



MATHS

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RELATIONS AND FUNCTIONS

Example

1. Write down all the partitions of the set $\{a,b,c\}$.



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2. Write the domain of the function defined by

$$f(x) = \sin^{-1} x + \cos x$$



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3. A R is a relation on set A such that $R = R^{-1}$,
then write the type of the relation R .



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4. Write relations in tabular form and determine their type for

$$R = \{(x, y) : 2x - y = 0\} \text{ on } A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 13\}$$



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5. Sets A and B have respectively m and n elements. The total number of relations from A to B is 64. If $m < n$ and $m \neq 1$, write the values of m and n respectively.



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6. Show that the two sets $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ and $\{3, 4, 5, \dots\}$ are equivalent.



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7. Test whether the relation $R = \{(m, n) : 2 \mid (m + n)\}$ on \mathbb{Z} is reflexive, symmetric or transitive.



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8. Show that if R is an equivalence relation on X , then $\text{Dom } R = \text{Rng } R = X$.



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



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10. Find the least positive integer r such that

$$185 \in [r]_7$$



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11. Let R is the equivalence in the set $A = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ given by $R = \{(a, b) : 2 \text{ divides } (a - b)\}$.

Write the equivalence class $[0]$.



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12. Is φ an equivalence relation on any set?

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13. If $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and $R: A \rightarrow A$ is $\{(1,2), (2,3), (4,5), (3,3)\}$ then write $R^{-1}: A \rightarrow A$.

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14. What is the range of the function

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



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



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17. If a set A has n elements and another set B has m elements, what is the number of relations from A to B ?



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18. If a set A has n elements and another set B has m elements, what is the number of relations from A to B ?



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19. Write the relation $R = \{(x, x^3) : x \text{ is a prime number less than } 10\}$ in roster form.



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20. Let $A = \{1, 2\}$, $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$: Write down the elements of $A \times B$.



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21. Let $A = \{1, 2\}$, $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$: How many relations will be there from A to B .



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22. If $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ and a relation R on A is defined by $R = \{(a, b) : a, b \in A \text{ and } b \text{ is exactly divisible by } a\}$ then write R in roster form.



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23. Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 5\}$, $B = \{4, 6, 9\}$, A relation R from A to B is defined by $R = \{(x, y) : x \in A, y \in B \text{ and } x - y \text{ is odd}\}$. write R in roster form.



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24. Write the equivalence class $[3]_7$ as a set.



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25. Find $[2]_{10} \cap [1]_{13}$



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26.

If

$f: \{1, 3, 4\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 5\}$ and $g: \{1, 2, 5\} \rightarrow \{1, 3\}$

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



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27. Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and let the relation $R = \{(1, 2), (2, 3)\}$ what is the minimum number of order pairs introduced to R to make it an equivalence relation.



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28. If $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $B = \{4, 5, 6, 7\}$ and $f = \{(1, 4), (2, 5), (3, 6)\}$ is a function from A to B . State whether f is one-one or not.



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29. If $f: R \rightarrow R$ and $g: R \rightarrow R$ are given by $f(x) = 8x^3$ and $g(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$, then write $f \circ g$.



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30. If $f(x) = (1 - x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ then find $f \circ f(x)$.



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31. If $f: R \rightarrow R$ and $g: R \rightarrow R$ is defined by $f(x) = \sin x$ and $g(x) = 5x^2$, then $(g \circ f)(x)$.



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32. If $f: R \rightarrow R$ and $g: R \rightarrow R$ is given by $f(x) = |x|$ and $g(x) = |5x - 2|$ then write

$\text{fog}(x)$.



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33. If $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined by $f(x) = 3x + 2$ define $f(f(x))$



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34. If the function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = 3x - 4$ is invertible, then find f^{-1} .



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35. If $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = \frac{3x + 5}{2}$ is an invertible function, then find $f^{-1}(x)$.



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36. State whether the function $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ defined by $f(x) = 5x$ is injective, surjective or both.



