Di) {1,2,3,4} Reflexive, Symmetric, Anti Symmetric & Fromitive 9) 7 (2,2), (3,4), (4,1), (4,4)} ii) $R_2 = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,1)\}$ \longrightarrow Symmetric, Transitive. Reflexive, Symmetric, Fransitive. iv) Ry = { (2,1), (3,1), (3,2), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3)},

-> Profi-symmetric, Transitive. v) R₅ = { (1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (3,2), (2,3), (2,4), (3,3), (3,4), **3**(44)} -> Transitive, Anti-Symmetric vi) R = d (3,4)}

Antisymmetric, fransitive

Pa.		
1) (2)	Pa Ra	oool Rx
Je, R, None	Ti) Ra Reflexive & Symmetric	-> Symmetric
	The control of spring the	- Service
-> Anti-Symnetic	y Ro	91 R
-> Anti-Symnetic	Reflexive, Symmetric Antisymmetric and bransitive	-> None.
	Antisymuchic and bransitive	
(D3.		
i) (qa), (a,b), (1	Sonti-Symmetric, Tra	
- Rellegives	Sinti- Symmetric, Tra	restare.
0 /		
(a,a), (b,b)	(c,c).	
- Reflexive,	(c,c). Anti-symnetric, Symr	retic, Transitive.
iii) (a,a), (9,6), (b,a), (b,b)	
-> Reflexive	Symmetric Frantitive	
(0,0) (0,0)	(a) (bb) (c)	
Pollogie	Jymnetic, transition	
, a lexito) Symmetric , Mansoria	
A STATE OF S		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

i) 2ty =0 -> Symmetric ii) x = ±y -> Symmetrie, Reflexive, Tronsitive. > All the values, reflexive, Symmetric, transitive. - Antisymmetric. Puj x= dy V) ry 20 -> Reflerive, Symmetric vi) my=0. - Symmetric. vii) x = 1 - Antisymmetric, Transitive viii°) n=1 or y=1. - Symmetric.