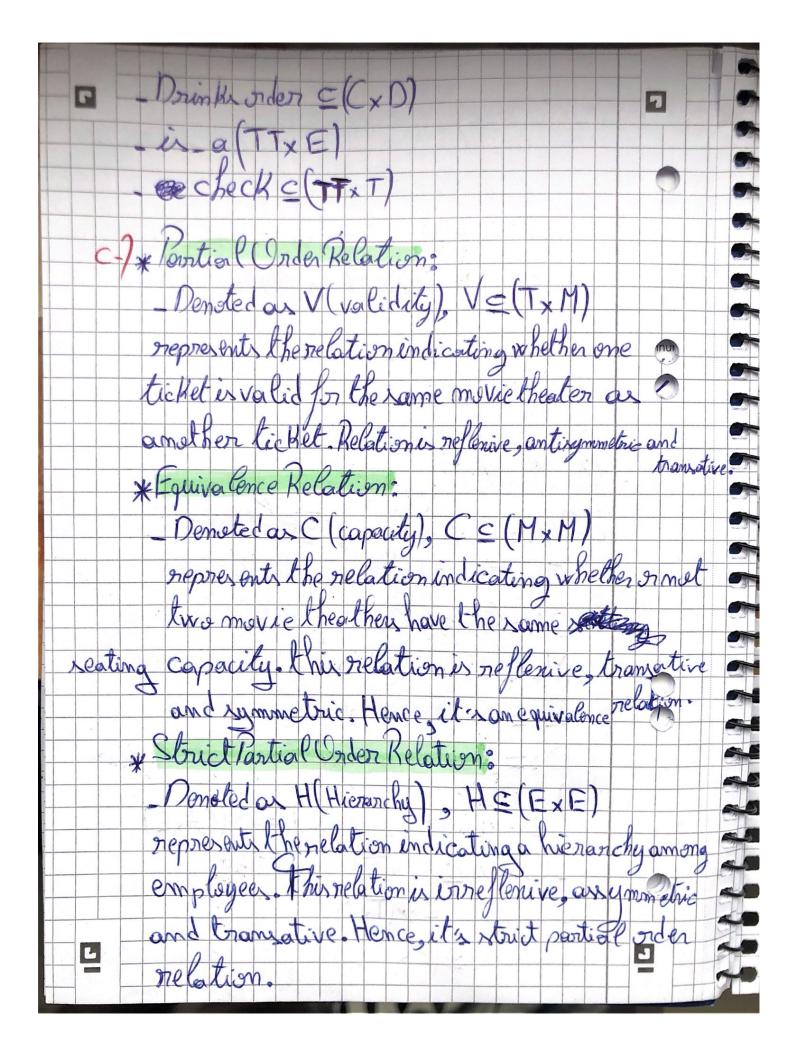
7 function fix enjective sonce every number en the comain maps to a distinct number in the cocomain if I (n) = I (n) then n = 20 is surjective, the By any new number y, you can find an nex the function is both injective and surjective indeed by sijective. the function q is imjective se cause every number the comain maps to a distinct number in the codomain if g(n,) = g(n), then x=n. this Ict is not surjetive since it only maps to add mally of numbers Since this fet is enjective but not surjective, it is not bejective L 2

). The function his injective, every number in the comain maps to a distinct number in the codomain. it is rungective, tye [1,1], you can find an resuch as h(n) = sin(n)=y Since the Jet is both injective and surjective it's bijective. Inobem 4.3: a-/ C:= Cientomens & Fatel 1: = tickets (representinguel of all tickets) CA: - Coshier 1:= movie theaters E:= cenema employees D: = drinde morale; TT = ticket taker in-a (Cahier x employees) => (CAXE) Under C (CXT) Emtrance STXM) Server E(Ex D) (relations the en cinema employed)



* Equivalence Relation: Denoted as T(tarte), TC(CxC) nepresents the nelation indicating whether two customers have the same preference to the same movie theather the relation is neflexive, transative and summetric & Partia Corder Kelation? Denoted as P(price order), Pc (DxD) represent the relation indicating different drunks with different accorded prices meaning a drunk com be priced higher than on equal to another drinks the later relation is reflexive, antisemmetric and transative. Brokemy 4.4: a-Timport Data chan main: : IU() main = print (ord = 1) the following code would print the char code

