



## MATHS

### BOOKS - RD SHARMA MATHS (HINGLISH)

## FUNCTIONS

#### Solved Examples And Exercises

1. If  $f(x) = \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^4 x}{\sin^2 x + \cos^4 x}$ , for  $x \in R$ , then  $f(2002)$  is equal to

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2. The range of the function  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 + 2x}$  is  $R$  (b)  $R - [1]$  (c)

$R = \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, 1 \right\}$  (d) none of these

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3. If  $f(x) = \cos(\log x)$ , then value of  $f(x)f(4) - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ f\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) + f(4x) \right\}$  is (a) 1 (b)  $-1$  (c) 0 (d)  $\pm 1$

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4. If  $f(x) = \log\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$  and then  $f\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)$  is equal to  $\{f(x)\}^2$  (b)  $\{f(x)\}^3$  (c)  $2f(x)$  (d)  $3f(x)$

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5. If  $2f(x) - 3f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = x^2 (x \neq 0)$ , then  $f(2)$  is equal to (a)  $-\frac{7}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{5}{2}$  (c)  $-1$  (d) none of these

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6. If  $f(x) = \frac{2^x + 2^{-x}}{2}$ , then  $f(x+y)f(x-y)$  is equals to (a)  $\frac{1}{2} \{f(2x) + f(2y)\}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2} \{f(2x) - f(2y)\}$  (c)  $\frac{1}{4} \{f(2x) + f(2y)\}$

$$\frac{1}{4}\{f(2x) - f(2y)\}$$

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7. Let  $f(x) = \frac{\alpha x}{x+1}$ ,  $x \neq -1$ . Then write the value of  $\alpha$  satisfying  $f(f(x)) = x$  for all  $x \neq -1$ .

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8. Write the range of the function  $f(x) = \sin[x]$ , where  $-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

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9. If  $f(x) = \log\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$  and  $g(x) = \left(\frac{3x+x^3}{1+3x^2}\right)$ , then  $f(g(x))$  is equal to  $f(3x)$  (b)  $\{f(x)\}^3$  (c)  $3f(x)$  (d)  $-f(x)$

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10. If  $f(x) = \cos(\log x)$  then  $f(x^2)f(y^2) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ f(x^2y^2) + f\left(\frac{x^2}{y^2}\right) \right]$  has the value

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11. Relation between graphs of a function and its inverse

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12. A be the set of two positive integers and  $f: A \rightarrow Z^+$  (set of positive integer) defined as  $f(n) = p$  where  $p$  is the largest prime factor of  $n$ . If the range of  $f$  is  $\{3\}$ , find A.

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13. Range of  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1 - 2 \cos x}$  is (1)  $\left[ \frac{1}{3}, 1 \right]$  (2)  $\left[ -1, \frac{1}{3} \right]$  (3)  $(-\infty, -1] \cup \left[ \frac{1}{3}, \infty \right)$  (4)  $\left[ -\frac{1}{3}, 1 \right]$



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14. Let  $f: [2, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and  $g: [-2, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be two real functions defined  $f(x) = \sqrt{x-2}$  and  $g(x) = \sqrt{x+2}$ . Find  $f+g$  and  $f-g$ .



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15. Find the domain of each of the following real valued functions of real variable:  $f(x) = \sqrt{x-2}$  (ii)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$  (iii)  $f(x) = \sqrt{9-x^2}$  (iv)

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{3-x}}$$



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16. Examples :- If  $x; y \in \{1; 2; 3; 4\}$ ; then which of the following are function in the given set ? (a)  $f_1 = \{(x; y): y = (x+1)\}$  (b)  $f_2 = \{(x; y): y^4 = x\}$  (d)  $f_4 = \{(x; y): x+y=5\}$



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17. Find the domain and range of the function

$$f = \left\{ \left( x : \frac{1}{1-x^2} \right) : x \in R, x \neq \pm 1 \right\}.$$

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18. Express the following functions as sets of ordered pairs and determine

their ranges  $f: \overrightarrow{AR}, f(x) = x^2 + 1$  where  $A = \{-1, 0, 2, 4\}$ .

