Indian Institute of Technology

IIT/JEE MAINS MATHEMATICS

Objective Chapterwise Solved Papers

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INDEX

Syllabus for JEE (Main) - 2024
Syllabus for JEE Main Paper-1 (B.E./B.Tech.)
MATHEMATICS

UNIT 1: SETS, RELATIONS, AND FUNCTIONS: Sets and their representation: Union, intersection, and complement of sets and their algebraic properties; Power set; Relation, Type of relations, equivalence relations, functions; one-one, into and onto functions, the composition of functions.

UNIT 2: COMPLEX NUMBERS AND QUADRATIC EQUATIONS: Complex numbers as ordered pairs of reals, Representation of complex numbers in the form a + ib and their representation in a plane, Argand diagram, algebra of complex number, modulus, and argument (or amplitude) of a complex number, Quadratic equations in real and complex number system and their solutions Relations between roots and co-efficient, nature of roots, the formation of quadratic equation with given roots.

UNIT 3: MATRICES AND DETERMINATS: Matrices, algebra of matrices, type of matrices, determinants, and matrices of order two and three, evaluation of determinants, area of triangles using determinants, Adjoint, and evaluation of inverse of a square matrix using determinants and, Test of consistency and solution of simultaneous linear equations in two or three variables using matrices.

UNIT 4: PERMUTATIONS AND COMBINATIONS: The fundamental principle of counting, permutation as an arrangement and combination as section, Meaning of P (n, r) and C(n, r), simple applications.

UNIT 5: BINOMIAL THEOREM AND ITS SIMPLE APPLICATIONS: Binomial theorem for a positive integral index, general term and middle term, and simple applications.

UNIT 6: SEQUENCE AND SERIES: Arithmetic and Geometric progressions, insertion of arithmetic, geometric means between two given numbers, Relation between A.M and G.M.

UNIT 7: LIMIT, CONTINUITY, AND DIFFERENTIABILITY: Real-valued functions, algebra of functions, polynomials, rational, trigonometric, logarithmic, and exponential functions, inverse function. Graphs of simple functions. Limits, continuity, and differentiability. Differentiation of the sum, difference, product, and quotient of two functions. Differentiation of trigonometric, inverse trigonometric, logarithmic, exponential, composite, and implicit functions; derivatives of order up to two, Applications of derivatives: Rate of change of quantities, monotonic-Increasing and decreasing functions, Maxima and minima of functions of one variable.

UNIT 8: INTEGRAL CALCULAS: Integral as an anti-derivative, Fundamental integral involving algebraic, trigonometric, exponential, and logarithmic functions. Integrations by substitution, by parts, and by partial functions. Integrations by substitution, by parts, and by partial functions. Integration using trigonometric identities.

Evaluation of simple integrals of the type

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+a^2},\ \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 \pm a^2}},\ \int \frac{dx}{a^2-x^2},\ \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}},\ \int \frac{dx}{ax^2+bx+c},\ \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}},\ \int \frac{(px+q)dx}{ax^2+bx+c},\ \int \frac{(px+q)dx}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}},$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2 \pm x^2}\,dx,\ \int \sqrt{x^2-a^2}\,dx$$

The fundamental theorem of calculus, properties of definite integrals. Evaluation of definite integrals, determining areas of the regions bounded by simple curves in standard form.

UNIT 9 : DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION : Ordinary differential equations, their order, and degree, the solution of differential equation by the method of separation of variables, solution of a homegeneous and linear differential equation of the type

$$\frac{dy}{dx}+p(x)y=q(x)$$

UNIT 10 : CO-ORDINATE GEOMETRY : Cartesian system of rectangular coordinates in a plane, distance formula, sections formula, locus, and its equation, the slope of a line, parallel and perpendicular lines, intercepts of a line on the co-ordinate axis.

Straight line : Various forms of equations of a line, intersection of lines, angles between two lines, conditions for concurrence of three lines, the distance of a point form a line, co-ordinate of the centroid orthocentre, and circumcentre of a triangle.

Circle, conic sections : A standard form of equations of a circle, the general form of the equation of a circle, its radius and central, equation of a circle when the endpoints of a diameter are given, points of intersection of a line and a circle with the centre at the origin and sections of conics, equations of conic sections (parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola) in standard forms.

UNIT 11 : THREE DIMENSIONAL GEOMETRY : Coordinates of a point in space, the distance between two points, section formula, directions ratios, and direction consines, and the angle between two intersecting lines. Skew lines, the shortest distance between them, and its equation. Equations of a line

UNIT 12: VECTOR ALGEBRA: Vectors and scalars, the addition of vectors, components of a vector in two dimensions and three-dimensional space, scalar and vector products.

UNIT 13: STATISTICS AND PROBABILITY: Measures of discretion; calculation of mean, median, mode of grouped and ungrouped data calculation of standard deviation, variance, and mean deviation for grouped and ungrouped data.

Probability: Probability of an event, addition and multiplication theorems of probability, Baye's theorem, probability distribution of a random variate.

UNIT 14: TRIGONOMETRY : Trigonometrical identities and trigonometrical funtions, inverse trigonometrical functions, and their properties.

All India Engineering Entrance Examination & JEE-Main Previous Years Papers Analysis Chart

Sl No	Exam	Proposed Year		Total Question
Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) Main				
1.	NTA JEE Main	15.04.2023	Shift-I	30
2.	NTA JEE Main	13.04.2023	Shift-I	30
3.	NTA JEE Main	13.04.2023	Shift-II	30
4.	NTA JEE Main	12.04.2023	Shift-I	30
5.	NTA JEE Main	11.04.2023	Shift-I	30
6.	NTA JEE Main	11.04.2023	Shift-II	30
7.	NTA JEE Main	10.04.2023	Shift-I	30
8.	NTA JEE Main	10.04.2023	Shift-II	30
9.	NTA JEE Main	08.04.2023	Shift-I	30
10.	NTA JEE Main	08.04.2023	Shift-II	30
11.	NTA JEE Main	06.04.2023	Shift-I	30
12.	NTA JEE Main	06.04.2023	Shift-II	30
13.	NTA JEE Main	01.02.2023	Shift-I	30
14.	NTA JEE Main	01.02.2023	Shift-II	30
15.	NTA JEE Main	24.01.2023	Shift-I	30
16.	NTA JEE Main	24.01.2023	Shift-II	30
17.	NTA JEE Main	25.01.2023	Shift-I	30
18.	NTA JEE Main	25.01.2023	Shift-II	30
19.	NTA JEE Main	29.01.2023	Shift-I	30
20.	NTA JEE Main	29.01.2023	Shift-II	30
21.	NTA JEE Main	30.01.2023	Shift-I	30
22.	NTA JEE Main	30.01.2023	Shift-II	30
23.	NTA JEE Main	31.01.2023	Shift-I	30
24.	NTA JEE Main	31.01.2023	Shift-II	30
25.	NTA JEE Main	29.07.2022	Shift-I	30
26.	NTA JEE Main	29.07.2022	Shift-II	30
27.	NTA JEE Main	28.07.2022	Shift-I	30
28.	NTA JEE Main	28.07.2022	Shift-II	30
29.	NTA JEE Main	27.07.2022	Shift-I	30
30.	NTA JEE Main	27.07.2022	Shift-II	30
31.	NTA JEE Main	26.07.2022	Shift-I	30
32.	NTA JEE Main	26.07.2022	Shift-II	30
33.	NTA JEE Main	25.07.2022	Shift-I	30
34.	NTA JEE Main	25.07.2022	Shift-II	30
35.	NTA JEE Main	29.06.2022	Shift-I	30
36.	NTA JEE Main	29.06.2022	Shift-II	30
37.	NTA JEE Main	28.06.2022	Shift-I	30
38.	NTA JEE Main	28.06.2022	Shift-II	30
39.	NTA JEE Main	27.06.2022	Shift-I	30
40.	NTA JEE Main	27.06.2022	Shift-II	30
41.	NTA JEE Main	26.06.2022	Shift-I	30
42.	NTA JEE Main	26.06.2022	Shift-II	30
43.	NTA JEE Main	25.06.2022	Shift-I	30
44.	NTA JEE Main	25.06.2022	Shift-II	30
45.	NTA JEE Main	24.06.2022	Shift-I	30
46.	NTA JEE Main	24.06.2022	Shift-II	30
47.	NTA JEE Main	01.09.2021	Shift-I	30
48.	NTA JEE Main	01.09.2021	Shift-II	30

