



# MATHS

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### RELATIONS AND FUNCTIONS

#### Example

1. Let  $T$  be the set of all triangles in a plane with  $R$  a relation in  $T$  given by

$\{(T_1, T_2) : T_1 \cong T_2\}$  show that  $R$  is an equivalence relation.



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2.  $*$  be a binary operation on  $Q$ , defined as

$$a * b = \frac{3ab}{5}. \text{ Show that } * \text{ is commutative.}$$



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3.  $*$  be a binary operation on  $Q$ , defined as

$$a * b = \frac{3ab}{5}. \text{ Show that } * \text{ is associative.}$$



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4.  $*$  be a binary operation on  $\mathbb{Q}$ , defined as

$$a * b = \frac{3ab}{5} \text{ Find the identity element of } * \text{ if}$$

any.



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5. Consider the following functions.  $f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

$$\text{defined by } f(x) = 3x + 7$$

and  $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by  $g(x) = 2x - 3$ . Of

the above two functions

one is a bijective function and the other is not. Give reason.



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6. Which of the relations  $R$  on the set of the real numbers is an equivalence relation?

(a).  $xRy$  if  $|x| = |y|$



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7. Which of the relations  $R$  on the set of the real numbers is an equivalence relation?

(b)  $xRy$  if  $x - y \geq 0$



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8. In the set of all natural numbers, let a relation defined by  $\{(a, b) : a, b \in N, a - b \text{ is divisible by } 5\}$ . Prove that  $R$  is an equivalence relation.



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9. If  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is given by  $f(x) = 3x - 1$ ,  
 $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is given by  $g(x) = 2x$ , show that  
 $f \circ g - g \circ f = 1$ .



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10. Find the domain, range and inverse of

$$f: x \rightarrow \frac{x - 3}{2x + 1}.$$



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**11.** Prove that the function  $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ , defined by

$f(x) = x^2 + x + 1$  is one-one but not onto.



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**12.** Consider the binary operation  $*$  on the set  $\{1,2,3,4,5\}$  given by the following table (i) Is  $*$

commutative?.

*	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1	2	1
3	1	1	3	1	1
4	1	2	1	4	1
5	1	1	1	1	5



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**13.** Consider the binary operation  $*$  on the set  $\{1,2,3,4,5\}$  given by the following table.



(ii) Compute  $(2*3)*4$  and  $2*(3*4)$ .

*	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1	2	1
3	1	1	3	1	1
4	1	2	1	4	1
5	1	1	1	1	5



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14. Consider the binary operation  $*$  on the set  $\{1,2,3,4,5\}$  given by the following table.iii)

Compute  $(2*3)*(4*5)$ .

*	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1	2	1
3	1	1	3	1	1
4	1	2	1	4	1
5	1	1	1	1	5



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15. Let  $*$  be a binary operation on  $N$ , defined by  $a*b = a^b$ ,  $a, b \in N$ . is  $*$  associative or commutative?



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16. If the following  $f: R \rightarrow R$  is given by

$$f(x) = \frac{x + 3}{3} \quad \text{and } g: R \rightarrow R \text{ is given by}$$

$$g(x) = 2x - 3. \text{ Find } f \circ g$$



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17. If the following  $f: R \rightarrow R$  is given by

$$f(x) = \frac{x + 3}{3} \quad \text{and } g: R \rightarrow R \text{ is given by}$$

$$g(x) = 2x - 3. \text{ Find } g \circ f$$



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18. If the following  $f: R \rightarrow R$  is given by

$$f(x) = \frac{x + 3}{3} \quad \text{and } g: R \rightarrow R \text{ is given by}$$

$$g(x) = 2x - 3. \text{ Is } f^{-1} = g$$



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19. Consider  $f: R_+ \rightarrow [-5, \infty)$  given by

$$f(x) = 9x^2 + 6x - 5. \text{ Show that } f \text{ is invertible}$$

$$\text{with } f^{-1}(y) = \left( \frac{\sqrt{y + 6} - 1}{3} \right)$$



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20.  $A$  is a non empty set and let  $*$  be a binary operation on  $P(A)$  the power set of  $A$  defined by  $X * Y = X \cap Y$  for  $X, Y \in P(A)$  (i) Show that  $A * B = B * A$  for  $A, B \in P(A)$



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21.  $A$  is a non empty set and let  $*$  be a binary operation on  $P(A)$  the power set of  $A$  defined by  $X * Y = X \cap Y$  for  $X, Y \in P(A)$  (ii) Show that  $*$  is associative.



