

section function_toolkit

/Reference manual/Standard toolkit

1. Functions

section *function_toolkit* parents *relation_toolkit*

1.1. Partial functions

generic 5 rightassoc($_ \rightarrow _$)

$$X \rightarrow Y == \{ f : X \leftrightarrow Y \mid \forall p, q : f \mid p.1 = q.1 \bullet p.2 = q.2 \}$$

$X \rightarrow Y$ is the set of all partial functions from X to Y , that is, the set of all relations between X and Y such that each x in X is related to at most one y in Y . The terms “function” and “partial function” are synonymous.

1.2. Partial injections

generic 5 rightassoc($_ \rightarrowtail _$)

$$X \rightsquigarrow Y == \{ f : X \leftrightarrow Y \mid \forall p, q : f \bullet p.1 = q.1 \Leftrightarrow p.2 = q.2 \}$$

$X \rightsquigarrow Y$ is the set of partial injections from X to Y , that is, the set of all relations between X and Y such that each x in X is related to no more than one y in Y , and each y in Y is related to no more than one x in X . The terms “injection” and “partial injection” are synonymous.

1.3. Total injections

$$\text{generic 5 rightassoc}(- \rightarrow -)$$

$$X \rightarrow Y == (X \rightsquigarrow Y) \cap (X \rightarrow Y)$$

$X \rightarrow Y$ is the set of total injections from X to Y , that is, the set of injections from X to Y that are also total functions from X to Y .

1.4. Partial surjections

$$\text{generic 5 rightassoc}(- \twoheadrightarrow -)$$

$$X \twoheadrightarrow Y == \{ f : X \rightarrow Y \mid \text{ran } f = Y \}$$

$X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ is the set of partial surjections from X to Y , that is, the set of functions from X to Y whose range is equal to Y . The terms “surjection” and “partial surjection” are synonymous.

1.5. Total surjections

generic 5 rightassoc($- \twoheadrightarrow -$)

$$X \twoheadrightarrow Y == (X \twoheadrightarrow Y) \cap (X \rightarrow Y)$$

$X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ is the set of total surjections from X to Y , that is, the set of surjections from X to Y that are also total functions from X to Y .

1.6. Bijections

generic 5 rightassoc($- \twoheadrightarrow -$)

$$X \twoheadrightarrow Y == (X \twoheadrightarrow Y) \cap (X \rightarrow Y)$$

$X \twoheadrightarrow Y$ is the set of bijections from X to Y , that is, the set of total surjections from X to Y that are also total injections from X to Y .

1.7. Finite functions

generic 5 rightassoc($- \twoheadrightarrow -$)

$$X \twoheadrightarrow Y == (X \twoheadrightarrow Y) \cap \mathbb{F}(X \times Y)$$

The finite functions from X to Y are the functions from X to Y that are also finite sets.

1.8. Finite injections

generic 5 rightassoc($_ \rightsquigarrow _$)

$$X \rightsquigarrow Y == (X \rightarrowtail Y) \cap (X \rightarrowtail Y)$$

The finite injections from X to Y are the injections from X to Y that are also finite functions from X to Y .

1.9. Disjointness

relation(*disjoint* $_$)

$$\frac{[L, X] \quad \text{disjoint } _ : \mathbb{P}(L \leftrightarrow \mathbb{P} X)}{\forall f : L \leftrightarrow \mathbb{P} X \bullet \text{disjoint } f \Leftrightarrow (\forall p, q : f \mid p \neq q \bullet p.2 \cap q.2 = \emptyset)}$$

A labelled family of sets is disjoint precisely when any distinct pair yields sets with no members in common.

1.10. Partitions

relation($_ \text{partition } _$)

$$\begin{array}{l} [L, X] \\ \hline \hline \text{_partition_} : (L \leftrightarrow \mathbb{P} X) \leftrightarrow \mathbb{P} X \\ \hline \forall f : L \leftrightarrow \mathbb{P} X; a : \mathbb{P} X \bullet f \text{ partition } a \Leftrightarrow \text{disjoint } f \wedge \bigcup (\text{ran } f) = a \end{array}$$

A labelled family of sets f partitions a set a precisely when f is disjoint and the union of all the sets in f is a .

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