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37. If $f(x) = x^3$ and $g(x) = x^{\frac{1}{3}}$. Then find $g \circ f(x)$:



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38. If R be a relation from the set A to the set B , then-

A. $R = A \cap B$

B. $R = A \cup B$

C. $R \subseteq A \times B$

$$D. R \subseteq B \times A$$

Answer:



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39. If $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ then the relation $R = \{(1,1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4), (1, 2), (2,3)\}$ is

A. reflexive

B. symmetric

C. transitive

D. none of these.

Answer:



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40. If A be non-empty set of children in a family then the relation "a is a brother of b" on A is-

A. reflexive

B. symmetric

C. transitive

D. none of these.

Answer:



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41. If a set A has n elements and another set B has m elements, what is the number of relations from A to B ?

A. 2^{mn}

B. $2^{mn} - 1$

C. $2m^n$

D. m^n

Answer:



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42. If R be a relation on a finite set A having n elements, then the number of relations on A is-

A. 2^n

B. 2^{n^2}

C. n^2

D. n^n

Answer:



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43. If R be the largest equivalence relation on a set A and S is any relation on A then

A. $R \subset S$

B. $S \subset R$

C. $R=S$

D. none of these.

Answer:



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44. If $n(A)=4$ and $n(B)=6$ then the number of one-one function from A to B is-

A. 360

B. 370

C. 380

D. 390

Answer:



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45. If $f(x) = \cos \log_e^x$ then

$$f(x) \cdot f(y) - \frac{1}{2} \left[f(xy) + f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \right] =$$

A. 0

B. $\frac{1}{2} f(x) f(y)$

C. $f(x+y)$

D. none of these.

Answer:



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46. If the mapping is $f: R \rightarrow R$ given by

$f(x) = 4x^3 - 12x$ then image of the interval

$[-1, 3]$ is -

A. $[8, 72]$

B. $[-8,72]$

C. $[0,8]$

D. none of these.

Answer:



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47. If $f(x) = (a - x^n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ where $a > 0$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$

then $f \circ f(x)$ is equal to-

A. x

B. n

C. x^n

D. a^n

Answer:



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48. If $f: R \rightarrow R$ be a function defined by

$f(x) = \cos(5x+2)$, then f is

A. injective

B. surjective

C. bijective

D. none of these.

Answer:



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49. Sets A and B have respectively m and n elements. The total number of relations from set A to set B is 64. If $m < n$ and $m \neq 1$, write the values of m and n , respectively.

A. $m \leq n$ is-

B. n^m

C. $\frac{n!}{(n - m)!}$

D. none of these.

Answer:



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50. The total number one-one function from a finite set with m elements to a set with n elements form $m > n$ is

A. $\frac{m!}{(m-n)!}$

B. $\frac{n!}{(n-m)!}$

C. n^m

D. none of these.

Answer:



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51. The number of bijective function from a set A to itself when A contains n elements is-

A. n^2

B. n

C. $n!$

D. 2^n

Answer:



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52. Show that the two sets $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ and $\{3, 4, 5, \dots\}$ are equivalent.



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53. Find the domain of the functions:

$$f(x) = \log\left(\frac{12}{x^2 - x}\right) \quad \text{and}$$

$$f(x) = \cos^{-1}\left[\log_3\left(\frac{x^2}{3}\right)\right]$$



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54. Let the binary operation on Q defined as

$$a \cdot b = 2a + b - ab, \text{ find } 3 \cdot 4.$$



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55. If the binary operation $*$ on set of integers Z is defined as $a * b = a + 3b^2$ then find the value of $2 * 4$.



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56. Let $*$ be a binary operation on set of integer. I defined by $a * b = 2a + b - 3$. Find the value of $3 * 4$.



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57. Let $*$: $R \times R \rightarrow R$ is defined as

$$a * b = 2a + b \in d(2 * 3) * 4.$$



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58. Let $*$ is a binary operation on set of integers

I defined by $a * b = 3a + 4b - 2$, then find the

value of $4 * 5$.



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59. Prove that for any

$f: X \rightarrow Y$, $f \circ id_X = f = id_Y \circ f$ of.



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60. Test whether the relation :

$R = \{(m, n) : 2 \mid (m + n)\}$ on \mathbb{Z} is reflexive,

symmetric or transitive.



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61. Let R be the relation on the set \mathbb{R} of real numbers such that aRb iff $a-b$ is an integer. Test whether R is an equivalence relation. If so find the equivalence class of 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ wrt. This equivalence relation.



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62. Let \sim be defined by $(m,n) \sim (p,q)$ if $mq=np$ where $m, n, p, q \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$. Show that it is an equivalence relation.