$g: \overrightarrow{AN}, g(x) = 2x$  where  $A = \{x : x \in N, x \leq 10\}$ .

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19. if for nonzero  $x$ ,  $af(x) + bf\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x} - 5$ , where  $a \neq b$  then  $f(2) =$

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20. If  $f(x) = (a - x^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ ,  $a > 0$  and  $n \in N$ , then prove that  $f(f(x)) = x$  for all  $x$ .

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21. If  $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ , then show that  $f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -f(x)$  (ii)  
 $f\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{1}{f(x)}$

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22. Find the domain and range of the function  $f(x)$  given by  $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{3-x}$ .

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23. Find range of each of the following functions:

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24. Is  $g = \{(1, 1), (2, 3), (3, 5), (4, 7)\}$  a function? If this is described by the formula,  $g(x) = \alpha x + \beta$ , then what values should be assigned to  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ ?

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25. Let  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be such that  $f(x) = 2^x$ . Determine: Range of  $f$  (ii)  $\{x: f(x) = 1\}$  (iii) Whether  $f(x + y) = f(x)f(y)$  holds.

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26. Let  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be given by  $f(x) = x^2 + 3$ . Find (i)  $\{x: f(x) = 28\}$  (ii) the pre-images of 39 and 2 under  $f$ .

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27. Find the domain and range of the function  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2 - \sin 3x}$ .



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28. If  $[x]^2 - 5[x] + 6 = 0$ , where  $[.]$  denotes the greatest integer function, then  $x \in [3, 4]$  (b)  $x \in (2, 3]$  (c)  $x \in [2, 3]$  (d)  $x \in [2, 4)$



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29. If  $f$  is a real valued function given by  $f(x) = 27x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$  and  $\alpha, \beta$  are roots of  $3x + \frac{1}{x} = 2$ . Then,  $f(\alpha) = f(\beta) = -9$  (b)  $f(\alpha) = 10$  (c)  $f(\beta) = -10$  (d) none of these



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30. If  $3f(x) + 5f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x} - 3$  for all non-zero  $x$ , then  $f(x) =$  (a)  $\frac{1}{16}\left(\frac{3}{x} + 5x - 6\right)$  (b)  $\frac{1}{16}\left(-\frac{3}{x} + 5x - 6\right)$  (c)  $\frac{1}{16}\left(-\frac{3}{x} + 5x + 6\right)$

(d) none of these



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31. The function  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is defined by

$$f(x) = \cos^2 x + \sin^4 x \text{ Then, } f(\mathbb{R}) = [3/4, 1) \text{ (b) } (3/4, 1] \text{ (c) } [3/4, 1]$$

(d)  $(3/4, 1)$



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32. If  $e^{f(x)} = \frac{10+x}{10-x}$ ,  $x \in (-10, 10)$  and  $f(x) = kf\left(\frac{200x}{100+x^2}\right)$ , then

$k = (a) 0.5 (b) 0.6 (c) 0.7 (d) 0.8$



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33. The domain of definition of  $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x+3}{(2-x)(x-5)}}$  is

$(-\infty, -3] \cup (2, 5)$  (b)  $(-\infty, -3) \cup (2, 5)$  (c)  $(-\infty, -3] \cup [2, 5]$

(d) none of these



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34. The range of the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{5|x| - 2} - 6$  is

a.  $(-3, -2) \cup (2, 3)$  b.  $[-3, -2) \cup [2, 3)$  c.  $[-3, -2] \cup [2, 3]$  d.

none of these



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35. If  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be given by  $f(x) = \frac{4^x}{4^x + 2}$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Then, (a)

$f(x) = f(1 - x)$  (b)  $f(x) + f(1 - x) = 0$  (c)  $f(x) + f(1 - x) = 1$  (d)

$f(x) + f(x - 1) = 1$



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36. If  $f(x) = \sin[\pi^2]x + \sin[-\pi^2]x$ , where  $[x]$  denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to

A.  $f(\pi/2) = 1$

B.  $f(\pi) = 2$

C.  $f(\pi/4) = -1$

D. none of these



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37. If  $f$  is a real function defined by  $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ , then prove that

$$f(2x) = \frac{3f(x) + 1}{f(x) + 3}$$



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38. If  $y = f(x) = \frac{ax-b}{bx-a}$ , show that  $x = f(y)$ .



