



## MATHS

### BOOKS - ARIHANT MATHS (ENGLISH)

#### 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  $A \cap X = B \cap X = \varphi$  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. about to only mathematics



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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.

<b>Subjects</b>	<b>Number of students</b>
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 atleast 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  $A \times B = \{(3, 3), (3, 4), (5, 2), (5, 4)\}$ , 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. Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$  and  $R = \{(a,b): a, b \in A, a \text{ divides } b \text{ and } b \text{ divides } a\}$ . Show that  $R$  is an identity relation on  $A$ .

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15. Let  $A = \{3,5\}$ ,  $B = \{7,1\}$ .

Let  $R = \{(a,b): a \in A, b \in B, a - b \text{ is even}\}$ .

Show that  $R$  is an universal relation from  $A$  to  $B$ .

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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. A relation  $R$  on set of complex numbers defined by

$Z_1 R Z_2 \Leftrightarrow \frac{Z_1 - Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$  is real then which of the following is not true ?



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

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24. If  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  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  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and  $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  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 the mapping  $f: \overrightarrow{\{1, 3, 4\}} \rightarrow \overrightarrow{\{1, 2, 5\}}$  and  $g: \overrightarrow{\{1, 2, 5\}} \rightarrow \overrightarrow{\{1, 3\}}$ , given by  $f = \{(1, 2), (3, 5), (4, 1)\}$  and  $g = \{(2, 3), (5, 1), (1, 3)\}$ , write  $f \circ g$ .

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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  $155 \equiv 7 \pmod{4}$ .

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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 respectively. The total number of subsets of first set is 56 more than the total number of subsets of the second. Find the values of  $m$  and  $n$ .

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31. If  $aN = \{ax : x \in N\}$  and  $bN \cap cN = dN$ , where  $b, c \in N$  are relatively prime, then show that  $d = bc$ .

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 and 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  $R$  of all real numbers defined by a  $Rb$  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

**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.  $(3, \infty)$

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.  $(3, \infty)$

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

$f^{-1}(13) = \{-\lambda\sqrt{(\lambda-1)}, \lambda\sqrt{(\lambda-1)}\}$ , the value of  $\lambda$  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 is it 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 following relations  $R$  and  $S$  for reflexivity, symmetry and transitivity:  $aRb$  iff  $b$  is divisible by  $a$ ,  $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$  (ii)  $l_1 S l_2$  iff  $l_1 \perp l_2$ , where  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  are straight lines in a plane.



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54. Check the relation  $\rho$  for reflexive, symmetry and transitivity:

$\alpha\rho\beta$  iff  $\alpha$  is perpendicular to  $\beta$ , where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  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  $fog$  and  $gof$ .

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  $A = \{ \theta : 2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin \theta \leq 2 \}$ , and  $B = \left\{ \theta : \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\}$  then

the region for  $(A \cap B)$  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.** An analysis of 100 personal injury claims made upon a motor insurance company revealed that loss or injury in respect of an eye, an arm, a leg occurred in 30, 50 and 70 cases, respectively. Claims involving this loss or injury to two of these members numbered 44. How many claims involved loss or injury to all the three, we must assume that one or another of three members was mentioned in each of the 100 claims?



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

A. A

B. B

C.  $\phi$

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  $A \subset B$  consists of all multiple of (A) 4 (B)8 (C) 12 (D)16

A. 4

B. 8

C. 12

D. 16

**Answer: C**



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7. A set contains  $2n+1$  elements. The number of subsets of this set containing more than  $n$  elements :

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.  $A$

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

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

D. 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. In a class of 55 students, the number of students studying different subjects are 23 in Mathematics, 24 in Physics, 19 in Chemistry, 12 in Mathematics and Physics, 9 in Mathematics and Chemistry, 7 in Physics and Chemistry and 4 in all the three subjects. Find the number of students who have taken exactly one subject.

A. 6

B. 7

C. 9

D. 22

**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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### Exercise For Session 3

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  $b = 2, c = 1$  (b)  $b = 4, c = -1$  (c)  $b = -1, c = 4$  (d)  $b = -1, c = 1$



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  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ ?

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  $\alpha$  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  $f(f(x))$  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?

$$f(x) = x^3 \quad (b) \quad f(x) = x + 2 \quad f(x) = 2x + 1 \quad (d) \quad f(x) = x^2 + x$$

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

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

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

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

**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. 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.  $\phi$

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  $SoR$  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.  $\phi$

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

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  $A$ ?