49.	NTA JEE Main	31.08.2021	Shift-I	30
50.	NTA JEE Main	31.08.2021	Shift-II	30
51.	NTA JEE Main	27.08.2021	Shift-I	30
52.	NTA JEE Main	27.08.2021	Shift-II	30
53.	NTA JEE Main	26.08.2021	Shift-I	30
54.	NTA JEE Main	26.08.2021	Shift-II	30
55.	NTA JEE Main	27.07.2021	Shift-I	30
56.	NTA JEE Main	27.07.2021	Shift-II	30
57.	NTA JEE Main	25.07.2021	Shift-I	30
58.	NTA JEE Main	25.07.2021	Shift-II	30
59.	NTA JEE Main	22.07.2021	Shift-I	30
60.	NTA JEE Main	22.07.2021	Shift-II	30
61.	NTA JEE Main	20.07.2021	Shift-I	30
62.	NTA JEE Main	20.07.2021	Shift-II	30
63.	NTA JEE Main	18.03.2021	Shift-I	30
64.	NTA JEE Main	18.03.2021	Shift-II	30
65.	NTA JEE Main	17.03.2021	Shift-I	30
66.	NTA JEE Main	17.03.2021	Shift-II	30
67.	NTA JEE Main	16.03.2021	Shift-I	30
68.	NTA JEE Main	16.03.2021	Shift-II	30
69.	NTA JEE Main	26.02.2021	Shift-I	30
70.	NTA JEE Main	26.02.2021	Shift-II	30
71.	NTA JEE Main	25.02.2021	Shift-I	30
72.	NTA JEE Main	25.02.2021	Shift-II	30
73.	NTA JEE Main	24.02.2021	Shift-I	30
74.	NTA JEE Main	24.02.2021	Shift-II	30
75.	NTA JEE Main	06.09.2020	Shift-I	30
76.	NTA JEE Main	06.09.2020	Shift-II	30
77.	NTA JEE Main	05.09.2020	Shift-I	30
78.	NTA JEE Main	05.09.2020	Shift-II	30
79.	NTA JEE Main	04.09.2020	Shift-I	25
80.	NTA JEE Main	04.09.2020	Shift-II	25
81.	NTA JEE Main	03.09.2020	Shift-I	30
82.	NTA JEE Main	03.09.2020	Shift-II	30
83.	NTA JEE Main	02.09.2020	Shift-I	25
84.	NTA JEE Main	02.09.2020	Shift-II	25
85.	NTA JEE Main	09.01.2020	Shift-I	30
86.	NTA JEE Main	09.01.2020	Shift-II	30
87.	NTA JEE Main	08.01.2020	Shift-I	30
88.	NTA JEE Main	08.01.2020	Shift-II	30
89.	NTA JEE Main	07.01.2020	Shift-I	30
90.	NTA JEE Main	07.01.2020	Shift-II	30
91.	NTA JEE Main	12.04.2019	Shift-I	30
92.	NTA JEE Main	12.04.2019	Shift-II	30
93.	NTA JEE Main	10.04.2019	Shift-I	30
94.	NTA JEE Main	10.04.2019	Shift-II	30
95.	NTA JEE Main	09.04.2019	Shift-I	30
96.	NTA JEE Main	09.04.2019	Shift-II	30
97.	NTA JEE Main	08.04.2019	Shift-I	30
98.	NTA JEE Main	08.04.2019	Shift-II	30
99.	NTA JEE Main	12.01.2019	Shift-I	30
100.	NTA JEE Main	12.01.2019	Shift-II	30
101.	NTA JEE Main	11.01.2019	Shift-I	30
102.	NTA JEE Main	11.01.2019	Shift-II	30
103.	NTA JEE Main	10.01.2019	Shift-I	30

104.	NTA JEE Main	10.01.2019	Shift-II	30
105.	NTA JEE Main	09.01.2019	Shift-I	30
106.	NTA JEE Main	09.01.2019	Shift-II	30
107.	JEE Main	16.04.2018		30
108.	JEE Main	15.04.2018	Shift-I	30
109.	JEE Main	15.04.2018	Shift-II	30
110.	JEE Main	08.04.2018		30
111.	JEE Main	09.04.2017		30
112.	JEE Main	08.04.2017		30
113.	JEE Main	02.04.2017		30
114.	JEE Main	2016		30
115.	JEE Main	2015		30
116.	JEE Main	2014		30
117.	JEE Main	2013		30
118.	AIEEE	2012		30
119.	AIEEE	2011		30
120.	AIEEE	2010		30
121.	AIEEE	2009		30
122.	AIEEE	2008		30
	AIEEE	2007		30
123.	AIEEE	2006		30
124.	AIEEE	2005		30
125.	AIEEE	2004		30
126.	AIEEE	2003		30
127.	AIEEE	2002		30
ASSAM-CEE				
128.	ASSAM-CEE	2023		40
129.	ASSAM-CEE	2022		40
130.	ASSAM-CEE	2021		40
131.	ASSAM-CEE	2020		40
132.	ASSAM-CEE	2019		40
133.	ASSAM-CEE	2018		40
Andhra Pradesh EAMCET/EAPCET				
134.	A.P. EAPCET	15.05.2023	Shift-I	80
135.	A.P. EAPCET	15.05.2023	Shift-II	80
136.	A.P. EAPCET	16.05.2023	Shift-I	80
137.	A.P. EAPCET	16.05.2023	Shift-II	80
138.	A.P. EAPCET	17.05.2023	Shift-I	80
139.	A.P. EAPCET	17.05.2023	Shift-II	80
140.	A.P. EAPCET	18.05.2023	Shift-I	80
141.	A.P. EAPCET	18.05.2023	Shift-II	80
142.	A.P. EAPCET	19.05.2023	Shift-I	80
143.	A.P. EAMCET	04.07.2022	Shift-I	80
144.	A.P. EAMCET	04.07.2022	Shift-II	80
145.	A.P. EAMCET	05.07.2022	Shift-I	80
146.	A.P. EAMCET	05.07.2022	Shift-II	80
147.	A.P. EAMCET	06.07.2022	Shift-I	80
148.	A.P. EAMCET	06.07.2022	Shift-II	80
149.	A.P. EAMCET	07.07.2022	Shift-I	80
150.	A.P. EAMCET	07.07.2022	Shift-II	80
151.	A.P. EAMCET	08.07.2022	Shift-I	80
152.	A.P. EAMCET	08.07.2022	Shift-II	80
153.	A.P. EAMCET	07.09.2021	Shift-I	80
154.	A.P. EAMCET	23.08.2021	Shift-I	80
155.	A.P. EAMCET	23.08.2021	Shift-II	80

156.	A.P. EAMCET	19.08.2021	Shift-II	80
157.	A.P. EAMCET	20.08.2021	Shift-I	80
158.	A.P. EAMCET	20.08.2021	Shift-II	80
159.	A.P. EAMCET	19.08.2021	Shift-I	80
160.	A.P. EAMCET	19.08.2021	Shift-II	80
161.	A.P. EAMCET	05.10.2021	Shift-II	80
162.	A.P. EAMCET	25.08.2021	Shift-I	80
163.	A.P. EAMCET	25.08.2021	Shift-II	80
164.	A.P. EAMCET	24.08.2021	Shift-I	80
165.	A.P. EAMCET	24.08.2021	Shift-II	80
166.	A.P. EAMCET	22.09.2020	Shift-I	80
167.	A.P. EAMCET	22.09.2020	Shift-II	80
168.	A.P. EAMCET	23.09.2020	Shift-I	80
169.	A.P. EAMCET	21.09.2020	Shift-I	80
170.	A.P. EAMCET	21.09.2020	Shift-II	80
171.	A.P. EAMCET	18.09.2020	Shift-I	80
172.	A.P. EAMCET	18.09.2020	Shift-II	80
173.	A.P. EAMCET	17.09.2020	Shift-I	80
174.	A.P. EAMCET	17.09.2020	Shift-II	80
175.	A.P. EAMCET	07.10.2020	Shift-I	80
176.	A.P. EAMCET	20.04.2019	Shift-I	80
177.	A.P. EAMCET	20.04.2019	Shift-II	80
178.	A.P. EAMCET	21.04.2019	Shift-I	80
179.	A.P. EAMCET	21.04.2019	Shift-II	80
180.	A.P. EAMCET	22.04.2019	Shift-I	80
181.	A.P. EAMCET	22.04.2019	Shift-II	80
182.	A.P. EAMCET	23.04.2019	Shift-I	80
183.	A.P. EAMCET	22.04.2018	Shift-I	80
184.	A.P. EAMCET	22.04.2018	Shift-II	80
185.	A.P. EAMCET	23.04.2018	Shift-I	80
186.	A.P. EAMCET	23.04.2018	Shift-II	80
187.	A.P. EAMCET	24.04.2018	Shift-I	80
188.	A.P. EAMCET	24.04.2018	Shift-II	80
189.	A.P. EAMCET	2017		80
190.	A.P. EAMCET	2016		80
191.	A.P. EAMCET	2015		80
192.	A.P. EAMCET	2014		80
193.	A.P. EAMCET	2013		80
194.	A.P. EAMCET	2012		80
195.	A.P. EAMCET	2011		80
196.	A.P. EAMCET	2010		80
197.	A.P. EAMCET	2009		80
198.	A.P. EAMCET	2008		80
199.	A.P. EAMCET	2007		80
200.	A.P. EAMCET	2006		80
201.	A.P. EAMCET	2005		80
202.	A.P. EAMCET	2004		80
203.	A.P. EAMCET	2003		80
204.	A.P. EAMCET	2002		80
205.	A.P. EAMCET	2001		80
206.	A.P. EAMCET	2000		80
207.	A.P. EAMCET	1999		80
208.	A.P. EAMCET	1998		80
209.	A.P. EAMCET	1997		80
210.	A.P. EAMCET	1996		80

