



MATHS

BOOKS - BHARATI BHAWAN MATHS (HINGLISH)

Function

Example

1. ABCD is a square of side a . A line parallel to the diagonal BD at a distance x from the vertex A cuts the two adjacent sides. Express the area of the segment of the square with A at a vertex, as a function of x .



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2. If $f(x)$ is a polynomial function satisfying

$$f(x)f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \text{ and } f(4) = 65, \text{ then } f \in df(6).$$

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3. Find the domain of the function

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{[x]^2 - [x] - 6}}$$

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4. The domain of definition of the function

$$f(x) = \sqrt{3 - 2^x - 2^{1-x}} + \sqrt{\sin^{-1} x} \text{ is}$$

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5. Find the domain and range of

$$f(x) = \frac{9x^2 - x + 2}{x^2 + x - 6}.$$



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6. Find the domain and range of the function

$$f(x) = \sqrt{2-x} + \sqrt{1+x}$$



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7. If $f: R \rightarrow R$, $f(x) = \frac{\alpha x^2 + 6x - 8}{\alpha + 6x - 8x^2}$ is onto then $\alpha \in$



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8. If $f(x)$ satisfies the relation, $f(x+y)=f(x)+f(y)$ for all $x,y \in \mathbb{R}$ and

$f(1)=5$, then find $\sum_{n=1}^m f(n)$. Also, prove that $f(x)$ is odd.



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9. If a, b are two fixed positive integers such that

$$f(a+x) = b + \left[b^3 + 1 - 3b^2 f(x) + 3b\{f(x)\}^2 - \{f(x)\}^3 \right]^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

for all real x , then prove that $f(x)$ is periodic and find its period.



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10. If the functions f, g and h are defined from the set of real numbers \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R} such that

$$f(x) = x^2 - 1, g(x) = \sqrt{(x^2 + 1)},$$

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ x, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Then find the composite function $h \circ f \circ g$ and determine whether the function $f \circ g$ is invertible and h is the identity function.

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Exercise

1. Let $f(x) = \frac{ax + b}{cx + d}, x \neq -\frac{d}{c}$.

If $d = -a$,

show that $f\{f(x)\} = x$ is an identity.

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2. If $f(x) = \log_e \left(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2} \right)$
, $g(x) = \log_e \left(1 + \sqrt{1 + x^2} \right)$ and

$h(x)=f(x)-g(x)$ then prove $h\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -h(x)$.



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3. Find the natural number a for which

$\sum_{k=1}^n f(a+k) = 16(2^n - 1)$ where the function f satisfies the

relation $f(x+y) = f(x) \cdot f(y)$ for all natural numbers and also

$$f(1) = 2$$



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4. Find the domain of $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 - 4x + 3}$



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5. Find the domain of $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - x - 2}}$



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6. Find the domain of $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x - |x|}}$



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7. Find the domain of $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{(x + 1)(x - 3)}{x - 2}}$



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8. Find the domain of $f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{10}\left(\frac{3 - x}{x}\right)}$



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9. Find the domain of $f(x) = \sin^{-1} \left\{ \log_2 \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) \right\}$

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10. Find the domain of $y = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{3 + \sin x}{4} \right)$

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11. Find the domain of $f(x) = \sqrt{5(|x| - x^2 - 6)}$

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12. Find the domain of $y = \cos^{-1} \{x[x]\}$

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13. Find the domain of $f(x) = \log_2 x - 5(x - 3x - 10)$



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14. Find the domain of the real-valued functions:

$$f(x) = \sqrt{4 - x} + \sqrt{x - 5}$$



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15. Find the domain of the real-valued functions:

$$f(x) = \sqrt{3 - x} + \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{3 - 2x}{5} \right)$$



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16. Find the domain of the real-valued functions:

$$y = \sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{2x - x^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{8x - 4x^2 - 3}}$$

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17. If $\log_x y \cdot \log_{xy} y \cdot \log_{x^2 y} y = \frac{1}{6}$ then express y as the real function of x and indicate the domain of definition

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18. $f(x)$ is defined over $[0,1]$. Find the domain of the function $f(2x+3)$

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19. The function $f(x)$ is defined on the interval $[0, 1]$. Find the domain of definition of the function $f(\sin x)$

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20. $f(x)$ is defined over $[0, 1]$. Find the domain of the function $f(\cos x)$

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21. Find the domain and range of the function $y = \log_e(3x^2 - 4x + 5)$.

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22. Find the domain and range of the function $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$

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23. Find the domain and range of the function i. $f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|}$ and

ii. $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1}$

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24. Find the domain and range of the following

$$y = |x - 4| + |x - 3| + |x - 2| + |x - 1|$$

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25. Find the domain and range of the following

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



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26. Let $f : \{x, y, z\} \rightarrow \{a, b, c\}$ be a one-one function. If it is known that only one of the following statements is true,

(i) $f(x) \neq b$ (ii) $f(y) = b$

(iii) $f(z) \neq a$

Determine $f^{-1}(b)$.



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27. Prove that the product of two odd functions is an even function while their sum is an odd function.



