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Class XII, Mathematics *Worksheet 1- Relations*

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Q.1.	For real numbers x and y define xRy if and only if $x-y+\sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number. Then the relation R is			
	A reflexive	B symmetric	C transitive	D none of these
Q.2.	The relation R in \mathbf{R} defined by $R = \{(a, b) : a \leq b^3\}$. Then R is			
	A Reflexive but not symmetric	B Symmetric but not symmetric	C reflexive but not transitive	D None of these
Q.3.	Let R be the relation in the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ given by $R = \{(1, 2), (2, 2), (1, 1), (4,4), (1, 3), (3, 3), (3, 2)\}$, then R is			
	A Reflexive and symmetric but not transitive	B Reflexive and transitive but not symmetric	C Transitive and symmetric but not reflexive	D an equivalence relation
Q.4.	The number of all reflexive relations from set $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ to itself is			
	A 3	B 9	C 64	D 512
Q.5.	Let $R = \{(1, 3), (2,2), (3, 2)\}$ is a relation defined on $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, then minimum ordered pairs which should be added in relation R to make it reflexive and symmetric are			
	A $\{(1, 1), (2,3), (1, 2)\}$	B $\{(3, 3), (3,1), (1, 2)\}$		
	C $\{(1, 1), (3, 3), (3, 1), (2, 3)\}$	D $\{(1, 1), (3,3), (3, 1), (1,2)\}$		
Q.6.	If R be the relation on set $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ given by $R = \{(1, 2), (2, 1)\}$ then R is			
	A only reflexive	B an equivalence relation	C only symmetric	D only transitive
Q.7.	Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and consider the relation $R = \{(1, 2), (2, 2), (3, 3), (1,2), (2,3), (1, 3)\}$ then R is			
	A reflexive but not transitive	B symmetric and transitive	C reflexive but not symmetric	D None of these
Q.8.	If Relation R in the set Z of all integers defined as $R = \{(x, y) : x - y \text{ is an integer}\}$ then R is			
	A only a symmetric relation	B Symmetric and transitive	C Reflexive and transitive	D an equivalence relation.

Q.9.	If $R = \{(a, b) : a = b\}$, then R is							
	A	only symmetric	B	Reflexive and symmetric	C	Symmetric and transitive	D	an equivalence relation
Q.10.	If $R = \{(a, b) : a \leq b, a, b \text{ are real numbers}\}$, then R is							
	A	reflexive and symmetric	B	reflexive and transitive	C	Symmetric and transitive	D	none of these
Q11.	Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$ and R be a relation in $A \times A$ is defined by $a + d = b + c$ for all $(a, b), (c, d) \in A \times A$. Prove that R is an equivalence relation. Hence obtain the equivalence class of $(2, 5)$.							
Q12.	Let T be the set of all triangles in a plane with R a relation in T given by $R = \{(T_1, T_2) : T_1 \text{ is similar to } T_2\}$. Show that R is an equivalence relation.							
Q13.	Let L be the set of all lines in a plane and R be the relation in L defined as $R = \{(L_1, L_2) : L_1 \perp L_2\}$. Show that R is symmetric but neither reflexive nor transitive.							
Q14.	Let the relation R be defined on the set $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ by $R = \{(a, b) : a^2 - b^2 < 8\}$. Write the relation R . Also verify whether the relation is reflexive, symmetric and transitive							
Q15.	Prove that the relation R on the set $N \times N$ defined by $(a, b) R (c, d)$, iff $ad = bc$, for all $(a, b), (c, d) \in N \times N$ is an equivalence relation.							
Q16.	Show that the relation R defined on set $A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 12\}$ $R = \{(a, b) : a - b \text{ is divisible by } 4; a, b \in A\}$ is an equivalence relation							
ANSWERS	1.	A	2.	D	3.	B	4.	D
	5.	C	6.	C	7.	B	8.	D
	9.	D	10	B	11	$[(2, 5)] = \{(1, 4), (2, 5), (3, 6), (4, 7), (5, 8), (6, 9)\}$		