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**22.** Let  $S$  be the set of all sets and let  $R = \{(A, B) : A \subset B\}$  i.e  $A$  is a proper subset of  $B$ . Show that  $R$  is (i). Transitive



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**23.** Let  $S$  be the set of all sets and let  $R = \{(A, B) : A \subset B\}$  i.e  $A$  is a proper subset of  $B$ . Show that  $R$  is Not reflexive



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**24.** Let  $S$  be the set of all sets and let  $R = \{(A, B) : A \subset B\}$  i.e  $A$  is a proper subset of  $B$ . Show that  $R$  is not symmetric



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**25.** Prove that the function  $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$   $f(x)=3x$ , is one -one and into.



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26. If  $f:R \rightarrow R$  be defined by  $f(x) = 2x - 3$  and  $g:R \rightarrow R$  be defined by  $g(x) = \frac{x + 3}{2}$

.Show that  $f \circ g = I_R = g \circ f$



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27. If  $f:R \rightarrow R$  be defined by  $f(x)=3x+2$ .Show that  $f$  is invertible.Find  $f^{-1}:R \rightarrow R$ .Hence find  $f^{-1}(3)$ and  $f^{-1}(0)$



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**28.** Consider the binary operation  $*$  :  $Q \rightarrow Q$ , where  $Q$  is the set of rational numbers, is defined as  $a*b = a + b - ab$ . (i). Is  $*$  associative? Justify your answer.



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**29.** Consider the binary operation  $*$  :  $Q \rightarrow Q$  where  $Q$  is the set of rational numbers as defined as  $a * b = a + b - ab$

Is identity for  $*$  exist? If yes, find the identity element.



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**30.** Consider the binary operation  $*$  :  $Q \rightarrow Q$

where  $Q$  is the set of rational numbers as

defined as  $a * b = a + b - ab$

Are elements of  $Q$  invertible? Is yes, find the

inverse of an element in  $Q$



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31. A function  $f: R \rightarrow R$  defined by

$$f(x) = \frac{2x - 3}{7} \text{ .Is f a one-one function?Why?}$$



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32. A function  $f: R \rightarrow R$  defined by

$$f(x) = \frac{2x - 3}{7} \text{ ii.Prove that f is invertible.}$$



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33. A function  $f: R \rightarrow R$  defined by

$$f(x) = \frac{2x - 3}{7}.$$

Find  $f^{-1}$



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34. Show that the relation 'S' in set

$A = \{x \in z: 0 \leq x \leq 12\}$  given by  $S =$

$\{(a,b): a, b \in z, |a-b| \text{ is divisible by } a\}$  is an

equivalence relation.



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**35.** Let  $f: \{1, 2, 3\} \rightarrow \{3, 5, 7\}$  and  
 $g: \{3, 5, 7\} \rightarrow \{7, 23, 47\}$  given by  
 $f(1)=3, f(2)=5, f(3)=7, g(3)=7, g(5)=23, g(7)=47$  (i). Find  
gof



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**36.** Let  $Q$  be the set of Rational numbers and '

$*$ ' be the binary operation on  $Q$  defined by '

$$a * b = \frac{ab}{4} \text{ for all } a, b \text{ in } Q.$$

Find the inverse element of ' $*$ ' on  $Q$ .



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**37.** Let  $Q$  be the set of Rational numbers and '

$*$ ' be the binary operation on  $Q$  defined by '

$$a * b = \frac{ab}{4}$$
 for all  $a, b$  in  $Q$ .

Find the inverse element of ' $*$ ' on  $Q$ .