(i)  $R = \{(p, q), (q, r), (p, r), (p, p)\}$

(ii)  $R = \{(p, p), (q, q), (r, r), (q, p)\}$

(iii)  $R = \{(p, p), (q, q), (r, r)\}$

(iv)  $R = \{(p, p), (q, q), (r, r), (p, q), (q, r), (p, r)\}$

(v)  $R = \{(p, p), (q, q), (r, r), (p, q), (q, p)\}$

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?

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

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. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two non- empty subsets of a set  $X$  such that  $A$  is not a subset of  $B$  .Then

- A.  $A$  is a subset of the complement of  $B$
- B.  $B$  is a subset of  $A$
- C.  $A$  and  $B$  are disjoint

D. A and the complement of B are non-disjoint

**Answer: D**



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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. A.  $f$  and  $h$  are functions
- B. B.  $f$  is a function and  $h$  is not a function
- C. C.  $f$  and  $h$  are not functions
- D. 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  
subjections 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 defined as  $A = \{(x, y) : y = e^x, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ ,  $B = \{(x, y) : y = x, x \in \mathbb{R}\}$  then

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  $f^{-1}$  of is

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  $f: \vec{R} \rightarrow \vec{R}$  and  $g: \vec{R} \rightarrow \vec{R}$  are two given functions, then prove that  $2m \in \text{if } (x) - g(x), 0 = f(x) - |g(x) - f(x)|$

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  $f: \vec{R} \rightarrow \vec{R}$  and  $g: \vec{R} \rightarrow \vec{R}$  be two given functions such that  $f$  is injective and  $g$  is surjective. Then which of the following is injective?  $g \circ f$  (b)  $f \circ g$  (c)  $g \circ g$  (d) none of these

A.  $g \circ f$

B.  $f \circ g$

C.  $g \circ g$

D.  $f \circ f$

**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  $R$  iff  $l_1$  is parallel to  $l_2$ . Then,



check the relation is reflexive , symmetric or transitive

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

**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 if  $R = \{(1,1), (2,1), (3,3), (4, 3), (5,5)\}$

- 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  $g \circ f(0) + f \circ g(-3)$  is

A. a) -8

B. b) 0

C. c) 8

D. d) 16

**Answer: B**



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



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3. Find  $\text{gof}$  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

$$(a, b) \in R_3 \text{ iff } a^2 - 4ab + 3ab^2 = 0$$

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  $\lambda$  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  $\lambda$  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 on $[0, \pi]$
(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. The domain of the function  $f(x)$  is denoted by  $D_f$

Column I		Column II	
(A)	$f(x) = \sqrt{3-x} + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3-2x}{5}\right)$ , then $D_f$ is	(p)	$\bigcup_{k \in I} [2k\pi, (2k+1)\pi]$
(B)	$f(x) = \log_{10}(1 - \log_{10}(x^2 - 5x + 16))$ , then $D_f$ is	(q)	$[-4, -\pi] \cup [0, \pi]$
(C)	$f(x) = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{2 + \sin x}\right)$ , then $D_f$ is	(r)	$(2, 3)$
(D)	$f(x) = \sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{16 - x^2}$ , then $D_f$ is	(s)	$[-1, 3]$



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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

**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**



## 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.  $A = \{x: x \text{ is a natural number}\}$   $B = \{x: x \text{ is an even natural number}\}$  find A intersection 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  $\mathbb{R}$  to  $\mathbb{R}$  such that

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

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

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



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### Exercise Questions Asked In Previous 13 Years Exam

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. Let  $R$  be the real line. Consider the following subsets of the plane  $R \times R$ .  $S = \{(x, y) : y = x + 1 \text{ and } 0 < x < 2\}$ ,  $T = \{(x, y) : x - y \text{ is an integer}\}$ . Which one of the following is true?

- 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. Let  $S = \{1, 2, 34\}$  . The total number of unordered pairs of disjoint subsets of  $S$  is equal

A. 25

B. 34

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. Let  $R$  be the set of real numbers.

Statement 1:  $A = \{(x, y) \in R \times R : y - x \text{ is an integer}\}$  is an equivalence relation on  $R$ .

Statement 2:  $B = \{(x, y) \in R \times R : x = \alpha y \text{ for some rational number } \alpha\}$  is an equivalence relation on  $R$ .

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

**Answer: A**



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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.  $Y - X$

**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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