



MATHS

BOOKS - BETTER CHOICE PUBLICATION

RELATIONS AND FUNCTIONS

Solved Examples Section I Multiple Choice Question

1. In a relation $R = \{a, b) : b - a = 2, b > 6\}$

then (a) $(2, 4) \in R$, (b) $(3, 8) \in R$, (c)

$(6, 8) \in R$, (d) $(8, 7) \in R$.

A. $(2, 4) \in R$

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

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

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

Answer: C



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2. Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, then the number of equivalence relations containing $(1,2)$ is (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 .

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B



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3. Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined as $f(x) = x^4$, then

(a) f is one-one (b) f is many-one onto (c) f is

one-one but not onto (d) f is neither one-one nor onto

A. f is one-one

B. f is many-one onto

C. f is one-one but not onto

D. f is neither one-one nor onto

Answer: D



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

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

A. $x^{\frac{1}{3}}$

B. x^3

C. x

D. $3 - x^3$

Answer: C



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5. If $f(x) = 3x + 5$, where $f: R \rightarrow R$, then its inverse function $f^{-1}(x)$ is given by

A. $3x + 5$

B. $\frac{1}{3x + 5}$

C. $\frac{x - 5}{3}$

D. None of these

Answer: C



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6. Let $a * b = 2a + b$ be a binary operation then find $3 * 4$.

A. 7

B. 9

C. 10

D. None of these

Answer: C



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7. Number of binary operations on the set $\{a, b\}$ is

A. 4

B. 8

C. 16

D. 20

Answer: C



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8. If $a * b = \frac{a}{a + b}$ defined on rational number Q then find the value of $2 * 3$.

A. $\frac{2}{3}$

B. $\frac{2}{5}$

C. $\frac{3}{5}$

D. None of these

Answer: B



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Solved Examples Section II Short Answer Type Questions

1. Show that the relation R in the set $\{1, 2, 3\}$ defined as $R = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (1, 2), (2, 3)\}$ is reflexive, but neither symmetric nor transitive.



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2. Show that the relation R in the set \mathbb{R} of real number defined by $R = \{(a, b) : a \leq b\}$, is reflexive and transitive but not symmetric.



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3. Give an example of a relation which is reflexive and symmetric but not transitive.



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4. Determine whether the following relation is reflexive, symmetric and transitive :

Relation R in the set N of natural numbers, defined as

$$R = (x, y) : y = x + 5 \text{ and } x < 4)$$





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5. Let L be the set of all lines in XY plane and R be the relation in L defined as $R = \{(L_1, L_2) : L_1 \text{ is parallel to } L_2\}$. Show that R is an equivalence relation. Find the set of all lines related to the line $y = 2x + 4$.



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6. Prove that the following relation R in Z of integers is an equivalence relation $R = \{(x, y) : x - y$

is an integer}



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7. Show that relation R in Z of integers given by $R = \{x, y\} : x - y \text{ is divisible by } 5, x, y \in Z\}$ is an equivalence relation.



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8. Check whether the relation R defined in the set $(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)$ as $R = \{(a, b) : b = a + 1\}$ is

reflexive, symmetric or transitive ?



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9. Check whether the relation R in \mathbb{R} , defined by $R = \{ (a, b) : a \leq b^3 \}$ is reflexive, symmetric or transitive ?



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Solved Examples Section Iii

1. Show that the function $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ given by $f(x) = 3x$ is one-one but not onto.



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2. Check the injectivity and surjectivity for the function.

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



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3. Check the injectivity and surjectivity for the function

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



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4. Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $B = \{4, 5, 6, 7\}$ and let $f = \{(1, 4), (2, 5), (3, 6)\}$ be a function from A to B . Show that f is one-one.



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5. Show that the function $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ given by $f(1) = f(2) = 1$ and $f(x) = x - 1 \forall x > 2$ is onto but not one-one.



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6. Let a function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$f(x) = 3 - 4x$$

Prove that f is one-one and onto.



