

TEST No: 3

CHAPTER: (3 Marks each)

RELATION &

FUNCTION

MARKS = 60

Time: 1:30 hrs

Q.1 → If $A = \{1, 2, 4\}$, $B = \{2, 4, 5\}$, $C = \{2, 5\}$ then
 $(A-B) \times (B-C)$ is

- (A) $\{(1, 2), (1, 5), (2, 5)\}$ (B) $\{(1, 4)\}$ (C) $\{(4, 1)\}$ (D) none of these

Q.2 → If R is a relation on a finite set A having n elements, then the number of relations on A is

- (A) 2^n (B) n^2 (C) n^n (D) 2^{n^2}

Q.3 → Let $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $R = \{(a, b) : |a^2 - b^2| \leq 5; a, b \in A\}$ then number of elements in Relation R is

- (A) 6 (B) 7 (C) 8 (D) 5

Q.4 → Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$. Let R be a relation on set A defined by $R = \{(a, b) : b \text{ is exactly divisible by } a\}$ then the number of elements in Relation R is

- (A) 13 (B) 12 (C) 10 (D) none of these

Q.5 → The range of the given relation

$$R = \{(a, b) : |a-1| = b; a \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ and } |a| \leq 3\}$$

- (A) $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ (B) $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ (C) $\{0, 1, 2, 4\}$ (D) $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$

Q.6 → The domain for which the functions $f(x) = 2x^2 - 1$ and $g(x) = 1 - 3x$ are equal is

- (A) $(-2, \frac{1}{2})$ (B) $\{-2, \frac{1}{2}\}$ (C) $\{-1, 2\}$ (D) $(-1, 2)$

Q.7 → Let $f = \{(1, 1), (2, 3), (0, -1), (-1, -3)\}$ be a function described by the formula $f(x) = \alpha x + \beta$, then α and β are

XI

TEST No: 3

(2)

(A) $\alpha=2, \beta=-1$ (B) $\alpha=2, \beta=1$ (C) $\alpha=1, \beta=-2$ (D) none of these

Qns 8 \rightarrow Let $A = \{12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18\}$ and $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ be a function given by
 $f(x) =$ highest prime factor of x , then
 Range of f is

(A) $\{3, 13, 5, 2, 17\}$ (B) $\{3, 13, 7, 2, 17\}$ (C) $\{3, 13, 7, 5, 2, 17\}$
 (D) none of these

Qn 9 \rightarrow If $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$, then $f(f(f(x)))$ is

(A) $\frac{1}{x}$ (B) $\frac{1}{1-x}$ (C) $\frac{x-1}{x+1}$ (D) none of these

Qn 10 \rightarrow Domain & Range of $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{3-x}}$ are

(A) $D = (2, 3)$ $R = [0, \infty)$ (B) $D = [2, 3)$ $R = (0, \infty)$
 (C) $D = [2, 3)$ $R = [0, \infty)$ (D) $D = [2, 3]$ $R = [0, \infty)$

Qn 11 \rightarrow Range of $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}$ is

(A) $[0, \infty)$ (B) $(-\infty, 0] \cup [1, \infty)$ (C) $[0, 1]$ (D) $[0, 1)$

Qn 12 \rightarrow Domain of $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x+2}} + \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$ is

(A) $(-\infty, -2] \cup [2, \infty)$ (B) $[-1, 1]$ (C) \emptyset (D) none of these

Qn 13 \rightarrow Domain of $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x+3}{(2-x)(x-5)}}$ is

