



MATHS

BOOKS - ARIHANT MATHS

SETS, RELATIONS AND FUNCTIONS

Examples

1. Write the set of the letter of the word 'ALLAHABAD'. Also find the number of subsets of this set.

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2. Let A , B and C be the sets such that $A \cup B = A \cup C$ and $A \cap B = A \cap C$. show that $B = C$

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3. Let A and B be sets. If $A \cap X = B \cap X = \phi$ and $A \cup X = B \cup X$ for some set X , show that $A = B$. (Hints $A = A \cap (A \cup X)$, $B = B \cap (B \cup X)$ and use Distributive law)

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4. If A and B are any two sets, prove that

$P(A) = P(B)$ implies $A = B$.

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5. If A and B be two sets containing 6 and 3 elements respectively, what can be the minimum number of elements in $A \cup B$? Also, find the maximum number of elements in $A \cup B$.

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6. Suppose A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{30} are thirty sets each having 5 elements and

B_1, B_2, \dots, B_n are n sets each having 3 elements, Let

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{30} A_i = \bigcup_{j=1}^n B_j = S$$

and each element of S belongs to exactly 10 of the A_i and exactly 9 of the B_j . Find the value of n .



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7. In a group of 1000 people, there are 750 who can speak Hindi and 400 who can speak Bengali. How many can speak Hindi only? How many can speak Bengali only? How many can speak both Hindi and Bengali?



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8. If $T_2 + T_5 = 8$ of an A.P & $T_3 + T_7 = 14$ of that A.P then, find the 11th term?



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9. A class has 175 students. The following table shows the number of students studying one or more of the following subjects in this case.

Subjects	Number of students
Mathematics	100
Physics	70
Chemistry	46
Mathematics and Physics	30
Mathematics and Chemistry	28
Physics and Chemistry	23
Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry	18

How many students are enrolled in Mathematics alone, Physics alone and Chemistry alone? Are there students who have not offered any one of these subjects?

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10. In a pollution study of 1500 Indian rivers the following data were reported. 520 were polluted by sulphur compounds, 335 were polluted by phosphates, 425 were polluted by crude oil, 100 were polluted by both crude oil and sulphur compounds, 180 were polluted by both sulphur

compounds and phosphates, 150 were polluted by both phosphates and crude oil and 28 were polluted by sulphur compounds, phosphates and crude oil. How many of the rivers were polluted by at least one of the three impurities?

How many of the rivers were polluted by exactly one of the three impurities?

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11. If $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $B = \{4, 5\}$, find $A \times B$, $B \times A$ and show that $A \times B \neq B \times A$.

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12. If A and B be two sets and $A \times B = \{(3, 2), (3, 4), (5, 2), (5, 4)\}$, find A and B .

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13. If A and B are two sets given in such a way that $A \times B$ consists of 6 elements and if three elements of $A \times B$ are $(1,5)$, $(2,3)$ and $(3,5)$, what are the remaining elements?



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14. Find the sum: $\frac{2}{3} + 0$



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15. Let R be the relation defined in the set $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$ by $R = \{(a, b) : \text{both } a \text{ and } b \text{ are either odd or even}\}$. Show that R is an equivalence relation. Further, show that all the elements of the subset $\{1, 3, 5, 7\}$ are related to each other and all the elements of the subset $\{2, 4, 6\}$ are related to each other, but no element of the subset $\{1, 3, 5, 7\}$ is related to any element of the subset $\{2, 4, 6\}$.



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16. Prove that the relation R defined on the set N of natural numbers by $xRy \Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 3xy + y^2 = 0$ is not symmetric but it is reflexive.

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17. Let R be a relation on the set N of natural numbers defined by $n R m$ iff n divides m . Then, R is (a) Reflexive and symmetric (b) Transitive and symmetric (c) Equivalence (d) Reflexive, transitive but not symmetric

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18. Statement-1: The relation R on the set $N \times N$ defined by $(a, b) R (c, d) \Leftrightarrow a+d = b+c$ for all $a, b, c, d \in N$ is an equivalence relation.

Statement-2: The intersection of two equivalence relations on a set A is an equivalence relation.

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19. Find the Sum $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{5}{6}$

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20. Let R be a relation such that $R = \{(1, 4), (3, 7), (4, 5), (4, 6), (7, 6)\}$,
check R is a function or not ?

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21. Let $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}: f(x) = 2x$ for all $x \in \mathbb{N}$

Show that f is one -one and into.

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22. Let the function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by $f(x) = \cos x, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Show that f is neither one-one nor onto.

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23. Let $f: R \rightarrow R$ be defined by $f(x) = \cos(5x+2)$. Is f invertible? Justify your answer.

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24. If $f: R \rightarrow R, g: R \rightarrow R$ defined as $f(x) = \sin x$ and $g(x) = x^2$, then find the value of $(g \circ f)(x)$ and $(f \circ g)(x)$ and also prove that $g \circ f \neq f \circ g$.

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25. If $f: R \rightarrow R$ and $g: R \rightarrow R$ be two mapping such that $f(x) = \sin x$ and $g(x) = x^2$, then

find the values of $(f \circ g) \left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \right)$ and $(g \circ f) \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right)$.

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26. If $f: \{1,3,4\} \rightarrow \{1, 2,5\}$ 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 gof .

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27. Let $A = \{x \in \mathbb{Z} : 0 \leq x \leq 12\}$. Show that $R = \{(a, b) : a, b \in A, |a - b| \text{ is divisible by } 4\}$ is an equivalence relation. Find the set of all elements related to 1. Also write the equivalence class [2]

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28. Find congruent solutions of $15x \equiv 7 \pmod{4}$.

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29. Find all congruent solutions of $8x \equiv 6 \pmod{14}$.