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39. If  $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ ,  $x \neq -1$ , then show that  $f(f(x)) = -\frac{1}{x}$ ,

prove that  $x \neq 0$ .



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40. Express the function  $f: \overrightarrow{X \rightarrow R}$  given by  $f(x) = x^3 + 1$  as set of ordered pairs, where  $X = \{-1, 0, 3, 9, 7\}$ .

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41. If  $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$ , prove that  $[f(x)]^3 = f(x^3) + 3f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ .

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42. Let  $f: \overrightarrow{R \rightarrow R}$  and  $g: \overrightarrow{C \rightarrow C}$  be two functions defined as  $f(x) = x^2$  and  $g(x) = x^2$ . Are they equal functions?

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43. Let  $A = \{12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17\}$  and  $f: \overrightarrow{A \rightarrow Z}$  be function given by  $f(x) =$  highest prime factor of  $x$ . Find range of  $f$ .

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44. Find the domain of each of the following functions given by

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x| - x}}$$

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45. Find the domain of definition of the following  $f(x)$  given by

$$f(x) = \log_4 \{ (\log_5 \log_3 (18x - x^2 - 77)) \}$$

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46. Find the domain of definition of the function  $f(x)$  given by

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\log_{10}(1-x)} + \sqrt{x+2}.$$

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47. Find the range of each of the following functions:  $f(x) = |x - 3|$

$$f(x) = 1 - |x - 2|$$

$$f(x) = \frac{|x - 4|}{x - 4}$$

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48. Find the sum and product of identity function and the modulus function.

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49. If  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1 - x}$ , show that  $f[f\{f(x)\}] = x$ .

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50. If  $f(x) = x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3}$ , show that  $f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$ .

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51. Find the domain of the real function  $f(x)$  defined by

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1 - |x|}{2 - |x|}}.$$

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52. If  $f$  is a real function satisfying  $f\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ , then write the expression for  $f(x)$ .

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53. Let  $f$  be a relation on the set  $\mathbb{N}$  of natural numbers defined by  $f = \{(n, 3n) : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$  is  $f$  a function from  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ . If so, find the range of  $f$ .

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54. Let  $f$  be the subset of  $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$  defined by  $f = \{(ab, a + b) : a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ . Is  $f$  a function from  $\mathbb{Z}$  to  $\mathbb{Z}$ ? Justify your answer.



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55. Consider a rule  $f(x) = 2x - 3$  associating elements of  $\mathbb{N}$  (set of natural numbers) to elements of  $\mathbb{N}$ . Is it a function?



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56. Let  $A = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$  and  $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  be given by  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$ . Find: i. the range of  $f$  ii. pre images of 6, -3 and 5.



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57. Let  $A = \{1, 2\}$ ,  $B = \{3, 6\}$  and  $f: A \rightarrow B$  given by  $f(x) = x^2 + 2$  and  $g: A \rightarrow B$  given by  $g(x) = 3x$ . Verify  $f = g$ .

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58. Let  $f: R - \{2\} \rightarrow R$  be defined as  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}$  and  $g: R \rightarrow R$  be defined by  $g(x) = x + 2$ . Find whether  $f = g$  or not.

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59. Let  $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  and  $g: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  be functions defined by  $f = \{(n, n^2) : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  and  $g = \{(n, |n|^2) : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ . Show that  $f = g$ .

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60. Let  $f: R \rightarrow R$  be a function given by  $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ . Find:  
 $f^{-1}\{-5\}$



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61. Let  $f = \{(1, 1), (2, 3), (0, 1), (1, 3)\}$  be a function from  $Z$  to  $Z$  defined by  $f(x) = ax + b$ , for some integers  $a, b$ . Determine  $a, b$ .

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62. If  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined as follows:  
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ -1, & \text{if } x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$  Find:  $f(1/2), f(\pi), f(\sqrt{2})$

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63. If  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined as follows:  
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ -1, & \text{if } x \notin \mathbb{Q} \end{cases}$  Find: range of  $f$ .

