

SETS, RELATIONS & FUNCTIONS - SET 5

1. If $A = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 = 25\}$ and $B = \{(x, y) : x^2 + 9y^2 = 144\}$ then $A \cap B$ contains
 - (a) one point
 - (b) three points
 - (c) two points
 - (d) four points
2. If $f : R \rightarrow R$ satisfies $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$, for all $x, y \in R$ and $f(1)=7$, then $\sum_{r=1}^n f(r)$ is
 - (a) $\frac{7n}{2}$
 - (b) $\frac{7(n+1)}{2}$
 - (c) $7n(n+1)$
 - (d) $\frac{7n(n+1)}{2}$
3. The function $f(x) = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$ is
 - (a) an even function
 - (b) an odd function
 - (c) a periodic function
 - (d) neither an even nor an odd function
4. Let $R = \{(1, 3), (4, 2), (2, 4), (2, 3), (3, 1)\}$ be a relation on the set $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. The relation R is :
 - (a) function
 - (b) transitive
 - (c) not symmetric
 - (d) reflexive
5. Let $f : (-1, 1) \rightarrow B$, 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 :
 - (a) $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$
 - (b) $[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$
 - (c) $[0, \frac{\pi}{2})$
 - (d) $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$
6. Let W denote the words in the English dictionary. Define the relation R by : $R = \{(x, y) \in W \times W \mid \text{the words } x \text{ and } y \text{ have at least one letter in common}\}$. Then R is :
 - (a) reflexive, symmetric and not transitive
 - (b) reflexive, symmetric and transitive
 - (c) reflexive, not symmetric and transitive
 - (d) not reflexive, symmetric and transitive
7. If $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, $g(x) = \frac{x}{4}$ and $h(x) = 4x-8$ then
 - (a) $g \circ h(x) = \sqrt{x-2}$
 - (b) $f \circ g(x) = \sqrt{x} - 2$

- (c) $\log(x) = \sqrt{x} - 8$
 (d) $\log(x) = \sqrt{x} - 4$
8. Which of the following sets of ordered pairs define a one to one function ?
- (a) $R = \{(x,y); x^2 + y^2 = 2\}$ on R .
 (b) $A = \{1,2,3\}$, $B = \{1,2,3,4,5\}$ and $R = \{(x,y): 5x+2y \text{ is a prime number}\}$ on A
 (c) $A = \{1,2,3,4\}$, $B = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\}$ and $R = \{(x,y): y = x^2 - 3x + 3\}$ on A .
 (d) none of these
9. Let $f: R \rightarrow R$ be a function defined by $f(x) = \frac{e^{|x|} - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$. Then
- (a) f is both one one and onto
 (b) f is one one but not onto
 (c) f is onto but not one one
 (d) f is neither one one nor onto
10. If $f(x)$ is a polynomial satisfying $f(x) = f(\frac{1}{x})$, and $f(3)=28$, then $f(4)$ is given by
- (a) 63
 (b) 65
 (c) 67
 (d) 68
11. Let the function $f(x) = x^2 + x + \sin x - \cos x + \log(1 + |x|)$ be defined on the interval $[0,1]$. The function $g(x)$ on $[-1,1]$ satisfying $g(-x) = -f(x)$ is
- (a) $x^2 + x + \sin x + \cos x - \log(1 + |x|)$
 (b) $-x^2 + x + \sin x + \cos x - \log(1 + |x|)$
 (c) $-x^2 + x + \sin x - \cos x - \log(1 + |x|)$
 (d) none of these
12. Let $f(x) = a^x (a > 0)$ be written as $f(x) = g(x) + h(x)$, where $g(x)$ is an even function and $h(x)$ is an odd function. Then the value of $g(x+y) + g(x-y)$ is
- (a) $2g(x)g(y)$
 (b) $2g(x+y)g(x-y)$
 (c) $2g(x)$
 (d) none of these
13. Let $f(x) = \arcsin(\sin x)$. Then
- (a) f is periodic with period π
 (b) f is periodic with period $\frac{\pi}{2}$
 (c) f is periodic with period 2π
 (d) f is non periodic
14. Let a function $f: R \rightarrow R$ be defined by $f(x) = 2x + \sin x$ for $x \in R$. Then f is
- (a) one to one and onto

- (b) one to one not onto
 - (c) onto but not one to one
 - (d) neither one to one nor onto
15. Suppose $f(x) = (x+1)^2$ for $x \geq -1$. If $g(x)$ is the function whose graph is the reflection of $f(x)$ w.r.t $y=x$ then $g(x)$ equals
- (a) $-\sqrt{x} - 1, x \geq 0$
 - (b) $\frac{1}{(x+1)^2}, x > -1$
 - (c) $\sqrt{x+1}, x \geq -1$
 - (d) $\sqrt{x} - 1, x \geq 0$
16. Let $n(A) = 4, n(B) = 6$. Then the number of one one functions from A to B is
- (a) 120
 - (b) 360
 - (c) 24
 - (d) none of these
17. The graph of the function $f(x) = \log_a(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$ is symmetric about
- (a) x axis
 - (b) origin
 - (c) y axis
 - (d) the line $y = x$

SET 5 - ADVANCED FUNCTION PROBLEMS

1. **For problems 1 - 3:** Let $f: N \rightarrow R$ be a function satisfying the following conditions: $f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$ and $f(1) + 2f(2) + 3f(3) + \dots + nf(n) = n(n+1)f(n)$ for $n \geq 2$
2. The value of $f(1003) = \frac{1}{K}$, where K equals
 - (a) 2006
 - (b) 2003
 - (c) 1003
 - (d) 2005
3. The value of $f(999)$ is $\frac{1}{K}$ where K is
 - (a) 1998
 - (b) 999
 - (c) 1000
 - (d) 2000
4. $f(1), f(2), f(3), f(4) \dots$ represents a series of
 - (a) an A.P
 - (b) a G.P
 - (c) a H.P

- (d) none of these
5. Let function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by $f(x) = 2x + \sin x$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Then f is :
- (a) one to one and onto
 - (b) one to one but not onto
 - (c) onto but not one to one
 - (d) neither one to one nor onto
6. If $f: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ and $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x}$, then f is :
- (a) one one and onto
 - (b) one one but not onto
 - (c) onto but not one one
 - (d) neither one one nor onto
7. Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function satisfying $f(x) + f(-x) = 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$. If $f(-3) = 2$ and $f(5) = 4$ in $[-5, 5]$ then minimum number of roots of the equation $f(x) = 0$ is
8. If $f(x) = \sin^2 x + \sin^2(x + \frac{\pi}{3}) + \cos x \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{3})$ and $g(\frac{5}{4}) = 1$, then $(\text{gof})(x) = \dots$
9. The domain of definition of the function $y(x)$ is given by the equation $2^x + 2^y = 2$ is
- (a) $0 < x \leq 1$
 - (b) $0 \leq x \leq 1$
 - (c) $-\infty < x \leq 0$
 - (d) $-\infty < x < 1$