



recap

functions

$f: X \rightarrow Y$ maps each $x \in X$ to some $y \in Y$

injective at most one x mapped to each y
↳ aka one-to-one, each x has unique image

surjective at least one x mapped to each y
↳ aka onto, each y has a pre-image

bijectionTM exactly one x mapped to each y
↳ f is bijection $\iff f$ has inverse function

countable: be able to inject into naturals.

Counting infinite sets trickier!

hard to count, so we compare to a set we know is countably infinite: \mathbb{N} \smile
WTS bijection from naturals \rightarrow [whatever we are trying to prove is countably inf]

bijections are injective and surjective.
to prove $|X| = |Y|$ can show a bijection between them.

Proving 1:1 and onto for functions with some formula —

- ① one-to-one: start with $f(x) = f(x')$ and show $x = x'$
- ② onto: solve for x in terms of $f(x)$

0, 1, 2 ...
naturals

recap

Countably Infinite

- $\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$
- union of countably many countable sets
- all finite-length bitstrings

Uncountably Infinite

- $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ (power set of \mathbb{N})
- infinite length bitstrings
→ $\{0,1\}^{\infty}$
- \mathbb{R} (reals)
- $(0,1)$



Counting sets of functions: really depends on individual problem but remember that for all $f: X \rightarrow Y$, each f is uniquely determined by ordered set of y vals that fixed x vals map to.

if $|A| \leq |B|$ and B is countable, so is A .
 if $|A| \geq |B|$ and B is uncountable, so is A .
 if $|A| = |B|$ either they're both countable or both uncountable.