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64. Find domain and range of function Let

$A = \{-2; -1; 0; 1; 2\}$  and  $f: A \rightarrow Z$  be given by

$f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$  (a) find the range of  $f$  (b) find preimages of 6; -3 and

5

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65. Let  $A = \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$  and  $f: A \rightarrow Z$  be given by

$f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$ . Find: i. the range of  $f$  ii. pre images of 6, -3 and 5.

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66. If a function  $f: R \rightarrow R$  be defined by

$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x - 2, & x < 0 \\ 4x + 1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$  Find:

$f(10), f(-1), f(0), f(2)$ .

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67. Let  $f: R \rightarrow R$  where  $R^+$  is the set of all positive real numbers, be such that  $f(x) = (\log)_e x$ . Determine:  $\{x: f(x) = -2\}$

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68. Let  $f: R \rightarrow R$  where  $R^+$  is the set of all positive real numbers, be such that  $f(x) = (\log)_e x$ . Determine: whether  $f(xy) = f(x) + f(y)$  holds.

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69. Write the following relations as sets of ordered pairs and find which of them are function :  $\{(x, y): x + y = 3, x, y \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}\}$

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70. If  $f, g, h$  are three functions defined from  $R \rightarrow R$  as follows: Find the range of  $f(x) = x^2$



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71. If  $f, g, h$  are three functions defined from  $R \rightarrow R$  as follows: the range of  $h(x) = x^2 + 1$

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72. Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ ,  $B = \{1, 5, 9, 11, 15, 16\}$  and  $f = \{(1, 5), (2, 9), (3, 1), (4, 5), (2, 11)\}$ . Are the following true? (i)  $f$  is a relation from  $A$  to  $B$  (ii)  $f$  is a function from  $A$  to  $B$ . Justify y

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73. If  $f: R \rightarrow R$  be defined by  $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ , then find  $f^{-1}(17)$  and  $f^{-1}(-3)$ .

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74. If  $A = \{p, q, r, s\}$  and  $B = \{1, 2, 3\}$ , find which of the following is not a function from A to B?

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75. If  $A = \{p, q, r, s\}$  and  $B = \{1, 2, 3\}$ , find which of the following is not a function from A to B?

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76. If  $A = \{p, q, r, s\}$  and  $B = \{1, 2, 3\}$ , find which of the following is not a function from A to B?

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77. If  $A = \{p, q, r, s\}$  and  $B = \{1, 2, 3\}$ , find which of the following is not a function from A to B?

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78. Let  $A = \{9, 10, 11, 12, 13\}$  and let  $f: A \rightarrow N$  be defined by  $f(n) =$  the highest prime factor of  $n$ . Find the range of  $f$ .



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79. The relation  $f$  is defined by  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 3x, & 3 \leq x \leq 10 \end{cases}$   
The relation  $g$  is defined by  $g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 3x, & 2 \leq x \leq 10 \end{cases}$   
Show that  $f$  is a function and  $g$  is not a function.



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80. If  $f(x) = x^2$ , find  $\frac{f(1.1) - f(1)}{(1.1 - 1)}$

A. 2

B. 2.1

C. 1.9



**Answer: B**



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**81.** If  $f(x) = 3x^4 - 5x^2 + 9$ , find  $f(x - 1)$ .



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**82.** If  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2x + 1}$ ,  $x \neq -\frac{1}{2}$ , then show that  $f(f(x)) = \frac{2x + 1}{2x + 3}$ ,  
provided that  $x \neq -\frac{3}{2}$ .



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**83.** If  $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 4$ , then find the values of  $x$  satisfying the equation  $f(x) = f(2x + 1)$ .



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84. If  $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$ , show that  $f\{f(x)\} = x$ .

