



MATHS

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MATHS (KANNADA ENGLISH)

RELATIONS & FUNCTIONS

Relation Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. A relation R on $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ defined by

$R = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (3, 3)\}$ is not symmetric.

Why?



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2. Give an example of a relation which is symmetric only.



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3. For the set $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, define a relation

R on the set A as follows:

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

the ordered pairs to be added to R to make the smallest equivalence relation.



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4. Let R be the equivalence relation in the set

$A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ given by

$R = \{(a, b) : 2 \text{ divides } (a - b)\}$. Write the

equivalence class $[0]$.



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5. If $R = \{(x, y) : x + 2y = 8\}$ is a relation on N , then write the range of R .



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6. Let $R = \{(a, a^3) : a \text{ is a prime number less than } 5\}$ be a relation. Find the range of R .



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7. State the reason for the relation R in the set $\{1, 2, 3\}$ given by $R = \{(1, 2), (2, 1)\}$ not to be transitive.



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Relation Short Answer Type Questions I

1. Stating the reason if y is divisible by x then it is not necessary that x is divisible by y .

Stating the reason x is divisible by x , $\forall x \in A$.



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Relation Long Answer Type Questions I

1. Show that the relations R on the set R of all real numbers, defined as $R = \{(a, b) : a \leq b^2\}$ is neither reflexive nor symmetric nor transitive.



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2. Determine whether Relation R on the set

$A = \{1, 2, 3, , 13, 14\}$ defined as

$$R = \{(x, y) : 3x - y = 0\}$$



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3. Show that the relation R on the set Z of integers, given by $R = \{(a, b) : 2 \text{ divides } a - b\}$, is an equivalence relation.



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4. Show that the relation R on the set Z of integers, given by $R = \{(a, b) : 2 \text{ divides } a - b\}$, is an equivalence relation.



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5. Let R be a relation defined on the set of natural numbers N as follow :

$$R = \{(x, y) : x \in N, y \in N \text{ and } 2x + y = 24\}$$

Find the domain and range of the relation R .

Also, find R is an equivalence relation or not.



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6. Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 9\}$ and R be the relation on $A \times A$ defined by $(a, b)R(c, d)$ if $a + d = b + c$ for all $(a, b), (c, d) \in A \times A$. Prove that R is an equivalence relation and also obtain the equivalence class $[(2, 5)]$.



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7. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a function. Define a relation R in X given by $R = \{(a, b) : f(a) = f(b)\}$. Examine whether R is an equivalence relation or not.



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8. Let Z be the set of all integers and R be the relation on Z defined as $R = \{(a, b) ; a, b \in Z, \text{ and } (a - b) \text{ is}$

divisible by 5}. Prove that R is an equivalence relation.



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9. Show that the relation S in the set R of real numbers defined as

$S = \{(a, b) : a, b \in R \text{ and } a \leq b^3\}$ is neither reflexive, nor symmetric, nor transitive.



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Function Short Answer Type Questions I

1. Show that if $f: A \rightarrow B$ and $g: B \rightarrow C$ are one-one, then $g \circ f: A \rightarrow C$ is also one-one.



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2. Prove that the greatest function, $f: R \rightarrow R$, defined by $f(x) = [x]$, where $[x]$ indicates the greatest integer not greater than x , neither one-one nor onto.



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3. Show that the function $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ given by $f(1) = f(2) = 1$ and $f(x) = x - 1$ for every $x \geq 2$, is onto but not one-one.



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4. Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by $f(x) = x^2 + 1$, find the pre image of 17 and -3 , respectively, are



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5. If $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined as $f(x) = \frac{2x - 7}{4}$ is an invertible function, write $f^{-1}(x)$.



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6. If $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = 3x - 4$ is invertible then write $f^{-1}(x)$.



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7. What is the range of the function

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



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8. Show that the function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined

by $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ is neither one-one

nor onto. Also if $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined by

$g(x) = 2x - 1$ find $f \circ g(x)$



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9. Let $A = \mathbb{R} - (3)$, $B = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$. Let $f: A \rightarrow B$ be defined by $f(x) = \left(\frac{x-2}{x-3}\right) \forall x \in A$. Then show that f is bijective. Hence find $f^{-1}(x)$.



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10. Let $f: \mathbb{W} \rightarrow \mathbb{W}$ be defined as $f(n) = n - 1$, if n is odd and $f(n) = n + 1$, if n is even. Show that f is invertible. Find the inverse of f . Here, \mathbb{W} is the set of all whole numbers.