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**38.** Show that the function  $f: R \rightarrow R$  defined

by  $f(x) = 2x - 3$  is one-one and onto. Find

$$f^{-1}$$

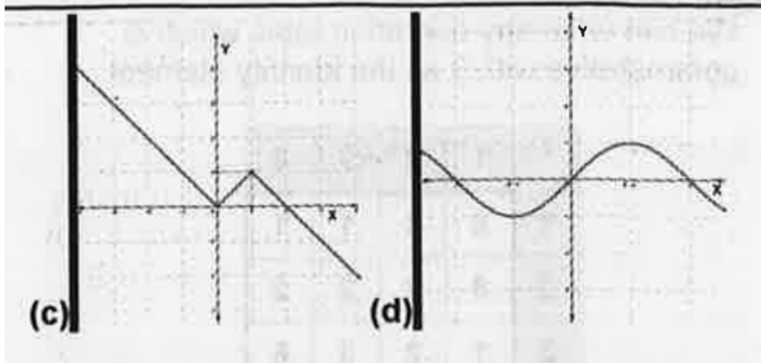
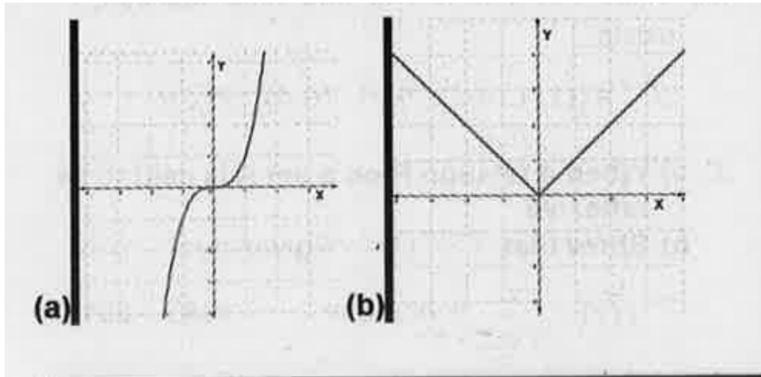


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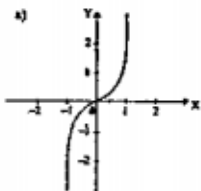
**39.** Which of the following figure represents the graph of a function on  $\mathbb{R}$  which is onto but

not

one-one.

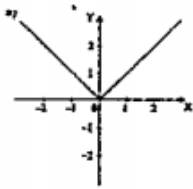


A.

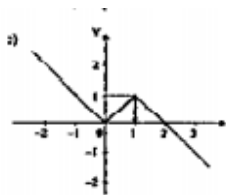




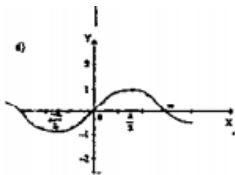
B.



C.



D.



**Answer:**



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**40.**  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6\}$ ,  $*$  is a binary operation on  $A$  is defined as  $a * b = HCF$  of  $a$  and  $b$ .

Represent  $*$  with the help of an operation table.



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**41.**  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6\}$ ,  $*$  is a binary operation on  $A$  is defined as  $a * b = HCF$  of  $a$  and  $b$ .

Find the identity element.



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42.  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6\}$ ,  $*$  is a binary operation on  $A$  is defined as  $a * b = HCF$  of  $a$  and  $b$ . Draw its operation table.

Write a commutative binary operation on  $A$  with 3 as the identity element. ( Hint: Operation table may be used.



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**43.** Give an example of a relation which is reflexive but not symmetric



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**44.** Give an example of a relation which is transitive but not symmetric



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45. Let  $A = \{3, 5\}$  and  $B = \{7, 11\}$ . Let  $R = \{(a, b) : a \in A, b \in B, a - b \text{ is odd}\}$ . Show that  $R$  is an empty relation from  $A$  into  $B$ .



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46. Let  $*$  be a binary operation on set  $Q$  of rational numbers such that  $a * b = (2a - b)^2 : a, b \in Q$ . Find  $3 * 5$



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47. If  $f: R \rightarrow R$  be given by  $f(x) = (3 - x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ ,

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



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48. Let  $*$  be the binary operation on  $N$  given by

$x*y = \text{LCM of } x, y$ . Find  $9*5$ ?



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**49.** Let  $A = N \times N$  and ' $*$ ' be the binary operation. On  $A$  defined by  $(a, b) * (c, d) = (a + c, b + d)$ . Show that ' $*$ ' is commutative and associative. Find the identity for ' $*$ ' on  $A$  if any.



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



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51. Show that the function  $f$  in

$$A = R - \left\{ \frac{2}{3} \right\} \text{ defined as } f(x) = \frac{4x + 3}{6x - 4} \text{ is}$$

one-one and onto. Hence find  $f^{-1}$



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52. If  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are equivalence relations in a set  $A$ , show that  $R_1 \cap R_2$  is also an equivalence relation.



