

# Topic 9:

---

## Functions

Functions – CSc 144 v1.1 (McCann) – p. 1/19

---

## Functions as Relations (1 / 2)

---

Consider:  $f(x) = x + 1, x \in \mathbb{Z}$

### Definition: Function

.....

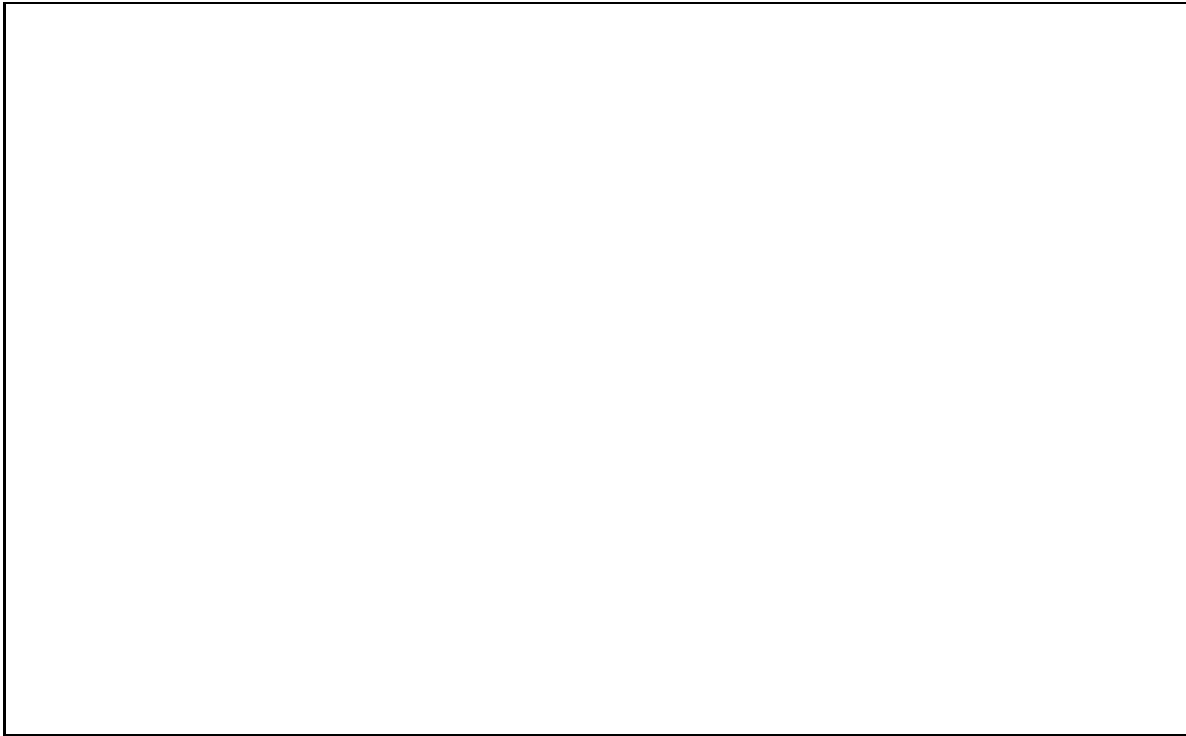
.....

Functions – CSc 144 v1.1 (McCann) – p. 2/19

## Functions as Relations (2 / 2)

---

### Example(s):



Functions – CSc 144 v1.1 (McCann) – p. 3/19

## Function Terms (1 / 2)

---

Let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be a function.  $f(n) = p$  [  $(n, p) \in f$  ].

- $X$  is the \_\_\_\_\_ of  $f$
- $Y$  is the \_\_\_\_\_ of  $f$
- $f$  \_\_\_\_\_  $X$  to  $Y$
- $p$  is the \_\_\_\_\_ of  $n$
- $n$  is the \_\_\_\_\_ of  $p$
- $f$ 's \_\_\_\_\_ is the set of all images of  $X$ 's elements

