

### EXERCISES 3: LECTURE FOUNDATIONS OF MATHEMATICS

**Exercise 1.** Let  $X, Y, Z$  be sets. Moreover, let  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  and  $g: Y \rightarrow Z$  be maps. Show:

- (a) If  $f$  and  $g$  are injective, then  $g \circ f$  injective.
- (b) If  $f$  and  $g$  are surjective, then  $g \circ f$  surjective.
- (c)  $f$  is injective if and only if there exists  $h: Y \rightarrow X$  such that  $h \circ f = \text{id}_X$ .
- (d)  $f$  is surjective if and only if there exists  $h: Y \rightarrow X$  such that  $f \circ h = \text{id}_Y$ .

Above  $\text{id}_X$  resp.  $\text{id}_Y$  denote the identity maps on  $X$  resp.  $Y$ .

**Exercise 2.** Let  $X, Y$  be sets. Further, let  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  be a map whose preimage is denoted by  $f^{-1}$ . Show that the following are equivalent:

- (i)  $f$  is injective.
- (ii)  $f^{-1}(f(A)) = A$  for all  $A \subset X$ .
- (iii)  $f(A \cap B) = f(A) \cap f(B)$  for all  $A, B \subset X$ .
- (iv) For all  $A, B \subset X$  with  $A \cap B = \emptyset$  one has  $f(A) \cap f(B) = \emptyset$ .
- (v) For all  $A, B \subset X$  with  $B \subset A$  one has  $f(A \setminus B) = f(A) \setminus f(B)$ .

**Exercise 3.** Let  $W, X, Y, Z$  be sets, and  $f: W \rightarrow X$ ,  $g: X \rightarrow Y$  and  $h: Y \rightarrow Z$  be maps. Show that  $f, g, h$  are bijective in case  $g \circ f$  and  $h \circ g$  are.

**Exercise 4.** Let  $X, Y$  be sets, and let  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  be a map whose preimage is denoted by  $f^{-1}$ . Let  $A, B$  be subsets of  $X$  and  $C, D$  be subsets of  $Y$ .

Decide which of the following statements are true and which are false.

- (a) If  $A \neq \emptyset$ , then  $f(A) \neq \emptyset$ .
- (b) If  $C \neq \emptyset$ , then  $f^{-1}(C) \neq \emptyset$ .
- (c) If  $A \subset B$ , then  $f(A) \subset f(B)$ .
- (d) If  $C \subset D$ , then  $f^{-1}(C) \subset f^{-1}(D)$ .
- (e)  $f(A \cap B) = f(A) \cap f(B)$ .
- (f)  $f^{-1}(C \cap D) = f^{-1}(C) \cap f^{-1}(D)$ .
- (g)  $f(A \cup B) = f(A) \cup f(B)$ .
- (h)  $f^{-1}(C \cup D) = f^{-1}(C) \cup f^{-1}(D)$ .
- (i) If  $B \subset A$ , then  $f(A \setminus B) = f(A) \setminus f(B)$ .
- (j) If  $D \subset C$ , then  $f^{-1}(C \setminus D) = f^{-1}(C) \setminus f^{-1}(D)$ .

Justify your answer with a proof or a counterexample.

**Submission of the exercise sheet:** 07.Oct.2019 before the lecture. **Return of the exercise sheet:** 10.Oct.2019 during the exercise classes.