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30. Two finite sets have m and n elements. The total number of subsets of the first set is 48 more than the total number of subsets of the second set. The value of $m - n$ is



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31. Let λ be the greatest integer for which $5p^2 - 16$, $2p\lambda$, λ^2 are distinct consecutive terms of an AP, where $p \in R$. If the common difference of the AP is $\left(\frac{m}{n}\right)$, $n \in N$ and m, n are relative prime, the value of $m + n$ is

A. $d = bc$

B. $c = bd$

C. $b = cd$

D. None of these

Answer: A



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32. In a town of 10,000 families it was found that 40 % families buy newspaper A, 20 % buy newspaper B and 10 % buy newspaper C .also 5 % families buy newspaper A and B 3 % buy newspaper B and C and 4 % buy newspaper A can C ,If 2 % families buy all the three newspaper , then number of families which buy newspaper A only is

A. 3100

B. 3300

C. 2900

D. 1400

Answer: B



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33. Let R be the relation on the set \mathbb{R} of all real numbers defined by aRb iff $|a - b| \leq 1$. Then R is

- A. reflexive and symmetric
- B. symmetric only
- C. transitive only
- D. anti-symmetric only

Answer: A



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34. The relation R defined in $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ by aRb if $|a^2 - b^2| \leq 5$. Which of the following is false

- A. $R = \{(1,1),(2,2),(3,3),(2,1),(1,2),(2,3),(3,2)\}$
- B. $R^{-1} = R$
- C. Domain of $R = \{1, 2, 3\}$

D. Range of $R = \{5\}$

Answer: A,C



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35. If $f(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)}$, $g(x) = f\{f(x)\}$ and $h(x) = f[f\{f(x)\}]$. Then the value of $f(x).g(x).h(x)$ is

A. 6

B. -1

C. 1

D. 2

Answer: B



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36. If I is the set of integers and if the relation R is defined over I by aRb , iff $a - b$ is an even integer, $a, b \in I$, the relation R is: (a) reflexive (b) anti-symmetric (c) symmetric (d) equivalence

A. reflexive

B. anti-symmetric

C. symmetric

D. equivalence

Answer: A::C::D



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37. If $f(x) = \frac{a-x}{a+x}$, the domain of $f^{-1}(x)$ contains

A. $(-\infty, \infty)$

B. $(-\infty, -1)$

C. $(-1, \infty)$

D. $(0, \infty)$

Answer: B::C::D



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38. If $f(x) = \frac{\sin([x]\pi)}{x^2 + x + 1}$, where $[.]$ denotes the greatest integer function, then

- A. f is one-one
- B. f is not one-one and non-constant
- C. f is constant function
- D. f is zero function

Answer: C::D



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39. If $A = \{x : |x| < 2\}$, $B = \{x : |x - 5| \leq 2\}$,

$C = \{x : |x| > x\}$ and $D = \{x : |x| < x\}$

The number of integral values in $A \cup B$ is

A. 4

B. 6

C. 8

D. 10

Answer: C



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40. If $A = \{x : |x| < 2\}$, $B = \{x : |x - 5| \leq 2\}$,

$C = \{x : |x| > x\}$ and $D = \{x : |x| < x\}$

The number of integral values in $A \cup C$ is

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 0

Answer: A



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41. If $A = \{x : |x| < 2\}$, $B = \{x : |x - 5| \leq 2\}$,

$C = \{x : |x| > x\}$ and $D = \{x : |x| < x\}$

The number of integral values in $A \cap D$ is

A. 2

B. 4

C. 6

D. 0

Answer: D

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42. If $A = \{x : x^2 - 2x + 2 > 0\}$ and $B = \{x : x^2 - 4x + 3 \leq 0\}$

$A \cap B$ equals

A. $[1, \infty]$

B. $[1, 3]$

C. $(-\infty, 3]$

D. $(-\infty, 1) \cup (3, \infty)$

Answer: B

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43. If $A = \{x : x^2 - 2x + 2 > 0\}$ and $B = \{x : x^2 - 4x + 3 \leq 0\}$

$A - B$ equals

A. $(-\infty, \infty)$

B. (1,3)

C. (3, ∞)

D. $(-\infty, 1) \cup (3, \infty)$

Answer: D



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44. If $A = \{x : x^2 - 2x + 2 > 0\}$ and $B = \{x : x^2 - 4x + 3 \leq 0\}$

$A \cup B$ equals

A. $(-\infty, 1)$

B. (3, ∞)

C. $(-\infty, \infty)$

D. (1,3)

Answer: C



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45. If $f: R^+ \rightarrow A$, where $A = \{x: -5 < x < \infty\}$ is defined by $f(x) = x^2 - 5$ and if

$$f^{-1}(13) = \left\{ -\lambda\sqrt{(\lambda-1)}, \lambda\sqrt{(\lambda-1)} \right\}, \text{ the value of } \lambda \text{ is}$$

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46. If $A = \{2, 3\}$, $B = \{4, 5\}$ and $C = \{5, 6\}$, then $n\{(A \times B) \cup (B \times C)\}$ is

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47. State if it is reflexive $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ $R = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3)\}$

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48. Statement-1 If $A \cup B = A \cup C$ and $A \cap B = A \cap C$, then $B = C$.

Statement-2 $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$

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49. Statement-1 If U is universal set and $B = U - A$, then $n(B) = n(U) - n(A)$.

Statement-2 For any three arbitrary sets A , B and C , if $C = A - B$, then $n(C) = n(A) - n(B)$.

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50. If $A = A \cup B$, prove that $B = A \cap B$.

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51. Find the smallest set A such that $A \cup \{1, 2\} = \{1, 2, 3, 5, 9\}$.

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52. If P , Q and R are the subsets of a set A , then prove that $R \times (P^c \cup Q^c)^c = (R \times P) \cap (R \times Q)$.

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53. Check the relation ρ for reflexive, symmetry and transitivity:

$\alpha \rho \beta$ iff α is perpendicular to β , where α and β are straight lines in a plane.

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54. Check the relation ρ for reflexive, symmetry and transitivity:

$\alpha \rho \beta$ iff α is perpendicular to β , where α and β are straight lines in a plane.

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55. Let $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be defined by $f(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$, $0 \leq x \leq 1$ &

$g: [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be defined by $g(x) = 4x(1-x)$, $0 \leq x \leq 1$

Determine the functions $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$.

Note that $[0, 1]$ stands for the set of all real members x that satisfy the condition $0 \leq x \leq 1$.

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56. If A , B are two sets, prove that

$$A \cup B = (A - B) \cup (B - A) \cup (A \cap B).$$

Hence or otherwise prove that

$$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)$$

where, $n(A)$ denotes the number of elements in A .

