

Relation & function

Ques: $R = \{ (x, y) : x-y \text{ is an integer, } R \rightarrow \text{define in set } \mathbb{Z}$

i) Ref. $\rightarrow \because (x, y); x-y \rightarrow \text{integer.}$
 $\hookrightarrow \because (x, x); x-x = 0 \rightarrow \text{integer.}$

ii) Symm $\rightarrow (x, y); x-y \rightarrow \text{intgy.}$
 $\hookrightarrow (y, x); y-x \rightarrow \text{intgy.}$

iii) Tran $\rightarrow (x-y) \rightarrow \text{intgy.} \ \& \ (y-z) \rightarrow \text{intgy.}$

$$(x-z) = x-y + y-z \Rightarrow (x-z) \rightarrow \text{intgy.}$$

Ques: $R = \{ (a, b) : a \leq b^2, R \rightarrow \text{in real no.}$

i) Ref. \rightarrow ug $a=2 \Rightarrow (2, 2) = 2 \leq 2^2 \Rightarrow 2 \leq 4$ ✓

$a = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow (2, \frac{1}{2}) = 2 \leq (\frac{1}{2})^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \text{not ref. } \checkmark$

ii) Symm $\rightarrow \because (a, b); a \leq b^2 \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow b \leq a^2 \notin \mathbb{R}$ let $a=1, b=2 \Rightarrow (1, 2) \in \mathbb{R}$
 $(2, 1) \notin \mathbb{R}$

iii) Tran $\rightarrow (a, b) \in \mathbb{R} \ \& \ (b, c) \in \mathbb{R}$

let: $(a \leq b^2) \ \& \ (b \leq c^2)$

$$(a \leq c^2)$$

$\rightarrow a=3, b=2, c=1.5$

so: $3 \leq (2)^2 \ \& \ 2 \leq (1.5)^2$

$$(3 \leq (1.5)^2) \notin \mathbb{R}$$

Not Tran.

Relation & function

Ex: is $R = \{(x, y); x \text{ is a factor of } y\}$ is Transitive.

Solⁿ:-
 $\therefore (a, b) \in R \& (b, c) \in R \Rightarrow (a, c) \in R$

$\therefore (a, b); a \text{ is a factor of } b$
 $\hookrightarrow b = a \cdot k_1$ — (1)

$\& (b, c); b \text{ is a factor of } c$
 $\Rightarrow c = b \cdot k_2$ — (2)

Now:- From eqⁿ (1) & (2):-
 $c = a \cdot k_1 \cdot k_2 = a \cdot k$

$\Rightarrow a \text{ is a factor of } c \Rightarrow (a, c) \in R$

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$L_1, L_2, L_3 \in R \Rightarrow (L_1, L_2) \in R$
 $R = \{(1, 2), (2, 1)\}$

Ex:- $R = \{(L_1, L_2); L_1 \parallel L_2\}$

i) Reflexive $\rightarrow (L_1, L_1) \rightarrow L_1 \parallel L_1 \in R$

ii) Symm. $\rightarrow L_1, L_2 \in R \rightarrow L_2 \parallel L_1$

$(L_2, L_1) \in R \rightarrow L_2 \parallel L_1$

iii) Trans - $(L_1, L_2) \in R \& (L_2, L_3) \in R$

$(L_1, L_3) \in R$

Let $\rightarrow y = 2x + c$

write the set of 9 lines which will give line

$y = 2x + c$