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7. If $f(x) = \log\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)$ $-1 < x < 1$ then

show that $f(-x) = -f(x)$



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Solved Examples Section Iv

1. If $f, g: R \rightarrow R$ are defined respectively by

$f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$, $g(x) = \log x$ then find fog

and gof.



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2. Let $f: R \rightarrow R$ and $g: R \rightarrow R$ be defined by $f(x) = x^2$ and $g(x) = x + 1$. show that $g \circ f$ is not equal to $f \circ g$.



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3. Find $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$ if

$$f(x) = 8x^3 \text{ and } g(x) = x^{1/3}$$



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4. Find $g \circ f$ and $f \circ g$ if $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are given by

$$f(x) = \cos x \text{ and } g(x) = 3x^2$$

Show that $g \circ f \neq f \circ g$



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5. Let f be the greatest integer function and g be the modulus function, then evaluate : $g \circ f(-7/3) - f \circ g(-7/3)$.



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

$$(f \circ f)(x) = x \quad \forall x \neq \frac{3}{4}$$



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7. If $f(x) = \frac{x - 1}{x + 1}$, $x \neq -1$ then show that

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



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Solved Examples Section V

1. If: $f: R \rightarrow R$ defined by $f(x) = \frac{2x + 3}{4}$ is an invertible function, find f^{-1}



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2. If $f(x) = \frac{x - 1}{x + 2}$ invertible in its domain, if so, find f^{-1} Further verify that $(f \circ f^{-1})(x) = x$



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3. Show that $f: [-1, 1] \rightarrow R$, given by $f(x) = \frac{x}{x + 2}$ is one-one. Find the inverse of

the function $f: [-1,1] \rightarrow \text{Range } f$.



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4. Consider $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [-5, \infty]$ given by

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

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



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5. The function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $f(x) = 4x + 3$.

Show that f is invertible. Find the inverse of ' f '.



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6. For binary operation $*$ defined below, determine whether $*$ is commutative or associative ?

On \mathbb{Z} , define $a * b = a - b$



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7. For binary operation $*$ defined below, determine whether $*$ is commutative or

associative ?

On \mathbb{Q} , define $a * b = \frac{ab}{2}$



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8. For binary operation $*$ defined below, determine whether $*$ is commutative or associative ?

On \mathbb{Z}^+ define $a * b = 2^{ab}$



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9. For the binary operation defined below, determine whether $*$ is commutative or associative On Q , define $a*b = ab+1$.



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Assignment Most Important Questions For Practice Section I Multiple Choice Questions

1. Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, then number of relations containing $(1, 2)$ and $(1, 3)$ which are reflexive and

symmetric but not transitive is (a) 1, (b) 2, (c) 3,
(d) 4 .

A. 16

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: A



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2. Let the relation in the set $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ given by

$R = \{(1, 2), (2, 2), (1, 1), (4,4), (1, 3), (3, 3), (3, 2)\}$ then

(a) R is reflexive and symmetric but not transitive

(b) R is reflexive and transitive but not symmetric

(c) R is symmetric and transitive but not reflexive

(d) R is an equivalence relation

A. R is reflexive and symmetric but not transitive

B. R is reflexive and transitive but not symmetric

C. R is symmetric and transitive but not reflexive

D. R is an equivalence relation

Answer: B



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3. Let R be the relation on the set N of natural numbers given by

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

(4, 1) $\in R$ (b) (5, 8) $\in R$ (c) (8, 7) $\in R$ (d)

(10, 6) $\in R$

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

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

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

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

Answer: D



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4. Let A be a finite set containing n distinct elements. The number of relations that can be defined from A to A is (a) 2^n (b) n^2 (c) 2^{n^2} (d)

None of these

A. 2^n

B. n^2

C. 2^{n^2}

D. None of these

Answer: C



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5. Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, which of the following is not an equivalence relation of A $\{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3)\}$

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

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

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

D. None of these

Answer: D



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6. Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & x > 3 \\ x^2 & 1 \leq x < 3 \\ 3x & x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Then $f(-1) + f(2) + f(4)$ is

A. 9

B. 14

C. 5

D. None of these

Answer: A



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7. Let $f: R \rightarrow R$ be defined $f(x) = \sin x$ and $g: R \rightarrow R$ be defined by $g(x) = x^2$, Find $f \circ g$.

