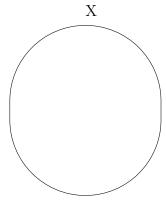
Name:\_\_

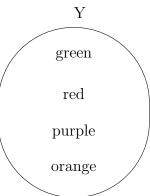
NetID: Lecture:  $\mathbf{B}$ 

Discussion: 11 **12** 1 2 **Friday** 3 4

1. (10 points) If a is any real number,  $(a, \infty)$  is the set of all real numbers greater than a. Let's define the function  $f:(0,\infty)\to\left(\frac{1}{3},\infty\right)$  by  $f(x)=\frac{x^2+2}{3x^2}$ . Prove that f is onto.

2. (5 points) Complete this picture to make an example of a function that is onto but not one-to-one, by adding elements to the domain and arrows showing how input values map to output values. The elements of the domain must be letters of the alphabet.





Name:\_\_\_\_\_

NetID: Lecture:  $\mathbf{B}$ 

**12 Friday** 2 Discussion: 11 1 3 4

1. (10 points) Suppose that  $h: \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{Z}$  is one-to-one. Let's define  $f: \mathbb{Z}^2 \to \mathbb{Z}^2$  by f(x,y) =(h(x) - y, 3h(x) + 1). Prove that f is one-to-one. You must work directly from the definition of one-to-one. Do not use any facts about (for example) derivatives or the behavior of increasing functions.

2. (5 points) Complete this picture to make an example of a function that is one-to-one but not onto, by adding elements to the co-domain and arrows showing how input values map to output values. The elements of the co-domain must be integers.



