

# Mathematical Logics

## Set Theory\*

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*\*Originally by Luciano Serafini and Chiara Ghidini  
Modified by Fausto Giunchiglia and Mattia Fumagalli*

1. Introduction and motivation
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Given two sets  $A$  and  $B$ , a **function**  $f$  from  $A$  to  $B$  is a relation that associates to each element  $a$  in  $A$  exactly one element  $b$  in  $B$ .

Denoted with

$$f:A \rightarrow B$$

The domain of  $f$  is the whole set  $A$ ; the image of each element  $a$  in  $A$  is the element  $b$  in  $B$  s.t.  $b = f(a)$ ; the co-domain of  $f$  (or image of  $f$ ) is a subset of  $B$  defined as follows:

$$Im_f = \{b \in B \mid \text{there exists an } a \in A \text{ s.t. } b = f(a)\}$$

Notice that: it can be the case that the same element in  $B$  is the image of several elements in  $A$ .

A function  $f:A \rightarrow B$  is **surjective** if each element in  $B$  is image of some elements in  $A$ : for each  $b \in B$  there exists an  $a \in A$  s.t.  $f(a) = b$

A function  $f:A \rightarrow B$  is **injective** if distinct elements in  $A$  have distinct images in  $B$ :  
for each  $b \in \text{Im}_f$  there exists a unique  $a \in A$  s.t.  $f(a) = b$

A function  $f:A \rightarrow B$  is **bijjective** if it is injective and surjective:

for each  $b \in B$  there exists a unique  $a \in A$  s.t.  $f(a) = b$

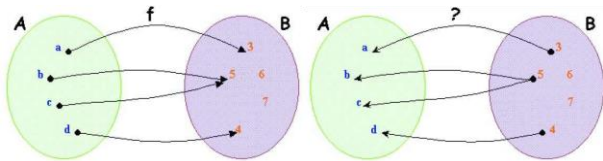
# Inverse Function

If  $f:A \rightarrow B$  is bijective we can define its **inverse function**:

$$f^{-1}:B \rightarrow A$$

For each function  $f$  we can define its inverse relation; such a relation is a function iff  $f$  is bijective.

Example:



*the inverse relation of  $f$  is NOT a function.*

# Composed Function

Let  $f:A \rightarrow B$  and  $g :B \rightarrow C$  be functions. The **composition** of  $f$  and  $g$  is the function  $g \circ f:A \rightarrow C$  obtained by applying  $f$  and then  $g$ :

$$(g \circ f)(a) = g(f(a)) \text{ for each } a \in A$$
$$g \circ f = \{(a, g(f(a)) \mid a \in A)\}$$

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