A. $x^2 \sin x$

B. $(\sin x)^2$

C. $\sin x^2$

D. $\frac{\sin x}{x^2}$

Answer: C

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8. If $n(A) = 3$ and $n(B) = 4$, then the number of injective mapping that can be defined from A to B (a)144 (b)12 (c)24 (d)64

A. 144

B. 12

C. 24

D. 64

Answer: C



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9. Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = x^2 + 1$, then pre image of 17 and -3 respectively are

A. $\phi, \{4, -4\}$

B. $\{3, -3\}, \phi$

C. $\{4, -4\}, \phi$

D. $\{4, -4\}, \{2, -2\}$

Answer: C



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10. Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined as $f(x) = 2x$ for all $x \in \mathbb{N}$, then f is

A. onto

B. invertible

C. one -one

D. None of these

Answer: D



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11. Let $f: R \rightarrow R$ be defined by $f(x) = 2x - 3$ then find $f^{-1}(x)$.

A. $\frac{x + 3}{2}$

B. $\frac{x - 3}{2}$

C. $\frac{x}{2} + 3$

D. $\frac{x}{2} - 3$

Answer: A



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Assignment Most Important Questions For Practice Section II Short Answer Type Questions

1. 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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2. A relation R on $A = \{1,2,3\}$ given by $R = \{(1,2), (1, 2), (3, 3)\}$ is not symmetric. Why?



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3. Given an example of relation which is

(i) Symmetric but neither reflexive nor transitive

(ii) Transitive but neither reflexive nor symmetric.



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4. Check whether the relation R in set $A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 13, 14\}$ defined as $R = \{(x, y): 3x - y = 0\}$ is reflexive, symmetric and transitive.



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5. Show that relation R defined by

$R = \{(a, b) : a - b \text{ is divisible by } 3, a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ is an equivalence relation.



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6. Show that the relation R defined by

$(a, b)R(c, d) \Rightarrow a + d = b + c$ in the set N is an equivalence relation.



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Assignment Most Important Questions For Practice Section Iii

1. Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $B := \{4, 5, 6, 7\}$, and $f = \{(1, 4), (2, 5), (3, 6)\}$ be function from A to B state whether the function f is one-one or not.



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2. 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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3. Show that the function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $f(x) = ax + b$ where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $a \neq 0$ is a bijection.



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4. Show that the function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = \frac{3x - 1}{3}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ is one-one and onto function.



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5. Check the injectivity and surjectivity of the function

$$f: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \text{ given by } f(x) = x^3$$



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6. If $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = 4x^3 + 7$, show that f is a bijection.



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7. If $f: R \rightarrow R$ defined by $f(x) = 2x^3 - 7$, show that f is a bijection.



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Assignment Most Important Questions For Practice Section IV

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



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2. If the function $f: R \rightarrow R$ given by $f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 1$ and $g: R \rightarrow R$ he given by $g(x) = 2x - 3$ find $g \circ f$



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3. If the function $f: R \rightarrow R$ given by $f(x) = x^2 + 2$ and $g: R \rightarrow R$ be given by

$$g(x) = \frac{x}{x-1} \text{ find}$$

fog



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4. If the function $f: R \rightarrow R$ given by

$f(x) = x^2 + 2$ and $g: R \rightarrow R$ be given by

$$g(x) = \frac{x}{x-1} \text{ find}$$

gof



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5. Let $f(x) = 2x^2$ and $g(x) = 3x - 4$, $x \in R$.

Find

$f \circ g$



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6. Let $f(x) = 2x^2$ and $g(x) = 3x - 4$, $x \in R$.

