Homework 6

Due on Tuesday, 6/13, 1:15 PM in class

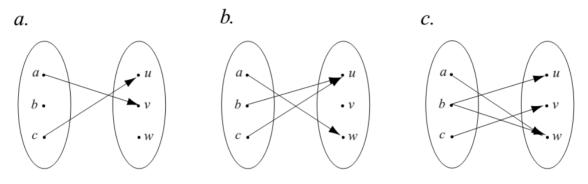
Name

PID

Honor Code Pledge: I certify that I am aware of the Honor Code in effect in this course and observed the Honor Code in the completion of this homework.

Signature

(15') 1. Let $X = \{a, b, c\}$ and $Y = \{u, v, w\}$. Determine whether each of the following arrow diagrams defines a function from X to Y, and explain your answers in a few words.



(20') 2. Let $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and $Y = \{u, v, w, x, y\}$, and define $h: X \rightarrow Y$ as follows: h(1) = v, h(2) = x, h(3) = v, h(4) = v, h(5) = y.

(a) Draw an arrow diagram for *h*.

(b) Let $A = \{1, 2\}, C = \{x, v\}, D = \{w\}$, and $E = \{w, y\}$. Find

$$h(A), h(X), h^{-1}(C), h^{-1}(D), h^{-1}(E), \text{ and } h^{-1}(Y).$$

(15') 3. Let S be the set of all strings in 0's and 1's, and define a function $f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ as follows: for each string s in S, f(s) = the number of 0's in s.

(a) What is f(101011)? f(00100)?

(b) Is f injective? Prove or give a counterexample.

(c) Is *f* surjective? Prove or give a counterexample.

(20') 4. Let S be the set of all strings in 0's and 1's, and define a function $g: S \rightarrow Z^+ \cup \{0\}$ as follows: (Note that Z^+ denotes the set of all positive integers, so $Z^+ \cup \{0\}$ denotes the set of all non-negative integers.)

for all strings s in S, g(s) = the number of 1's in s.

(a) What is g (001000)? g (111001)? g (10101)? g (0100)?

- (b) Is g injective? Prove or give a counterexample.
- (c) Is g surjective? Prove or give a counterexample.
- (d) Is g a bijection? If so, find g^{-1} .

(20') 5. Define $F : \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$ as follows: F(x, y) = (3y - 1, 1 - x) for all (x, y) in $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$. (a) F(0, 0) = ?F(1, 4) = ?

- (a) F(0,0) = ?F(1,4) = ?
- (b) Is F injective? Prove or give a counterexample.
- (c) Is *F* surjective? Prove or give a counterexample.
- (d) Is F a bijection? If not, explain why not. If yes, find F^{-1} .

(10') Let $f: \mathbf{R} \to \mathbf{R}$ and $g: \mathbf{R} \to \mathbf{R}$ are two functions defined as follows: $f(x) = x - 1; g(x) = x^2 - 1.$

Then, define F(x) = f(g(x)) and G(x) = g(f(x)).

- (a) What is *F* (2)? *G* (2)?
- (b) Write explicit expressions for F(x) and G(x). Simplify the results as much as you can.