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# 10/A/C/5-19

### EE24BTECH11040 - Mandara Hosur

## C. MCQs with One Correct Answer

**5.** If f(x) = cos(lnx), then

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

has the value

(1983 - 1 Mark)

- (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$ (a) -1
- (d) none of these (c) -2
  - **6.** The domain of definition of the function

$$y = \frac{1}{\log_{10}(1-x)} + \sqrt{x+2}$$

is

(1983 - 1 Mark)

- (a) (-3, -2) excluding -2.5(b) [0, 1] excluding 0.5
- (c) [-2, 1) excluding 0 (d) none of these
  - 7. Which of the following functions is periodic? (1983 - 1 Mark)
- (a) f(x) = x [x] where [x] denotes the largest integer less than or equal to the real number x
- (b)  $f(x) = \sin \frac{1}{x}$  for  $x \neq 0$ , f(0) = 0
- (c)  $f(x) = x \cos x$
- (d) none of these
- **8.** Let  $f(x) = \sin x$  and  $g(x) = \ln |x|$ . If the ranges of the composition functions  $f \circ g$  and  $g \circ f$  are  $R_1$ and  $R_2$  respectively, then

#### (1994 - 2 Marks)

- (a)  $R_1 = \{u : -1 \le u < 1\}, R_2 = \{v : -\infty < v < 0\}$
- (b)  $R_1 = \{u : -\infty < u < 0\}, R_2 = \{v : -1 \le v \le 0\}$
- (c)  $R_1 = \{u : -1 < u < 1\}, R_2 = \{v : -\infty < v < 0\}$
- (d)  $R_1 = \{u : -1 \le u \le 1\}, R_2 = \{v : -\infty < v \le 0\}$
- **9.** Let  $f(x) = (x+1)^2 1$ ,  $x \ge -1$ . Then the set  ${x: f(x) = f^{-1}(x)}$  is

(1995)

- (a)  $\{0, -1, \frac{-3+i\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{-3-i\sqrt{3}}{2}\}$ (b)  $\{0, 1, -1\}$
- (c)  $\{0, -1\}$
- (d) empty

**10.** The function  $f(x) = |px-q|+r|x|, x \in (-\infty, \infty)$ where p > 0, q > 0, r > 0 assumes its minimum value only on one point if

(1995)

- (a)  $p \neq q$  (b)  $r \neq q$
- (c)  $r \neq p$  (d) p = q = r
- **11.** Let f(x) be defined for all x > 0 and be continuous. Let f(x) satisfy  $f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = f(x) - f(y)$  for all x, y and f(e) = 1. Then

(1995S)

- (a) f(x) is bounded (b)  $f(\frac{1}{x}) \to 0$  as  $x \to 0$
- (c)  $x f(x) \rightarrow 1$  as  $x \rightarrow 0$  (d) f(x) = lnx
- **12.** If the function  $f:[1,\infty)\to[1,\infty)$  is defined by  $f(x) = 2^{x(x-1)}$ , then  $f^{-1}(x)$  is

(1999 - 2 Marks)

- (a)  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x(x-1)}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \sqrt{1 + 4log_2x}\right)$
- (c)  $\frac{1}{2}\left(1-\sqrt{1+4log_2x}\right)$  (d) not defined

**13.** Let  $f: R \to R$  be any function. Define g: $R \to R$  by g(x) = |f(x)| for all x. Then g is

(2000S)

- (a) onto if f is onto
- (b) one-one if f is one-one
- (c) continuous if f is continuous
- (d) differentiable if f is differentiable
- **14.** The domain of definition of the function f(x)given by the equation  $2^x + 2^y = 2$  is

(2000S)

- (a)  $0 < x \le 1$  (b)  $0 \le x \le 1$
- (c)  $-\infty < x \le 0$  (d)  $-\infty < x < 1$ 
  - **15.** Let g(x) = 1 + x [x] and

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0. \\ 1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$
 (1)

Then for all x, f(g(x)) is equal to

(2001S)

- (a) x (b) 1
- (c) f(x) (d) g(x)

**16.** If  $f:[1,\infty) \to [2,\infty)$  is given by  $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$  then  $f^{-1}(x)$  equals

(2001S)

- (a)  $\frac{(x+\sqrt{x^2-4})}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{x}{(1+x^2)}$
- (c)  $\frac{(x-\sqrt{x^2-4})}{2}$  (d)  $1+\sqrt{x^2-4}$ 
  - **17.** The domain of definition of  $f(x) = \frac{\log_2(x+3)}{x^2+3x+2}$  is **(2001S)**
- (a)  $R \setminus \{-1, -2\}$  (b)  $(-2, \infty)$
- (c)  $R \setminus \{-1, -2, -3\}$  (d)  $(-3, \infty) \setminus \{-1, -2\}$

**18.** Let  $E = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  and  $F = \{1, 2\}$ . Then the number of onto functions from E to F is

(2001S)

- (a) 14 (b) 16 (c) 12 (d) 8
- **19.** Let  $f(x) = \frac{\alpha x}{x+1}$ ,  $x \neq -1$ . Then, for what value of  $\alpha$  is f(f(x)) = x?

(2001S)

(a)  $\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $-\sqrt{2}$  (c) 1 (d) -1