211.	A.P. EAMCET	1995		80
212.	A.P. EAMCET	1994		80
213.	A.P. EAMCET	1993		80
214.	A.P. EAMCET	1992		80
215.	A.P. EAMCET	1991		80
AMU (Aligarh Muslim University)				
216.	AMU	2023		50
217.	AMU	2022		50
218.	AMU	2021		50
219.	AMU	2019		50
220.	AMU	2018		50
221.	AMU	2017		50
222.	AMU	2016		50
223.	AMU	2015		50
224.	AMU	2014		50
225.	AMU	2013		50
226.	AMU	2012		50
227.	AMU	2011		50
228.	AMU	2010		70
229.	AMU	2009		70
230.	AMU	2008		70
231.	AMU	2007		70
232.	AMU	2006		70
233.	AMU	2005		70
234.	AMU	2004		70
235.	AMU	2003		70
236.	AMU	2002		100
237.	AMU	2001		100
(Bihar) BCECE				
238.	BCECE	2018		50
239.	BCECE	2017		50
240.	BCECE	2016		50
241.	BCECE	2015		50
242.	BCECE	2014		50
243.	BCECE	2013		50
244.	BCECE	2012		50
245.	BCECE	2011		50
246.	BCECE	2010		50
247.	BCECE	2009		50
248.	BCECE	2008		50
249.	BCECE	2007		50
250.	BCECE	2006		50
251.	BCECE	2005		50
252.	BCECE	2004		50
253.	BCECE	2003		50
BITSAT				
254.	BITSAT	2023		40
255.	BITSAT	2022		40
256.	BITSAT	2021		40
257.	BITSAT	2019		40
258.	BITSAT	2018		40
259.	BITSAT	2017		40
260.	BITSAT	2016		40
261.	BITSAT	2015		40
262.	BITSAT	2014		40

263.	BITSAT	2013		40
264.	BITSAT	2012		40
265.	BITSAT	2011		40
266.	BITSAT	2010		40
267.	BITSAT	2009		40
268.	BITSAT	2008		40
269.	BITSAT	2007		40
270.	BITSAT	2006		40
271.	BITSAT	2005		40
Chhattisgarh-PET				
272.	Chhattisgarh-PET	2023		100
273.	Chhattisgarh-PET	2022		100
274.	Chhattisgarh-PET	2021		100
275.	Chhattisgarh-PET	2020		100
276.	Chhattisgarh-PET	2019		100
277.	Chhattisgarh-PET	2018		100
278.	Chhattisgarh-PET	2017		100
279.	Chhattisgarh-PET	2016		100
280.	Chhattisgarh-PET	2015		100
281.	Chhattisgarh-PET	2014		100
282.	Chhattisgarh-PET	2013		100
283.	Chhattisgarh-PET	2012		100
284.	Chhattisgarh-PET	2011		100
285.	Chhattisgarh-PET	2010		100
286.	Chhattisgarh-PET	2009		100
287.	Chhattisgarh-PET	2008		100
288.	Chhattisgarh-PET	2007		100
289.	Chhattisgarh-PET	2006		100
290.	Chhattisgarh-PET	2005		100
291.	Chhattisgarh-PET	2004		100
COMEDK				
292.	COMEDK-JEE	2023		60
293.	COMEDK-JEE	2022		60
294.	COMEDK-JEE	2021		60
295.	COMEDK-JEE	2020		60
296.	COMEDK-JEE	2019		60
297.	COMEDK-JEE	2018		60
298.	COMEDK-JEE	2017		60
299.	COMEDK-JEE	2016		60
300.	COMEDK-JEE	2015		60
301.	COMEDK-JEE	2014		60
302.	COMEDK-JEE	2013		60
303.	COMEDK-JEE	2012		60
304.	COMEDK-JEE	2011		60
Gujarat Common Entrance Test (GUJCET)				
305.	GUJCET	2023		40
306.	GUJCET	2022		40
307.	GUJCET	2021		40
308.	GUJCET	2020		40
309.	GUJCET	2019		40
310.	GUJCET	2018		40
311.	GUJCET	2017		40
312.	GUJCET	2016		40
313.	GUJCET	2015		40
314.	GUJCET	2014		40

315.	GUJCET	2011		40
316.	GUJCET	2010		40
317.	GUJCET	2009		40
318.	GUJCET	2008		40
319.	GUJCET	2007		40
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320.	HP-CET	2018		60
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321.	J & K-CET	2020		75
322.	J & K-CET	2019		75
323.	J & K-CET	2018		75
324.	J & K-CET	2017		75
325.	J & K-CET	2016		75
326.	J & K-CET	2015		75
327.	J & K-CET	2014		75
328.	J & K-CET	2013		75
329.	J & K-CET	2012		75
330.	J & K-CET	2011		75
331.	J & K-CET	2010		75
332.	J & K-CET	2009		75
333.	J & K-CET	2008		75
334.	J & K-CET	2007		75
335.	J & K-CET	2006		75
336.	J & K-CET	2005		75
337.	J & K-CET	2004		75
338.	J & K-CET	2003		75
Jharkhand (JCECE)				
339.	JCECE	2019		50
340.	JCECE	2018		50
341.	JCECE	2017		50
342.	JCECE	2016		50
343.	JCECE	2015		50
344.	JCECE	2014		50
345.	JCECE	2013		50
346.	JCECE	2012		50
347.	JCECE	2011		50
348.	JCECE	2010		50
349.	JCECE	2009		50
350.	JCECE	2008		50
351.	JCECE	2007		50
352.	JCECE	2006		50
353.	JCECE	2005		50
354.	JCECE	2004		50
355.	JCECE	2003		50
356.	JCECE	2002		50
357.	JCECE	2001		50
Jamia Millia Islamia				
358.	Jamia Millia Islamia	2015		60
359.	Jamia Millia Islamia	2014		60
360.	Jamia Millia Islamia	2013		60
361.	Jamia Millia Islamia	2012		60
362.	Jamia Millia Islamia	2011		60
363.	Jamia Millia Islamia	2010		60
364.	Jamia Millia Islamia	2009		60
365.	Jamia Millia Islamia	2008		60

