

PARISHRAM 2026

Mathematics

DPP: 2

Relations and Functions

- Q1** Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ & $B = \{5, 7, 9\}$ if a relation R is defined from A to B , defined as $R = \{(a, b) : a > b, a \in A \text{ \& } b \in B\}$ then R is
 (A) Universal Relation
 (B) Null Relation
 (C) Identity Relation
 (D) None of these
- Q2** Let $A = \{-5, -2, -3\}$ & $B = \{1, 5, 7\}$ if a relation R is defined from A to B defined by $R = \{(a, b) : a < b, a \in A \text{ \& } b \in B\}$ then R is
 (A) Universal Relation
 (B) Null Relation
 (C) Identity Relation
 (D) None of these
- Q3** The void relation on a set A is
 (A) Reflexive
 (B) Symmetric and transitive
 (C) Reflexive and symmetric
 (D) Reflexive and transitive
- Q4** Let R be a relation on the set N of natural numbers defined by nRm if n divides m . Then R is:
 (A) Reflexive and symmetric
 (B) Transitive and symmetric
 (C) Equivalence
 (D) Reflexive, transitive but not symmetric
- Q5** For real numbers x and y , define 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
- Q6** The relation R in the set of natural number N defined as $R = \{(x, y) : y = x + 5 \text{ and } x < 4\}$ is:
 (A) reflexive (B) transitive
 (C) symmetric (D) None of these
- Q7** Let T be the set of all triangles in the Euclidean plane and let a relation R on T be defined as aRb if a is congruent to b for all $a, b \in T$, then R is:
 (A) reflexive but not symmetric
 (B) transitive but not symmetric
 (C) equivalence
 (D) neither symmetric nor transitive
- Q8** If a relation R on the set $\{1, 2, 3\}$ be defined by $R = \{(1, 2)\}$, then R is:
 (A) reflexive (B) symmetric
 (C) transitive (D) None of these
- Q9** Let us define a relation R in R as aRb if $a \geq b$. Then R is:
 (A) an equivalence relation
 (B) reflexive, transitive but not symmetric
 (C) symmetric, transitive but not reflexive
 (D) neither transitive nor reflexive but symmetric
- Q10** Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and consider the relation $R = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (1, 2), (2, 3), (1, 3)\}$. Then R is:
 (A) reflexive but not symmetric
 (B) reflexive but not transitive
 (C) symmetric and transitive
 (D) neither symmetric nor transitive



Answer Key

Q1 B
Q2 A
Q3 B
Q4 D
Q5 A

Q6 B
Q7 C
Q8 C
Q9 B
Q10 A



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Hints & Solutions

Note: scan the QR code to watch video solution

Q1 Text Solution:

As no element of set A is greater than the element of set B $\therefore R = \phi$

Video Solution:



Q2 Text Solution:

As every element of set A is less than every element of set B.

$\therefore (a, b) \in R$ for all $a \in A, b \in B$. Hence, $R = A \times B$.

Video Solution:



Q3 Text Solution:

Void relation on a set A is symmetric, transitive but not reflexive

\therefore there is no element present in the relation.

$\therefore (a, a) \notin R$ for all $a \in A$. Hence, not reflexive.

Also, since no element belongs to R, so, relation is symmetric and transitive trivially.

As there is no counter example which can prove that void relation is neither symmetric nor transitive.

Video Solution:



Q4 Text Solution:

Since n divides n, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \therefore R$ is reflexive. R) is not symmetric since for $3, 6 \in \mathbb{N}$ and $(3, 6) \in R$ but $(6, 3) \notin R$. R is transitive, whenever $(n, m) \in R$ and $(m, r) \in R \Rightarrow (n, r) \in R$, i.e., n divides m and m divides r, then n will divide r also.

Video Solution:



Q5 Text Solution:

As $x - x + \sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number. Thus, $(x, x) \in R$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. $\therefore R$ is reflexive.

Also

$(\sqrt{2}, 1) \in R$ as $\sqrt{2} - 1 + \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$ is

an irrational number but

$(1, \sqrt{2}) \notin R$ as $1 - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} = 1$ is a rational number. So, R is not symmetric.

Since, $(\sqrt{2}, 2) \in R$ and $(2, 2\sqrt{2}) \in R$ but $(\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2}) \notin R$. So, R is not transitive.

Video Solution:



**Q6 Text Solution:**

$$R = \{(1, 6), (2, 7), (3, 8)\}$$

$$\therefore (6, 6) \notin R$$

$\Rightarrow R$ is not Reflexive.

$$\text{For } (2, 7) \in R$$

$$\Rightarrow (2, 7) \in R \text{ but } (7, 2) \notin R$$

$\Rightarrow R$ is not symmetric.

Clearly, R is transitive trivially as there is no counter example by which we can prove that relation R is not transitive.

Video Solution:**Q7 Text Solution:**

Each triangles is congruent to itself.

\therefore Relation is reflexive.

$$\text{Suppose } \triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR$$

$$\text{then } \triangle PQR \cong \triangle ABC$$

\therefore Relation is symmetric.

$$\text{Suppose } \triangle ABC \cong \triangle PQR,$$

$$\text{and } \triangle PQR \cong \triangle XYZ$$

$$\text{then } \triangle ABC \cong \triangle XYZ,$$

\therefore Relation is transitive.

\therefore Relation is an equivalence relation.

Video Solution:**Q8 Text Solution:**

R on the set $\{1, 2, 3\}$ be defined by $R = \{(1, 2)\}$

It is clear that R is not reflexive as $(1, 1) \notin R$.

R is not symmetric as $(1, 2) \in R$ but $(2, 1) \notin R$.

Clearly, R is transitive trivially as there is no counter example by which we can prove that relation R is not transitive.

Video Solution:**Q9 Text Solution:**

Given that, aRb if $a \geq b$

As $a \geq a$ for all $a \in R$. So,

aRa for all $a \in R$. Hence, reflexive.

Let $aRb \Rightarrow a \geq b$, then $b \geq a$ which is not true, so R is not symmetric.

But aRb and bRc

$$\Rightarrow a \geq b \text{ and } b \geq c$$

$$\Rightarrow a \geq c$$

Hence, R is transitive.

Video Solution:**Q10 Text Solution:**

Given that, $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $R = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (1, 2), (2, 3), (1, 3)\}$

$$\therefore (1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3) \in R$$

Hence, R is reflexive,

$$(1, 2) \in R \text{ but } (2, 1) \notin R$$

Hence, R is not symmetric.

$$(a, b) \in R \text{ and } (b, c) \in R$$

$$\Rightarrow (a, c) \in R \text{ for all } a, b, c \in R$$

Hence, R is transitive.

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