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**53.** Consider the set  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ , and  $B = \{1, 4, 9, 16, 25\}$  and a function  $f: A \rightarrow B$  defined by  $f(1) = 1$ ,  $f(2) = 4$ ,  $f(3) = 9$ ,  $f(4) = 16$  and  $f(5) = 25$ .

Show that  $f$  is one-to-one.



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**54.** Consider the set  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ , and  $B = \{1, 4, 9, 16, 25\}$  and a function

$f: A \rightarrow B$  defined by  $f(1) = 1$ ,  $f(2) = 4$ ,  
 $f(3) = 9$ ,  $f(4) = 16$  and  $f(5) = 25$ .

Show that  $f$  is onto.



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**55.** Consider the set  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ , and  
 $B = \{1, 4, 9, 16, 25\}$  and a function  
 $f: A \rightarrow B$  defined by  $f(1) = 1$ ,  $f(2) = 4$ ,  
 $f(3) = 9$ ,  $f(4) = 16$  and  $f(5) = 25$ .

Does  $f^{-1}$  exist? Explain.



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56. Let  $f: R \rightarrow R$  be given by  $f(x) = \frac{2x + 1}{3}$

find

$f \circ f$  and show that  $f$  is invertible.



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57. Let  $R$  be a Relation in the set

$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$  define as

$R = \{(x, y) : y = 2x - 1\}$

Write  $R$  in roster form and find its domain and range



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**58.** Let  $R$  be a Relation in the set

$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$  define as

$$R = \{(x, y) : y = 2x - 1\}$$

Is  $R$  an equivalence relation? Justify.



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**59.** The relation  $R$  defined on the  $A = \{-1, 0, 1\}$  as

$$R = \{(a, b) : a^2 = b\}$$

Check whether  $R$  is reflexive, symmetric and transitive



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**60.** The relation  $R$  defined on the  $A = \{-1, 0, 1\}$  as

$$R = \{(a, b) : a^2 = b\}$$

Check whether  $R$  is reflexive, symmetric and transitive



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**61.** Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ . Give an example of a relation on  $A$  which is Symmetric but neither reflexive nor transitive.



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**62.** Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ . Give an example of a relation on  $A$  which is Transitive but neither reflexive nor symmetric.



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**63.** Let  $f$  be a function defined by  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  is a function if it defined from  $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$



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**64.** Check the injectivity and surjectivity of the following functions

$f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  defined by  $f(x) = x^3$



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**65.** Check the injectivity and surjectivity of the following functions

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ given by } f(x) = [x]$$



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**66.** Find  $f \circ g$  and  $g \circ f$  if  $f(x) = |x|$  and  $g(x) = |3x + 4|$



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67. Find fog and gof if  $f(x) = 16x^4$  and

$$g(x) = x^{\frac{3}{4}}$$



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68. If  $f(x) = \frac{4x + 3}{6x - 4}, x \neq \frac{2}{3}$ .

Show that  $f \circ f(x) = x$ , for all  $x \neq \frac{2}{3}$ .



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69. Let  $S = \{(1,2), (2,3), (3,4)\}$ . Find the domain and range of  $S$ .



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70. Let  $S = \{(1,2), (2,3), (3,4)\}$ . Find  $S^{-1}$



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71. Let  $S = \{(1,2), (2,3), (3,4)\}$ . Find the domain and range of  $S^{-1}$



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72.

Consider

$f: \{3, 4, 5, 6\} \rightarrow \{8, 10, 12, 13, 14\}$  and

$f = \{(3, 8), (4, 10), (5, 12), (6, 14)\}$ . State

whether  $f$  has inverse? Give reason.



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73. Consider  $f: R \rightarrow R$  given by

$f(x) = 3x + 2$  show that  $f$  is invertible. Find

the inverse of  $f$



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74. Choose the correct answer from the bracket. If  $x \neq 1$  and  $f(x) = \frac{x + 1}{x - 1}$  is a real function, then  $f \circ f(2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  (1,2,3,4) and What is the inverse of  $f$ .



