

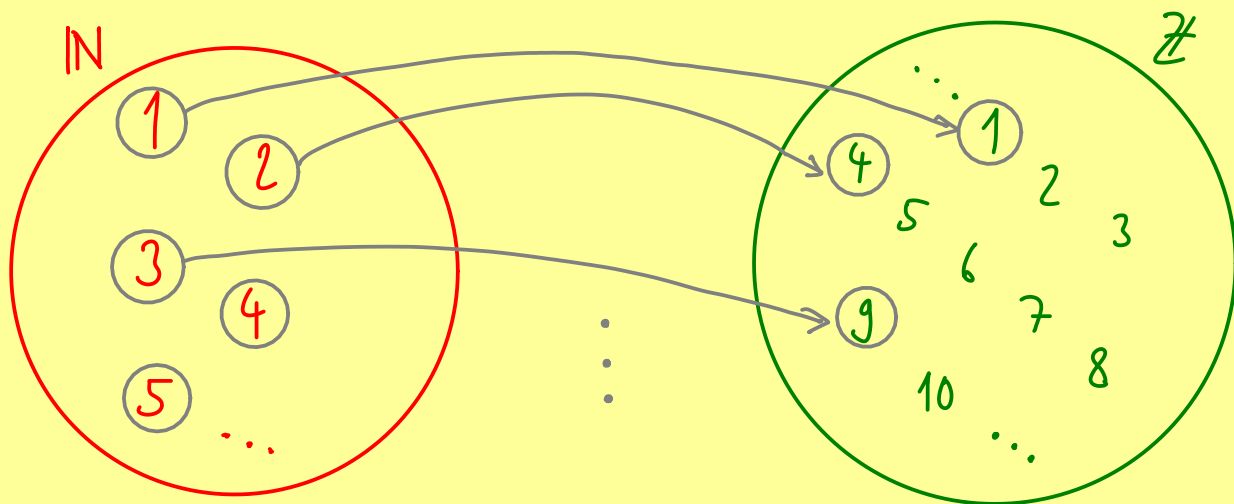


# The Bright Side of Mathematics

## Start Learning Sets - Part 5

Map:  $f: A \rightarrow B$

Example:  $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$   
 $x \mapsto x^2$  ← new notation for  $f(x) = x^2$



Range:  $\text{Ran}(f) := \{y \in B \mid \exists x \in A : f(x) = y\}$   
 $=: \{f(x) \mid x \in A\}$  (shorter notation)

Example:  $f: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 $(x_1, x_2) \mapsto x_1^2 + x_2^2$