Find

$g \circ g$



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7. Let $f(x) = 2x^2$ and $g(x) = 3x - 4$, $x \in R$.

Find

fog



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8. Let $f(x) = 2x^2$ and $g(x) = 3x - 4$, $x \in R$.

Find

gof



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9. If $f(x) = x + 7$ and $g(x) = x - 7$, $x \in R$

find $(f \circ g)(7)$.



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10. Let $f(x) = [x]$ and $g(x) = |x|$ find

$$(f \circ g)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) + (g \circ f)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$$



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11. Let $f(x) = [x]$ and $g(x) = |x|$ find

$$(gof) \left(\frac{5}{4} \right) - (fog) \left(\frac{-5}{4} \right)$$



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12. Let $f(x) = [x]$ and $g(x) = |x|$ find

$$(fog) \left(\frac{5}{2} \right) - (gof) \left(\frac{-5}{2} \right)$$



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13. Let $f(x) = [x]$ and $g(x) = |x|$ find

$$(g \circ f) \left(\frac{-5}{3} \right) - (f \circ g) \left(\frac{-5}{3} \right)$$



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

find $f(f(x))$



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15. If $f: R \rightarrow R$ is defined by $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2$, find $f(f(x))$



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Assignment Most Important Questions For Practice Section V

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



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



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



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4. Let $A = \mathbb{R} - \{3\}$ and $B = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$. If $f: A \rightarrow B$ is a function defined by $f(x) = \frac{x - 2}{x - 3}$ show that f is one -one and onto, hence find f^{-1} .



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5. Show that $f: [-1, 1]$, given by $f(x) = \frac{x}{x + 2}$ is one-one. Find the inverse of $[-1, 1] \rightarrow R_f$



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6. If $f(x) = \frac{4x + 3}{6x - 4}$, $x \neq \frac{2}{3}$, show that $(f \circ f)(x) = x$ for all $x \neq \frac{2}{3}$. What is inverse of 'f' ?



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Assignment Most Important Questions For Practice Section Vi

1. A binary operation $*$ is defined on $R \times R$ by $(a, b) * (c, d) = (ac, bc + d)$, where $a, b, c, d \in R$. Find $(2, 3) * (1, -2)$.



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2. The binary operation $*$: $R \times R \rightarrow R$ is defined as $a * b = 2a + b$. Find $(2 * 3) * 4$



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3. Let $*$ be a binary operation defined by $a * b = 2a + b - 3$. Find $3 * 4$.



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4. Let $*$ be binary operation on the set of of rational numbers given as $a * b = (2a - b)^2, a, b \in Q$. Find $3 * 5$ and $5 * 3$.



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5. Let $*$ be a binary operation on N given by $a * b = \text{HCF}(a, b), a, b, \in N$. Write the value of $22 * 4$.



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6. Let $*$ be a binary operation on the set of all non-zero real numbers, given by $a * b = \frac{ab}{5}$ for all $a, b \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$. Find the value of x , given that $2 * (x * 5) = 10$



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7. For a binary operation $*$ on the set of rational numbers \mathbb{Q} defined as $a * b = \frac{ab}{2}$

Determine whether $*$ is

commutative



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8. For a binary operation $*$ on the set of rational numbers Q defined as $a * b = \frac{ab}{2}$

Determine whether $*$ is

associative



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9. Let $*$ be binary operation on N defined by $a * b = \text{HCF of } a \text{ and } b$. Show that $*$ is both commutative and associative.



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10. Show that the operation $*$ on $Q - \{1\}$ defined by $a * b = a + b - ab \forall a, b \in Q - \{1\}$ is commutative.



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



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12. Let $*$ be binary operation on N given by

$a * b = \text{LCM of } a \text{ and } b$. Find

Is $*$ commutative



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

$a * b = L.C.M. \text{ of } a \text{ and } b$. Find : Is $*$

associative?



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14. Let $*$ be binary operation on N given by

$a * b = \text{LCM of } a \text{ and } b$. Find

Find the identity of $*$ in N .