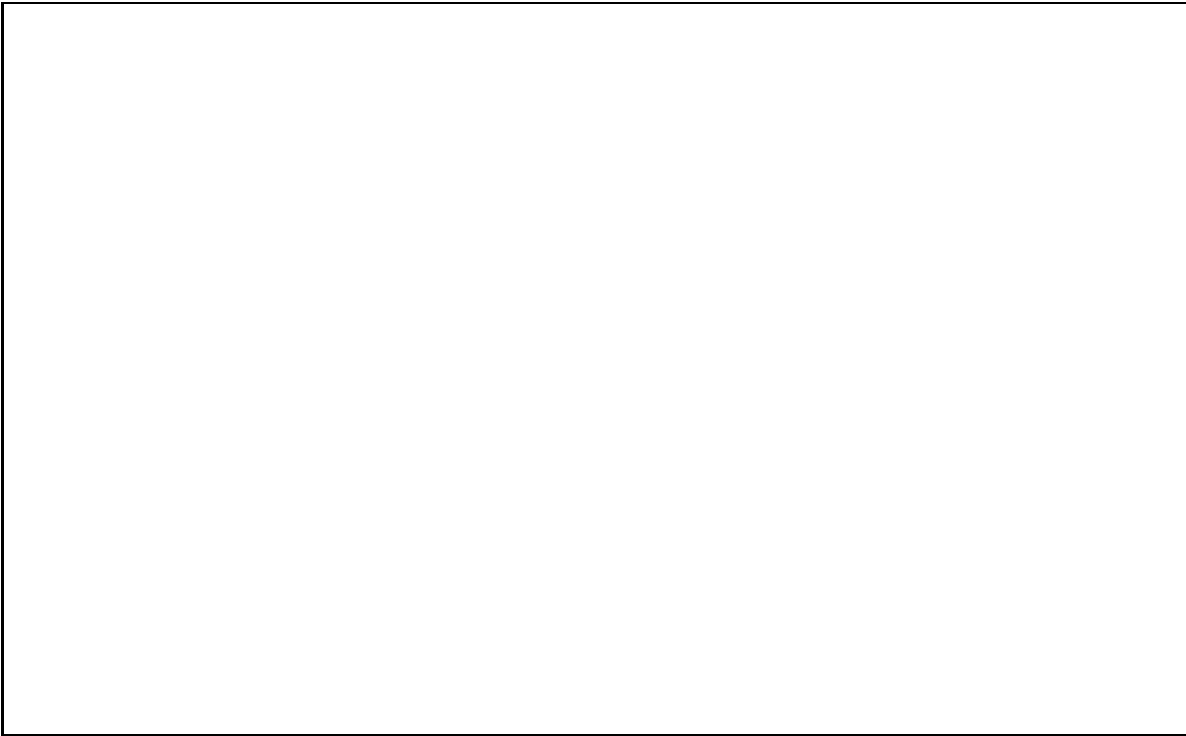
**Note:** A function's range need not equal its codomain.

Functions – CSc 144 v1.1 (McCann) – p. 4/19

# Function Terms (2 / 2)

---

## Example(s):



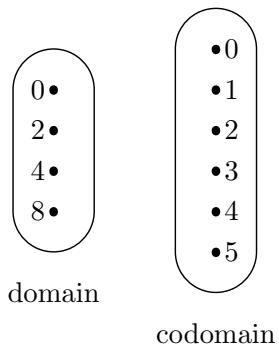
Functions – CSc 144 v1.1 (McCann) – p. 5/19

# Digraph Representation (1 / 2)

---

## Example(s):

$$g = \{ (a, b) \mid b = a/2 \}, \quad a \in \{0, 2, 4, 8\}, \\ b \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

