Functional Property

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isFunctional(r) 

\forall s, t1, t2 •

( s ∈ S ∧ t1 ∈ T ∧ t2 ∈ T )

\Rightarrow

( (s, t1) ∈ r ∧ (s, t2) ∈ r \Rightarrow t1 = t2 )
```

Q: Smallest relation satisfying the <u>functional property</u>.
Q: How to prove or disprove that a relation r is a function.
Q: Rewrite the <u>functional property</u> using <u>contrapositive</u>.

Partial Functions vs. Total Functions

 $r \in S \Rightarrow T \Leftrightarrow (isFunctional(r) \land dom(r) \subseteq S)$ $r \in S \Rightarrow T \Leftrightarrow (isFunctional(r) \land dom(r) = S)$

Exercise: Visualize S \Rightarrow T vs. S \rightarrow T

e.g., { {(2, a), (1, b)}, {(2, a), (3, a), (1, b)} } \subseteq {1, 2, 3} + {a, b}

e.g., {(2, a), (3, a), (1, b)} \in {1, 2, 3} \rightarrow {a, b}

e.g., {(2, a), (1, b)} \notin {1, 2, 3} \rightarrow {a, b}

e.g., {(2, a), (1, b), (3, a), (1, a)} \notin {1, 2, 3} \rightarrow {a, b}

Relational Image vs. Functional Application

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A function is a relation.
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f \in \{1, 2, 3\} \Rightarrow \{a, b\}
f = \{ (3, a), (1, b) \}
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Exercises: f[{3}] = f[{1}] = f[{2}] =

Modelling Decision: Relations vs. Functions

An organization has a system for keeping <u>track</u> of its employees as to where they are on the premises (e.g., ``Zone A, Floor 23''). To achieve this, each employee is issued with an active badge which, when scanned, synchronizes their current positions to a central database.

Assume the following two sets:

- *Employee* denotes the **set** of all employees working for the organization.
- Location denotes the set of all valid locations in the organization.

Is where_is ∈ Employee <-> Location appropriate?

Is where is \in Employee \rightarrow Location appropriate?

Is where_is ∈ Employee + Location appropriate?