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57. If $A = \{1, 2, 3, 5\}$, and $B = \{2, 3, 5, 6, 7\}$ then find $(A \cap B)$ is ____

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58. An investigator interviewed 100 students to determine their preferences for the three drinks, milk (M), coffee (C) and tea (T). He reported the following: 10 students has all three drinks M, C, T, 20 had M and C, 30 had C and T, 25 had M and T, 12 had M only, 5 had C only and 8 had T only. Using a Venn diagram, find how many did not take any of the three drinks?



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59. In a certain city, only 2 newspapers A and B are published. It is known that 25% of the city population read A and 20% read B while 8% reads both A and B. It is also known that 30% of those who read A but not B look into advertisement and 40% of those who read B but not A look into advertisements while 50% of those who read both A and B look into advertisements. What is the percentage of the population who read an advertisement?



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60. If $A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 8\}$, $B = \{3, 5, 7, 9, 11\}$ and $C = \{0, 5, 10, 20\}$, find

A. (i) $A \cup B$

B. (ii) $A \cup C$

C. (iii) $B \cup C$

D. (iv) $A \cap B$

Answer:



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61. Let N denote the set of all natural numbers and R be the relation on $N \times N$ defined by $(a, b)R(c, d) \Leftrightarrow ad(b + c) = bc(a + d)$. Check whether R is an equivalence relation on $N \times N$.



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62. The sets S and E are defined as given below:

$$S = \{(x, y) : |x - 3| < 1 \text{ and } |y - 3| < 1\} \text{ and}$$

$$E = \{(x, y) : 4x^2 + 9y^2 - 32x - 54y + 109 \leq 0\}.$$

Show that $S \subset E$.



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Exercise For Session 1

1. If $X = \{4^n - 3n - 1 : n \in N\}$ and $Y = \{9(n - 1) : n \in N\}$, then

$X \cup Y$ equals

A. X

B. Y

C. N

D. None of these

Answer: B



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2. If $N_a = \{an : n \in N\}$, then $N_5 \cap N_7$ equals

A. A. N

B. B. N_5

C. C. N_7

D. D. N_{35}

Answer: D



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3. If X and Y are two sets, then $X \cap (Y \cap X)'$ equals

A. A

B. B

C. ϕ

D. None of these

Answer: C



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4. Let U be the universal set and $A \cup B \cup C = U$ then $\{(A - B) \cup (B - C) \cup (C - A)\}'$ is equal to

A. $A \cup B \cup C$

B. $A \cap B \cap C$

C. $A \cup (B \cap C)$

D. $A \cap (B \cup C)$

Answer: B



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5. If A and B are two sets, then $(A - B) \cup (B - A) \cup (A \cap B)$ equals

A. $A \cup B$

B. $A \cap B$

C. A

D. B'

Answer: A



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6. If $A = \{x : x \text{ is a multiple of } 4\}$ and $B = \{x : x \text{ is a multiple of } 6\}$, then $A \cap B$

consists of all multiple of

A. 4

B. 8

C. 12

D. 16

Answer: C



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7. The number of elements of the power set of a set containing n elements is

A. 2^{n-1}

B. 2^n

C. 2^{n+1}

D. 2^{2n}

Answer: D



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8. Power set of the set $A = \{\phi, \{\phi\}\}$ is

A. 1) A

B. 2) $\{\phi, \{\phi\}, A\}$

C. 3) $\{\phi, \{\phi\}, \{\{\phi\}\}, A\}$

D. 4) None of these

Answer: C



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9. Given $n(U) = 20$, $n(A) = 12$, $n(B) = 9$, $n(A \cap B) = 4$, where U is the universal set, A and B are subsets of U , then $n((A \cup B)')$ equals

A. 3

B. 9

C. 11

D. 17

Answer: A

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10. A survey shows that 63 % of the Americans like cheese whereas 76 % like apples , If x % of the Americans like both cheese and apples , then find value of x .

- A. 40
- B. 65
- C. 39
- D. None of these

Answer: C

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11. If the number N when divided by 6 leaves a remainder 3, what might be the ones digit of N ?

A. 6

B. 3

C. 5

D. 4

Answer: D



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Exercise For Session 2

1. If $A = \{2, 3, 5\}$, $B = \{2, 5, 6\}$, then $(A - B) \times (A \cap B)$ is

A. $\{(3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 5)\}$

B. $\{(3, 2), (3, 5), (3, 6)\}$

C. $\{(3, 2), (3, 5)\}$

D. None of these

Answer: C



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2. If $n(A) = 4$, $n(B) = 3$, $n(A \times B \times C) = 24$, then $n(C)$ equals

A. 1

B. 2

C. 17

D. 288

Answer: B



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3. The relation R defined on the set of natural numbers as $\{(a,b) : a \text{ differs from } b \text{ by } 3\}$ is given by

A. $\{(1, 4), (2, 5), (3, 6), \dots\}$

B. $\{(4, 1), (5, 2), (6, 3), \dots\}$

C. $\{(1, 3), (2, 6), (3, 9), \dots\}$

D. None of these

Answer: B



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4. Let A be the set of the children in a family. The relation \hat{A} ' x is a brother of y ' relation on A is

A. reflexive

B. anti-symmetric

C. transitive

D. equivalence

Answer: C

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5. Let $n(A) = n$, then the number of all relations on A , is

A. 2^n

B. $2^{n!}$

C. 2^{n^2}

D. None of these

Answer: C

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6. If $S = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 20\}$, $K = \{a, b, c, d\}$, $G = \{b, d, e, f\}$. The number of elements of $(S \times K) \cup (S \times G)$ is

A. 40

B. 100

C. 120

D. 140

Answer: C



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7. The relation R is defined on the set of natural numbers as $\{(a, b) : a = 2b\}$. Then, R^{-1} is given by

A. $\{(2, 1)(4, 2)(6, 3), \dots\}$

B. $\{(1, 2)(2, 4)(3, 6), \dots\}$

C. R^{-1} is not defined

D. None of these

Answer: B



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8. The relation $R = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (1, 2), (2, 3), (1, 3)\}$ on set $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ is

- A. reflexive, transitive but not symmetric
- B. reflexive, symmetric but not transitive
- C. symmetric and transitive but not reflexive
- D. reflexive but neither symmetric nor transitive