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75. Choose the correct answer from the bracket. If  $x \neq 1$  and  $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$  is a real function, then  $f \circ f(2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  (1,2,3,4). Find  $f(3) + f^{-1}(3)$

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76. Determine whether the following is a binary operation or not? Justify  $a * b = 2^{ab}$  defined on  $\mathbb{Z}$

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77. Determine whether  $*$  is commutative or associative if  $a * b = \frac{ab}{6}$ ,  $a, b \in R$



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78. Consider the binary operation  $*$  :  $Q \rightarrow Q$  where  $Q$  is the set of rational numbers as defined as  $a * b = a + b - ab$

Find  $2 * 3$



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**79.** Consider the binary operation  $*$  :  $Q \rightarrow Q$

where  $Q$  is the set of rational numbers as

defined as  $a * b = a + b - ab$

Is identity for  $*$  exist? If yes, find the identity element.



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**80.** Consider the binary operation  $*$  :  $Q \rightarrow Q$

where  $Q$  is the set of rational numbers as

defined as  $a * b = a + b - ab$

Are elements of  $Q$  invertible? If yes, find the inverse of an element in  $Q$



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



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**82.** Show that the function  $f$  in

$$A = \mathbb{R} - \left\{ \frac{2}{3} \right\} \text{ defined as } f(x) = \frac{4x + 3}{6x - 4} \text{ is}$$

one-one and onto. Hence find  $f^{-1}$



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**83.** Let  $R$  be a relation from  $Q$  to  $Q$  defined by

$$R = \{(a, b) : a, b \in Q \text{ and } a - b \in Z\}. \text{ Show}$$

that

i)  $(a, a) \in R$  for all  $a \in Q$

ii)  $(a, b) \in R$  implies that  $(b, a) \in R$

iii)  $(a, b) \in R$  and  $(b, c) \in R$  implies that  $(a, c) \in R$ .



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**84.** Let  $R$  be a relation from  $Q$  to  $Q$  defined by  $R = \{(a, b) : a, b \in Q \text{ and } a - b \in Z\}$ . Show that

i)  $(a, a) \in R$  for all  $a \in Q$

ii)  $(a, b) \in R$  implies that  $(b, a) \in R$

iii)  $(a, b) \in R$  and  $(b, c) \in R$  implies that  $(a, c) \in R$ .



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**85.** Let  $R$  be a relation from  $Q$  to  $Q$  defined by

$R = \{(a, b) : a, b \in Q \text{ and } a - b \in Z\}$ . Show

that

i)  $(a, a) \in R$  for all  $a \in Q$

ii)  $(a, b) \in R$  implies that  $(b, a) \in R$

iii)  $(a, b) \in R$  and  $(b, c) \in R$  implies that

$(a, c) \in R$ .



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**86.** In each of the following cases, states whether the function is one-one, onto or bijective. Justify your answer.

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by  $f(x) = 3 - 4x$



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**87.** In each of the following cases, states whether the function is one-one, onto or bijective. Justify your answer.

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by  $f(x) = 1 + x^2$





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**88.** In each of the following cases, state whether the function is onto, one to one or bijective. Justify your answer if  $f : N \rightarrow N$  defined by

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n+1}{2} & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \\ \frac{n}{2} & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$



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**89.** In each of the following cases, state whether the function is onto, one to one or

bijjective. Justify your answer 'if:  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  defined by

$$f(n) = \left\{ \left( \frac{n+1}{2}, n \text{ is odd} \right), \left( \frac{n}{2}, n \text{ is even} \right) \right\}$$



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**90.** In each of the following cases, state whether the function is onto, one to one or bijective. Justify your answer 'if:  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  defined by

$$f(n) = \left\{ \left( \frac{n+1}{2}, n \text{ is odd} \right), \left( \frac{n}{2}, n \text{ is even} \right) \right\}$$



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**91.** In each of the following cases, state whether the function is onto, one to one or bijective. Justify your answer 'if:  $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  defined by

$$f(n) = \left\{ \left( \frac{n+1}{2}, n \text{ is odd} \right), \left( \frac{n}{2}, n \text{ is even} \right) \right\}$$



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**92.** Prove that the greatest integer function  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  given by  $f(x) = [x]$  is neither one-

one nor onto, where  $[x]$  denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to  $x$ .



