## $\mathsf{Proof of 1} \implies 3.$

Let us write

$$A = \{a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m\}, \quad B = \{b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_n\}.$$

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- We are assuming that  $m \leq n$ .
- Let us define  $g(b_1) = a_1, g(b_2) = a_2, \dots, g(b_m) = a_m$ .
- Then send the rest of the b's wherever you want.
- Then g is surjective.