366.	Jamia Millia Islamia	2007		60
367.	Jamia Millia Islamia	2006		60
368.	Jamia Millia Islamia	2005		60
369.	Jamia Millia Islamia	2004		60
Kerala-KEAM				
370.	Kerala KEAM	2023		60
371.	Kerala KEAM	2022		60
372.	Kerala KEAM	2021		60
373.	Kerala KEAM	2020		60
374.	Kerala KEAM	2019		60
375.	Kerala KEAM	2018		60
376.	Kerala KEAM	2017		60
377.	Kerala KEAM	2016		60
378.	Kerala KEAM	2015		60
379.	Kerala KEAM	2014		60
380.	Kerala KEAM	2013		60
381.	Kerala KEAM	2012		60
382.	Kerala KEAM	2011		60
383.	Kerala KEAM	2010		60
384.	Kerala KEAM	2009		60
385.	Kerala KEAM	2008		60
386.	Kerala KEAM	2007		60
387.	Kerala KEAM	2006		60
388.	Kerala KEAM	2005		60
389.	Kerala KEAM	2004		60
Karnataka-CET (KCET)				
390.	Karnataka-CET	2023		60
391.	Karnataka-CET	2022		60
392.	Karnataka-CET	2021		60
393.	Karnataka-CET	2020		60
394.	Karnataka-CET	2019		60
395.	Karnataka-CET	2018		60
396.	Karnataka-CET	2017		60
397.	Karnataka-CET	2016		60
398.	Karnataka-CET	2015		60
399.	Karnataka-CET	2014		60
400.	Karnataka-CET	2013		60
401.	Karnataka-CET	2012		60
402.	Karnataka-CET	2011		60
403.	Karnataka-CET	2010		60
404.	Karnataka-CET	2009		60
405.	Karnataka-CET	2008		60
406.	Karnataka-CET	2007		60
407.	Karnataka-CET	2006		60
408.	Karnataka-CET	2005		60
409.	Karnataka-CET	2004		60
410.	Karnataka-CET	2003		60
411.	Karnataka-CET	2002		60
412.	Karnataka-CET	2001		60
413.	Karnataka-CET	2000		60
Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana (KVPY)				
414.	KVPY-SB-SX	2023		15
415.	KVPY-SB-SX	2022		15
416.	KVPY-SB-SX	2021		15
417.	KVPY-SA	2021		15

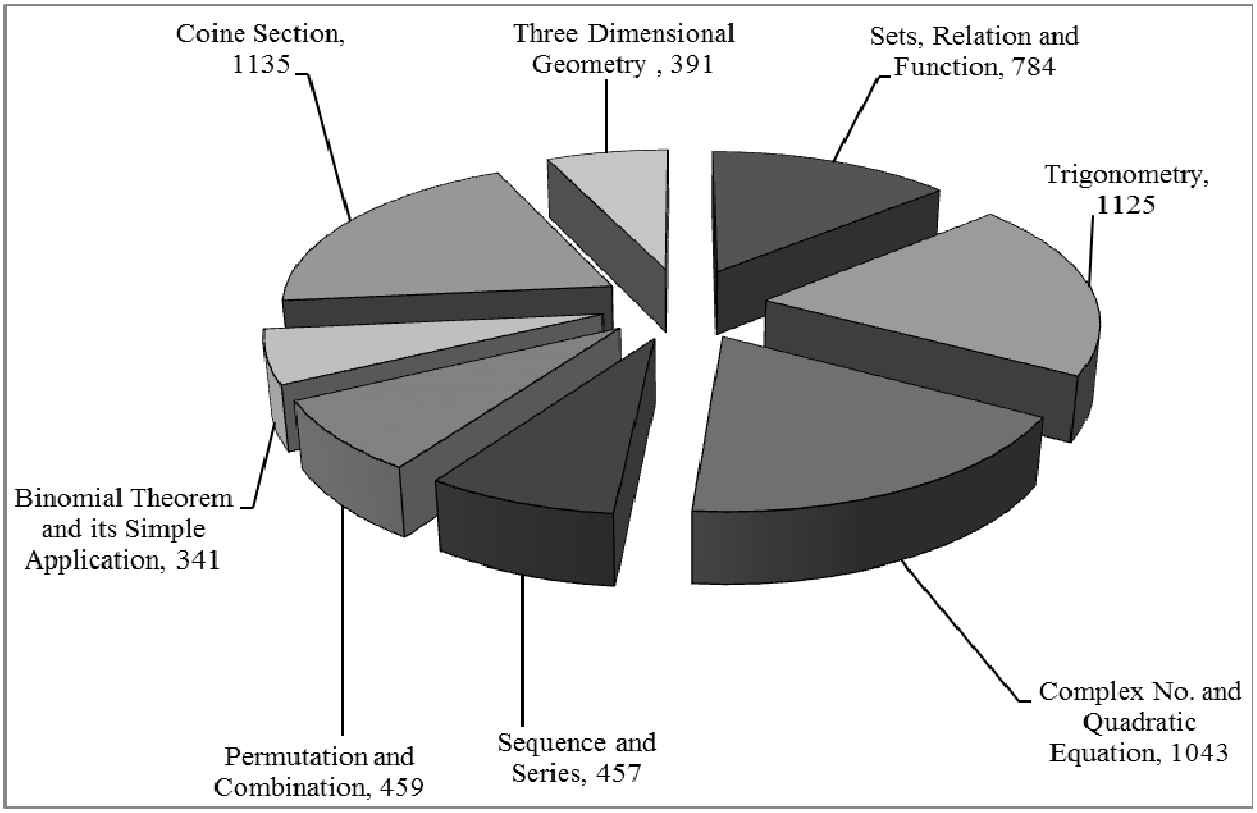
418.	KVPY-SA	2020		15
419.	KVPY-SB-SX	2018		15
420.	KVPY-SA	2017		15
421.	KVPY-SB-SX	2016		15
422.	KVPY-SB-SX	2015		15
423.	KVPY-SA	2014		15
424.	KVPY-SB-SX	2013		15
425.	KVPY-SA	2012		15
426.	KVPY-SA	2009		15
427.	KVPY-SB-SX	2009		15
Madhya Pradesh Pre Engineering Test (MPPET)				
428.	MPPET	2013		50
429.	MPPET	2012		50
430.	MPPET	2009		50
431.	MPPET	2008		50
Manipal-UGET				
432.	Manipal	2023		50
433.	Manipal	2022		50
434.	Manipal	2021		50
435.	Manipal	2020		50
436.	Manipal	2019		50
437.	Manipal	2018		50
438.	Manipal	2017		50
439.	Manipal	2016		50
440.	Manipal	2015		50
441.	Manipal	2014		50
442.	Manipal	2013		50
443.	Manipal	2012		50
444.	Manipal	2011		50
445.	Manipal	2010		50
446.	Manipal	2009		50
447.	Manipal	2008		50
(Maharashtra) MHT-CET				
448.	MHT-CET	2022	All Shifts	500
449.	MHT-CET	2021	All Shifts	500
450.	MHT-CET	13.10.2020	Shift-I	100
451.	MHT-CET	13.10.2020	Shift-II	100
452.	MHT-CET	14.10.2020	Shift-I	100
453.	MHT-CET	14.10.2020	Shift-II	100
454.	MHT-CET	15.10.2020	Shift-I	100
455.	MHT-CET	15.10.2020	Shift-II	100
456.	MHT-CET	16.10.2020	Shift-I	100
457.	MHT-CET	16.10.2020	Shift-II	100
458.	MHT-CET	19.10.2020	Shift-I	100
459.	MHT-CET	19.10.2020	Shift-II	100
460.	MHT-CET	20.10.2020	Shift-I	100
461.	MHT-CET	20.10.2020	Shift-II	100
462.	MHT-CET	02.05.2019	Shift-I	100
463.	MHT-CET	02.05.2019	Shift-II	100
464.	MHT-CET	03.05.2019		100

