## Assignment-1

## EE224BTECH11044 - Muthyala koushik\*

## 1.Section-B: JEE Main/AIEEE

- 4) If  $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  satisfies f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y) for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$  and f(1) = 7, then  $\sum_{r=1}^{n} f(r)$  is (2003)
  - a)  $\frac{7n(n+1)}{2}$
  - b)  $\frac{7n}{2}$
  - c)  $\frac{7(n+1)}{2}$
  - d) 7n + (n + 1)
- 5) The function f from the set of natural numbers to integers is defined by (2003)

 $f(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{2} & \text{when } n \text{ is odd,} \\ -\frac{n}{2} & \text{when } n \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$  is

- a) neither one-one nor onto
- b) one-one but not onto
- c) onto but not one-one
- d) one-one and onto both.
- 6) The range of the function f(x) = P(7-x, x-3) is (2004)
  - a)  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$
  - b) {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
  - c)  $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$
  - d) {1, 2, 3}
- 7) If  $f: R \to S$ , defined by  $f(x) = \sin x \sqrt{3}\cos x + 1$ , is onto, then the interval of S is (2004)
  - a) [-1,3]
  - b) [-1, 1]
  - c) [0, 1]
  - d) [0, 3]
- 8) The graph of the function y = f(x) is symmertrical about the line x=2,then (2004)
  - a) f(x) = -f(-x)
  - b) f(2 + x) = f(2 x)
  - c) f(x) = f(-x)
  - d) f(x+2) = f(x-2)
- 9) The domain of the function  $f(x) = \frac{\sin^{-1}(x-3)}{\sqrt{9-x^2}}$  is (2004)

- a) [1, 3]
- b) [2, 3)
- c) [1,2]
- d) [2, 3]
- 10) Let  $f: (-1,1) \to B$ , be a function defined by  $f(x) = tan^{-1} \frac{2x}{1-x^2}$ , then f is both one-one and onto when B is the interval (2005)

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- a)  $\left(0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$
- b)  $\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$
- c)  $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$
- d)  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$
- 11) A function is macthed below against an interval where it is supposed to increasing. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matcher? (2005)

**Interval** Function

- a)  $(-\infty, \infty)$   $x^3 3x^2 + 3x + 3$
- b)  $[2, \infty)$   $2x^3 3x^2 + 3x + 3$
- c)  $\left(-\infty, \frac{1}{3}\right]$   $3x^2 2x + 1$
- d)  $(-\infty, -4)$   $x^3 + 6x^2 + 6$
- 12) A real valued function f(x) satisfies the functional equation

$$f(x - y) = f(x)f(y) - f(a - x)f(a + y)$$

where a given constant and f(0)=1, f(2a-x) is equal to (2005)

- a) -f(x)
- b) f(x)
- c) f(a) + f(a x)
- d) f(-x)
- 13) The Largest interval lying in  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  for which the function,  $f(x) = 4^{-x^2} + \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{2} 1\right) + \log(\cos x)$ , is defined, is (2007)
  - a)  $\left[-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

- b)  $[0, \frac{\pi}{2})$
- c)  $[0, \pi]$
- d)  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$
- 14) Let  $f: N \to Y$  be a function defined as f(x) = 4x+3 where  $Y=\{y \in \mathbb{N} : y = 4x+3 \text{ for some } x \in \mathbb{N}\}$ . Show that f is invertible and its inverse is (2008)
  - a)  $g(y) = \frac{3y+4}{3}$
  - b)  $g(y) = 4 + \frac{y+3}{4}$
  - c)  $g(y) = \frac{y+3}{4}$
  - d)  $g(y) = \frac{y-3}{4}$
- 15) Let  $f(x) = (x+1)^2 1, x \le -1$ **Statement-1:**The set  $\{x: f(x) = f^{-1}(x) = \{0,-1\}$

**Statement-2:** f is a bijection. (2009)

- 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 flase.
- c) Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is true.
- d) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true. Statement-2 is not a correct explanation for Statement-1.
- 16) For real x, let  $f(x) = x^3 + 5x + 1$ , then (2009)
  - a) f is onto  $\mathbb{R}$  but not one-one
  - b) f is one-one and onto  $\mathbb{R}$
  - c) f is neither one-one nor onto  $\mathbb{R}$
  - d) f is one-one but not onto  $\mathbb{R}$
- 17) The domain of the function  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x|-x}}$  is (2011)
  - a)  $(0, \infty)$
  - b)  $(-\infty,0)$
  - c)  $(-\infty, \infty) \{0\}$
  - d)  $(-\infty, \infty)$
- 18)  $x \in \mathbb{R} \{0, 1\}$ , let  $f_1(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $f_2(x) = 1 x$  and  $f_3(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$  be the three given functions. If a function, J(X) satisfies  $(f_2oJof_1)(x) = f_3(x)$  then J(x) is equal to: (JEE M 2019-9 Jan(M))
  - a)  $f_3(x)$
  - b)  $f_3(x)$
  - c)  $f_2(x)$
  - d)  $f_1(x)$