write $f(a) = b$ to denote the unique b related to a given a .



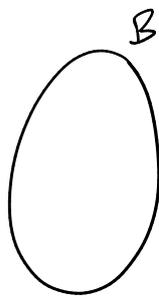
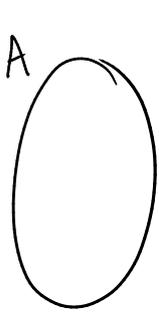
A function!



Not a function.
(partial function)



Not a function.



✓ empty function.

Def'n The range of a function $f: A \rightarrow B$ is the set

$$\{ b \mid b \in B, \exists a \in A. f(a) = b \}$$

ie all $b \in B$ with at least one "incoming arrow".

eg. Let $Shp = \{ \diamond, \Delta, \square \}$. Define $g: Shp \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ by

$$g(\diamond) = 6$$

$$g(\Delta) = 6$$

$$g(\square) = 32.$$

eg. Let $h: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be defined by $h(n) = 2n$.

range = all even natural #'s.

eg. Let $l: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow Shp$ be the function which sends all multiples of 3 to \diamond , all numbers 1 more than a multiple of 3 to \square , all 2 more than multiple of 3 to Δ . \therefore

$$l(3n) = \diamond$$

$$l(3n+1) = \square$$

$$l(3n+2) = \Delta.$$