

Class 11 Solutions Chapter 2 Relations Ex 2.3 Q11

Here, $A = \{a, b\}$

we know that,

Number of relations = 2""

 $= 2^{2.2}$

= 24

= 16

Number of relations on A = 16

Relations on A are given by

$$R = \{a, a\}, \{a, b\}, \{b, a\}, \{b, b\}$$

$$\{(a, a), (a, b)\}, \{(a, a), (b, a)\}, \{(a, a), (b, b)\},$$

$$\{(a,b),(b,a)\},\{(a,b),(b,b)\},\{(b,a),(b,b)\},$$

$$\{(a,a),(a,b),(b,a)\},\{(a,b),(b,a),(b,b)\},$$

$$\{(b,a),(b,b),(a,a)\},\{(b,b),(a,a),(a,b)\},$$

$$\{(a, a), (b, a), (b, b)\}, \{(a, a), (b, a), (b, b)\}$$

Class 11 Solutions Chapter 2 Relations Ex 2.3 Q12

We have,

$$A = \{x, y, z\} \text{ and } B = \{a, b\}$$

$$n(A) = 3 \text{ and } n(B) = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $n(A) \times n(B) = 3 \times 2 = 6$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $n(A \times B) = 6$

$$[\because n(A \times B) = n(A) \times n(B)]$$

So, there are $2^6 = 64$ relations from A to B.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \because n(x) = a, n(y) = b \\ \Rightarrow \text{Total number of relations} = 2^{ab} \end{bmatrix}$$

Class 11 Solutions Chapter 2 Relations Ex 2.3 Q13

We have,

$$R = \{(a, b) : a, b \in N \text{ and } a = b^2\}$$

- (i) This statement is not true because (5,5) ∉ R.
- (ii) This statement is not true because (25,5) ∈ R but (5,25) ∉ R.
- (iii) This statement is not true because $(36,6) \in R$ and $(25,5) \in R$ but $(36,5) \notin R$.

Class 11 Solutions Chapter 2 Relations Ex 2.3 Q14

We have,

$$3x - y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $3x = y$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 $y = 3x$

Putting x = 1, 2, 3, 4 we get, y = 3, 6, 9, 12 respectively

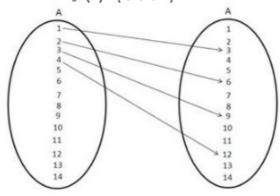
For x > 4, we get y > 14 which does not belong to set A.

The arrow diagram representing R is as follows:

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

Co-domain(
$$R$$
) = {1,2,3,4...,14} and

Range $(R) = \{3, 6, 9, 12\}$



Class 11 Solutions Chapter 2 Relations Ex 2.3 Q15 We have,

 $R = \{(x,y): y = x + 5, x \text{ is a natural number less than } 4, x, y \in N\}$

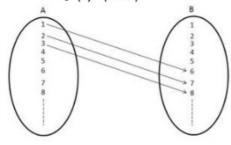
- (i) Putting x = 1, 2, 3 we get, y = 6, 7, 8 respectively
- ... Relation R in roster form is

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

(ii) The arrow diagram representing ${\cal R}$ is as follows:

Clearly, Domain $(R) = \{1,2,3\}$ and

Range $(R) = \{6,7,8\}$



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