

1. (2 points) Given a map between sets  $f : A \rightarrow B$ , define what it means for  $f$  to be **injective**, and also what it means for  $f$  to be **surjective**.

$f$  is injective if  $\forall x, y \in A \quad x \neq y \Rightarrow f(x) \neq f(y)$ .

$f$  is surjective if  $\forall z \in B \quad \exists x \in A$  such that  $f(x) = z$ .

2. (2 points) Define the set  $\mathbb{R}_{2\pi}$ . Next, define the operation  $+_{2\pi}$  called **addition modulo  $2\pi$**  on the set  $\mathbb{R}_{2\pi}$ .

$$\mathbb{R}_{2\pi} := [0, 2\pi)$$

$$\text{Given } a, b \in \mathbb{R}_{2\pi} \text{ we define } a +_{2\pi} b := \begin{cases} a+b & \text{if } a+b < 2\pi \\ a+b-2\pi & \text{if } a+b \geq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

3. (2 points) Define an equivalence relation  $\mathcal{R}$  on a set  $S$ .

An equivalence relation  $\mathcal{R}$  on a set  $S$  is a subset <sup>$\mathcal{R}$</sup>  of  $S \times S$  that satisfies

the following properties for all  $x, y, z \in S$  :-

1.  $(x, x) \in \mathcal{R}$
2.  $(x, y) \in \mathcal{R} \Rightarrow (y, x) \in \mathcal{R}$
3.  $(x, y) \in \mathcal{R} \text{ and } (y, z) \in \mathcal{R} \Rightarrow (x, z) \in \mathcal{R}$

[Elt  $(a, b) \in \mathcal{R}$  can also be written as  $a \mathcal{R} b$ .]

1.  $x \mathcal{R} x$

2.  $x \mathcal{R} y \Rightarrow y \mathcal{R} x$

3.  $x \mathcal{R} y \text{ and } y \mathcal{R} z \Rightarrow x \mathcal{R} z$