

Discrete Mathematics and its Applications

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- 7 Let G be a group and H a subgroup of G .
 $\mathbb{R}_8 = \{(r, s) \mid r \cdot s^{-1} \in H\}$ is a relation on G .

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Which relation from our examples is **reflexive, symmetric, transitive**?

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We say that the relation \mathbb{R} partitions A into equivalence classes.

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(Preface)

Functions are the muscles and blood of mathematics, the sciences and many other areas. This section may change drastically your current notion of a **function**. One of our goals in introducing this notion here is to be able to answer some “simple” question on sets: like how “large” can a set be? Given two sets, can we say which one is larger?

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- 3 Relations: a type of sets.
- 4 Functions: a type of relations.

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Alternatively, $f \subset A \times B$ such that $((a, b) \in f) \wedge ((a, c) \in f) \rightarrow b = c$.

In other words, a function $f : A \rightarrow B$ is a “restricted” binary relation between A and B .

Common notation: $f(a) = b$ **b is the image of a under the function f .**

Question

Which of the relations in our sample of 8 relations is a function?

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Domain: $\{b \mid \text{All bit strings}\}$ Range = $\{0, 1, 2, \dots\} = \mathbb{N}$.
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Ex. 2. f assigns to each positive integer the smallest prime greater or equal to this integer.

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- Ex. 3.** $f(x) = \lfloor x \rfloor$
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- Ex. 4.** f assigns to every citizen of Vietnam his I.D number.
Domain: the 90,000,000 citizens of Vietnam. Range; I.D numbers.