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85. If  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & \text{when } x < 0 \\ x, & \text{when } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{x}, & \text{when } x > 1 \end{cases}$

Find: i.  $f(1/2)$  ii.  $f(-2)$  iii.  $f(1)$  iv.  $f(\sqrt{3})$  v.  $f(-\sqrt{3})$

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86. If  $f(x) = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$ , show that  $f(\tan \theta) = \sin 2\theta$

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87. Find the domain of each of the following real valued function:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x-7}$$

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88. Find the domain of each of the following real valued function:

$$f(x) = \frac{x - 1}{x - 3}$$

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89. Find the domain of each of the following real valued function:

$$f(x) = \frac{2x - 3}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$

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90. Find the domain of each of the following real valued function:

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 3x + 5}{x^2 - 5x + 4}$$

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91. Find the domain of the function  $f(x)$  defined by

$$f(x) = \sqrt{4-x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}.$$

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92. The range of the function  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3}; x \neq 3$  is

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93. The domain and range of the real function  $f$  defined by  $f(x) = \frac{4-x}{x-4}$  is

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94. The range of the function  $f(x) = |x - 1|$  is

A.  $(-\infty, 0)$

B.  $[0, \infty)$

C.  $(0, \infty)$

D.  $\mathbb{R}$

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95. Let  $f = \left\{ \left( x, \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \right) : x \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$  be a function from  $\mathbb{R}$  into  $\mathbb{R}$ .

Determine the range of  $f$ .

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96. Find the domain of each of the following real valued functions of real variable:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$

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97. Find the domain of each of the following real valued functions of real variable:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-7}$

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98. Find the domain of each of the following real valued functions of real

variable:  $f(x) = \frac{3x - 2}{x + 1}$



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99. Find the domain of each of the following real valued functions of real

variable:  $f(x) = \frac{2x + 1}{x^2 - 9}$



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100. Find the domain of the function  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 - 8x + 12}$



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101. Find the domain and range of each of the following real valued

function:  $f(x) = \frac{ax + b}{bx - a}$ .

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**102.** Find the domain and range of each of the following real valued

function:  $f(x) = \frac{ax - b}{cx - d}$ .

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**103.** Find the domain and the range of the real function  $f$  defined by

$$f(x) = \sqrt{(x - 1)}.$$

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**104.** Find the domain and range of each of the following real valued

function:  $f(x) = \sqrt{x - 3}$ .

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**105.** Find the domain and the range of the real function/defined by

$$f(x) = |x - 1|$$

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**106.** Find the domain and range of each of the following real valued

function:  $f(x) = \frac{x - 2}{2 - x}$ .

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**107.** Find the domain and range of the following real functions:(i)

$$f(x) = -|x|$$

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**108.** Find the domain and range of the following real functions:(i)

$$f(x) = -|x|$$





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**109.** Find the sum and difference of the identity function and the modulus function.



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**110.** What are the sum and difference of the identity function and the reciprocal function ?



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**111.** Let  $f$  and  $g$  be real functions define by  $f(x) = x + 2$  and  $g(x) = 4 - x^2$ . Then, find each of the following function:  $f + g$



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112. Let  $f$  and  $g$  be real functions define by  $f(x) = x + 2$  and  $g(x) = 4 - x^2$ . Then, find each of the following function:  $f - g$

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113. Let  $f$  and  $g$  be real functions define by  $f(x) = x + 2$  and  $g(x) = 4 - x^2$ . Then, find each of the following function:  $\frac{f}{g}$

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114. Let  $f$  and  $g$  be real functions define by  $f(x) = x + 2$  and  $g(x) = 4 - x^2$ . Then, find each of the following function:  $f \cdot g$

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115. Find the domain and range of each of the following functions given by  $f(x) = 1 - |x - 3|$



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116. Find the domain and range of the function given by

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x - [x]}}$$



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117. Find the domain and range of each of the following functions given

by  $f(x) = 1 - |x - 3|$



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118. Find the domain of the function  $f$  given by  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{[x]^2 - [x] - 6}}$



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119. Let  $f(x) = 2x + 5$  and  $g(x) = x^2 + x$ . Describe i.  $f + g$  ii.  $f - g$  iii.  $fg$  iv.  $f/g$ . Find the domain in each case.