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**93.** Let  $R$  be a relation in the set  $N$  of natural numbers given by  $R = \{(a, b) : a = b - 2\}$ .

Choose the correct answer. a)  $(2, 3) \in R$  b)

$(3, 8) \in R$  c)  $(6, 8) \in R$  d)  $(8, 7) \in R$

A.  $(2, 3) \in R$

B.  $(3, 8) \in R$



C.  $(6, 8) \in R$

D.  $(8, 7) \in R$

**Answer:**



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**94.** Let  $*$  be a binary operation on the set  $Z$  of integers as  $a * b = a + b + 1$ . Then find the identity element:



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95. Let  $A = \mathbb{R} - \{3\}$  and  $B = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$

Consider the function  $f: A \rightarrow B$  defined by

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

Is  $f$  one-one and onto? Justify your answer.



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96. Let  $A = \mathbb{R} - \{3\}$  and  $B = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$

consider the function  $f: A \rightarrow B$  defined by

$$f(x) = \frac{x - 2}{x - 3}. \text{ Is it invertible? Why?}$$



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97. Let  $A = \mathbb{R} - \{3\}$  and  $B = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$

consider the function  $f: A \rightarrow B$  defined by

$$f(x) = \frac{x - 2}{x - 3}. \text{ If invertible, find inverse of } f(x).$$



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98. If  $f(x) = \sin x$ ,  $g(x) = x^2$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , then

find  $(f \circ g)(x)$



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**99.** Let  $u$  and  $v$  be two functions defined on  $\mathbb{R}$  as  $u(x) = 2x - 3$  and  $v(x) = \frac{3 + x}{2}$ . Prove that  $u$  and  $v$  are inverse to each other.



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**100.** The function  $P$  is defined as "to each person on the earth is assigned a date of birth." is this a function one-one? Give reason.



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**101.** Consider the function  $f: \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
given by  $f(x) = \sin x$  and  $g: \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
given by  $g(x) = \cos x$ .

Show that  $f$  and  $g$  are one-one functions.



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**102.** Consider the function  $f: \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
given by  $f(x) = \sin x$  and  $g: \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
given by  $g(x) = \cos x$ .

Is  $f + g$  one-one? Why?



**103.** The number of one-one function from a set containing 2 elements to a set containing 3 element is.....a)2 b)3 c)6 d)8

A. 2

B. 3

C. 6

D. 8

**Answer:**



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**104.** If  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x-1}, x \neq 1$

Find  $f \circ f(x)$



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**105.** if  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x-1}, x \neq 1$  find the inverse of

f



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**106.** Let

$A = N \times N$  and  $*$

be a binary operation on  $A$  defined by  $(a,b)*$

$(c,d) = (a + c, b + d)$

Find  $(1,2)*(2,3)$



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**107.** Let  $A=N \times N$  and  $'*$ ' be a binary operation on

$A$  defined by  $(a,b)*(c,d)=(a+c,b+d)$  .Prove that  $'*$ '

is commutative.



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**108.** Let  $A = N \times N$  and let  $*$  be a binary operation on  $A$  defined by

$$(a, b) * (c, d) = (ac, bd) \text{ show that}$$

(i)  $(A, *)$  is associative

(ii)  $(A, *)$  is commutative



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**109.** Let  $R$  be relation defined on  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$

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

A. Reflexive

B. Symmetric

C. Transitive

D. Reflexive but not transitive

**Answer:**



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**110.** Find  $f \circ g$  and  $g \circ f$  if  $f(x) = |x| + 1$  and  $g(x) = 2x - 1$



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**111.** Let  $*$  be a binary operation defined on  $N \times N$  by  $(a, b) * (c, d) = (a + c, b + d)$

Find the identity element for  $*$  if it exists.



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**112.** Prove that the function  $f: R \rightarrow R$  given by  $f(x) = 2x$  is one-one and onto.



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**113.** The function  $f: N \rightarrow N$  given by

$$f(x) = 2x$$



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**114.** The function  $f: N \rightarrow N$  given by

$$f(x) = 2x$$



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**115.** The function  $f: N \rightarrow N$  given by

$$f(x) = 2x$$



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



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**117.** Let  $*$  be an operation such that

$a * b = LCM$  of  $a$  and  $b$  defined on the set

$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ . Is  $*$  a binary operation?

Justify your answer.