Answer: A



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9. The number of equivalence relations that can be defined on set $\{a, b, c\}$, is

- A. 5
- B. $3!$
- C. 2^3

D. 3^3

Answer: A



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10. If R be a relation from $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \rightarrow B = \{1, 3, 5\}$ that is $(a, b) \in R \Leftrightarrow a < b$, then $R \circ R^{-1}$ is

A. a) $\{(1, 3), (1, 5), (2, 3), (2, 5), (3, 5), (4, 5)\}$

B. b) $\{(3, 1), (5, 1), (3, 2), (5, 2), (5, 3), (5, 4)\}$

C. c) $\{(3, 3), (3, 5), (5, 3), (5, 5)\}$

D. d) $\{(3, 3), (3, 4), (4, 5)\}$

Answer: C



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1. The values of b and c for which the identity of $f(x + 1) - f(x) = 8x + 3$ is satisfied, where $f(x) = bx^2 + cx + d$, are

A. $b = 2, c = 1$

B. $b = 4, c = -1$

C. $b = -1, c = 4$

D. $b = -1, c = 1$

Answer: B



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2. If $f(x) = \frac{x - 1}{x + 1}$, then $f(f(ax))$ in terms of $f(x)$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{f(x) - 1}{a(f(x) - 1)}$ (b) $\frac{f(x) + 1}{a(f(x) - 1)}$ (c) $\frac{f(x) - 1}{a(f(x) + 1)}$ (d) $\frac{f(x) + 1}{a(f(x) + 1)}$

A. $\frac{f(x) + a}{1 + af(x)}$

B. $\frac{(a - 1)f(x) + a + 1}{(a + 1)f(x) + a - 1}$

C. $\frac{(a + 1)f(x) + a - 1}{(a - 1)f(x) + a + 1}$

D. None of these

Answer: C



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3. Let f be a function satisfying $f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y)$ for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$.

If $f(1) = k$ then $f(n), n \in \mathbb{N}$ is equal to

A. k^n

B. nk

C. k

D. None of these

Answer: B



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4. 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 α and β ?

A. $\alpha = 1, \beta = 1$

B. $\alpha = 2, \beta = -1$

C. $\alpha = 1, \beta = -2$

D. $\alpha = -2, \beta = -1$

Answer: B



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5. Find the value of parameter α for which the function $f(x) = 1 + \alpha x$, $\alpha \neq 0$ is the inverse of itself.

A. -2

B. -1

C. 1

D. 2

Answer: B



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6. If $f(x) = (a - x^n)^{1/n}$, where $a > 0$ and $n \in N$, then $f'(x)$ is equal to

A. a

B. x

C. x^n

D. a^n

Answer: B



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7. If $f(x) = (ax^2 + b)^3$, then find the function g such that $f(g(x)) = g(f(x))$.

A. $g(x) = \left(\frac{b - x^{1/3}}{a} \right)^{1/2}$

B. $g(x) = \frac{1}{(ax^2 + b)^3}$

C. $g(x) = (ax^2 + b)^{1/3}$

D. $g(x) = \left(\frac{x^{1/3} - b}{a} \right)^{1/2}$

Answer: D



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8. Which of the following function from Z to itself are bijections?

A. $f(x) = x^3$

B. $f(x) = x + 2$

C. $f(x) = 2x + 1$

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

Answer: B



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9. Let $f: R - \{n\} \rightarrow R$ be a function defined by $f(x) = \frac{x - m}{x - n}$, where $m \neq n$. Then, f is one-one onto (b) f is one-one into (c) f is many one onto (d) f is many one into

A. f is one-one onto

B. f is one-one into

C. f is many-one onto

D. f is many-one into

Answer: B



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10. If $f(x + 2y, x - 2y) = xy$, then $f(x, y)$ equals

A. $\frac{x^2 - y^2}{8}$

B. $\frac{x^2 - y^2}{4}$

C. $\frac{x^2 + y^2}{4}$

D. $\frac{x^2 - y^2}{2}$

Answer: A



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Exercise Single Option Correct Type Questions

1. If A and B are two sets, then $A \cap (A \cup B)$ equals

A. A

B. B

C. ϕ

D. None of these

Answer: A



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2. If R is a relation from a set A to a set B and S is a relation from B to a set C , then the relation $S \circ R$ a) is from A to C b) is from C to A c) does not exist d) None of these

A. is from A to C

B. is from C to A

C. does not exist

D. None of these

Answer: A



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3. Let $R = \{(1, 3), (2, 2), (3, 2)\}$ and $S = \{(2, 1), (3, 2), (2, 3)\}$ be two relations on set $A = \{(1, 2, 3)\}$. Then, SoR is equal

- A. $\{(2, 3), (3, 2), (2, 1)\}$
- B. $\{(1, 3), (2, 2), (3, 2), (2, 1), (2, 3)\}$
- C. $\{(3, 2), (1, 3)\}$
- D. $\{(2, 3), (3, 2)\}$

Answer: A

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4. If X and Y are two sets, then $X \cap (Y \cap X)'$ equals

- A. X
- B. Y
- C. ϕ
- D. None of these

Answer: D



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5. For real numbers x and y , define $x R y$ iff $x - y + \sqrt{2}$ is an irrational number. Then the relation R is (a) reflexive (b) symmetric (c) transitive (d) none of these

- A. reflexive
- B. symmetric
- C. transitive
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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6. Let $f(x) = (x + 1)^2 - 1, x \geq -1$. Then the set $\{x : f(x) = f^{-1}(x)\}$ is $\left\{0, 1, \frac{-3 + i\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-3 - i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right\}$ (b) $\{0, 1, -1\}$ (c) $\{0, 1, 1\}$ (d) *empty*

A. $\left\{0, -1, \frac{-3 + i\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-3 - i\sqrt{3}}{2}\right\}, i = \sqrt{-1}$

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

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

D. empty

Answer: C



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7. The number of elements of the power set of a set containing n elements is

A. 2^{n-1}

B. 2^n

C. $2^n - 1$

D. 2^{n+1}

Answer: B



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8. Which one of the following is not true?