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120. Let  $f, g$  be two real functions defined by  $f(x) = \sqrt{x + 1}$  and  $g(x) = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$ . Then describe each of the following function:  $f + g$



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121. Let  $f, g$  be two real functions defined by  $f(x) = \sqrt{x + 1}$  and  $g(x) = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$ . Then describe each of the following function:  $g - f$



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**122.** Let  $f, g$  be two real functions defined by  $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$  and  $g(x) = \sqrt{9-x^2}$ . Then describe each of the following function:  $(fg)(x)$



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**123.** Let  $f, g$  be two real functions defined by  $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$  and  $g(x) = \sqrt{9-x^2}$ . Then describe each of the following function:  $f/g$



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**124.** Let  $f, g$  be two real functions defined by  $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$  and  $g(x) = \sqrt{9-x^2}$ . Then describe each of the following function:  $\frac{g}{f}$



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125. Let  $f, g$  be two real functions defined by  $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$  and  $g(x) = \sqrt{9-x^2}$ . Then describe each of the following function:  $2f - \sqrt{5}g$

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126. Let  $f, g$  be two real functions defined by  $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$  and  $g(x) = \sqrt{9-x^2}$ . Then describe each of the following function:  $f^2 + 7f$

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127. If  $f, g, h$  are real functions defined by  $f = \sqrt{x+1}$ ,  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  and  $h(x) = 2x^2 - 3$ , then find the values of  $(2fg + g - h)(1)$  and  $(2f + g - h)(1)$ .

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128. Let  $f, g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined, respectively by  $f(x) = x + 1$ ,  $g(x) = 2x - 3$ . Find  $f + g$ ,  $f - g$  and  $\frac{f}{g}$ .

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129. Let  $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and  $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined by  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  and  $g(x) = x$ . Find  $f + g$ ,  $f - g$ ,  $fg$  and  $\frac{f}{g}$ .

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130. Let  $f(x) = x^2$  and  $g(x) = 2x + 1$  be two real functions. Find  $(f + g)(x)$ ,  $(f - g)(x)$ ,  $(fg)(x)$ ,  $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x)$ .

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131. Write the range of the real function  $f(x) = |x|$ .

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132. If  $f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x}$  then write the value of  $f\left(f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right)$ .

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133. If  $f(x) = 4x - x^2, x \in R$ , then write the value of  $f(a + 1) - f(a - 1)$ .

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134. If  $f, g, h$  are real functions given by  $f(x) = x^2, g(x) = \tan x$  and  $h(x) = \log x$ , then write the value of  $(hog \text{ of } f)\left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4}}\right)$ .

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135. Write the domain and range of function  $f(x)$  given by

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x - [x]}}$$

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136. Write of the domain and range of  $f(x) = \sqrt{x - [x]}$ .

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137. Write the domain and range of function  $f(x)$  given by

$$f(x) = \sqrt{[x] - x}.$$

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138. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be any two sets such that  $n(B)=p$ ,  $n(A)=q$  then the total number of functions  $f:A \rightarrow B$  is equal to

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139. Find the values of  $x$  for which the functions  $f(x) = 3x^2 - 1$  and  $g(x) = 3 + x$  are equal

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140. If  $f(x) = \cos((\log)_e x)$ , then  $f(x)f(y) - \frac{1}{2} \left[ f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + f(xy) \right]$  has value (a)  $-1$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (c)  $-2$  (d) none of these

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141. Let  $f(x) = |x - 1|$ . Then (a)  $f(x^2) = (f(x))^2$  (b)  $f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y)$  (c)  $f(|x|) = |f(x)|$  (d) none of these

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**142.** If  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ ,  $B = \{x, y\}$ , then the number of functions that can be defined from A into B is 12 b. 8 c. 6 d. 3

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**143.** If  $x \neq 1$  and  $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$  is a real function, then  $f(f(f(2)))$  is (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

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**144.** If  $f: R \rightarrow R: x \neq 0, -4 \leq x \leq 4$  and  $f: A \rightarrow A$  be defined by  $f(x) = \frac{|x|}{x}$  for  $x \in A$ . Then A is {1, -1} b.  $\{x: 0 \leq x \leq 4\}$  c. {1} d.  $\{x: -4 \leq x \leq 0\}$

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145. If  $f: R \rightarrow R$  and  $g: R \rightarrow R$  are defined by  $f(x) = 2x + 3$  and  $g(x) = x^2 + 7$ , then the value of  $x$  such that  $g(f(x)) = 8$  is  $1, 2, -1, -2$