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**118.** What is the minimum number of pairs to form a non - zero reflexive relation on a set of  $n$  elements?



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**119.** On the set  $R$  of real numbers,  $S$  is a relation defined as

$$S = \{(x, y) / x \in R, y \in R, x + y = xy\}.$$

Find  $a \in R$  such that 'a' is never the first element of an ordered pair in  $S$ . Also find  $b \in R$  such that 'b' is never the second element of an ordered pair in  $S$ .



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**120.** Consider the function

$$f(x) = \frac{3x + 4}{x - 2}, x \neq 2. \text{ Find a function on a}$$

suitable domain such that

$$g \circ f(x) = x = f \circ g(X).$$



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**121.** Let  $R$  be the relation on the set  $N$  of natural numbers given by

$$R = \{(a, b) : a - b > 2b > 3\}$$

Choose the correct answer



A.  $(4, 1) \in R$

B.  $(5, 8) \in R$

C.  $(8, 7) \in R$

D.  $(10, 6) \in R$

**Answer:**



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**122.** If  $f(x) = 8x^3$  and  $g(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$ , find  $g(f(x))$  and  $f(g(x))$



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**123.** Let  $*$  be a binary operation on the set  $Q$  of rational numbers defined by  $a * b = \frac{ab}{3}$ .

Check whether  $*$  is commutative and associative?



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**124.** Consider  $f: R \rightarrow R$  given by

$$f(x) = 5x + 2$$

Show that  $f$  is one-one.



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**125.** Consider  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  given by

$$f(x) = 5x + 2$$

Is  $f$  invertible? Justify your answer.



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**126.** Let  $*$  be a binary operation on  $\mathbb{N}$  defined

by  $a * b = HCF$  of  $a$  and  $b$

Is  $*$  commutative?





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**127.** Let  $*$  be a binary operation on  $\mathbb{N}$  defined by  $a * b = HCF$  of  $a$  and  $b$

Is  $*$  associative?



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**128.**  $*$ :  $R \times R \rightarrow R$  is given by  $a * b = 3a^2 - b$

.Find the value of  $2*3$ . Is  $*$  commutative? Justify your answer.



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**129.**  $f: R \rightarrow R$  is defined by

$f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2$  Find  $f \circ f(x)$  and  $f \circ f(1)$ .



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**130.** Give a relation on a set  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

which is reflexive, symmetric and not transitive.



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**131.** Show that  $f: [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  given by

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x+2} \text{ is one-one.}$$



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**132.** Let ' $*$ ' be a binary operation on  $\mathbb{Q}^+$

defined by ' $a * b = \frac{ab}{6}$ '. Find the inverse of 9

with respect to ' $*$ '.



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1. If the mapping of  $f$  and  $g$  are given by  $F = \{(1,2), (3,5), (4,1)\}$  and  $g = \{(2,3), (5,1), (1,3)\}$  then write  $f \circ g$ .



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2. Give an example of a relation, which is Reflexive and symmetric but not transitive



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3. Let  $*$  be the binary operation on  $\mathbb{N}$  given by  $a * b = \text{L.c.m. of } a \text{ and } b$ . Find  $5 * 7, 20 * 16$



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4. Let  $*$  be the binary operation on  $\mathbb{N}$  given by  $a * b = \text{L.c.m. of } a \text{ and } b$ . Is  $*$  commutative ?



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5. Let  $*$  be the binary operation on  $\mathbb{N}$  given by  $a*b = \text{LCM of } a \text{ and } b$ , Is  $*$  associative?



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6. Let  $*$  be the binary operation on  $\mathbb{N}$  given by  $a*b = \text{LCM of } a \text{ and } b$ . Find the identity of  $*$  in  $\mathbb{N}$



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7. Let  $*$  be the binary operation on  $\mathbb{N}$  given by  $a*b = \text{LCM of } a \text{ and } b$ . Which element of  $\mathbb{N}$  are invertible for the operation  $*$ ?



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8. Function  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  are defined respectively, by

$$f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 1, g(x) = 2x - 3, \text{ find } f \circ g$$



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9. Function  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  are defined respectively, by

$$f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 1, g(x) = 2x - 3, \text{ find } gof$$



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10. Show that the function  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  given by

$$f(x) = x + x^3 \text{ is a bijective function.}$$



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