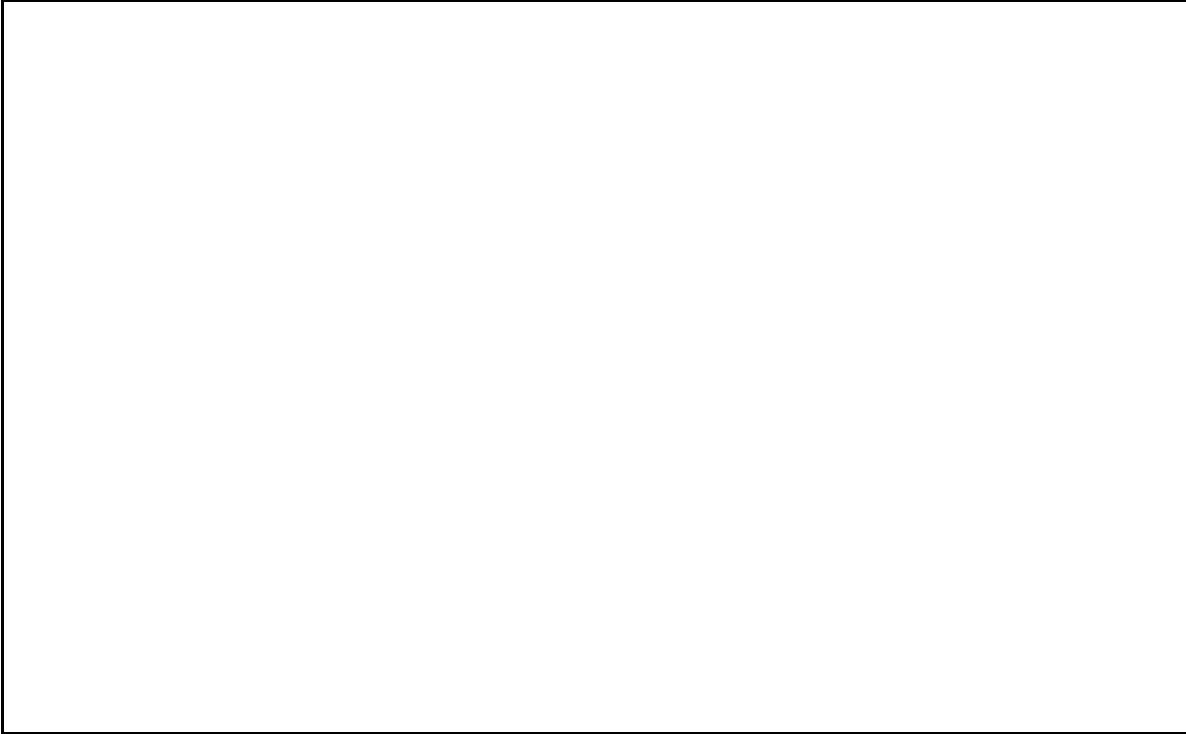


Functions – CSc 144 v1.1 (McCann) – p. 6/19

# Digraph Representation (2 / 2)

---

Example(s):




Functions – CSc 144 v1.1 (McCann) – p. 7/19

# Two Functions You Need To Know (1 / 4)

---

1. Floor ( $\lfloor x \rfloor$ )

**Definition: Floor Function**



Example(s):



Functions – CSc 144 v1.1 (McCann) – p. 8/19

## Two Functions You Need To Know (2 / 4)

---

### 1. Floor ( $\lfloor x \rfloor$ ) (cont.)

Using Floor for Rounding to the Nearest Integer

Functions – CSc 144 v1.1 (McCann) – p. 9/19

## Two Functions You Need To Know (3 / 4)

---

### 2. Ceiling ( $\lceil x \rceil$ )

**Definition: Ceiling Function**

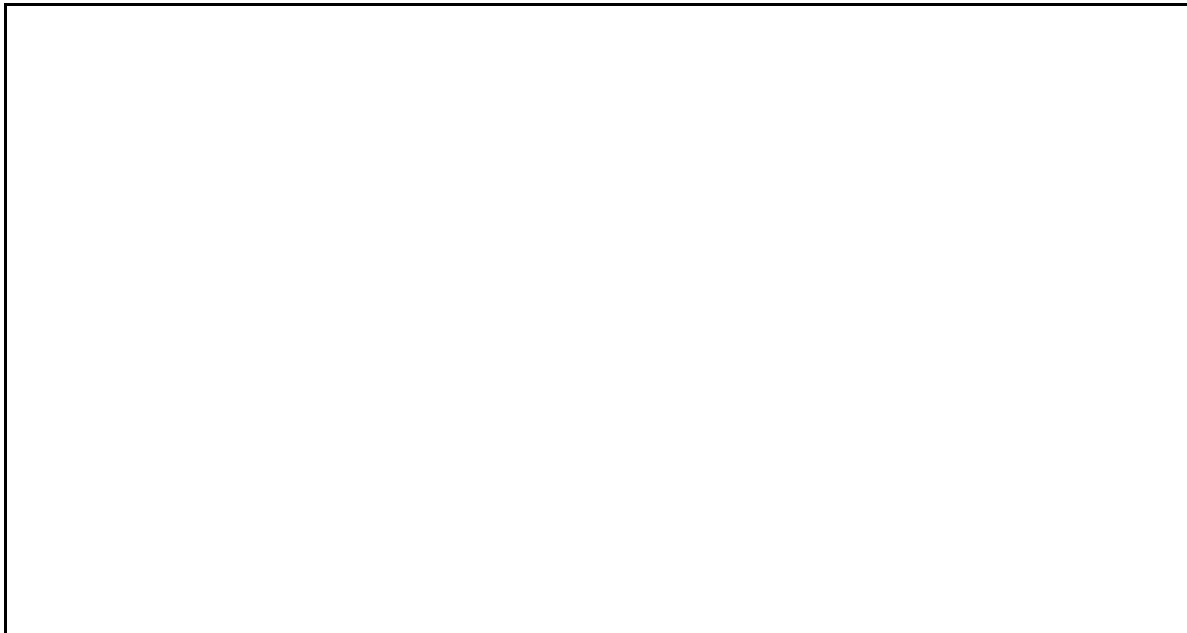
**Example(s):**

Functions – CSc 144 v1.1 (McCann) – p. 10/19

# Two Functions You Need To Know (4 / 4)

## 2. Ceiling ( $\lceil x \rceil$ ) (cont.)

### Example(s):



Functions – CSc 144 v1.1 (McCann) – p. 11/19

## Example: Type A UPC Code Check Digits



The check digit equals the image of this function:

