

# LAKSHYA (JEE)

## Relations and Functions

**DPP-02**

- Let  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  be equivalence relations on a set  $A$ , then  $R_1 \cup R_2$  may or may not be  
(A) Reflexive (B) Symmetric  
(C) Transitive (D) None of these
- Let  $A = \{a, b, c\}$  and  $R = \{(a, a), (b, b), (c, c), (b, c), (a, b)\}$  be a relation on  $A$ , then  $R$  is  
(A) Symmetric (B) Transitive  
(C) Reflexive (D) None of these
- Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$  and  $R = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (1, 2), (2, 1), (1, 3)\}$  then  $R$  is  
(A) Symmetric (B) Transitive  
(C) Reflexive (D) None of these
- Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ . Which of the following is not an equivalence relation on  $A$ ?  
(A)  $\{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3)\}$   
(B)  $\{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (1, 2), (2, 1)\}$   
(C)  $\{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (2, 3), (3, 2)\}$   
(D)  $\{(1, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3)\}$
- Consider the set  $A = \{3, 4, 5\}$  and the numbers of null relations, identity relations, universal relations, reflexive relations on  $A$  are respectively  $n_1, n_2, n_3$  and  $n_4$  then the value of  $n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4$  is equal to  
(A) 8 (B) 7  
(C) 73 (D) 67
- Let  $L$  be the set of all straight line in a plane.  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  are two lines in the set.  $R_1, R_2$  and  $R_3$  are defined relations.  
(i)  $l_1 R_1 l_2 : l_1$  is parallel to  $l_2$   
(ii)  $l_1 R_2 l_2 : l_1$  is perpendicular to  $l_2$   
(iii)  $l_1 R_3 l_2 : l_1$  intersects  $l_2$   
Then which of the following is true?  
(A)  $R_1, R_2$  and  $R_3$  are equivalence  
(B)  $R_1$  is equivalence  
(C)  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  are reflexive  
(D)  $R_1, R_2$  and  $R_3$  are not symmetric
- Let  $R$  be a relation on  $A = \{a, b, c\}$  such that  $R = \{(a, a), (b, b), (c, c)\}$ , then  $R$  is  
(A) Reflexive only (B) Symmetric only  
(C) Non-transitive (D) Equivalence
- Let  $R$  be the relation on the set of all real numbers defined by  $xRy$  iff  $|x - y| \leq \frac{1}{2}$ .  
Then  $R$  is  
(A) Reflexive only  
(B) Symmetric only  
(C) Transitive only  
(D) Reflexive and symmetric both
- Let  $R = \{(1, 2), (2, 3)\}$  be a relation defined on set  $\{1, 2, 3\}$ . The minimum number of ordered pairs required to be added in  $R$ , such that enlarged relation becomes an equivalence relation is  
(A) 3 (B) 5  
(C) 7 (D) 9
- Let  $S$  be the set of all real numbers. Then, the relation  $R = \{(a, b) : 1 + ab > 0\}$  on  $S$  is  
(A) Reflexive and symmetric but not transitive  
(B) Reflexive and transitive but not symmetric  
(C) Symmetric and transitive but not reflexive  
(D) Reflexive, symmetric and transitive
- Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$  and let  $B = A \times A$ . Define the relation  $R$  on  $A$  as follows  $(a, b) R (c, d)$  if and only if  $ad = cb$ . Then  $R$  is  
(A) Reflexive only (B) Symmetric only  
(C) Transitive only (D) Equivalence
- For real numbers  $x$  and  $y$ , define a relation  $R$ ,  $xRy$  if and only if  $x - y + \sqrt{2}$  is an irrational number, then the relation  $R$  is  
(A) Reflexive (B) Symmetric  
(C) Transitive (D) Equivalence

## ANSWERS

1. (C)
2. (C)
3. (D)
4. (D)
5. (D)
6. (B)
7. (D)
8. (D)
9. (C)
10. (A)
11. (D)
12. (A)



**\*Note\*** - If you have any query/issue

Mail us at [support@physicswallah.org](mailto:support@physicswallah.org)

---



[support@physicswallah.org](mailto:support@physicswallah.org)