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146. If  $f: [-2, 2] \rightarrow R$  is defined by  $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & \text{for } -2 \leq x \leq 0 \\ x - 1, & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$  then  $f(|x|) = x$  for  $x \in [-2, 2]$  is  $x \leq 0$  and  $f(|x|) = x$  for  $x \in [0, 2]$



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147. If  $f(x) = 64x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}$  and  $\alpha, \beta$  are the roots of  $4x + \frac{1}{x} = 3$ . Then,  $f(\alpha) = f(\beta)$



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148. The domain of the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{2 - 2x - x^2}$  is

- a.  $[-\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}]$     b.  $[-1 - \sqrt{3}, -1 + \sqrt{3}]$     c.  $[-2, 2]$     d.  $[-2 - \sqrt{3}, -2 + \sqrt{3}]$



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149. The domain of the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{(x+1)(x-3)}{x-2}}$  is

- a.  $[-1, 2) \cup [3, \infty)$     b.  $(-\infty, -3) \cup (2, 5)$     c.  $(-\infty, -3] \cup [2, 5]$     d. none of these



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150. The domain of the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{(x+1)(x-3)}{x-2}}$  is

- a.  $[-1, 2) \cup [3, \infty)$     b.  $(-1, 2) \cup [3, \infty)$     c.  $[-1, 2] \cup [3, \infty)$     d. none of these



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151. The domain of definition of the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{x-1} + \sqrt{3-x}$  is  $[1, \infty)$  b.  $(-\infty, 3)$  c.  $(1, 3)$  d.  $[1, 3]$

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152. The domain of definition of the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x+2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$  is  $(-\infty, -2] \cup [2, \infty)$  b.  $[-1, 1]$  c.  $\varnothing$  d. none of these

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153. The domain of definition of the function  $f(x) = \log|x|$  is  $\mathbb{R}$  b.  $(-\infty, 0)$  c.  $(0, \infty)$  d.  $\mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

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154. The domain of definition of

$f(x) = \sqrt{x - 3 - 2\sqrt{x - 4}} - \sqrt{x - 3 + 2\sqrt{x - 4}}$  is  $[4, \infty)$  b.

$(-\infty, 4]$  c.  $(4, \infty)$  d.  $(-\infty, 4)$



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155. The domain of the function  $f(x) = \sqrt{5|x| - x^2 - 6}$  is (a)

$(-3, -2) \cup (2, 3)$  b.  $[-3, -2) \cup [2, 3)$  c.  $[-3, -2] \cup [2, 3]$  d.

none of these



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156. The range of the function  $f(x) = \frac{x + 2}{|x + 2|}$ ,  $x \neq -2$

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

B.  $\{-1, 0, 1\}$

C.  $\{1\}$

D.  $(0, \infty)$

**Answer: A**



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157. The range of the function  $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|}$  is

$R - \{0\}$  b.  $R - \{-1, 1\}$  c.  $\{-1, 1\}$  d. none of these



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**Others**

1. Let  $f$  be the exponential function and  $g$  be the logarithmic function,

Find:  $(f + g)(1)$  (ii)  $(fg)(1)$  (iii)  $3f(1)$  (iv)  $5g(1)$



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2. Let  $f: R \rightarrow R$  be a function given by  $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ . Find:  $f^{-1}\{5\}$

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3. Let  $f: R \rightarrow R$  be a function given by  $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ . Find:  
 $f^{-1}\{10, 37\}$

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4. Define a function as a set of ordered pairs.

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5. Define a function as a correspondence between two sets.

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6. A function  $f: R \rightarrow R$  is defined by  $f(x) = x^2$ . Determine Range of  $f$

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7. Let  $f: R \rightarrow R$  where  $R^+$  is the set of all positive real numbers, be such that  $f(x) = (\log)_e x$ . Determine: the image set of the domain of  $f$

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8. Write the following relations as sets of ordered pairs and find which of them are function :  $\{(x, y) : y = 3x, x \in \{1, 2, 3\}, y \in \{3, 6, 9, 12\}\}$ .

