

Justify all answers!

**(6 pts)**

(1) [+4] Let  $f : A \rightarrow B$  and let  $S, T \subseteq B$ . Prove that

$$\text{PreIm}_f(S \cup T) = \text{PreIm}_f(S) \cup \text{PreIm}_f(T).$$

*Proof.* ( $\subseteq$ ) Let  $x \in \text{PreIm}_f(S \cup T)$  be arbitrary. Therefore, there is some  $y \in S \cup T$  with  $f(x) = y$ . We break into cases: if  $y \in S$ , then  $x \in \text{PreIm}_f(S)$  by definition. On the other hand, if  $y \in T$ , then  $x \in \text{PreIm}_f(T)$ . In either case,  $x \in \text{PreIm}_f(S) \cup \text{PreIm}_f(T)$ , so as  $x$  was arbitrary,  $\text{PreIm}_f(S \cup T) \subseteq \text{PreIm}_f(S) \cup \text{PreIm}_f(T)$ .

( $\supseteq$ ) Let  $x \in \text{PreIm}_f(S) \cup \text{PreIm}_f(T)$  be arbitrary. We again break into cases. If  $x \in \text{PreIm}_f(S)$ , then there is some  $y \in S$  for which  $f(x) = y$ . As  $y \in S \subseteq S \cup T$ , we attain  $x \in \text{PreIm}_f(S \cup T)$ . Similarly, if  $x \in \text{PreIm}_f(T)$ , then there is some  $z \in T$  with  $f(x) = z$ . As  $z \in T \subseteq S \cup T$ , we again attain  $x \in \text{PreIm}_f(S \cup T)$ . Thus, as  $x$  was arbitrary, we have  $\text{PreIm}_f(S) \cup \text{PreIm}_f(T) \subseteq \text{PreIm}_f(S \cup T)$ .  $\square$

(2) [+2] Let  $f : A \rightarrow B$  and let  $S, T \subseteq A$ . Prove or disprove that

$$\text{Im}_f(S \setminus T) \subseteq \text{Im}_f(S) \setminus \text{Im}_f(T).$$

*Proof.* The statement is false, as shown by the following counterexample. Let  $A = \{a, b\}$ ,  $B = \{1\}$  and  $g : A \rightarrow B$  be defined by  $g = \{(a, 1), (b, 1)\}$ . Letting  $S = \{a\}$  and  $T = \{b\}$ , we find

$$\text{Im}_f(\{a\} \setminus \{b\}) = \text{Im}_f(\{a\}) = \{1\};$$

however,

$$\text{Im}_f(\{a\}) \setminus \text{Im}_f(\{b\}) = \{1\} \setminus \{1\} = \emptyset. \quad \square$$

(Rewrite) [+3] Let  $f : A \rightarrow B$  and let  $S, T \subseteq B$ . Prove that

$$\text{PreIm}_f(S \setminus T) \subseteq \text{PreIm}_f(S) \setminus \text{PreIm}_f(T).$$

*Proof.* Let  $x \in \text{PreIm}_f(S \setminus T)$  be arbitrary. Therefore,  $f(x) \in S \setminus T$ , so  $f(x) \in S$  and  $f(x) \notin T$ . Thus,  $x \in \text{PreIm}_f(S)$  and  $x \notin \text{PreIm}_f(T)$ , so  $x \in \text{PreIm}_f(S) \setminus \text{PreIm}_f(T)$ .  $\square$