

# Graphs of Functions

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**Summary.** The graph of a function is defined in [1]. In this paper the graph of a function is redefined as a Relation. Operations on functions are interpreted as the corresponding operations on relations. Some theorems about graphs of functions are proved.

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The articles [2], [3], and [1] provide the notation and terminology for this paper.

We adopt the following convention:  $X, Y, x, x_1, x_2, y, y_1, y_2, z$  are sets and  $f, g, h$  are functions.

The following propositions are true:

(6)<sup>1</sup> For every set  $G$  such that  $G \subseteq f$  holds  $G$  is a function.

(8)<sup>2</sup>  $f \subseteq g$  iff  $\text{dom } f \subseteq \text{dom } g$  and for every  $x$  such that  $x \in \text{dom } f$  holds  $f(x) = g(x)$ .

(9) If  $\text{dom } f = \text{dom } g$  and  $f \subseteq g$ , then  $f = g$ .

(12)<sup>3</sup> If  $\langle x, z \rangle \in g \cdot f$ , then  $\langle x, f(x) \rangle \in f$  and  $\langle f(x), z \rangle \in g$ .

(13) If  $h \subseteq f$ , then  $g \cdot h \subseteq g \cdot f$  and  $h \cdot g \subseteq f \cdot g$ .

(15)<sup>4</sup>  $\{\langle x, y \rangle\}$  is a function.

(16) If  $f = \{\langle x, y \rangle\}$ , then  $f(x) = y$ .

(18)<sup>5</sup> If  $\text{dom } f = \{x\}$ , then  $f = \{\langle x, f(x) \rangle\}$ .

(19)  $\{\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle, \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle\}$  is a function iff if  $x_1 = x_2$ , then  $y_1 = y_2$ .

(25)<sup>6</sup>  $f$  is one-to-one iff for all  $x_1, x_2, y$  such that  $\langle x_1, y \rangle \in f$  and  $\langle x_2, y \rangle \in f$  holds  $x_1 = x_2$ .

(26) If  $g \subseteq f$  and  $f$  is one-to-one, then  $g$  is one-to-one.

(27)  $f \cap X$  is a function and  $X \cap f$  is a function.

(28) If  $h = f \cap g$ , then  $\text{dom } h \subseteq \text{dom } f \cap \text{dom } g$  and  $\text{rng } h \subseteq \text{rng } f \cap \text{rng } g$ .

(29) If  $h = f \cap g$  and  $x \in \text{dom } h$ , then  $h(x) = f(x)$  and  $h(x) = g(x)$ .

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<sup>1</sup> The propositions (1)–(5) have been removed.

<sup>2</sup> The proposition (7) has been removed.

<sup>3</sup> The propositions (10) and (11) have been removed.

<sup>4</sup> The proposition (14) has been removed.

<sup>5</sup> The proposition (17) has been removed.

<sup>6</sup> The propositions (20)–(24) have been removed.

- (30) If  $f$  is one-to-one or  $g$  is one-to-one and if  $h = f \cap g$ , then  $h$  is one-to-one.
- (31) If  $\text{dom } f$  misses  $\text{dom } g$ , then  $f \cup g$  is a function.
- (32) If  $f \subseteq h$  and  $g \subseteq h$ , then  $f \cup g$  is a function.
- (33) If  $h = f \cup g$ , then  $\text{dom } h = \text{dom } f \cup \text{dom } g$  and  $\text{rng } h = \text{rng } f \cup \text{rng } g$ .
- (34) If  $x \in \text{dom } f$  and  $h = f \cup g$ , then  $h(x) = f(x)$ .
- (35) If  $x \in \text{dom } g$  and  $h = f \cup g$ , then  $h(x) = g(x)$ .
- (36) If  $x \in \text{dom } h$  and  $h = f \cup g$ , then  $h(x) = f(x)$  or  $h(x) = g(x)$ .
- (37) If  $f$  is one-to-one and  $g$  is one-to-one and  $h = f \cup g$  and  $\text{rng } f$  misses  $\text{rng } g$ , then  $h$  is one-to-one.
- (38)  $f \setminus X$  is a function.
- (46)<sup>7</sup> If  $f = \emptyset$ , then  $f$  is one-to-one.
- (47) If  $f$  is one-to-one, then for all  $x, y$  holds  $\langle y, x \rangle \in f^{-1}$  iff  $\langle x, y \rangle \in f$ .
- (49)<sup>8</sup> If  $f = \emptyset$ , then  $f^{-1} = \emptyset$ .
- (52)<sup>9</sup>  $x \in \text{dom } f$  and  $x \in X$  iff  $\langle x, f(x) \rangle \in f \setminus X$ .
- (54)<sup>10</sup>  $(f \setminus X) \cdot h \subseteq f \cdot h$  and  $g \cdot (f \setminus X) \subseteq g \cdot f$ .
- (64)<sup>11</sup> If  $g \subseteq f$ , then  $f \setminus \text{dom } g = g$ .
- (67)<sup>12</sup>  $x \in \text{dom } f$  and  $f(x) \in Y$  iff  $\langle x, f(x) \rangle \in Y \setminus f$ .
- (69)<sup>13</sup>  $(Y \setminus f) \cdot h \subseteq f \cdot h$  and  $g \cdot (Y \setminus f) \subseteq g \cdot f$ .
- (79)<sup>14</sup> If  $g \subseteq f$  and  $f$  is one-to-one, then  $\text{rng } g \setminus f = g$ .
- (87)<sup>15</sup>  $x \in f^{-1}(Y)$  iff  $\langle x, f(x) \rangle \in f$  and  $f(x) \in Y$ .

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<sup>7</sup> The propositions (39)–(45) have been removed.  
<sup>8</sup> The proposition (48) has been removed.  
<sup>9</sup> The propositions (50) and (51) have been removed.  
<sup>10</sup> The proposition (53) has been removed.  
<sup>11</sup> The propositions (55)–(63) have been removed.  
<sup>12</sup> The propositions (65) and (66) have been removed.  
<sup>13</sup> The proposition (68) has been removed.  
<sup>14</sup> The propositions (70)–(78) have been removed.  
<sup>15</sup> The propositions (80)–(86) have been removed.