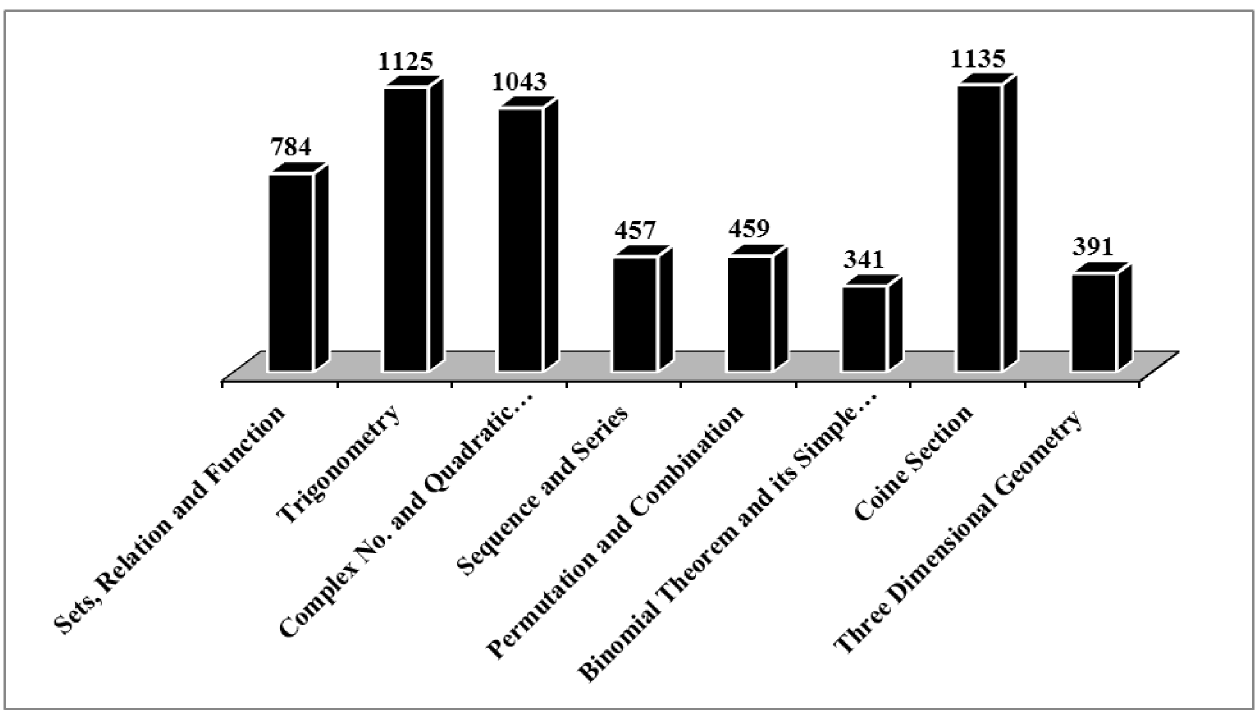
465.	MHT-CET	2018		100
466.	MHT-CET	2017		100
467.	MHT-CET	2016		100
468.	MHT-CET	2015		100
469.	MHT-CET	2014		100
470.	MHT-CET	2013		100
471.	MHT-CET	2012		100
472.	MHT-CET	2011		100
473.	MHT-CET	2010		100
474.	MHT-CET	2009		100
475.	MHT-CET	2008		100
476.	MHT-CET	2007		100
477.	MHT-CET	2006		100
478.	MHT-CET	2005		100
479.	MHT-CET	2004		100
Rajasthan PET				
480.	Rajasthan PET	2012		40
481.	Rajasthan PET	2011		40
482.	Rajasthan PET	2010		40
483.	Rajasthan PET	2009		40
484.	Rajasthan PET	2008		40
485.	Rajasthan PET	2007		40
486.	Rajasthan PET	2006		40
487.	Rajasthan PET	2005		40
488.	Rajasthan PET	2004		40
489.	Rajasthan PET	2003		40
490.	Rajasthan PET	2002		40
491.	Rajasthan PET	2001		40
SCRA				
492.	SCRA	2015		60
493.	SCRA	2014		60
494.	SCRA	2013		60
495.	SCRA	2012		60
496.	SCRA	2010		60
497.	SCRA	2009		60
SRM-JEEE				
498.	SRM-JEEE	2022		40
499.	SRM-JEEE	2021		40
500.	SRM-JEEE	2020		40
501.	SRM-JEEE	2019		40
502.	SRM-JEEE	2018		40
503.	SRM-JEEE	2016		40
504.	SRM-JEEE	2015		40
505.	SRM-JEEE	2014		40
506.	SRM-JEEE	2013		40
507.	SRM-JEEE	2012		40
508.	SRM-JEEE	2011		40
509.	SRM-JEEE	2010		40
510.	SRM-JEEE	2009		40
511.	SRM-JEEE	2008		40
512.	SRM-JEEE	2007		40

Telangana EAMCET				
513.	TS-EAMCET	12.05.2023	Shift-I	80
514.	TS-EAMCET	12.05.2023	Shift-II	80
515.	TS-EAMCET	13.05.2023	Shift-I	80
516.	TS-EAMCET	13.05.2023	Shift-II	80
517.	TS-EAMCET	14.05.2023	Shift-I	80
518.	TS-EAMCET	14.05.2023	Shift-II	80
519.	TS-EAMCET	18.07.2022	Shift-I	80
520.	TS-EAMCET	18.07.2022	Shift-II	80
521.	TS-EAMCET	19.07.2022	Shift-I	80
522.	TS-EAMCET	19.07.2022	Shift-II	80
523.	TS-EAMCET	20.07.2022	Shift-I	80
524.	TS-EAMCET	20.07.2022	Shift-II	80
525.	TS-EAMCET	06.08.2021	Shift-I	80
526.	TS-EAMCET	06.08.2021	Shift-II	80
527.	TS-EAMCET	05.08.2021	Shift-I	80
528.	TS-EAMCET	05.08.2021	Shift-II	80
529.	TS-EAMCET	04.08.2021	Shift-I	80
530.	TS-EAMCET	04.08.2021	Shift-II	80
531.	TS-EAMCET	09.09.2020	Shift-I	80
532.	TS-EAMCET	09.09.2020	Shift-II	80
533.	TS-EAMCET	10.09.2020	Shift-I	80
534.	TS-EAMCET	10.09.2020	Shift-II	80
535.	TS-EAMCET	11.09.2020	Shift-I	80
536.	TS-EAMCET	11.09.2020	Shift-II	80
537.	TS-EAMCET	14.09.2020	Shift-I	80
538.	TS-EAMCET	14.09.2020	Shift-II	80
539.	TS-EAMCET	03.05.2019	Shift-I	80
540.	TS-EAMCET	03.05.2019	Shift-II	80
541.	TS-EAMCET	04.05.2019	Shift-I	80
542.	TS-EAMCET	04.05.2019	Shift-II	80
543.	TS-EAMCET	06.05.2019	Shift-I	80
544.	TS-EAMCET	05.05.2018	Shift-I	80
545.	TS-EAMCET	05.05.2018	Shift-II	80
546.	TS-EAMCET	02.05.2018	Shift-I	80
547.	TS-EAMCET	04.05.2018	Shift-II	80
548.	TS-EAMCET	07.05.2018	Shift-I	80
549.	TS-EAMCET	24.04.2017	Shift-I	80
550.	TS-EAMCET	2016		80
551.	TS-EAMCET	2015		80
552.	TS-EAMCET	2014		80
Tripura JEE				
553.	Tripura JEE	2023		50
554.	Tripura JEE	2022		50
555.	Tripura JEE	2021		50
556.	Tripura JEE	2019		50
(Uttar Pradesh) UPTU/UPSEE				
557.	UPTU/UPSEE	2020		50
558.	UPTU/UPSEE	2019		50
559.	UPTU/UPSEE	2018		50
560.	UPTU/UPSEE	2017		50

561.	UPTU/UPSEE	2016		50
562.	UPTU/UPSEE	2015		50
563.	UPTU/UPSEE	2014		50
564.	UPTU/UPSEE	2013		50
565.	UPTU/UPSEE	2012		50
566.	UPTU/UPSEE	2011		50
567.	UPTU/UPSEE	2010		50
568.	UPTU/UPSEE	2009		50
569.	UPTU/UPSEE	2008		50
570.	UPTU/UPSEE	2007		50
571.	UPTU/UPSEE	2006		50
572.	UPTU/UPSEE	2005		50
573.	UPTU/UPSEE	2004		50
VITEEE				
574.	VITEEE	2023		40
575.	VITEEE	2022		40
576.	VITEEE	2021		40
577.	VITEEE	2020		40
578.	VITEEE	2019		40
579.	VITEEE	2018		40
580.	VITEEE	2017		40
581.	VITEEE	2016		40
582.	VITEEE	2015		40
583.	VITEEE	2014		40
584.	VITEEE	2013		40
585.	VITEEE	2012		40
586.	VITEEE	2011		40
587.	VITEEE	2010		40
588.	VITEEE	2009		40
589.	VITEEE	2008		40
590.	VITEEE	2007		40
591.	VITEEE	2006		40
WEST BENGAL				
592.	West Bengal	2023		30
593.	West Bengal	2022		30
594.	West Bengal	2021		30
595.	West Bengal	2020		30
596.	West Bengal	2019		30
597.	West Bengal	2018		30
598.	West Bengal	2017		30
599.	West Bengal	2016		30
600.	West Bengal	2015		30
601.	West Bengal	2014		30
602.	West Bengal	2013		30
603.	West Bengal	2012		30
604.	West Bengal	2011		30
605.	West Bengal	2010		30
606.	West Bengal	2009		30
607.	West Bengal	2008		30
			Total	**34700**

Trend Analysis of previous year paper of IIT JEE Mathematics through Bar graph and Pie chart.





01. Sets, Relation and Function

A. Set and type of Sets and its application

1. Set A and B have 3 and 6 elements respectively. What can be the minimum number of elements in $A \cup B$?

(a) 3 (b) 6
(c) 9 (d) 1

SRMJEEE-2009

Ans. (b) : Given that, $n(A) = 3$, $n(B) = 6$
Then, $n(A \cap B) = 3$ (maximum)
We know that -
$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)$
$n(A \cup B) = 3 + 6 - 3$
So, the minimum number of element $n(A \cup B) = 6$.