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

$a * b = L.C.M. \text{ of } a \text{ and } b$. Find : Which

elements of N are invertible for the operation $*$

?



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Previous Years Board S Questions For Practice

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Let $a * b = 2a + 3b$, $*$ be a binary operation,
then $3 * 2 =$

A. 5

B. 6

C. 12

D. None of these

Answer: C



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2. Let $a * b = 2a + b$, $*$ be a binary operation, then find $3 * 4$.



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3. Let $a * b = 3a + 2b$, $*$ be a binary operation, then $2 * 3 =$

A. 5

B. 6

C. 12

D. None of these

Answer: C



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4. If $a * b = a^{b-1}$, $*$ be binary operation, then find $1 * 3$.



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5. If $a * b = a^{b-1}$, $*$ be a binary operation, then find $4 * 3$.



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6. If $a \cdot b = a^{b-1}$, $*$ be a Binary operation, then $3 \cdot 4$ is equal to :

A. 27

B. 12

C. 64

D. 81

Answer: A



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7. If $A = \{2, 3\}$, $B = \{2, 5\}$, then the total number of relations defined from A to B is :

A. 2^3

B. 2^2

C. 2^4

D. None of these

Answer: C



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8. If $f(x) = x^2 + 4$ is a function defined on $f: R \rightarrow [4, \infty)$, then its inverse function, defined as $f^{-1}(x)$, is:

A. $x^3 + 4$

B. $\frac{1}{x^2 + 4}$

C. $\sqrt{x - 4}$

D. None of these

Answer: C



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Previous Years Board S Questions For Practice

1. Give an example of a relation which is symmetric and transitive but not reflexive.



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2. Let $f(x) = [x]$ and $g(x) = |x|$ then find the value of

$$(f \circ g) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) - (g \circ f) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$



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3. Let $f(x) = [x]$ and $g(x) = |x|$ then find the value of

$$(g \circ f) \left(\frac{5}{3} \right) - (f \circ g) \left(\frac{5}{3} \right)$$



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4. If $f, g: R \rightarrow R$ are defined by $f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 1, g(x) = 2x - 3$ then find $f \circ g$.



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5. If $f, g: R \rightarrow R$ are defined by $f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 1, g(x) = 2x - 3$ then find $g \circ f$.



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6. If $f, g: R \rightarrow R$ are defined respectively by :

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

gof.



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7. If $f, g: R \rightarrow R$ are defined respectively by :

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

gof.



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8. Show that the relation R in the set $\{1, 2, 3\}$ given by $R = \{(1, 2), (2, 1)\}$ is symmetric but neither reflexive nor transitive.



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9. Give an example of a relation which is reflexive and transitive but not symmetric.



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10. Show that the relation R in the set $\{1,2,3\}$ defined as $R=\{(1,3), (3, 2), (1, 2)\}$ is transitive but neither reflexive nor symmetric.



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11. If R is the relation 'less than' for:

$A = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$ to $B = \{8, 10, 12\}$,

write the elements corresponding to R .



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12. If R is the relation "greater than" for :

$A = \{1, 4, 5\}$ to $B = \{1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$, write down the elements corresponding to R .



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13. Show that the function $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ given by

$f(x) = 4x$ is one-one, but not onto.



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14. Show that the function $f: N \rightarrow N$ given by $f(x) = 5x$ is one-one but not onto.



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15. Find $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$, if $f(x) = x^2, g(x) = x + 1$



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16. If $f: R \rightarrow R$ defined by $f(x) = \frac{5x + 6}{7}$ is an invertible function, find f^{-1} .



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17. Prove that the relation R in Z of integers given by: $R = \{(x, y) : 2x - 2y \text{ is an integer}\}$ is an equivalence relation. [3] If $f: R \rightarrow R$ defined by $f(x) = \frac{4 - 3x}{5}$ is an invertible function, find f^{-1} .