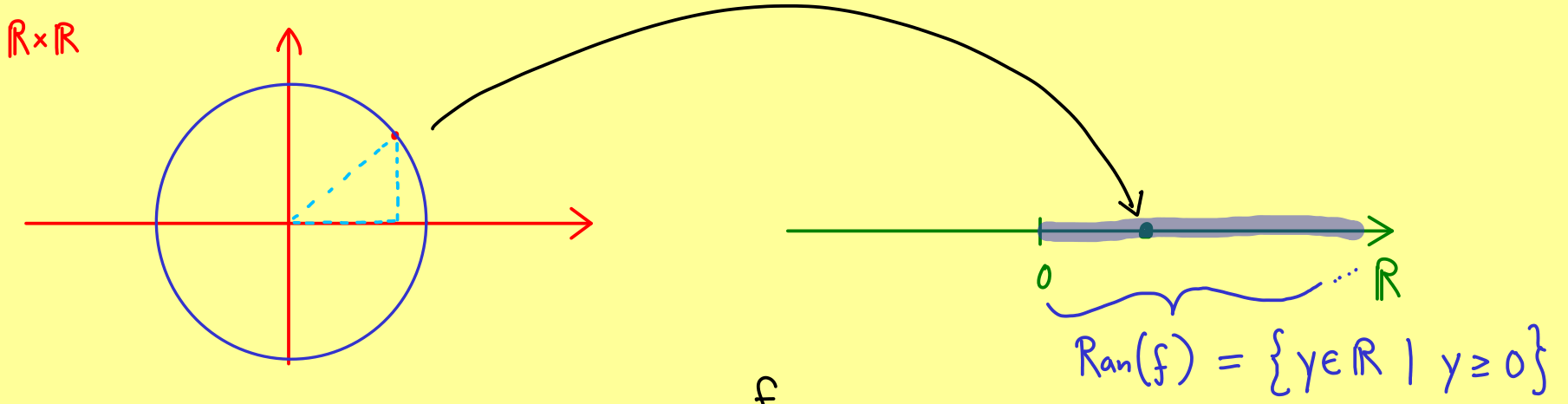
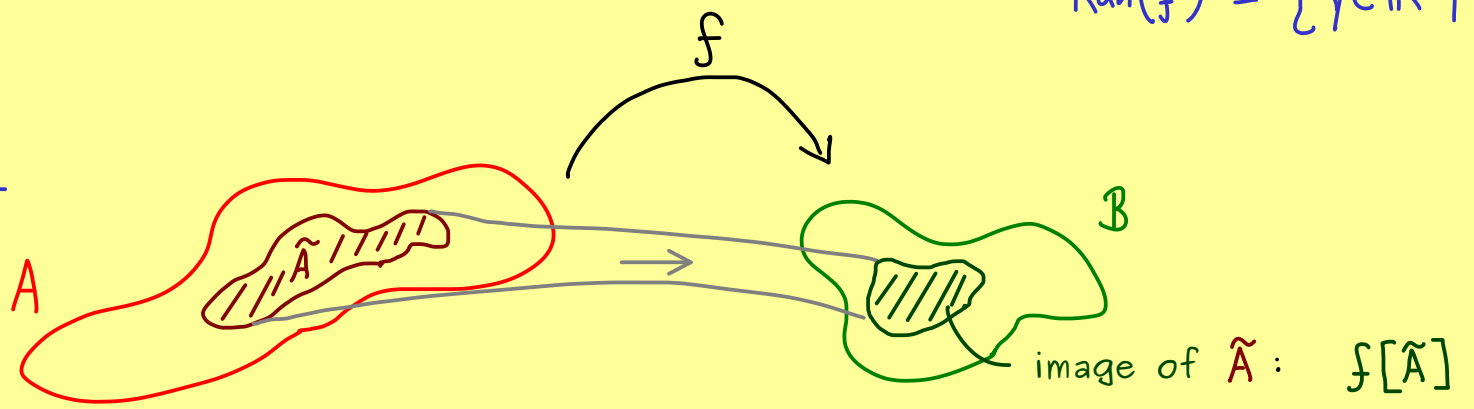


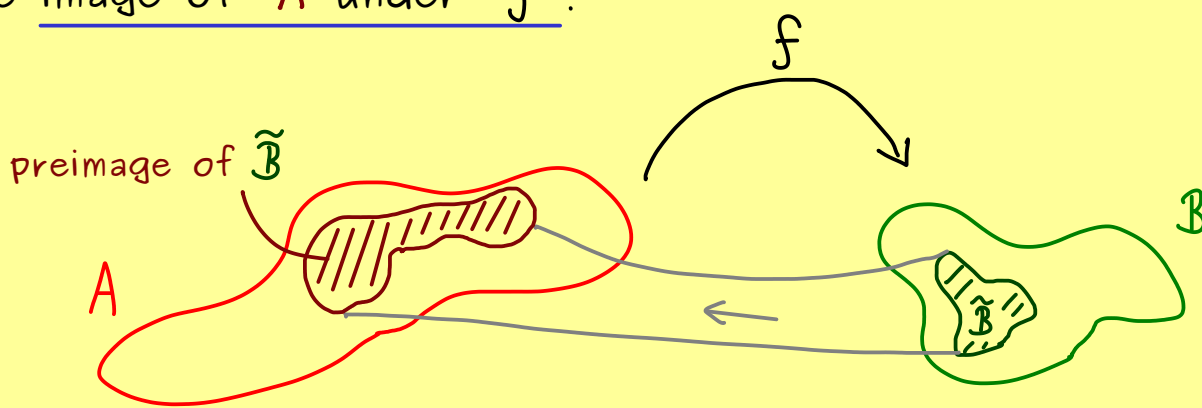
Image and preimage:



For a subset  $\tilde{A} \subseteq A$ ,

$$f[\tilde{A}] := \{y \in B \mid \exists x \in \tilde{A} : f(x) = y\} = \{f(x) \mid x \in \tilde{A}\}$$

denotes the image of  $\tilde{A}$  under  $f$ .



For  $\tilde{B} \subseteq B$ ,

$$f^{-1}[\tilde{B}] := \{x \in A \mid f(x) \in \tilde{B}\}$$

denotes the preimage of  $\tilde{B}$  under  $f$ .

Example:  $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

$$x \mapsto \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \text{ even} \\ x & \text{if } x \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

$$f[\{2, 3, 4\}] = \{0, 3\}$$

$$f^{-1}[\{0\}] = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, \dots\}$$