

1. According the definition in our textbook, a function $f : A \rightarrow B$ is called *injective* iff, for every x_1 and x_2 in A , $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$ implies $x_1 = x_2$. \square

According to this definition, a function $f : A \rightarrow B$ is *not injective* iff, there exist ...

2. According to the definition in our textbook, a relation \mathbf{R} on a set S has the transitive property iff, \square

for all $a, b, c \in S$, _____.

3. Following to the above definition, a relation \mathbf{R} on a set S does *not* have the transitive property iff, \square

_____ such that _____

_____.

4. Define a relation \mathbf{R} on the set of all integers \mathbb{Z} by $a\mathbf{R}b$ iff $x - y = 2k$ for some integer k . You have shown that \mathbf{R} is in fact an equivalence relation. Describe the equivalence class which contains 5: \square

$$E_5 = \{ \text{_____} : \text{_____} \}$$