



Class 11 Solutions Chapter 2 Relations Ex 2.1 Q9

Let (a, b) be an arbitrary element of $(A \times B) \cap (B \times A)$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} & (a, b) \in (A \times B) \cap (B \times A) \\ \Leftrightarrow & (a, b) \in A \times B \quad \text{and} \quad (a, b) \in B \times A \\ \Leftrightarrow & (a \in A \text{ and } b \in B) \quad \text{and} \quad (a \in B \text{ and } b \in A) \\ \Leftrightarrow & (a \in A \text{ and } a \in B) \quad \text{and} \quad (b \in A \text{ and } b \in B) \\ \Leftrightarrow & a \in A \cap B \quad \text{and} \quad b \in A \cap B \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the sets $A \times B$ and $B \times A$ have an element in common iff the sets A and B have an element in common.

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Since $(x, 1)$, $(y, 2)$, $(z, 1)$ are elements of $A \times B$. Therefore, $x, y, z \in A$ and $1, 2 \in B$

It is given that $n(A) = 3$ and $n(B) = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore & x, y, z \in A \text{ and } n(A) = 3 \\ \Rightarrow & A = \{x, y, z\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 1, 2 \in B \text{ and } n(B) = 2 \\ \Rightarrow & B = \{1, 2\}. \end{aligned}$$

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We have,

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$\text{and, } R = \{(a, b) = a \in A, b \in A, a \text{ divides } b\}$$

Now,

a/b stands for ' a divides b '. For the elements of the given sets, we find that $1/1$, $1/2$, $1/3$, $1/4$, $2/2$, $3/3$ and $4/4$

$$\therefore R = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 2), (2, 4), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}$$

Chapter 2 Relations Ex 2.1 Q12

We have,

$$A = \{-1, 1\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore A \times A &= \{-1, 1\} \times \{-1, 1\} \\ &= \{(-1, -1), (-1, 1), (1, -1), (1, 1)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore A \times A \times A &= \{-1, 1\} \times \{(-1, -1), (-1, 1), (1, -1), (1, 1)\} \\ &= \{(-1, -1, -1), (-1, -1, 1), (-1, 1, -1), (-1, 1, 1), (1, -1, -1), (1, -1, 1), (1, 1, -1), (1, 1, 1)\} \end{aligned}$$

Chapter 2 Relations Ex 2.1 Q13

(i) False,

$$\text{If } P = \{m, n\} \text{ and } Q = \{n, m\},$$

Then,

$$P \times Q = \{(m, n), (m, m), (n, n), (n, m)\}$$

(ii) False,

If A and B are non-empty sets, then AB is a non-empty set of ordered pairs (x, y) such that $x \in A$ and $y \in B$.

(iii) True

***** END *****

