

- 1-Let  $R$  be a relation in the set of natural numbers  $N$  defined by  
 $R = \{(a, b) \in N \times N : a < b\}$ . Is relation  $R$  reflexive? Give a reason.
- 2-State the reason for the relation  $R$  in the set  $\{1, 2, 3\}$  given by  $R = \{(1, 2), (2, 1)\}$  not to be transitive.
- 3-Let  $A = \{3, 4, 5\}$  and relation  $R$  on set  $A$  is defined as  
 $R = \{(a, b) \in A \times A : a - b = 10\}$ . Is relation an empty relation?
- 4-Let  $f: R \rightarrow R$  is defined by  $f(x) = |x|$ . Is function  $f$  onto? Give a reason.
- 5-If  $f: R \rightarrow R$  and  $g: R \rightarrow R$  are given by  $f(x) = \sin x$  and  $g(x) = 5x^2$ , find  $gof(x)$ .
- 6-If  $R = \{(x, y) : x + 2y = 8\}$  is a relation on  $N$ , write the range of  $R$ .
- 7-Let  $R = \{(a, a^3) : a \text{ is a prime number less than } 5\}$  be a relation. Find the range of  $R$ .
- 8-Prove that  $f: R \rightarrow R$  given by  $f(x) = x^3 + 1$  is one-one function.
- 9-Let  $f: R \rightarrow R$  be defined by  $f(x) = x^2$ . Is  $f$  one-one?
- 10-Given  $f(x) = \sin x$  check if function  $f$  is one-one for (i)  $(0, \pi)$  (ii)  $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ .
- 11-Let  $A = \{a, b, c\}$  and the relation  $R$  be defined on  $A$ , as follows:  
 $R = \{(a, a), (b, c), (a, b)\}$ . Then, write minimum number of ordered pairs to be added in  $R$  to make  $R$  reflexive and transitive.
- 12-If  $f(x)$  is an invertible function, find the inverse of  $f(x) = \frac{3x-2}{5}$ .
- 13-If  $f: R \rightarrow R$ , be defined by  $f(x) = (4 - X^4)^{\frac{1}{4}}$ , then find  $(fof)(x)$ .
- 14-Show that  $f: R \rightarrow R$ , given by  $f(x) = x^2 + 1$  is not a one-one function.
- 15-Is  $f: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow R$ , given by  $f(x) = \cos x$ , one-one?
- 16-If  $f$  is an invertible function defined as  $f(x) = \frac{x-4}{4}$ , write  $f^{-1}(x)$ .
- 17-For the set  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ , define a relation  $R$  in the set  $A$  as follows:  
 $R = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (1, 3)\}$ . Write the ordered pairs to be added to  $R$  to make it the smallest equivalence relation.
- 18-Let  $f$  and  $g$  be two real functions defined as  $f(x) = 2x - 3$ ;  $g(x) = \frac{3+x}{2}$ . Find  $fog$  and  $gof$ . Can you say one is inverse of the other?
- 19-If  $f(x) = 2x + 3$  and  $g(x) = 3x - 9$ ,  $x \in R$ , find  $(fog)(0)$ .
- 20-Consider function  $f: \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow R$ , given by  $f(x) = \sin x$  and  $g: \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \rightarrow R$ , given by  $g(x) = \cos x$ .  
 Show that  $f$  and  $g$  are one-one but  $f + g$  is not one-one..
- 21-Let  $T$  be the set of all triangles in a plane with  $R$  a relation in  $T$  given by  $R = \{(T_1, T_2) : T_1 \cong T_2\}$ .  
 Show that  $R$  is an equivalence relation.
- 22-Show that the relation  $S$  in the set  $R$  of real numbers, defined as

$S = \{(a, b) : a, b \in R \text{ and } a \leq b^3\}$  is neither reflexive, nor symmetric, nor transitive.

23-Let  $A \rightarrow \{3\}$  and  $B = R \rightarrow \{1\}$ . Consider the function  $f: A \rightarrow B$  defined by  $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{x-3}$ . Show that  $f$  is one-one and onto. Hence, find  $f^{-1}$ .

24-Show that the function  $f: R \rightarrow R$  defined by  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$ ,  $\forall x \in R$  is neither one-one nor onto.

Check whether the relation  $R$  defined in the set  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$  as

$R = \{(a, b) : b = a + 1\}$  is reflexive, symmetric or transitive. What is the inverse of  $f$  ?

25-Every relation which is symmetric and transitive is reflexive also. State true or false.

26-Let  $R$  be a relation in set  $N$ , given by

$R = \{(a, b) : a = b - 2, b > 6\}$  then  $(3, 8) \in R$ . State true or false with reason.

27-Let  $R$  be a relation defined as  $R = \{(x, x), (y, y), (z, z), (x, z)\}$  in set  $A = \{x, y, z\}$  then  $R$  is \_\_\_\_\_ (reflexive/symmetric) relation.

28-The domain of the function  $f: R \rightarrow R$  defined by  $f(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

29-Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  and  $B = \{a, b, c\}$ . Then number of one-one functions from  $A$  to  $B$  are \_\_\_\_\_.

30-Given a function ' $f$ ' as  $f(x) = 5x + 4$ ,  $x \in R$ . If  $g: R \rightarrow R$  is inverse of function ' $f$ ' then

(a)  $g(x) = 4x + 5$       (b)  $g(x) = \frac{5}{4x-5}$       (c)  $g(x) = \frac{x-4}{5}$       (d)  $g(x) = 5x - 4$

31-If  $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{|x-1|}$ ,  $x(\neq 1) \in R$  then range of ' $f$ ' is \_\_\_\_\_.