2. $X = \{8^n - 7n - 1 \mid n \in N\}$ and $Y = \{49(n-1) \mid n \in N\}$, then

(a) $X \subset Y$ (b) $Y \subset X$
(c) $X = Y$ (d) none of these

JCECE-2016
SRMJEEE-2010

Ans. (a) : Given, $X = \{8^n - 7n - 1 \mid n \in N\}$
And, $Y = \{49(n-1) \mid n \in N\}$
X can be also written as –
$$8^n - 7n - 1 = (7+1)^n - 7n - 1$$
By Binomial expansion –
$$(7+1)^n - 7n - 1 = ({}^nC_0 \cdot 7^0 + {}^nC_1 \cdot 7^1 + {}^nC_2 \cdot 7^2 + {}^nC_3 \cdot 7^3 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_n \cdot 7^n) - 7n - 1$$
$$= 1 + 7n + {}^nC_2 7^2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_n 7^n - 7n - 1$$
$$= {}^nC_2 7^2 + {}^nC_3 7^3 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_n 7^n$$
$$= 49({}^nC_2 + 7\,{}^nC_3 + \ldots\ldots {}^nC_n 7^{n-2}), \text{ for } n \geq 2$$
We see that, $8^n - 7n - 1$ is multiple of 49 for $n \geq 2$ and 0 for $n = 1$.
Also written as –
$8^n - 7n - 1 = 49.\,K$
Where, $K = ({}^nC_2 + 7\,{}^nC_3 + \ldots\ldots + {}^nC_n 7^{n-2})$
$\therefore$ X contains all positive integrals multiple of 49 and 0. and Y is also contains of all positive integral multiple of 49 together with zero.
So, $X \subset Y$.

3. If $A = \{x : x^2 = 1\}$ and $B = \{x : x^4 = 1\}$, then $A \Delta B$ is equal to

(a) $\{i, -i\}$ (b) $\{-1, 1\}$
(c) $\{-1, 1, i, -i\}$ (d) $\{\phi\}$

COMEDK-2019

Ans. (a) : Given that, $A = \{x : x^2 = 1\}$, $B = \{x : x^4 = 1]$
Then, A = square root of 1.
and, B = fourth root 1.
$\therefore A = \{x : x^2 = 1\} = \{-1, 1\}$
$B = \{x : x^4 = 1\} = \{-1, 1, i, -i\}$
We know that –
$$A \Delta B = (A - B) \cup (B - A)$$
Or, $A \Delta B = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$
Then, $A \cup B = \{-1, +1, i, -i\}$
and, $A \cap B = \{-1, 1\}$
So, $A \Delta B = (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$
$= \{-1, +1, i, -i\} - \{-1, 1\}$
$A \Delta B = \{i, -i\}$

4. A set contains 2n+1 elements. The number of subsets of this set containing more than n elements is equal to:

(a) 2^{n-1} (b) 2^n
(c) 2^{n+1} (d) 2^{2n}

UPSEE-2004

Ans. (d) : Given,
A set contains (2n+1) element consider the number of subset be N.
Then, number of subsets –
$$= {}^{2n+1}C_0 + {}^{2n+1}C_1 + {}^{2n+1}C_2 + \ldots\ldots + {}^{2n+1}C_n$$
$$N = 2^{2n+1} - N$$
$$2N = 2^{2n+1}$$
$$N = \frac{2^{2n+1}}{2}$$
$$N = \frac{2^{2n}.2^1}{2}$$
$$N = 2^{2n}$$

5. Universal set,
$U = \{x \mid x^5 - 6x^4 + 11x^3 - 6x^2 = 0\}$
$A = \{x \mid x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0\}$
$B = \{x \mid x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0\}$
What is $(A \cap B)'$ equal to ?

(a) $\{1, 3\}$ (b) $\{1, 2, 3\}$
(c) $\{0, 1, 3\}$ (d) $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

BITSAT-2015

Ans. (c) : Given, $U = \{x \mid x^5 - 6x^4 + 11x^3 - 6x^2 = 0\}$
$A = \{x \mid x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0\}$
$B = \{x \mid x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0\}$
Solve U,
$U(0) = 0$
$U(1) = 0$
$U(2) = 0$
$U(3) = 0$
Then, $U = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$
Solve A,
$A = \{2, 3\}$
$A(2) = 0$
$A(3) = 0$
Solve B,
$B(1) = 0$
$B(2) = 0$
Then, $B = \{1, 2\}$
From solving U, A and B we get –
$U = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$
$A = \{2, 3\}$
$B = \{1, 2\}$
Then, $A \cap B = \{2, 3\} \cap \{1, 2\}$
$A \cap B = \{2\}$
So, $(A \cap B)' = U - (A \cap B)$
$= \{0, 1, 2, 3\} - \{2\}$
$(A \cap B)' = \{0, 1, 3\}$

6. **Let $A = \{x : x \in R, |x| < 1\}$; $B = \{x : x \in R, |x-1| \geq 1\}$ and $A \cup B = R - D$, then the set D is**

(a) $\{x : 1 < x \leq 2\}$ (b) $\{x : 1 \leq x < 2\}$
(c) $\{x : 1 \leq x \leq 2\}$ (d) None of these

BITSAT-2010

Ans. (b) : Given,
$A = \{x : x \in R, |x| < 1\}$
$B = \{x : x \in R, |x - 1| \geq 1\}$
And $A \cup B = R - D$
Then, A is also written as –
$A = \{x : x \in R, -1 < x < 1\}$
And, B is also written as –
$B = \{x : x \in R, x - 1 \geq 1 \text{ or } x - 1 \leq -1\}$
i.e., $B = \{x : x \in R, x \geq 2 \text{ or } x \leq 0\}$
$\therefore$ A = Range set = $(-1, 1)$
B = Range set = $x \geq 2$ or $x \leq 0$
$= R - (0, 2) = (-\infty, 0] \cup [2, \infty)$
So, $A \cup B = (-1, 1) \cup (-\infty, 0] \cup [2, \infty)$
$= (-\infty, 1) \cup [2, \infty)$
Then, $A \cup B = R - \{(x : 1 \leq x < 2)\}$
Since, $R = (-\infty, \infty)$
Hence, $A \cup B = R - D$
By comparing -
$A \cup B = R - \{x : 1 \leq x < 2\}$
Hence, $D = \{x : 1 \leq x < 2\}$

7. **If A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5} then the number of proper subsets of A is**

(a) 31 (b) 38
(c) 48 (d) 54

BITSAT-2009

Ans. (a) : Given, A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
Then, number of elements in A = 5
We know that,
Number of proper subsets of A = $2^n - 1$
Where, n = number of elements in the given set.
So, the number of proper subsets of A = $2^5 - 1$
$= 32 - 1 = 31$

8. **Two finite sets have m and n elements. The number of subsets of the first set is 112 more than that of the second set. The values of m and n respectively are,**

(a) 4, 7 (b) 7, 4
(c) 4, 4 (d) 7, 7

JCECE-2019
BITSAT-2016
CG – PET - 2018

Ans. (b) : Given, two finite sets have m and n elements.
Let, the finite set is A and B.
Then, n (A) = m
n (B) = n
$\therefore$ Number of subsets of finite set A and B is 2^m and 2^n.
According to given question –
$2^m = 112 + 2^n$
$2^m - 2^n = 112$
$2^n(2^{m-n} - 1) = 112$
$2^n(2^{m-n} - 1) = 16 \times 7$
$2^n(2^{m-n} - 1) = 2^4 \times (2^3 - 1)$
Comparing both sides, we get –
n = 4 and m–n = 3
Then, $m - 4 = 3 \Rightarrow m = 7$
Hence, m = 7, n = 4.

