## 1. Solution.

Denote the interval  $(0, +\infty)$  by *I*. Let  $f: I \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be the function defined by  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left( x - \frac{1}{x} \right)$  for any  $x \in I$ .

- (a) Pick any  $x, w \in I$ . Suppose f(x) = f(w). Then  $\frac{1}{2}\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(w-\frac{1}{w}\right).$ We have  $x^2w - w = w^2x - x$ . Therefore  $xw(x - w) = x^2w - w^2x = w - x$ . Hence (xw + 1)(x - w) = 0. Since  $x, w \in I$ , we have x > 0, w > 0 and xw + 1 > 0. Therefore x - w = 0. Hence x = w. It follows that f is injective.
- (b) Pick any  $y \in \mathbb{R}$ . Take  $x = y + \sqrt{y^2 + 1}$ . Note that  $x \in I$ . We have  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(y + \sqrt{y^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{y + \sqrt{y^2 + 1}}\right)$  $=\frac{1}{2}\left[y+\sqrt{y^2+1}-\frac{y-\sqrt{y^2+1}}{(y+\sqrt{y^2+1})(y-\sqrt{y^2+1})}\right]=\frac{1}{2}(y+\sqrt{y^2+1}+y-\sqrt{y^2+1})=y.$

It follows that f is surjective.

2. —

## 3. Answer.

- (a) Yes.
- (b) Yes.

## 4. Answer.

- (a) No.
- (b) No.

## 5.(a) **Solution.**

- i. Let A, B, C be sets, and  $f : A \longrightarrow B, g : B \longrightarrow C$  be functions. Suppose  $g \circ f$  is surjective. Pick any  $z \in C$ . Since  $g \circ f$  is surjective, there exists some  $x \in A$  such that  $z = (g \circ f)(x)$ . Define y = f(x). We have  $y \in B$ . For the same  $x \in A$ ,  $y \in B$  and  $z \in C$ , we have  $g(y) = g(f(x)) = (g \circ f)(x) = z$ . It follows that q is surjective.
- ii. Let A, B, C be sets, and  $f : A \longrightarrow B, g : B \longrightarrow C$  be functions. Suppose  $g \circ f$  is injective. Pick any  $x, w \in A$ . Suppose f(x) = f(w). Then g(f(x)) = g(f(w)). Note that  $(g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$  and  $(g \circ f)(w) = g(f(w))$ . Then  $(g \circ f)(x) = (g \circ f)(w)$ . Since  $g \circ f$  is injective, we have x = w.
  - It follows that f is injective.

(b) -

6. —

7. —