A. $A - B \subseteq A$

B. $B' - A' \subseteq A$

C. $A \subseteq A - B$

D. $A \cap B' \subseteq A$

Answer: C



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9. If $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $B = \{3, 8\}$, then $(A \cup B) \times (A \cap B)$ is

A. $\{(3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 8)\}$

B. $\{(1, 3), (2, 3), (3, 3), (8, 3)\}$

C. $\{(1, 2), (2, 2), (3, 3), (8, 8)\}$

D. $\{(8, 3), (8, 2), (8, 1), (8, 8)\}$

Answer: B



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10. Let $A = \{p, q, r\}$. Which of the following is an equivalence relation on A ?

A. $R_1 = \{(p, q), (q, r), (p, r), (p, p)\}$

B. $R_2 = \{(r, q), (r, p), (r, r), (q, q)\}$

C. $R_3 = \{(p, p), (q, q), (r, r), (p, q)\}$

D. None of the above

Answer: D



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11. Let $A = \{x : x \text{ is a multiple of } 3\}$ and $B = \{x : x \text{ is a multiple of } 5\}$, then

$A \cap B$ is given by

A. $\{3, 6, 9\}$

B. $\{5, 10, 15, 20, \dots\}$

C. $\{15, 30, 45, \dots\}$

D. None of these

Answer: C



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12. Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $B = \{3, 4\}$ and $C = \{4, 5, 6\}$, the $A \cup (B \cap C)$ is

A. {3}

B. {1, 2, 3, 4}

C. {1, 2, 5, 6}

D. {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}

Answer: B



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13. Let $A = \{x, y, z\}$, $B = \{u, v, w\}$ and $f : A \rightarrow B$ be defined by $f(x) = u$, $f(y) = v$, $f(z) = w$. Then, f is

A. surjective but not injective

B. injective but not surjective

C. bijective

D. None of the above

Answer: C

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14. If $A = \{2, 4\}$ and $B = \{3, 4, 5\}$, then $(A \cap B) \times (A \cup B)$ is

A. $\{(2, 2), (3, 4), (4, 2), (5, 4)\}$

B. $\{(2, 3), (4, 3), (4, 5)\}$

C. $\{(2, 4), (3, 4), (4, 4), (4, 5)\}$

D. $\{(4, 2), (4, 3), (4, 4), (4, 5)\}$

Answer: D

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15. In the set $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$, which of the following functions in X ?

A. $R_1 = \{(b, a), (a, b), (c, d), (a, c)\}$

B. $R_2 = \{(a, d), (d, c), (b, b), (c, c)\}$

C. $R_3 = \{(a, b), (b, c), (c, d), (b, d)\}$

$$D. R_4 = \{(a, a), (b, b), (c, c), (a, d)\}$$

Answer: B



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16. The composite mapping fog of the maps

$f: R \rightarrow R, f(x) = \sin x$ and $g: R \rightarrow R, g(x) = x^2$, is

A. $x^2 \sin x$

B. $(\sin x)^2$

C. $\sin x^2$

D. $\sin x / x^2$

Answer: C



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17. Which of the following is the empty set

A. $\{x : x \text{ is a real number and } x^2 - 1 = 0\}$

B. $\{x : x \text{ is a real number and } x^2 + 1 = 0\}$

C. $\{x : x \text{ is a real number and } x^2 - 9 = 0\}$

D. $\{x : x \text{ is a real number and } x^2 = x + 2\}$

Answer: B



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18. In order that a relation R defined on a non-empty set A is an equivalence relation, it is sufficient, if R

A. is reflexive

B. is symmetric

C. is transitive

D. possesses all the above three properties

Answer: D



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19. Let $A = \{p, q, r, s\}$ and $B = \{1, 2, 3\}$. Which of the following relations from A to B is not function?

(i) $R_1 = \{(p, 1), (q, 2), (r, 1), (s, 2)\}$

(ii) $R_2 = \{(p, 1), (q, 2), (r, 1), (s, 1)\}$

(iii) $R_3 = \{(p, 1), (q, 2), (r, 2), (r, 2)\}$

(iv) $R_4 = \{(p, 2), (q, 3), (r, 2), (s, 2)\}$

A. $R_1 = \{(p, 1), (q, 2), (r, 1), (s, 2)\}$

B. $R_2 = \{(p, 1), (q, 2), (r, 1), (s, 1)\}$

C. $R_3 = \{(p, 1), (q, 2), (r, 2), (r, 2)\}$

D. $R_4 = \{(p, 2), (q, 3), (r, 2), (s, 2)\}$

Answer: C



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20. For $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \mid m$ means that n is a factor of m then relation \mid is

- A. reflexive and symmetric
- B. transitive and symmetric
- C. reflexive, transitive and symmetric
- D. reflexive, transitive and not symmetric

Answer: D



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21. Find all congruent solutions of $8x \equiv 6 \pmod{14}$.

- A. $[8], [6]$
- B. $[8], [14]$
- C. $[6], [13]$
- D. $[8], [14], [16]$

Answer: C



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22. Let A be a set containing 10 distinct elements. Then the total number of distinct functions from A to A is:

A. (a) $10!$

B. (b) 10^{10}

C. (c) 2^{10}

D. (d) $2^{10} - 1$

Answer: B



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23. write the value of $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$



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24. f and h are function from $A \rightarrow B$, where $A = \{a, b, c, d\}$ and $B = \{s, t, u\}$

defined as follows

$$f(a) = t, f(b) = s, f(c) = s$$

$$f(d) = u, h(a) = s, h(b) = t$$

$$h(c) = s, h(a) = u, h(d) = u$$

Which one of the following statement is true?

- A. f and h are functions
- B. f is a function and h is not a function
- C. f and h are not functions
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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25. Let I be the set of integer and $f : I \rightarrow I$ be defined as $f(x) = x^2, x \in I$, the function is

- A. bijection
- B. injection
- C. surjection
- D. None of these

Answer: D



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26. Which of the four statements given below is different from other?