9. **Let A and B be two sets such that $A \cap X = B \cap X = \phi$ and $A \cup X = B \cup X$ for same set X. Then**

(a) A = B (b) A = X
(c) B = X (d) $A \cup B = X$

BITSAT-2015
AMU-2009

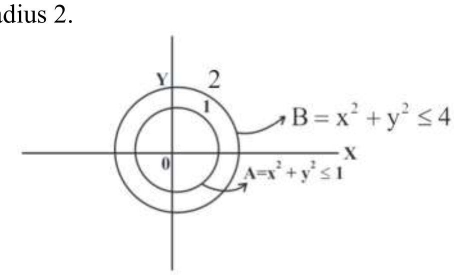
Ans. (a) : Given, A and B be two sets.
$A \cap X = B \cap X = \phi$ and $A \cup X = B \cup X$, for same set X.
Then, from, $A \cup X = B \cup X$.
Take intersection both sides by A –
$A \cap (A \cup X) = A \cap (B \cup X)$
By distributive law –
$(A \cap A) \cup (A \cap X) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap X)$
$A \cup \phi = (A \cap B) \cup \phi$
$A = A \cap B$ ....(i)
Again, take intersection both sides by B,
$B \cap (A \cup X) = B \cap (B \cup X)$
By distributive law –
$(B \cap A) \cup (B \cap X) = (B \cap B) \cup (B \cap X)$
$(B \cap A) \cup \phi = B \cup \phi$
$B \cap A = \phi \cup B = B$
$A \cap B = B$ ....(ii)
Since, $B \cap A = A \cap B$,
So, from equation (i) and equation (ii), we get–
A = B

10. **If $A = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x, y \in R\}$ and $B = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, x, y \in R\}$ then**

(a) A – B = A (b) B – A = B
(c) $A - B = \phi$ (d) $B - A = \phi$

BCECE-2018

Ans. (c) : Given,
$A = \{(x, y): x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x, y \in R\}$
And, $B = \{(x, y): x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, x y \in R\}$
We see that set A represents circle centered at origin and radius 1 and B represents circle centered at origin and radius 2.



Since both the circles are concentric
Hence, $A - B = \phi$

11. **The remainder on dividing $1 + 3 + 3^2 + 3^3 + ... + 3^{2021}$ by 50 is ____.**

JEE Main-24.06.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (4) : The given series are,

$1 + 3 + 3^2 + 3^3 + ... + 3^{2021}$

Which is in G.P series sum of the series $\frac{a(r^n - 1)}{r-1}$

$$= \frac{1.(3^{2022} - 1)}{3-1} = \frac{9^{1011} - 1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(10-1)^{1011} - 1}{2}$$

$\because (10 - 1)^{1011} = (10)^{1011}.(1)^0 - {}^nC_1(10)^{1010}(1)^1 + {}^nC_2(10)^{1009}(1)^2 - {}^nC_3(10)^{1008}(1)^3 + ... + {}^{1011}C_{1011}(10)^0(1)^{1011}$

$\therefore \quad \frac{100k + 10110 - 2}{2}$

$= 50k + \frac{10108}{2}$

Now, dividing by 50

$$\frac{50k}{50} + \frac{5054}{50} = 4$$

Remainder $\rightarrow 4$

12. **The remainder when $(2021)^{2022} + (2022)^{2021}$ is divided by 7 is**

(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 6

JEE Main-27.07.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (a) : Given,

$(2021)^{2022} + (2022)^{2021}$

$$\frac{(x+y)^n}{x} = \frac{{}^nC_0x^n}{x} + \frac{{}^nC_1x^{n-1}y}{x} + \frac{{}^nC_2x^{n-2}y^2}{x} + ... + \frac{{}^nC_ny^nx^0}{x}$$

$(2022)^{2021} = (2023 - 2)^{2022} + (2023 - 1)^{2021}$

$= (-2)^{2022} + (-1)^{2021}$

$= 2^{2022} - 1$

$= (2^3)^{674} - 1$

$= (8)^{674} - 1$

$= (7 + 1)^{674} - 1$

Divisible by 7,

So,

$(1)^{674} - 1$

$1 - 1 = 0$

13. **Let A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7} and B = {3, 6, 7, 9}. Then the number of elements in the set $\{C \subseteq A : C \cap B \neq \phi\}$ is _______.**

JEE Main-26.07.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (112) : Given,

A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7} and B = {3, 6, 7, 9}.

$\because$ The number of subset $= 2^n$

Then, number of subset $A = 2^7$

$= 128$

$C \cap B = \phi$ when set C contains the elements

C = {1, 2, 4, 5}

$S = \{C \subseteq A ; C \cap B \neq \phi\}$

$= \text{Total} - (C \cap B = \phi)$

$= 128 - 2^4 = 128 - 16 = 112$

14. **The number of elements in the set $\{n \in Z : |n^2 - 10n + 19| < 6\}$ ' is ________.**

JEE Main-10.04.2023, Shift-I

Ans. (6) : Given,

$n \in Z: |n^2 - 10n + 19| < 6$

$\Rightarrow \quad |(n-5)^2 - 6| < 6$

$\Rightarrow \quad -6 < (n-5)^2 - 6 < 6$

$0 < (n-5)^2 < 12$

$\Rightarrow \quad (n-5)^2 = 1, 4, 9$

$\Rightarrow \quad n - 5 = \pm1, \pm2, \pm3$

So, the number of elements in the set is 6.

15. **If A and B are disjoint sets, then $B \cap A'$, where A' is complement of A is equal to**

(a) A (b) B
(c) A' (d) B'

AMU-2018

Ans. (b) : If A and B are disjoint set-

$\therefore \quad A \cap B = \phi$

$B \cap A' = B - A = B - (A \cap B) = B - \phi = B$

$B \cap A' = B$

16. **Suppose A, B and C are three sets, each with three elements. The number of subsets of the set $A \times B \times C$ that have at least 2 elements is**

(a) $(2^{27}) - 28$ (b) $(2^{27}) - 55$
(c) 27 (d) $(27^2) - 3$

J&K CET-2018

Ans. (a): No of element in $A \times B \times C = 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$

$\therefore$ No. of subsets of the set $A \times B \times C = 2^{27}$

No. of subsets having 1 element= 27

No. of subsets having 0 element=1

So, required no. of subsets $= 2^{27} - (27+1)$

$= 2^{27} - 28$

17. **If $P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$; $P(B) = \frac{1}{5}$ and $P(AB) = \frac{1}{8}$ then $P\left(\frac{A^C}{B^C}\right) =$**

(a) $\frac{21}{32}$ (b) $\frac{25}{32}$
(c) $\frac{27}{32}$ (d) $\frac{29}{32}$

J&K CET-2017

Ans. (c) : Given,

$$P(A) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$P(B) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$P(AB) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P\left(\frac{A^C}{B^c}\right) = ?$$

$$P\left(\frac{A^C}{B^c}\right)=\frac{P(A^c\cap B^c)}{P(B^C)}$$

$$=\frac{P\left((A\cup B)^c\right)}{P(B^c)}$$

$$=\frac{1-P(A\cup B)}{1-P(B)}$$

$$=\frac{1-\left[P(A)+P(B)-P(A\cap B)\right]}{1-P(B)}$$

$$=\frac{1-\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{5}+\frac{1}{8}}{1-\frac{1}{5}}$$

$$=\frac{40-10-8+5}{40\times\frac{4}{5}}=\frac{27}{32}$$

18. Suppose P, Q and R are three sets, each with three elements. The number of subsets of the set P × Q × R, that have at least 2 elements is

(a) 134217700 (b) 134217701
(c) 134217727 (d) 134217728

J&K CET-2017

Ans. (a) : Given,
x(p) = 3, x(Q) = 3, x(R) = 3
So, total number of set (x) = x(p) × x(Q) × x(R)
= 3 × 3 × 3
= 27
Total number of subset = $2^x = 2^{27}$ = 134217728
∴ Number of subsets of the set that have at least 2 element
= 134217728 – 1 – 27
= 134217700

19. If A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5} and B = {2, 4, 6}, then A – B =

(a) {1, 3, 5, 6} (b) {0, 1, 3, 5, 6}
(c) {1, 3, 5} (d) {1, 2, 3, 4,5, 6}
(e) {2, 4}

Kerala CEE-2020

Ans. (c) : Given A ={ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 }and B = { 2, 4, 6}
A – B means A contains the element which present in B.
Thus A –B = {1, 3, 5}

20. The set {x∈R:x –2 + x^2 = 0} is equal to

(a) {–1, 2} (b) {1, 2}
(c) {–1, –2} (d) {1, –2}

EAMCET-2000

Ans. (d) : Given,
set $\{x\in R: x-2+x^2=0\}$
Now,
$x^2+x-2=0$
$x^2+2x-x-2=0$
x (x + 2) – 1(x + 2) = 0
(x – 1) (x + 2) = 0
x ∈ { 1, –2}

21. If A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}, then the number of subsets of A which contains at least two elements is

(a) 63 (b) 57
(c) 58 (d) 64

Karnataka CET 2020

Ans. (b) : Given that, A = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
Then, the number of subsets of A = 2^6 = 64
Subsets are following –
{ϕ, {1}, {2}, {3},{4}, {5}, {6}, {1, 2}, {1, 3}..............
{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
So, the number of subsets of A which contains at least two elements is –
$= 64 - \left({}^6C_0 \;-{}^6C_1\right)$
= 64 – (1 + 6)
= 57

22. There is a set P of ordered pairs in which each pair has a vowel as first element and a consonant as second element. It is given that M = 4^{10}. How many element will be there in power set of P ?