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63. Show that the relation R defined on the set Z of all integers defined as $R = \{(x, y) : x - y \text{ is an integer}\}$ is reflexive, symmetric and transitive.



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64. Find least positive integer x , satisfying

$$276x + 128 = 4 \pmod{7}.$$



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65. Test whether the relations are reflexive, symmetric or transitive on the sets specified.

$$R = \{(m, n) : \frac{m}{n} \text{ is a power of } 5\} \text{ on } \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}.$$



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66. Test whether relations are reflexive, symmetric or transitive on the sets specified for

$$R = \{(m, n) : 3 \text{ divides } m - n\} \text{ on } \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 10\}.$$



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67. If R and S are two equivalence relation on the set then prove that $R \cap S$ is also an equivalence relation on the set.



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68. If $A = \mathbb{R} - \{3\}$ and $B = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$. Consider the function $f: A \rightarrow B$ defined by $f(x) = \frac{x - 2}{x - 3}$, for all $x \in A$. Then, show that f is bijective. Find $f^{-1}(x)$.



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69. Let $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ and $g(x) = 1 - x^2$.

Compute $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$ and find their natural domains.



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70. The relation R on Z is defined by for $m, n \in Z$, $mRn \Rightarrow \frac{m}{n}$ is a power of 2. Examine whether it is an equivalence relation.



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71. Show that the relation R on the set $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ given by $R = \{(a, b) : |a - b| \text{ is even}\}$ is an equivalence relation.



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72. Show that the relation S defined on set $N \times N$ by $(a, b)S(c, d) \Rightarrow a + d = b + c$ is an equivalence relation.



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73. Check whether the relation R defined on the set $A = \{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$ as $R = \{(x,y):y \text{ is divisible by } x\}$ is reflexive, symmetric and transitive.



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74. If the function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is given by $f(x) = x^2 + 2$ and $g:\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is given by $g(x) = \frac{x}{x-1}$, $x \neq 1$ then find $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$ and hence find $f \circ g(2)$ and $g \circ f(-3)$.



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75. Let $A = \mathbb{R} - \{2\}$ and $B = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$. If $f : A \rightarrow B$ is a function defined by $f(x) = \frac{x - 1}{x - 2}$ then show that f is one-one and onto. Hence, find f^{-1} .



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



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77. Show that $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, given by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1, & \text{if } x \text{ is odd} \\ x - 1, & \text{if } x \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

is bijective (both one-one and onto).



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78. Let $f: \mathbb{W} \rightarrow \mathbb{W}$ be defined as $f(x) = x - 1$ if x is odd and $f(x) = x + 1$ if x is even then show that f is invertible. Find the inverse of f where \mathbb{W} is the set of all whole numbers.



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79. If $f: R \rightarrow R$ is defined as $f(x) = 10x + 7$.

Find the function $g: R \rightarrow R$, such that

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



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80. If $f: R \rightarrow R$ is the function defined by

$f(x) = 4x^3 + 7$, then show that f is a bijection.



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81. If the function $f: R \rightarrow R$ is given by $f(x) = (x)^2 + 3x + 1$ and $g: R \rightarrow R$ is given by $g(x) = 2x - 3$ than find fog and gof.



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82. If S is the set of all rational numbers except 1 and $*$ be defined on S by $a * b = a + b - ab$, for all $a, b \in S$.

Prove that

(i) $*$ is a binary operation on S .

(ii) $*$ is commutative as well as associative.



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83. If S is the set of all rational numbers except 1 and $*$ be defined on S by $a * b = a + b - ab$, for all $a, b \in S$.

Prove that

- (i) $*$ is a binary operation on S .
- (ii) $*$ is commutative as well as associative.



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84. Construct the multiplication table \times_7 on the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$. Also find the converse of 4 if exists.



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85. Consider the binary operation $*$: $R \times R \rightarrow R$ and \circ : $R \times R \rightarrow R$ defined as $a * b = |a - b|$ and $a \circ b = a$. For all $a, b \in R$. Show that $*$ is commutative but not associative, \circ is associative but not commutative.



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

Write the operation table of operation $*$.



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87. If $*$ is a binary operation on set Q of rational numbers such that

$a * b = (2a - b)^2, a, b \in Q$. Find $3 * 5$ and

$5 * 3$. Is $3 * 5 = 5 * 3$?



