

# FUNCTIONS

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EE24BTECH11042

SECTION-A(D)

MCQs with One or More than One Correct Answer(2-11)

- 2) Let  $g(x)$  be a function defined on  $[-1, 1]$ . if the area of the equilateral triangle with two of its vertices at  $(0, 0)$  and  $[x, g(x)]$  is  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ , then the function  $g(x)$  is (1989-2 Marks)
- a)  $g(x) = \pm \sqrt{1-x^2}$       c)  $g(x) = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$   
b)  $g(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$       d)  $g(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2}$
- 3) If  $f(x) = \cos [\pi^2]x + \cos [-\pi^2]x$ , where  $[x]$  stands for the greatest integer function, then (1991-2Marks)
- a)  $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1$       c)  $f(-\pi) = 0$   
b)  $f(\pi) = 1$       d)  $f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$
- 4) If  $f(x) = 3x - 5$ , then  $f^{-1}(x)$  (1998-2Marks)
- a) is given by  $\frac{1}{3x-5}$   
b) is given by  $\frac{x+5}{3}$   
c) does not exist because  $f$  is not one-one  
d) does not exist because  $f$  is not onto
- 5) If  $g(f(x)) = |\sin x|$  and  $f(g(x)) = (\sin \sqrt{x})^2$ , then (1998-2Marks)
- a)  $f(x) = \sin x^2, g(x) = \sqrt{x}$   
b)  $f(x) = \sin x, g(x) = |x|$   
c)  $f(x) = x^2, g(x) = \sin \sqrt{x}$   
d)  $f$  and  $g$  cannot be determined
- 6) Let  $f : (0, 1) \rightarrow R$  be defined by  $f(x) = \frac{b-x}{1-bx}$ , where  $b$  is a constant such that  $0 < b < 1$ . Then
- a)  $f$  is not invertible on  $(0, 1)$   
b)  $f \neq f^{-1}$  on  $(0, 1)$  and  $f^1(b) = \frac{1}{f^1(0)}$   
c)  $(c)f = f^{-1}$  on  $(0, 1)$  and  $f^1(b) = \frac{1}{f^1(0)}$   
d)  $f^{-1}$  is differentiable  $(0, 1)$
- 7) Let  $f : (-1, 1) \rightarrow IR$  be such that  $f(\cos 4\theta) = \frac{2}{2-\sec^2 \theta}$  for  $\theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \cup \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ . Then the value(s) of  $f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$  is are
- a)  $1 - \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$       c)  $1 - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$   
b)  $1 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$       d)  $1 + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$
- 8) The function  $f(x) = 2|x| + |x+2| - 2|x|$  has local minimum or local maximum at  $x =$  (JEE Adv.2013)
- a)  $-2$       b)  $-\frac{2}{3}$       c)  $2$       d)  $\frac{2}{3}$
- 9) Let  $f : \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \rightarrow R$  be given by  $f(x) = (\log(\sec x + \tan x))^3$ . Then (JEE Adv.2014)
- a)  $f(x)$  is an odd function  
b)  $f(x)$  is one-one function  
c)  $f(x)$  is an onto function  
d)  $f(x)$  is an even function
- 10) Let  $a \in R$  and let  $f : R \rightarrow R$  be given by  $f(x) = x^5 - 5x + a$ . Then (JEE Adv.2014)
- a)  $f(x)$  has three real roots if  $a > 4$   
b)  $f(x)$  has only real root if  $a > 4$   
c)  $f(x)$  has three real roots if  $a < -4$   
d)  $f(x)$  has three real roots if  $-4 < a < 4$
- 11) Let  $f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \sin x\right)\right)$  for all  $x \in R$  and  $g(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \sin x$  for all  $x \in R$ . Let  $(f \circ g)(x)$  denote  $f(g(x))$  and  $(g \circ f)(x)$  denote  $g(f(x))$ . Then which of the following are true? (JEE Adv 2015)
- a) Range of  $f$  is  $\left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$   
b) Range of  $f \circ g$  is  $\left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$   
c)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\pi}{6}$   
d) There is an  $x \in R$  such that  $(g \circ f)(x) = 1$

## SECTION-A(E)

### Subjective Problems(1-5)

- 1) Find the domain and the range of the function  $f(x) + \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}$ . Is the function one one? (1978)
- 2) Draw the graph of  $y = |x|^{\frac{1}{2}}$  for  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ .

(1978)

- 3) If  $f(x) = x^9 - 6x^8 - 2x^7 + 12x^6 + x^4 - 7x^3 + 6x^2 + x - 3$  find  $f'(x)$  (1979)

- 4) Consider the following relations in the set of real numbers  $R$ .

$$R = \{(x, y) : x \in R, y \in R, x^2 + y^2 \leq 25\} \quad R^1 = \{(x, y) : x \in R, y \in R, y \geq \frac{4}{9}x^2\}$$

Find the domain and the range of  $R \cap R^1$ . Is the relation  $R \cap R^1$  a function? (1979)

- 5) Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two sets each with a finite number of elements. Assume that there is an injective mapping from  $A$  to  $B$  and that there is an injective mapping from  $B$  to  $A$ . Prove that there is a bijective mapping from  $A$  to  $B$ . (1981-2Marks)