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11. Let $f: N \rightarrow R$ be a function defined as $f(x) = 4x^2 + 12x + 15$. Show that $f: N \rightarrow S$, where S is the range of f , is invertible. Also find the inverse of f



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12. Show that the function f in $A = \{ R - \left\{ \frac{2}{3} \right\} \}$ defined as $f(x) = \frac{4x + 3}{6x - 4}$ is one-one and onto. Hence find f^{-1} .



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13. Consider $f: R_+4, \infty \rightarrow$ given by $f(x) = x^2 + 4$. Show that f is invertible with the inverse (f^{-1}) of f given by $f^{-1}(y) = \sqrt{y - 4}$, where R_+ is the set of all non-negative real numbers.



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14. Let $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be defined as

$$f(n) = \frac{n+1}{2} \text{ if } n \text{ is odd and } f(n) = \frac{n}{2} \text{ if } n$$

is even for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. State whether the

function f is bijective. Justify your answer



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15. If $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the function defined by

$$f(x) = 4x^3 + 7, \text{ show that } f \text{ is a bijection.}$$



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16. Show that the function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $f(x) = ax + b$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}, a \neq 0$ is a bijection.



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17. Consider $f: \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{-5, \infty}$ given by $f(x) = 9x^2 + 6x - 5$. Show that f is invertible with $f^{-1}(y) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{y+6} - 1}{3} \right)$.



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Function Long Answer Type Questions II

1. Let R^+ be the set of all non-negative real numbers. Show that the function $f: R^+ \rightarrow [4, \infty]$ given by $f(x) = x^2 + 4$ is invertible and write the inverse of f .



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2. Let $f: N \rightarrow Y$ be a function defined as $f(x) = 4x + 3$, where $Y = \{y \in N : y = 4x + 3 \text{ for some } x \in N\}$.

Show that f is invertible and its inverse is (1)

$$g(y) = \frac{3y + 4}{3} \quad (2) \quad g(y) = 4 + \frac{y + 3}{4} \quad (3)$$

$$g(y) = \frac{y + 3}{4} \quad (4) \quad g(y) = \frac{y - 3}{4}$$



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3. Prove that the function $f: N \rightarrow Y$ defined

by $f(x) = x^2$, where $Y = \{y: y = x^2, x \in N\}$

is invertible. Also write the inverse of $f(x)$.



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4. Let $S = \{1, 2, 3\}$. Determine whether the functions $f: S \rightarrow S$ defined as below have inverses. Find f^{-1} , if it exists. (a)

$$f = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3)\} \text{ (b)}$$

$$f = \{(1, 2), (2, 1), (3, 1)\} \text{ (c) } f =$$



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Composite Functions Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Let $f: \{1, 3, 4\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 5\}$ and $g: \{1, 2, 5\} \rightarrow \{1, 3\}$ be given by $f = \{(1, 2), (3, 5), (4, 1)\}$ and $g = \{(1, 3), (2, 3), (5, 1)\}$. Write down $g \circ f$.



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2. If $f: \overrightarrow{RR}$ is defined by $f(x) = 3x + 2$, define $f[f(x)]$.



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3. If $f : R \div R$ be defined by

$$f(x) = (3 - x^3)^{1/3}, \text{ then find } f \circ f(x)$$



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Composite Functions Short Answer Type Question I

1. Find $g \circ f$ if $f(x) = 8x^3$ and $g(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$



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Question 11

1. Find $g \circ f$ and $f \circ g$, if $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are given by $f(x) = \cos x$ and $g(x) = 3x^2$.

Show that $g \circ f \neq f \circ g$.



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2. Let $f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be two functions defined as $f(x) = |x| + x$ and $g(x) = |x| - x$, for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Then find $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$.



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3. If the function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be given by $f(x) = x^2 + 2$ and $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be given by $g(x) = \frac{x}{x-1}$. Find $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$.



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4. If $f(x) = \frac{4x+3}{6x-4}$, $x \neq \frac{2}{3}$, show that $f \circ f(x) = x$ for all $x \neq \frac{2}{3}$. What is the inverse of f ?





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5. Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined as $f(x) = 10x + 7$.

Find the function $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$g \circ f = f \circ g = I_{\mathbb{R}}.$$



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Binary Operations

1. Consider the binary operation* on the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ defined by $a * b = \min. \{a, b\}$. Write the

operation table of the operation $*$.



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2. Let $*$ be a binary operation on Q_0 (set of non-zero rational numbers) defined by $a \cdot b = \frac{3ab}{5}$ for all $a, b \in Q_0$. Show that $*$ is commutative as well as associative. Also, find the identity element, if it exists.



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Binary Operations Long Answer Type Questions

1. Let $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function defined as $f(x) = 4x^2 + 12x + 15$. Show that $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow S$, where S is the range of f , is invertible. Also find the inverse of f



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