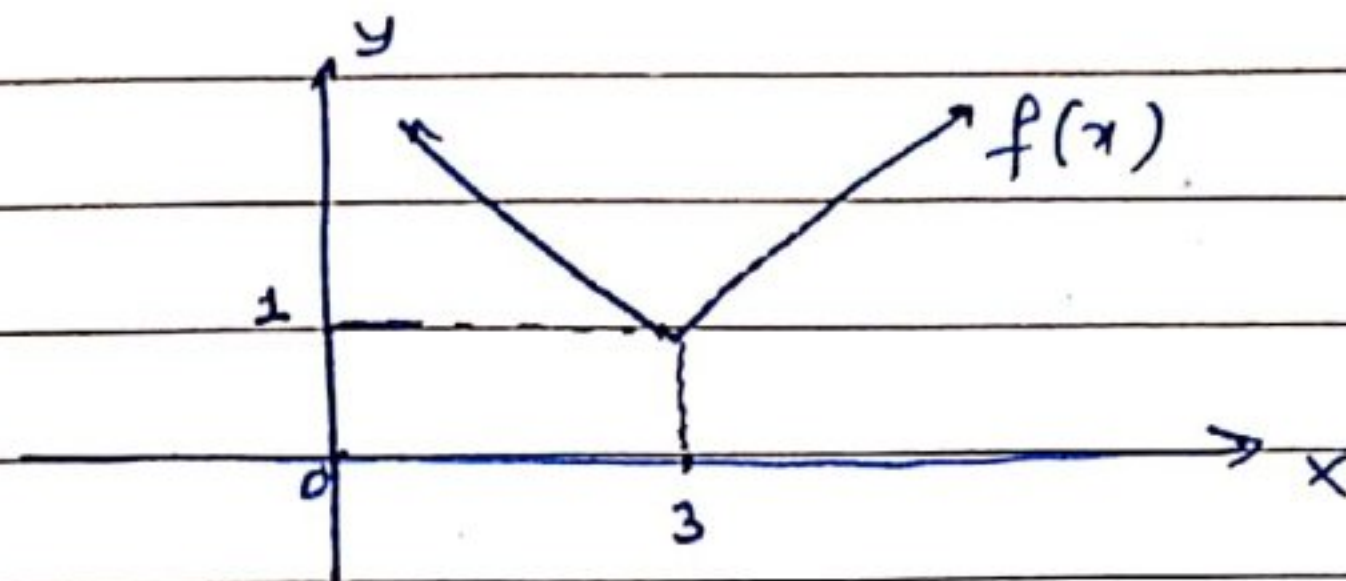
(A) $(-\infty, -3] \cup (2, 5)$ (B) $(-\infty, -3) \cup (2, 5]$
 (C) $(-\infty, -3] \cup [2, 5]$ (D) none of these

XI

TEST No: 3

3

Qn 14 → Identify the function from the given graph



- (A) $f(x) = |x+3| + 1$ (B) $f(x) = 1 - |x-3|$ (C) $f(x) = 1 + |x+3|$
 (D) $f(x) = 1 + |x-3|$

Qn 15 → Let $f = \{(0, 1), (2, 0), (3, -4), (4, 2), (5, 1)\}$

$$g = \{(1, 0), (2, 2), (3, -1), (4, 4), (5, 3)\}$$

then $f \circ g$ is

- (A) $\{(2, 20), (8, -4), (10, -39)\}$ (B) $\{(2, -1), (8, -5), (10, -16)\}$
 (C) $\{(2, 9), (8, 3), (10, 10)\}$ (D) none of these

Qn 16 → The simplified form of $f(x) = |x-1| + |1+x|$;

$-2 \leq x \leq 2$ is

- (A) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & ; -2 \leq x < -1 \\ 2 & ; -1 \leq x < 1 \\ -2x & ; 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$ (B) $f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x & ; -2 \leq x \leq -1 \\ 2 & ; -1 < x < 1 \\ 2x & ; 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$
 (C) $f(x) = \begin{cases} -2x & ; -2 \leq x \leq -1 \\ 2 & ; -1 \leq x < 1 \\ 2x & ; 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$ (D) none of these

Qn 17 → Domain of $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{[x]^2 - [x] - 6}}$ is

- (A) $(-\infty, -2] \cup [4, \infty)$ (B) $(-\infty, -2) \cup [4, \infty)$
 (C) $(-\infty, -2) \cup (4, \infty)$ (D) $(-\infty, -3) \cup [4, \infty)$

~~11~~

TEST No: 3

4

Qn 18 → Range of $f(x) = \frac{|x-4|}{4-x}$ is

- (A) $\{-1\}$ (B) $\{0\}$ (C) $\{-1, 1\}$ (D) $\{1\}$ (E) $\{-1, 1\}$

Qn 19 → Range of $f(x) = 1 + 3 \cos(2x)$ is

- (A) $(-2, 4)$ (B) $[3, 4]$ (C) $[-2, 4]$ (D) none of these

Qn 20 → Domain and Range of Signum function is

- (A) Domain = \mathbb{Z} Range = \mathbb{R} (B) Domain = \mathbb{R} Range $\{0, 1\}$

- (C) Domain = \mathbb{Z} Range $\{-1, 0, 1\}$ (D) Domain = \mathbb{R}
Range = $\{1, 0, -1\}$

— A —