

Problem 3. Define I_S to be the identity function for any arbitrary set S (i.e. $I(s) = s$ for every $s \in S$).

For a function $f : X \rightarrow Y$, its *inverse* function, written $f^{-1} : Y \rightarrow X$, is also known as a *two-sided inverse*. This is because $f^{-1} \circ f = I_X$ and $f \circ f^{-1} = I_Y$. This leads us to posit the existence of one-sided inverses.

A *left inverse* of f is a function $g : Y \rightarrow X$ such that $g \circ f = I_X$. Similarly, a *right inverse* of f is a function $h : Y \rightarrow X$ such that $f \circ h = I_Y$. For the following problems, let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a function and assume that $X, Y \neq \emptyset$.

- a) Prove that f is injective if and only if it has a left inverse.
- b) Prove that f is surjective if and only if it has a right inverse.
- c) Prove that f is bijective if and only if it has a two-sided inverse.
- d) Prove that if f has a two-sided inverse, it is unique.

Problem 4. In boolean logic, a *majority* function is a boolean function of n binary inputs $f_n : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ such that $f_n = 1$ when at least half of its inputs are 1 and $f_n = 0$ otherwise.

- a) Write a boolean expression (a formula in terms of \wedge , \vee , etc..) for f_3 .
- b) Write a boolean expression for f_4 using f_3 .

Problem 5. A *graph* is finite set of vertices V paired with a set of edges E where each (undirected) edge is between two vertices. Prove that the number of vertices with an odd number of edges is even.