

(1) (a)  $A = B$

$B = C$

$A = C$

অথবা আমরা দুটি set এর মধ্যে

Identical Relation এর অর্থ হল  
Transitive হবে।

(b) ~~কিছু~~

C. E.

$A = \{1, 2\}$

$B = \{\{1, 2\}\}$

$C = \{\{\{1, 2\}\}\}$

~~$A \in B$~~

$A \in B$  and

$B \in C$

but  $A \notin C$

উদাহরণস্বরূপ আমরা নিচের উদাহরণে আমরা দুটি set  
এর মধ্যে membership এর Relation এর  
সম্বন্ধে Transitive হবে না, (Not in  
general case.)

(c) উদাহরণস্বরূপ আমরা নিচের উদাহরণে আমরা দুটি  
set এর মধ্যে subset এর Relation  
এর অর্থ হল Transitive হবে।

(d)  $A = \{1, 2\}$   $A = B$   
 $B = \{2, 1\}$  &  
 $C = \{\{1, 2\}\} \rightarrow A \in C$   
 $B \in C$

ਇਸ ਸਮਝਾਉਣ-ਕਾਰਜੀਏ ਅਯੁ, ਫੇਰਾਯੁ A ਅਯੁ B ਪਰ ਚੁਯੇ set ਆਯੁਯ Idenitical ਯਯਯਿ- A set ਪਰ ਯਯਯ member ਯ B set ਪਰ member ਚੁਯੇ ਯਯ B set ਪਰ ਯਯ member ਯ A set ਪਰ member ਚੁਯੇ, ਯਯ ਯਯ ਯ B ਚੁਯੇ set ਪਰ member, ਯਯ ਯਯ A ਯਯਯ  $\in$  set ਪਰ member ਚੁਯੇ,

(e)  $A = \{1, 2\}$   $A \in B$   
 $B = \{\{1, 2\}\}$  &  
 $C = \{\{1, 2\}\} \rightarrow A \in C$   
 $B = \emptyset$

ਯਯਯਯਯ ਯਯਯ ਯਯਯ ਯਯ ਯਯ set A ਚੁਯੇ B set ਪਰ member ਯਯ B set ਯਯ  $\in$  set ਪਰ ਯਯ Idenitical ਯਯਯ B set ਪਰ ਯਯ member ਯ  $\in$  set ਪਰ ਯਯ member ਯ B ਯਯ member, ਯਯ A ਯਯਯ  $\in$  set ਪਰ member ਚੁਯੇ ਯਯਯਯ ਯਯਯ ਯਯ।

$$(+) A = \{1, 2\}$$

$$A \in B$$

$$B = \{\{1, 2\}\}$$

$$\&$$
  
$$B \subseteq C$$

$$C = \{\{1, 2\}, 3\} \rightarrow A \in C$$

u

~~Example 1: A = {1, 2}, B = {{1, 2}}, C = {{1, 2}, 3}~~

B is a subset of C but B is not a member of C. A set is a member of B but not a member of C. A set is a member of C but not a member of B.

$$(g) \frac{C \subseteq E}{A = \{1, 2\}}$$

$$A \subseteq B$$

$$B = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\&$$
  
$$B \subseteq C$$

$$C = \{\{1, 2, 3\}, 3\}$$

$$\text{but}$$
  
$$A \not\subseteq C$$

~~Example~~

$$(h) \frac{C \subseteq B}{A = \{1, 2\}}$$

$$A \subseteq B$$

$$B = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$\&$$
  
$$B \subseteq C$$

$$C = \{\{1, 2, 3\}\}$$

but

$$B \not\subseteq C$$

~~Example~~

$\not\subseteq$  = Not Proper subset  
 $\not\subset$  = Not subset  
 $\notin$  = Not member.

(j)  $A = \{1, 2\}$        $A \subset B$   
 $B = \{1, 2, 3\}$       &  
 $C = \{1, 2, 3\}$        $B \subset C$   
 $\rightarrow ACC$

~~ଏ~~ ଉପାଦାନଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସମତୁଲ୍ୟ ନୁହେଁ ।

$A$  ରୁ  $B$  ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ Proper Subset ଭାବରେ  $A$  set  
 ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଅନ୍ୟ member ଥିବା  $B$  ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ member  
 ରହିବା ପାଇଁ  $B$  ରେ ଅନ୍ୟତମ  $A$  ରେ ନଥିବା member  
 ଥିବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।  $B$  ରୁ  $C$  ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ subset  
 ଭାବରେ  $B$  set ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଅନ୍ୟ member ଥିବା  
 $C$  ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ member ରହିବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।  $A$  set  
 ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଅନ୍ୟ member ଥିବା  $C$  set ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ  
 member ରହିବା ପାଇଁ  $C$  set ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ  
 ଅନ୍ୟତମ  $A$  set ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ member ଥିବା  
 ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।  $B$  ରୁ  $C$  ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଉପାଦାନଗୁଡ଼ିକ  
 ସମତୁଲ୍ୟ ନୁହେଁ ।

(v)

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

$$A \in B$$

$$B = \{\{1, 2\}, 3\} \quad \&$$

$$B \in C$$

$$C = \{\{1, 2\}, 3, 4\} \rightarrow A \in C$$

उदाहरण -

A एक B का member होगा B का एक proper subset होगा B set का एक member या C का member रहेगा, ~~यदि~~ किन्तु C set का एक member होगा ~~यदि~~ B set का एक member रहेगा। अतः A का एक member रहेगा। अतः ~~यदि~~ B का एक member रहेगा।

(k)  $\frac{C \cdot B}{A} = \{1, 2\}$        $A \in B$   
 $B = \{\{1, 2\}, 3\}$        $\&$   
 $C = \{\{1, 2\}, 3, 4\}$        $B \subseteq C$   
 but  $A \notin C \quad / \quad -(A \subseteq C)$

पता

Page - 188

(3)

$A = \{1, 2\} \quad A \subseteq B$   
 $B = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad B \subseteq C$   
 $C = \{\{1, 2, 3\}\} \quad C \subseteq D$   
 $D = \{\{1, 2, 3\}, 4\} \quad D = E$   
 $E = \{\{1, 2, 3\}, 4\}$

(4)  $S \in M$   
 $M \in N$   
 $\therefore S \in N$

उदाहरण - सुनिश्चित करने का मतलब membership  
 यह Relation पर संशय Transitive  
 मतलब

(5)  $\frac{C \cdot B}{T} = \{1, 2\}$        $T \subseteq C$   
 $C = \{1, 2, 3\}$        $C \in S$   
 $S = \{\{1, 2, 3\}\}$       but  
 $\therefore T \in S$        ~~$T \notin S$~~

उदाहरण - सुनिश्चित करने का मतलब

//