## Problems on functions

Relevant reading: Velleman, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 6.1.

1. Suppose $f: A \rightarrow C$ and $g: B \rightarrow C$. Prove that if $A \cap B=\varnothing$, then $f \cup g:(A \cup B) \rightarrow C$.
2. Suppose $R$ is a relation on a set $A$. Is it possible that $R$ is both a function and an equivalence relation? Complete and prove the statement " $R$ is a function and an equivalence relation iff ...".
3. Let $S$ and $T$ be sets and $f: S \rightarrow T$. Define a relation $R$ on $S$ by

$$
(a, b) \in R \Leftrightarrow f(a)=f(b) .
$$

Prove that $R$ is an equivalence relation.
4. Define a function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$
f(x)=\left\{\begin{array}{cl}
2 x & \text { if } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\
-3 x & \text { if } x \notin \mathbb{Q}
\end{array}\right.
$$

Is $f$ one-to-one? Is $f$ onto? Is $f^{-1}$ a function? State and prove a theorem.
5. Let $a, b, c$ and $d$ be real numbers. Suppose $c d \neq 0$ and $a d-b c \neq 0$.

Define $f: \mathbb{R} \backslash\left\{-\frac{d}{c}\right\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \backslash\left\{\frac{a}{c}\right\}$ by

$$
f(x)=\frac{a x+b}{c x+d}
$$

(a) Show that $f$ is one-to-one and onto.
(b) Give a formula for $f^{-1}(x)$.
6. Let $A, B$ and $C$ be sets. Let $f: A \rightarrow B$ and $g: B \rightarrow C$.
(a) Prove that if $f$ and $g$ are onto, then $g \circ f$ is onto.
(b) Prove that if $g \circ f$ is onto, then $g$ is onto.
(c) If $g \circ f$ is onto, is $f$ necessarily onto? Prove your answer.
7. Let $A$ be the set of subsets of $\mathbb{R}$. Define a function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow A$ by

$$
f(x)=\{z:|z|>x\} .
$$

Is $f$ one-to-one? Is $f$ onto?
8. Let $A$ and $B$ be sets, and $f: A \rightarrow B$. Suppose $f$ is one-to-one. Prove that there exists a subset $C \subseteq B$ such that $f^{-1}: C \rightarrow A$.
9. Find the smallest $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $n!>n^{3}$ for all $n \geq k$. Prove the result using induction.
10. Let $n$ be a positive odd integer.

Use induction to prove that the sum of all positive odd integers less than or equal to $n$ is $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{2}$.