- A. $f: A \rightarrow B$
- B. $f: x \rightarrow f(x)$
- C. f is a mapping of A into B
- D. f is a function of A into B

Answer: B



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27. Let $A = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ and $B = \{a, b\}$. Then the number of surjections from A into B is ${}^n P_2$ (b) $2^n - 2$ (c) $2^n - 1$ (d) ${}^n C_2$

A. ${}^n P_2$

B. $2^n - 2$

C. $2^n - 1$

D. None of these

Answer: B



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28. If function $f: R \rightarrow R$ is defined by $f(x) = 3x - 4$ then $f^{-1}(x)$ is given by

A. $\frac{1}{3}(x + 4)$

B. $\frac{1}{3}x - 4$

C. $3x + 4$

D. not defined

Answer: A



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29. $f: R \rightarrow R$ is a function defined by $f(x)=10x - 7$, if $g = f^{-1}$ then $g(x)=$

A. $\frac{1}{10x - 7}$

B. $\frac{1}{10x + 7}$

C. $\frac{x + 7}{10}$

D. $\frac{x - 7}{10}$

Answer: C

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30. Let R be a relation defined by $R = \{(a, b) : a \geq b\}$, where a and b are real numbers, then R is

- A. reflexive, symmetric and transitive
- B. reflexive, transitive but not symmetric
- C. symmetric, transitive but not reflexive
- D. neither transitive, nor reflexive, not symmetric

Answer: B

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31. If the sets A and B are defined as

$A = \{(x, y) : y = e^x, x \in R\}$, $B = \{(x, y) : y = x, x \in R\}$ then

- a. $B \subset A$
- b. $A \subset B$

c. $A \cap B = \phi$

d. $A \cup B$

A. $B \subset A$

B. $A \subset B$

C. $A \cap B = \phi$

D. $A \cup B$

Answer: B



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32. If function $f: A \rightarrow B$ is a bijective, then $f^{-1} \circ f$ is

a. $f \circ f^{-1}$

b. f

c. f^{-1}

d. I_A (the identity map of the set A)

A. $f \circ f^{-1}$

B. f

C. f^{-1}

D. I_A (the identity map of the set A)

Answer: D



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33. If $f(y) = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$, $g(y) = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}$, then $(f \circ g)(y)$ is equal to

A. $\frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$

B. $\frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}$

C. y

D. $\frac{(1-y^2)}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$

Answer: C



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34. $f: R \rightarrow R$ is defined as $f(x) = 2x + |x|$ then
 $f(3x) - f(-x) - 4x =$

A. a) $f(x)$

B. b) $-f(x)$

C. c) $f(-x)$

D. d) $2f(x)$

Answer: D



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35. Let R and S be two non-void relations on a set A . Which of the following statements is false?

A. R and S are transitive $\Rightarrow R \cup S$ is transitive

B. R and S are transitive implies $R \cap S$ is symmetric

C. R and S are symmetric implies $R \cup S$ is symmetric

D. R and S are reflexive implies $R \cap S$ is reflexive

Answer: A



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36. Let $f: R \rightarrow R, g: R \rightarrow R$ be two functions given by

$f(x) = 2x - 3, g(x) = x^3 + 5$. Then $(f \circ g)^{-1}$ is equal to

A. $\left(\frac{x+7}{2}\right)^{1/3}$

B. $\left(x - \frac{7}{2}\right)^{1/3}$

C. $\left(\frac{x-2}{7}\right)^{1/3}$

D. $\left(\frac{x-7}{2}\right)^{1/3}$

Answer: D



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37. If $f(x)=ax+b$ and $g(x)=cx+d$, then $f(g(x))=g(f(x))$ is equivalent to (a) $f(a) = g(c)$ (b) $f(b) = g(b)$ (c) $f(d) = g(b)$ (d) $f(c) = g(a)$

A. $f(a) = g(c)$

B. $f(b) = g(b)$

C. $f(d) = g(b)$

D. $f(c) = g(a)$

Answer: C



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38. If $f:R \rightarrow R$, $g:R \rightarrow R$ be two given functions, then $f(x)=2\min\{|f(x)-g(x)|,0\}$ equals

A. $f(x) + g(x) - |g(x) - f(x)|$

B. $f(x) + g(x) + |g(x) - f(x)|$

C. $f(x) - g(x) + |g(x) - f(x)|$

$$D. f(x) - g(x) - |g(x) - f(x)|$$

Answer: D



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39. Let $f: R \rightarrow R$ and $g: R \rightarrow R$ be two given functions such that f is injective and g is surjective. Then which of the following is injective?

a. gof

b. fog

c. gog

d. none of these

A. gof

B. fog

C. gog

D. none of these

Answer: D



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Exercise More Than One Correct Option Type Questions

1. Let L be the set of all straight lines in the Euclidean plane. Two lines l_1 and l_2 are said to be related by the relation R if l_1 is parallel to l_2 . Then, relation R is not

- A. reflexive
- B. symmetric
- C. transitive
- D. none of the above

Answer: A::B::C::D



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2. Let $X = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and $Y = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$. Which of the following is relations from X to Y

(i) $R_1 = \{(x, y) : y = 2 + x, x \in X, y \in Y\}$

(ii) $R_2 = \{(1, 1), (2, 1), (3, 3), (4, 3), (5, 5)\}$

(iii) $R_3 = \{(1, 1), (1, 3), (3, 5), (3, 7), (5, 7)\}$

(iv) $R_4 = \{(1, 3), (2, 5), (2, 4), (7, 9)\}$

A. $R_1 = \{(x, y) : y = 2 + x, x \in X, y \in Y\}$

B. $R_2 = \{(1, 1), (2, 1), (3, 3), (4, 3), (5, 5)\}$

C. $R_3 = \{(1, 1), (1, 3), (3, 5), (3, 7), (5, 7)\}$

D. $R_4 = \{(1, 3), (2, 5), (2, 4), (7, 9)\}$

Answer: A::B::C



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3. Let the function $f: R - \{-b\} \rightarrow R - \{1\}$ be defined by

$f(x) = \frac{x + a}{x + b}$, $a \neq b$, then f is one-one but not onto (b) f is onto but

not one-one (c) f is both one-one and onto (d) none of these

A. f is one-one but not onto

B. f is onto but not one-one

C. f is both one-one and onto

D. $f^{-1}(2) = a - 2b$

Answer: C::D



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Exercise Passage Based Questions

1. Let f and g be real valued functions defined as

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 7x^2 + x - 8, & x \leq 1 \\ 4x + 5, & 1 < x \leq 7 \\ 8x + 3, & x > 7 \end{cases} \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} |x|, & x < -3 \\ 0, & -3 \leq x < 2 \\ x^2 + 4, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

The value of $gof(0) + fog(-3)$ is

a. -8

b. 0

c. 8

d. 16

A. a) -8

B. b) 0

C. c) 8

D. d) 16

Answer: B



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2. Find fog if $f(x) = x - 2$ and $g(x) = 3x$



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3. Find gof if $f(x) = 8x - 2$ and $g(x) = 2x$



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4. If $A = \{1,2,3\}$ and $R = \{ (1,1), (2,2), (3,3) \}$ then R is reflexive, symmetric or transitive?

