

Mathematics Assignment 2(1)

Class XI

Chapter 2– Relations and Functions

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1. The universal relation $A \times A$ on A is**
 - A. an equivalence relation
 - B. anti-symmetric
 - C. a partial ordering relation
 - D. not symmetric and not anti-symmetric
- 2. "n/m" means that n is a factor of m, then the relation T is**
 - A. reflexive and symmetric
 - B. transitive and symmetric
 - C. reflexive, transitive and symmetric
 - D. reflexive, transitive and not symmetric
- 3. If the binary operation $*$ is defined on a set of ordered pairs of real numbers as $(a, b) * (c, d) = (ad + bc, bd)$ and is associative, then $(1, 2) * (3, 5) * (3, 4)$ equals**
 - A. (74,40)
 - B. (32,40)
 - C. (23,11)
 - D. (7,11)
- 4. If $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. Let $\sim = \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (4, 2)\}$. Then \sim is**
 - A. not anti-symmetric
 - B. transitive
 - C. reflexive
 - D. symmetric
- 5. Which of the following set (s) are empty ?**
 - A. $\{x : x = x\}$
 - B. $\{x : x \neq x\}$
 - C. $\{x : x = x^2\}$
 - D. $\{x : x \neq x^2\}$

6. Consider the following relations :

R1 (a, b) iff (a + b) is even over the set of integers

R2 (a, b) iff (a + b) is odd over the set of integers.

R3 (a, b) if $a \cdot b > 0$ over the set of non zero rational numbers.

R4 (a, b) if $|a - b| \leq 2$ over the set of natural numbers.

Which of the following statements is correct ?

- A. R1 and R2 are equivalence relations, R3 and R4 are not
- B. R1 and R3 are equivalence relations, R2 and R4 are not
- C. R1 and R4 are equivalence relations, R2 and R3 are not
- D. R1, R2, R3 and R4 are all equivalence relations

7. A relation on the integers 0 through 4 is defined by : $R = \{(x, y) : x + y \leq 2x\}$. Which of the properties listed below applies to this relation?

- I. Transitivity
- II. Symmetry
- III. Reflexivity

- A. I only
- B. III only
- C. I and III
- D. II and III

8. A relation over the set $S = \{x, y, z\}$ is defined by : $\{(x, x), (x, y), (y, x), (x, z), (y, z), (y, y), (z, z)\}$. What properties hold for this relation?

- A. Symmetric
- B. Reflexive
- C. Antisymmetric
- D. Anti reflexive

9. The number of equivalence relations of the set (1, 2, 3, 4) is

- A. 4
- B. 15
- C. 16
- D. 24

10. Let x and y are sets and $|x|$ and $|y|$ are their respective cardinalities. It is given that there are exactly 97 functions from x to y. From this one can conclude that

- A. $|x| = 1, |y| = 97$

B. $|x| = 97, |y| = 1$

C. $|x| = 97, |y| = 97$

D. none of these

11. If the binary operation $*$ is defined on a set of ordered pairs of real numbers as $(a, b) * (c, d) = (ad + bc, bd)$ and is associative, then

$(1, 2) * (3, 5) * (3, 4)$ equals

A. (74,40)

B. (32,40)

C. (23,11)

D. (7,11)

12. Which of the following statements is false ?

A. If R is reflexive, then $R \cap R^{-1} \neq \emptyset$

B. $R \cap R^{-1} \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow R$ is anti-symmetric.

C. If R, R' are equivalence relations in a set A , then $R \cap R'$ is also an equivalence relation in A .

D. If R, R' are reflexive relations in A , then $R - R'$ is reflexive

13. If $R = \{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 3)\}$ be a relation defined on $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ then $R \circ R (= R^2)$ is

A. R itself

B. $\{(1, 2), (1, 3), (3, 3)\}$

C. $\{(1, 3), (2, 3), (3, 3)\}$

D. $\{(2, 1), (1, 3), (2, 3)\}$

14. If $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ then relation $S = \{(1, 1), (2, 2)\}$ is

A. symmetric only

B. anti-symmetric only

C. both symmetric and anti-symmetric

D. an equivalence relation

15. Which of the following statements is true?

A. Every equivalence relation is a partial-ordering relation.

B. Number of relations from $A = \{x, y, z\}$ to $B = \{1, 2\}$ is 64.

C. Empty relation \emptyset is reflexive

D. Properties of a relation being symmetric and being anti-symmetric are negative of each other.

16. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+2 & (x \leq -1) \end{cases}$

$$\{x^2 \mid (-1 \leq x \leq 1)\}$$

$$\{2 - x \mid (x \geq 1)\}$$

Then value of $f(-1.75) + f(0.5) + f(1.5)$ is

- A. 0
- B. 2
- C. 1
- D. -1

17. A relation R is defined on the set of positive integers as xRy . If $2x + y \leq 5$, the relation R is

- A. reflexive
- B. symmetric
- C. transitive
- D. None of these

18. Which of the following sets is a null set ?

I. $X = \{x \mid x = 9, 2x = 4\}$

II. $Y = \{x \mid x = 2x, x \neq 0\}$

III. $Z = \{x \mid x - 8 = 4\}$

- A. I and II only
- B. I, II and III
- C. I and III only
- D. II and III only

19. A Relation R is defined on the set of integers as xRy if $(x + y)$ is even. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. R is not an equivalence relation
- B. R is an equivalence relation having one equivalence class
- C. R is an equivalence relation having two equivalence classes
- D. R is an equivalence relation having three equivalence classes

20. If R be a symmetric and transitive relation on a set A, then

- A. R is reflexive and hence an equivalence relation

- B. R is reflexive and hence a partial order
- C. R is not reflexive and hence not an equivalence relation
- D. None of these

21. The number of binary relations on a set with n elements is , here n^2 is n square

- A. n^2
- B. 2^{n^2}
- C. 2^n
- D. None of these

22. If A is a finite set with n elements, then number of elements in the largest equivalence relation of A is

- A. 1
- B. n
- C. $n+1$
- D. n^2

23. If R is an equivalence relation on a set A, then R^{-1} is

- A. reflexive
- B. symmetric
- C. transitive
- D. all of these

24. If relation R is defined on N by $R = \{(a, b) : a \text{ divides } b; a, b \in \mathbb{N}\}$. Then R is

- A. reflexive
- B. symmetric
- C. transitive
- D. none of these

25. Relation R is defined on the set N as $f(a,b) : a, b \text{ are both odd}$, is

- A. reflexive
- B. symmetric
- C. transitive
- D. none of these

ANSWER

1. A	2. D	3. A	4. B	5. B
6. B	7. C	8. B	9. A	10. A
11. A	12. D	13. C	14. C	15. B
16. C	17. C	18. A	19. C	20. D
21. B	22. D	23. D	24. C	25. D