## Concepts of Math: Recitation 11

## October 5, 2015

## **Bijective Functions**

- 1. Let A and B be two finite sets. Let  $f : A \to B$  be a function. Show that if f is surjective, then  $|A| \ge |B|$ . Show that if f is injective, then  $|A| \le |B|$ . Conclude that, if f is bijective, then |A| = |B|.
- 2. Show that f from  $[2,\infty)$  to  $[-3,\infty)$  defined by  $f(x) = x^2 4x + 1$  is a bijection.
- 3. Show that f from  $\mathbb{R}^2$  to  $\mathbb{R}^2$  defined by f(x,y) = (x+y, x+y) is NOT a bijection.
- 4. Show that f from  $\mathbb{R}^2$  to  $\mathbb{R}^2$  defined by f(x, y) = (x + y, x y) is a bijection.
- 5. For  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  we define  $[n] = \{1, 2, 3, ..., n\}$ . By convention  $[0] = \emptyset$ . Consider the function  $f : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$  defined by f(x) = 2x 1. For  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  find the set f([n]).
- 6. Let **A** be the set of all subsets of [n] with an even number of elements and **B** be the set of all subsets of [n] with an odd number of elements. Find a bijection from **A** to **B**. Note that when n is odd,  $f(S) = S^c$  works. When n is even, some creativity is necessary. Maybe they can play with it for a while to get an answer to verify.
- 7. If there is time left, answer questions about the homework.