

Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a function. For any subset $A \subseteq X$, the image of A under f is denoted by $f(A)$. For any subset $B \subseteq Y$, the preimage of B under f is denoted by $f^{-1}(B)$.

Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a function. For any subset $A \subseteq X$, the image of A under f is denoted by $f(A)$. For any subset $B \subseteq Y$, the preimage of B under f is denoted by $f^{-1}(B)$. If f is a bijection, then $f^{-1}(f(A)) = A$ for any subset $A \subseteq X$. If f is not a bijection, then $f^{-1}(f(A))$ may be larger than A .

Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a function. For any subset $A \subseteq X$, the image of A under f is denoted by $f(A)$. For any subset $B \subseteq Y$, the preimage of B under f is denoted by $f^{-1}(B)$. If f is a bijection, then $f^{-1}(f(A)) = A$ for any subset $A \subseteq X$. If f is not a bijection, then $f^{-1}(f(A))$ may be larger than A .

Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a function. For any subset $A \subseteq X$, the image of A under f is denoted by $f(A)$. For any subset $B \subseteq Y$, the preimage of B under f is denoted by $f^{-1}(B)$. If f is a bijection, then $f^{-1}(f(A)) = A$ for any subset $A \subseteq X$. If f is not a bijection, then $f^{-1}(f(A))$ may be larger than A .