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88. if $*$ is the binary operation on N given by $a * b = \text{L. C. M. of } a \text{ and } b$. Find $20 * 16$. Is $*$ Commutative.



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89. if $*$ is the binary operation on N given by $a * b = \text{L. C. M. of } a \text{ and } b$. Find $20 * 16$. Is $*$ Associative.



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90. Prove that $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is injective iff for all subsets A, B of X , $f(A \cap B) = f(A) \cap f(B)$.



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91. Prove that $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is injective iff $f^{-1}(f(A)) = A$ for all $A \subseteq X$.



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92. Prove that $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is surjective iff for all $B \subseteq Y$, $f(f^{-1}(B)) = B$.



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93. Prove that for any $f: X \rightarrow Y$, $f \circ id_X = f = id_Y \circ f$ of.



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94. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$

If there exists a map $g: Y \rightarrow X$ such that $g \circ f = id_X$ and $f \circ g = id_Y$, then show that

f is bijective and (ii) $g = f^{-1}$



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95. Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$. If there exists a map $g: Y \rightarrow X$ such that $g \circ f = id_X$ and $f \circ g = id_Y$ then show that $g = f^{-1}$



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

then

evaluate

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right), f(\pi), f(-\pi), \text{ and } f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right).$$



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97. If $f: R \rightarrow R$, $g: R \rightarrow R$ and $h: R \rightarrow R$ such that $f(x)=x^2$, $g(x)=\tan x$ and $h(x)=\log x$ then

$$\text{find } [h \circ (g \circ f)](x) \text{ at } x = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$



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98. If p is a prime and $ab \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ then show that either $a \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ or $b \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$.



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99. Prove that the relation R on the set Z of all integers defined by $R = \{(a, b) : a - b \text{ is divisible by } n\}$ is an equivalence relation.



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100. Let n be positive integer and a function f

be defined as

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{when } n = 1 \\ r\left(\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]\right) + 1 & \text{when } n > 1 \end{cases} \text{ then find}$$

$f(35)$.



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101. If $f: R \rightarrow R$ defined by $f(x) = 5x - 8$ for

all $x \in R$, then show that f is invertible. Find

the corresponding inverse function.



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102. Show that the inverse of a bijective function is unique.



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103. Show that the inverse of a bijective is also a bijection.



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104. Let $f=\{(1,a),(2,b),(3,c),(4,d)\}$ and $g=\{(a,x),(b,x),(c,y),(d,x)\}$ Determine $g \circ f$ and $f \circ g$ if possible.

Test whether $f \circ g = g \circ f$.



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105. 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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106. Let A and B be sets.

Show that $f: A \times B \rightarrow B \times A$ such that $f(a,b) = (b,a)$ is bijective function .



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107. Show that the function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = \sin x$ is neither one-one nor onto.



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108. If $f: N \rightarrow N$ is defined by.

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n+1}{2}, & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \\ \frac{n}{2}, & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \end{cases} \quad \text{for all } n \in N.$$

Find whether the function f is bijective.



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109. Show that a function $f: R \rightarrow R$ given by

$$f(x) = ax + b, \quad a, b \in R \text{ and } a \neq 0 \quad \text{is}$$

bijective.



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110. Let $*$ be a binary operation on \mathbb{Q} , defined by $a * b = \frac{3ab}{5}$. Show that $*$ is commutative as well as associative. Also, find its identity, if it exists.



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111. If $A = \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ and $*$ is a binary operation on A defined by $(a, b) * (c, d) = (a + c, b + d)$. Show that $*$ is commutative and associative. Also, find identity element for $*$ on A , if any.



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112. A binary operation \cdot on the set $\{0,1,2,3,4,5\}$

is defined as

$$a \cdot b = \begin{cases} a + b & \text{if } a + b < 6 \\ a + b - 6 & \text{if } a + b \geq 6 \end{cases}$$

Find the composition table for \cdot . Also, show that zero is the identity for this operation and each non-zero element a of the set is invertible with $6-a$, being the inverse of a .



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113. Let us consider a binary operation $*$ on the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ given in the following table.

Compute $(2 * 3) * 3$ 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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114. Let us consider a binary operation $*$ on the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ given in the following table.

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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115. Let us consider a binary operation $*$ on the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ given in the following table.

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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