$s$  = Sum of digits in positions 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, & 11

$t$  = Sum of digits in positions 2, 4, 6, 8, & 10

$u = 3s + t$ ; the check digit is  $(10 - u \% 10) \% 10$ .

Using the above sample:

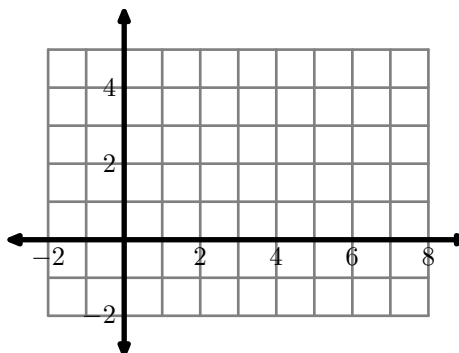
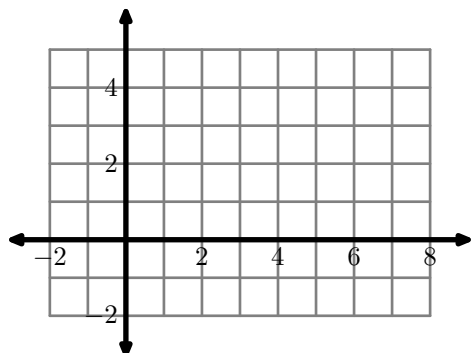
$s = 39$ ,  $t = 24$ , and  $u = 3(39) + 24 = 141$ .

The check digit =  $(10 - 141 \% 10) \% 10 = 9$ .

# Graphs Of Functions (1 / 2)

Important Distinction: *Continuous* vs. *Discontinuous* Functions

Consider:  $f = \{(x, x + 1) \mid x \in \dots\}$

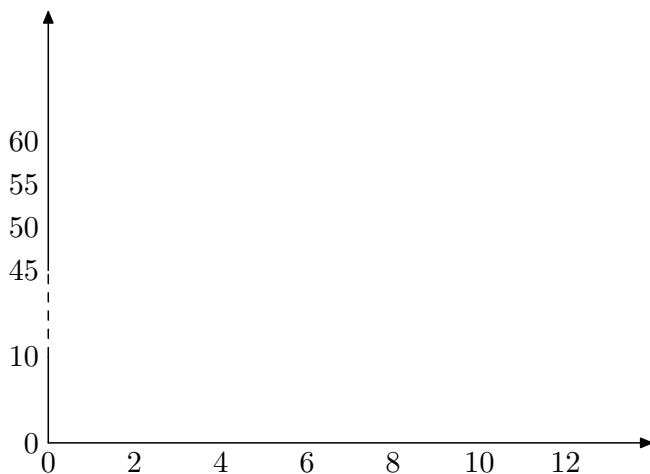


Functions – CSc 144 v1.1 (McCann) – p. 13/19

# Graphs Of Functions (2 / 2)

How should the graph of our long-distance calling plan function look?

$$\text{Cost}(\text{length}) = \begin{cases} 50 \text{ cents} & \text{if length} \leq 10 \text{ minutes} \\ 50 + 5 \cdot \lceil \text{length} - 10 \rceil \text{ cents} & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$



Functions – CSc 144 v1.1 (McCann) – p. 14/19

# Categories of Functions: Injective

---

**Definition: Injective Functions** (a.k.a. One-to-one)

.....

**Example(s):**

# Categories of Functions: Surjective

---

**Definition: Surjective Functions** (a.k.a. Onto)

.....

**Example(s):**



# Categories of Functions: Bijective

---

**Definition: Bijective Functions** (a.k.a. One-to-one Correspondence)

**Example(s):**

# Odds and Ends

---

**Definition: Functional Composition**

Let  $f : Y \rightarrow Z$  and  $g : X \rightarrow Y$ . The composition of  $f$  and  $g$ , denoted  $f \circ g$ , is the function  $h = f(g(x))$ , where  $h : X \rightarrow Z$ .

**Definition: Inverse Functions**

.....

.....

# Beyond Unary Functions

---

## Definition: Binary Functions

## Example(s):