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9. Write the following relations as sets of ordered pairs and find which of them are function :  $\{(x, y) : y > x + 1, x = 1, 2 \text{ and } y = 2, 4, 6\}$

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10. Let  $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  and  $Y = \{1, 5, 9, 11, 15, 16\}$  Determine which of the following sets are functions from  $X \rightarrow Y$

$$f_1 = \{(1, 1), (2, 11), (3, 1), (4, 15)\}$$

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11. Let  $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  and  $Y = \{1, 5, 9, 11, 15, 16\}$  Determine which of the following sets are functions from  $X \rightarrow Y$

$$f_2 = \{(1, 1), (2, 7), (3, 5)\}$$
 and  
$$f_3 = \{(1, 5), (2, 9), (3, 1), (4, 5), (2, 11)\}$$

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12. Find the quotient of the identity function by the modulus function.

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13. Find the product of the identity function and the reciprocal function.



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14. Find the quotient of the identity function by the reciprocal function.



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15. Find the domain and range of each of the following functions given by

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x - [x]}$$



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16. Find the  $f + g$ ,  $f - g$ ,  $cf$  ( $c \in R$ ,  $c \neq 0$ ),  $fg$ ,  $\frac{1}{f}$  and  $\frac{f}{g}$  in each of the

following:  $f(x) = \sqrt{x - 1}$  and  $g(x) = \sqrt{x + 1}$



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17. Let  $f, g$  be two real functions defined by  $f(x) = \sqrt{x+1}$  and  $g(x) = \sqrt{9-x^2}$ . Then describe each of the following function:  $\frac{5}{8}$



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18. If  $f(x) = (\log)_e(1-x)$  and  $g(x) = [x]$ , then determine each of the following function:  $f+g$



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19. If  $f(x) = (\log)_e(1-x)$  and  $g(x) = [x]$ , then determine each of the following function:  $fg$



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20. If  $f(x) = (\log)_e(1 - x)$  and  $g(x) = [x]$ , then determine each of the following function:  $\frac{f}{g}$

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21. If  $f(x) = (\log)_e(1 - x)$  and  $g(x) = [x]$ , then determine each of the following function:  $\frac{g}{f}$

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22.  $f$  and  $g$  are two real valued functions.  $f = \ln(1-x)$  and  $g = [x]$ . Find  $(f + g)(-1)$ ,  $(fg)(0)$ ,  $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ ,  $\left(\frac{g}{f}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ .

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23. Write the range of the function  $f(x) = \cos[x]$ , where  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

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24. Write the range of the function  $f(x) = e^{x - [x]}$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

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25. Write the domain and range of the function  $f(x) = \frac{x - 2}{2 - x}$ .

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26. Let  $f$  and  $g$  be two functions given by  
 $f = \{(2, 4), (5, 6), (8, -1), (10, -3)\}$  and  $g = \{(2, 5), (7, 1), (8, 4), (10, 1)\}$

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27. Let  $f$  and  $g$  be two real function given by  
 $f = \{(0, 1), (2, 0), (3, -4), (4, 2), (5, 1)\}$  and  $g = \{(1, 0), (2, 2), (3, -1)\}$

Find the domain of  $fg$ .



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28. Let  $A = [1, 2, 3]$ ,  $B = [2, 3, 4]$ , then which of the following is a function from  $A \rightarrow B$ ? [(1, 2), (1, 3), (2, 3), (3, 3)] b. {(1, 3), (2, 4)}  
c. {(1, 3), (2, 2), (3, 3)} d. {(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 2), (3, 4)}

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29. If  $f: Q \rightarrow Q$  is defined as  $f(x) = x^2$ , then  $f^{-1}(9)$  is equal to 3 b.  $-3$  c.  $\varphi$  d.  $\{-3, 3\}$

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30. Which one of the following is not a function?  
{(x, y) : x, y ∈ R, x<sup>2</sup> = y} b. {(x, y) : x, y ∈ R, y<sup>2</sup> = x} c.  
{(x, y) : x, y ∈ R, x = y<sup>3</sup>} d. {(x, y) : x, y ∈ R, y = x<sup>3</sup>}

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