- A. reflexive and symmetric
- B. symmetric and transitive
- C. reflexive and transitive
- D. equivalence

Answer: A



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5. R_1 on Z defined by $(a, b) \in R_1$ iff $|a - b| \leq 7$, R_2 on Q defined by $(a, b) \in R_2$ iff $ab = 4$ and R_3 on R defined by $(a, b) \in R_3$ iff $a^2 - 4ab + 3ab^2 = 0$

Relation R_2 is

- A. reflexive

B. symmetric

C. transitive

D. equivalence

Answer: B



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6. R_1 on Z defined by $(a, b) \in R_1$ iff $|a - b| \leq 7$, R_2 on Q defined by $(a, b) \in R_2$ iff $ab = 4$ and R_3 on R defined by $(a, b) \in R_3$ iff $a^2 - 4ab + 3ab^2 = 0$

Relation R_2 is

A. reflexive

B. symmetric

C. transitive

D. equivalence

Answer: A

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Exercise Single Integer Answer Type Questions

1. In a group of 45 students, 22 can speak Hindi only and 12 can speak English only. If $(2\lambda + 1)$ student can speak both Hindi and English, the value of λ is

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2. If $A = \left\{ x \mid \cos x > -\frac{1}{2} \text{ and } 0 \leq x \leq \pi \right\}$ and $B = \left\{ x \mid \sin x > \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } \frac{\pi}{3} \leq x \leq \pi \right\}$ and if $\pi\lambda \leq A \cap B < \pi\mu$, the value of $(\lambda + \mu)$ is

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3. If $S = R$, $A = \{x: -3 \leq x < 7\}$ and $B = \{x: 0 < x < 10\}$, the number of positive integers in $A \Delta B$ is

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4. Two finite sets have m and n elements. The total number of subsets of the first set is 48 more than the total number of subsets of the second set. The value of $m - n$ is

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5. If two sets A and B are having 99 elements in common, the number of elements common to each of the sets $A \times B$ and $B \times A$ are $121\lambda^2$, the value of λ is

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Exercise Matching Type Questions

1. The functions defined have domain R

Column I		Column II	
(A)	$7x + 1$	(p)	onto $[-1, 1]$ but not one-one $[0, \pi]$
(B)	$\cos x$	(q)	one-one on $[0, \pi]$ but not onto R
(C)	$\sin x$	(r)	one-one and onto R
(D)	$1 + \ln x$	(s)	one-one on $(0, \infty)$

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2. Find the power set of set $B = \{5, 6, 7\}$ and also find the number of element

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Exercise Statement I And Ii Type Questions

1. Statement-1 If a set A has n elements, then the number of binary relations on $A = n^{n^2}$.

Statement-2 Number of possible relations from A to $A = 2^{n^2}$. (a)

Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true, Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1 (b) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true,

Statement-2 is not a correct explanation for Statement-1 (c) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is false (d) Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is true

A. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true, Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1

B. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true, Statement-2 is not a correct explanation for Statement-1

C. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is false

D. Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is true

Answer: B



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2. Statement-1 If $A = \{x \mid g(x) = 0\}$ and $B = \{x \mid f(x) = 0\}$, then $A \cap B$ be a root of $\{f(x)\}^2 + \{g(x)\}^2 = 0$

Statement-2 $x \in A \cap B \Rightarrow x \in A$ or $x \in B$.

- A. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true, Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1
- B. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true, Statement-2 is not a correct explanation for Statement-1
- C. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is false
- D. Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is true

Answer: C



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3. Statement-1 $P(A) \cap P(B) = P(A \cap B)$, where $P(A)$ is power set of set

A.

Statement-2 $P(A) \cup P(B) = P(A \cup B)$.

- A. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true, Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1
- B. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true, Statement-2 is not a correct explanation for Statement-1
- C. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is false
- D. Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is true

Answer: C



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4. Statement-1 If Sets A and B have three and six elements respectively, then the minimum number of elements in $A \cup B$ is 6.

Statement-2 $A \cap B = 3$.

- A. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true, Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1
- B. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true, Statement-2 is not a correct explanation for Statement-1
- C. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is false
- D. Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is true

Answer: A



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Exercise Subjective Type Questions

1. If $A = \{x : x \text{ is a natural number}\}$, $B = \{x : x \text{ is an even natural number}\}$, $C = \{x : x \text{ is an odd natural number}\}$ and $D = \{x : x \text{ is a prime number}\}$, Find :

(i) $A \cap B$

(ii) $A \cap C$

(iii) $A \cap D$

(iv) $B \cap C$

(v) $B \cap D$

(vi) $C \cap D$.

A. $A \cap B$

B. $A \cap C$

C. $B \cap D$

D. $C \cap D$

Answer: A::B::C::D



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2. let $U = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8\}$ $A = \{1,2,3,4\}$ then find the A complement



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3. If $A = \{x : x \text{ is a natural number}\}$, $B = \{x : x \text{ is an even natural number}\}$ $C = \{x : x \text{ is an odd natural number}\}$ and $D = \{x : x \text{ is a prime number}\}$, find :-
 $A \cap B$



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4. In a group of children, 35 play football out of which 20 play football only, 22 play hockey, 25 play cricket out of which 11 play cricket only. Out of these 7 play cricket and football but not hockey, 3 play football and hockey but not cricket and 12 play football and cricket both.

How many play all the three games ? How many play cricket and hockey but not football, how many play hockey only? What is the total number of children in the group?



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5. Of the members of three athletic teams in a certain school, 21 are in the basketball team, 26 in hockey team and 29 in the football team. 14 play

hockey and basket ball, 15 play hockey and football, 12 play football and basketball and 8 play all the three games bow many members are there in all?