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18. Prove that the relation R in Z of integers given by: $R = \{(x, y) : 3x - 3y \text{ is an integer}\}$ is

an equivalence relation. [3] If $f: R \rightarrow R$ defined by $f(x) = \frac{6 - 5x}{7}$ is an invertible function, find f^{-1} .



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19. Show that the relation R defined by $R = \{(a, b) \mid (a - b) \text{ is divisible by } 5, a, b \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is an equivalence relation.



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20. Check the injectivity and surjectivity of the following function: $f: N \rightarrow N$ given by

$$f(x) = x^2$$



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21. Check the injectivity and surjectivity of the following function: $f: Z \rightarrow Z$ given by

$$f(x) = x^2$$



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22. If $f(x) = \frac{x}{x-1}$ then show that $(f \circ f)(x) = x$.



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23. If $f: \{1,3,4\} \rightarrow \{1, 2,5\}$ and $g: \{1,2,5\} \rightarrow \{1,3\}$ be given by $f = \{(1, 2), (3,5),(4, 1)\}$ and $g = \{(1,3), (2, 3), (5, 1)\}$, write down $g \circ f$.



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24. If $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $f(x) = \frac{3-2x}{4}$ is an invertible function, find f^{-1} .



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25. If $f: R \rightarrow R$ defined by : $f(x) = \frac{6 - 5x}{7}$ is an invertible function, find f^{-1} .



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26. Prove that the relation R in Z of integers given by: $R = \{(x, y) : 2x - 2y \text{ is an integer}\}$ is an equivalence relation. [3] If $f: R \rightarrow R$ defined by $f(x) = \frac{4 - 3x}{5}$ is an invertible function, find f^{-1} .



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27.

Let

$f: N \rightarrow Y$, be a function defined as $f(x) = 4x + 3$

, where, $Y = \{y \in N: y = 4x + 3 \text{ for some } x \in N\}$. Show that f is invertible. Find the inverse.



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28. In a binary operation $*$: $\phi \times \phi \rightarrow \phi$ is

defined as $a * b = \frac{ab}{4}$, $a, b \in \phi$. Show that $*$

is associative.



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29. If $f(x) = 4x - 1$ and $g(x) = x^3 + 2$, find

$g \circ f$



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30. If $f(x) = 4x - 1$ and $g(x) = x^3 + 2$, find

$g \circ f$



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31. If $f(x) = \sin x$ and $g(x) = 2x$, find $f \circ g$.



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32. Is $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ invertible in its domain? If

so find, f^{-1} Further verify that

$$(f \circ f^{-1})(x) = x.$$



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33. Consider $f: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow [-5, \infty]$ given by

$f(x) = 9x^2 + 6x - 5$ show that 'f' is invertible.

Find the inverse of f .



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34. If $a * b = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{b}{3}$ then find value of $2 * 3$.



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35. Show that the relation R in the set \mathbb{R} of real number defined as $R = \{(a, b) : a \leq b^2\}$ is

neither reflexive nor symmetric nor transitive.



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36. If R is the relation 'less than' from $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ to $B = \{1, 4, 5\}$. Write down the cartesian product corresponding to R . Also find the inverse relation to R .



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37. If R is the relation 'less than' from set $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ to $B = \{1, 4, 6\}$. Write down the cartesian product corresponding to R . Also find inverse relation to R .



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38. Show that $R = \{(a, b) : a \geq b\}$ is reflexive and transitive but not symmetric.



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39. If $f(x) = [x]$, $g(x) = |x|$, then find the value of $(f \circ g)\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) - (g \circ f)\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)$



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40. If $f: R \rightarrow R$ is defined by $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 2$, find $f(f(x))$



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41. Find gof and fog if :

$$f(x) = |x| \text{ and } g(x) = (5x - 2)$$



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42. Show that relation R in Z of integers given by

$$R = \{x, y\} : x - y \text{ is divisible by } 5, x, y \in Z \}$$
 is an

equivalence relation.



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43. Show that $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$f(x) = \frac{4x - 3}{5}, x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ is invertible function}$$

and find f^{-1} .



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