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28. Prove that $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{1 - (x)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1 + (x)^2}$ is an even function

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29. Extend $f(x) = x^2 + x$ defined in $[0,3]$ onto the interval $[-3,3]$ so that $f(x)$ is even

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30. Period of $|\sin x + \cos x|$ is

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31. If $f(x) \in [1, 2]$ where $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and for a fixed positive real number p , $f(x + p) = 1 + \sqrt{2f(x) - \{f(x)\}^2}$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ then prove that $f(x)$ is a periodic function

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32. Let $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ be increasing and decreasing functions respectively from $[0, \infty)$ to $[0, \infty)$. Let $h(x) = f \circ g(x)$. If $h(0) = 0$ then $h(x)$ is

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33. Compute the inverse of the function :

$$f(x) = \left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1} \right)$$

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34. If $f(x) = 1 - \frac{x}{1+x}$, x not equal to -1 then $f\{f(1/x)\} =$ _____

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35. If $f(x) = \cos(\log x)$, then $f(x)f(y) - \frac{1}{2} \left[f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + f(xy) \right] =$

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36. If $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x}$ and $\phi(x) = \frac{x^4+1}{x^4}$ then $\phi(a) =$ _ _ _

where $f(a)=5$.

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37. If $f(x)$ is a polynomial function of the second degree such that $f(0)=5$, $f(-1)=10$ and $f(1)=6$ then $f(x)=$ _____.



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38. If $f(x + 1) = x^2 - 3x + 2$ then $f(x)$ is equal to



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39. If f is an even function defined on the interval $(-5, 5)$, then four real values of x satisfying the equation $f(x) = f\left(\frac{x+1}{x+2}\right)$ are _____, _____, _____ and _____.



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40. If $f(x)$ is a periodic function of the period k then $f(ax+b)$ is a periodic function of the period ____.



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41. The value of $f(x) = 3 \sin\left(\frac{\pi^2}{16} - x^2\right)$ lie in the interval ____



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42. If $f: R \rightarrow R$ be a function given $f(x) = \sqrt{1} - \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ then the domain of the interval ____.



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43. If the function $f: [2, +\infty) \rightarrow X$ be bijective whereas $f(x) = 5 - 4x + x^2$ then X _____.

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44. Find the domain $f(x) = \log_{100x} \left(\frac{2 \log_{10} x + 1}{-x} \right)$

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45. If

$$f(x) = \sin^2 x + \sin^2 \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + \cos x \cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \text{ and } g \left(\frac{5}{4} \right) = 1,$$

then $(g \circ f)(x)$ is _____

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46. If $f(x) = \frac{x + 2}{x - 1} = y$ then

A. $x = f(y)$

B. $f(1) = 3$

C. $f(y) = 2f(x)$

D. $f(y) = 2 + f(x)$

Answer: A



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47. If $f(x) = \cos[\pi^2]x + \cos[-\pi^2]x$, where $[x]$ stands for the greatest integer function, then

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

B. $f(\pi) = 1$

C. $f(-\pi) = 0$

D. $f(\pi/4) = 2$

Answer:



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48. Let $f(x) = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$, then $f'(x)$ equals.

A. periodic

B. even function

C. odd function

D. none of these

Answer:



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49. If $f(x) = \log\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$, then $f\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)$ is equal to

A. $f(x_1) \cdot f(x_2) = (x_1 + x_2)$

B. $f(x)$ is odd

C. $f(x_1) + f(x_2) = f\left(x_1 + \frac{x_2}{1} + x_1x_2\right)$

D. $f(x)$ is even

Answer:



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50. Let $g(x)$ be a function defined on $[-1,1]$. If the area of the equilateral triangle with two of its vertices at $(0,0)$ and $(x, g(x))$ is $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$. then the function $g(x)$ is:

A. $+\sqrt{1-x^2}$

B. $\sqrt{1-x^2}$

C. $-\sqrt{1-x^2}$

D. $\sqrt{1+x^2}$

Answer:



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51. Find the real values of x for which the function

$$f(x) = \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x^2 + 3x + 1} + \cos^{-1} \sqrt{x^2 + 3x} \text{ is defined}$$

A. $[0,3]$

B. interval $[0,3]$

C. $[0,-3]$

D. interval $[-3,0]$

Answer:

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52. If $f(x) = \sin x + \cos ax$ is a periodic function, show that a is a rational number

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53. The function $f(x) = x[x]$, is

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54. If $f(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x}, x > 0$ then the least value of $f(f(x)) + f\left\{f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right\}$ is _____



55. If $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + x + 1}$, then the function $f: R \rightarrow R$ is

- A. one- one
- B. many-one
- C. into
- D. onto

Answer:



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56. Consider a real-valued function $f(x)$ satisfying $2f(xy) = (f(x))^y + (f(y))^x \forall x, y \in R$ and $f(1) = a$, where $a \neq 1$.

Prove that $(a - 1) \sum_{i=1}^n f(i) = a^{n+1} - a$



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57. If $f(a - x) = f(a + x)$ and $f(b - x) = f(b + x)$ for all real x , where $a, b (a > b > 0)$ are constants, then prove that $f(x)$ is a periodic function.



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