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6. In a survey of 200 students of a school, it was found that 120 study Mathematics, 90 study Physics and 70 study Chemistry , 40 study Mathematics and Physics, 30 study Physics and Chemistry, 50 study Chemistry and Mathematics and 20 none of these subjects. Find the number of students who study all the three subjects.



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7. In a survey of population of 450 people, it is found that 205 can speak English, 210 can speak Hindi and 120 people can speak Tamil. If 100 people can speak both Hindi and English, 80 people can speak both English and Tamil, 35 people can speak Hindi and Tamil and 20 people can speak all the three languages, find the number of people who can speak English

but not a Hindi or Tamil. Find also the number of people who can speak neither English nor Hindi nor Tamil.



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8. A group of 123 workers went to a canteen for cold drinks, ice-cream and tea, 42 workers took ice-cream, 36 tea and 30 cold drinks. 15 workers purchased ice-cream and tea, 10 ice-cream and cold drinks, and 4 cold drinks and tea but not ice-cream, 11 took ice-cream and tea but not cold drinks. Determine how many workers did not purchase anything?



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9. Let n be a fixed positive integer. Define a relation R on Z as follows:
 $(a, b) \in R \Leftrightarrow a - b$ is divisible by n . Show that R is an equivalence relation on Z .



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10. Show that if $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $R = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (1,2), (2,1), (2,3), (1,3)\}$ is an equivalence relation.

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11. The given relation is defined on the set of real numbers.

$$aRb \Leftrightarrow |a| = |b|$$

. Find whether these relations are reflexive, symmetric or transitive.

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12. Let $A = \{x : -1 \leq x \leq 1\} = B$ for each of the following functions

from A to B . Find whether it is surjective, injective or bijective

(i) $f(x) = \frac{x}{2}$

(ii) $g(x) = |x|$

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13. If the functions f and g defined from the set of real number R to R such that $f(x) = e^x$ and $g(x) = 3x - 2$, then find functions $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$.

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14. If $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x}{x^2 + 2x}$, then find the domain and range of f . Show that f is one-one. Also, find the function $\frac{d(f^{-1}(x))}{dx}$ and its domain.

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15. If the functions f , g and h are defined from the set of real numbers R to R such that

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

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

Then find the composite function $h \circ (f \circ g)(x)$.

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1. Let $R = \{(3, 3), (6, 6), (9, 9), (6, 12), (3, 9), (3, 12), (12, 12), (3, 6)\}$ is a relation on set $A = \{3, 6, 9, 12\}$ then R is a) an equivalence relation
b) reflexive and symmetric only c) reflexive and transitive only d) reflexive only

A. an equivalence relation

B. reflexive and symmetric only

C. reflexive and transitive only

D. reflexive only

Answer: C



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2. Let w denote the words in the english dictionary. Define the relation R by: $R = \{(x, y) \in W \times W \mid \text{words } x \text{ and } y \text{ have at least one letter in}$

common}. Then R is: (1) reflexive, symmetric and not transitive (2) reflexive, symmetric and transitive (3) reflexive, not symmetric and transitive (4) not reflexive, symmetric and transitive

- A. not reflexive, symmetric and transitive
- B. reflexive, symmetric and not transitive
- C. reflexive, symmetric and transitive
- D. reflexive, not symmetric and transitive

Answer: B



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3. N is the set of natural numbers. The relation R is defined on $N \times N$ as follows

$$(a, b)R(c, d) \Leftrightarrow a + d = b + c$$

Prove that R is an equivalence relation.

- A. Both S and T are equivalence relations on R

B. S is an equivalence relation on R but T is not

C. T is an equivalence relation on R but S is not

D. Neither S nor T is an equivalence relations on R

Answer: C



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4. If A, B and C are three sets such that $A \cap B = A \cap C$ and $A \cup B = A \cup C$, then (1) $A = B$ (2) $A = C$ (3) $B = C$ (4) $A \cap B = \varphi$

A. $A \cap B = \phi$

B. $A = B$

C. $A = C$

D. $B = C$

Answer: D



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5. Two finite sets have m and n elements. The total number of subsets of the first set is 48 more than the total number of subsets of the second set. The value of $m - n$ is

A. 25

B. 41

C. 6

D. 9

Answer: D



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6. Consider the following relations: $R = \{(x, y) \mid x, y \text{ are real numbers and } x = wy \text{ for some rational number } w\}$;

$S = \left\{ \left(\frac{m}{n}, \frac{p}{q} \right) \mid m, n, p \text{ and } q \text{ are integers such that } n, q \neq 0 \text{ and } qm = pn \right\}$.

. Then (1) neither R nor S is an equivalence relation (2) S is an equivalence

relation but R is not an equivalence relation (3) R and S both are equivalence relations (4) R is an equivalence relation but S is not an equivalence relation

- A. neither R nor S is an equivalence relation
- B. S is an equivalence relation but R is not an equivalence relation
- C. R and S both are equivalence relations
- D. R is an equivalence relation but S is not an equivalence relation

Answer: B



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7.

Let

$$P = \{\theta : \sin \theta - \cos \theta = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta\} \text{ and } Q = \{\theta : \sin \theta + \cos \theta = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta\}$$

be two sets. Then

A. $P \subset Q$ and $A - P \neq \phi$

B. $Q \not\subset P$

C. $P \not\subset Q$

D. $P = Q$

Answer: D



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8. Find the value of x when $\tan x = 1$.



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9. Evaluate $\int \tan^2 x \, dx$



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10. If A and B two sets containing 2 elements and 4 elements, respectively.

Then, the number of subsets of $A \times B$ having 3 or more elements, is

A. 220

B. 219

C. 211

D. 256

Answer: B



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11. If $X = \{4^n - 3n - 1 : n \in N\}$ and $y = \{9(n - 1) : n \in N\}$, then

$X \cup Y$ equals

a. X

b. Y

c. N

d. $Y - X$

A. X

B. Y

C. N

D. Y - X

Answer: B



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12. Let A and B be two sets containing four and two elements respectively then the number of subsets of set $A \times B$ having atleast 3 elements is

A. 275

B. 510

C. 219

D. 256

Answer: C



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