(a) $32(M^5)$ (b) $16(M^5)$
(c) $32(M^4)$ (d) $16(M^4)$

J&K CET-2018

Ans. (a) : Total no. of vowels in English alphabets = 5
Total no. of consonants in English alphabets = 21
Since, set P has ordered pairs in which each pair has a vowel as first element and a consonants as second element.
Total no. of element in P = 21 + 21 +21 +21 + 21
= 105
Number of elements in power set of = 2^{105}
$= 2^{2\times 50+5}$
$= 2^5.\ 4^{50}$
$= 2^5.\ (4)^{10\times 5}$
$= 2^5.\ M^5$
$= 32\ M^5$

23. If A = {2, 3, 4, 8, 10}, B = {3, 4, 5, 10, 12} and C = {4, 5, 6, 12, 14}, then (A ∪ B)∪(A ∪ C) is equal to

(a) {2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12}
(b) {2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12}
(c) {2, 3, 4, 10, 12}
(d) None of these

COMEDK 2018

Ans. (b) : Given, A={2, 3, 4, 8, 10}, B = {3, 4, 5, 10, 12} and C ={4, 5, 6, 12, 14}
Then, A ∪ B = {2, 3, 4, 8, 10} ∪ {3, 4, 5, 10, 12}
= {2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12}
And A ∪ C = {2, 3, 4, 8, 10} ∪ {4, 6, 5, 12, 14}
= {2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 }
So, (A ∪ B) ∩ (A ∪ C) = { 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12}

24. If n(P) = 8, n (Q) = 10 and n(R) = 5 ('n' denotes cardinality) for three disjoint sets P, Q, R then n(P ∪ Q ∪ R) =

(a) 23 (b) 20
(c) 18 (d) 15

J&K CET-2017

Ans. (a) : Given,

$n(P) = 8, n(Q) = 10, n(R) = 5$

P, Q and R are disjoint set

$\therefore\ n(P \cup Q \cup R) = n(P) + n(Q) + n(R)$

$= 8 + 10 + 5$

$= 23$

25. If A and B are two such events that P (A ∪ B) = P(A ∩ B), then which of the following is true?

(a) P(A)+P(B) = 0

(b) P(A)+P(B) =P(A) P(B/A)

(c) P(A)+P(B) =2P(A) P(B/A)

(d) None of the above

Manipal UGET-2020

Ans. (c) : Given that-

$$P(A \cup B) = P(A \cap B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B) = P(A \cap B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad P(A) + P(B) = 2P(A \cap B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad P(A) + P(B) = 2 \times P(A) P(B/A)$$

$$\left[\because P(B/A) = \frac{P(A \cap B)}{P(A)}\right]$$

26. If the set A contains 5 elements, then the number of elements in the power set P(A) is equal to

(a) 32 (b) 25

(c) 16 (d) 8

(e) 10

Kerala CEE-2011

Ans. (a) : Given n(A) = 5

$P(n) = 2^n$

Here n = 5

$n(P(A)) = 2^5 = 32$

27. If A = {1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17}, B = {2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18} and N = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ⋯⋯18} is the universal set, then A'∪ ((A ∪ B) ∩ B′) is

(a) A (b) N

(c) B (d) none of these

SRMJEEE-2013

Ans. (b) : Given A = { 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17}

B = {2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18}

N = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ⋯⋯18}

Then, A∪B = {1, 2, 3, 4 ……18)

B' = {1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19….} = B

A' = {2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 19, 20….}= A

A'∪ (A ∪ B)∩B

A'∪(N∩B') [∴N∩B' = A]

A' ∪A

B ∪ A = N

28. If X and Y are two sets, then $X \cap (Y \cup X)^c$ equals

(a) X (b) Y

(c) ϕ (d) none of these

SRMJEEE-2014

Ans. (c) : Given, X and Y are two sets.

Then, $X \cap (Y \cup X)^c = X \cap (Y^c \cap X^c)$

Since $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$

$\therefore \quad X \cap (Y^c \cap X^c) = X \cap (X^c \cap Y^c)$

By Distributive law –

$$X \cap (X^c \cap Y^c) = (X \cap X^c) \cap Y^c$$

$$= \phi \cap Y^c = \phi$$

Since, $X \cap X^c = \phi$

So, $X \cap (Y \cup X)^c = \phi$

29. If a set A had 4 elements, then the total number of proper subsets of set A, is

(a) 16 (b) 14

(c) 15 (d) 17

COMEDK 2015

Ans. (c) : Given, A set had 4 elements. Then, total number of subsets of A = $2^4 = 16$

So, the total number of proper subsets of

Set A, is $2^4 - 1 = 16 - 1 = 15$

30. Let A and B be two sets then $(A \cup B)' \cup (A' \cap B)$ is equal to

(a) A' (b) A

(c) B' (d) None of these

BITSAT-2012

Ans. (a) : Given, A and B be a two sets.

Find (A ∪ B)' ∪ (A' ∩ B) = ?

Then, by De Morgan's law –

(A ∪ B)' ∪ (A' ∩ B) = (A' ∩ B') ∪ (A' ∩ B)

= (A' ∪ A') ∩ (A' ∪ B) ∩ (B' ∪ A') ∩ (B' ∪ B)

= A' ∩ [{ A' ∪{ B ∩ B' }] ∩ U

= A' ∩ (A' ∪ ϕ) ∩ U

= A' ∩ A' ∩ U

= A' ∩ U

= A'

31. Let Z denotes the set of all integers and A = {(a, b) : $a^2+3b^2 = 28$, a, b ∈ Z} and B = {(a, b) : a < b, a, b ∈ Z}. Then, the number of elements in A ∩ B is

(a) 2 (b) 4

(c) 6 (d) 5

UPSEE-2015

Ans. (c) : Given, Z = Set of integers,

and A = {(a, b) : $a^2 + 3b^2 = 28$, a, b ∈ Z}

B = { (a, b) : a < b, a, b ∈ Z}

Then, in set A, $a^2 + 3b^2 = 28$ satisfies the following numbers are given below

$$= \begin{Bmatrix} (-1,-3),(-1,3),(1,-3),(1,3),(-4,-2),(-4,2) \\ (4,-2),(4,2),(5,1),(-5,-1),(5,-1),(-5,1) \end{Bmatrix}$$

And in B, a < b,

Then,

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

So, $A \cap B = \{(1,3),(-1,3),(-4,2),(-4,-2),(-5,-1),$ $(-5,1)\}$.

Hence, the number of element in $A \cap B$ is 6.

32. Let F_1 be the set of parallelograms, F_2 be the set of rectangles, F_3 be the set of rhombus, F_4 be the set of squares and F_5 be the set of trapeziums in a plane. Then, F_1 may be equal to

(a) $F_2 \cap F_3$
(b) $F_3 \cap F_4$
(c) $F_2 \cup F_5$
(d) $F_2 \cup F_3 \cup F_4 \cup F_1$

UPSEE-2014

Ans. (d) : Given,
F_1 be the set of parallelograms
F_2 be the set of rectangles
F_3 be the set of rhombus
F_4 be the set of squares
F_5 be the set of trapeziums.
We know that, in parallelograms opposite sides are equal and parallel and we also known in rectangles, rhombus and squares opposite sides are equal and parallel.
Then, $F_2 \subset F_1, F_3 \subset F_1, F_4 \subset F_1$
So, $F_1 = F_1 \cup F_2 \cup F_3 \cup F_4$.

33. If A = {x : x is a multiple of 4} and B = {x:x is a multiple of 6}, then $A \cap B$ consists of all multiples of

(a) 16 (b) 12
(c) 8 (d) 4

UPSEE-2014

Ans. (b) : Given, A = { x : x is a multiple of 4}
and B = { x : x is a multiple of 6}
Then, A = {4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36……..}
and B = {6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36…….}
So, $A \cap B$ = {12, 24, 36 ....}
i.e. $A \cap B$ = {x : x is a multiple of 12}

34. The set $(A \cup B \cup C) \cap (A \cap B' \cap C')' \cap C'$ is equal to

(a) $B \cap C'$ (b) $A \cap C$
(c) $B' \cap C'$ (d) None of these

UPSEE-2013

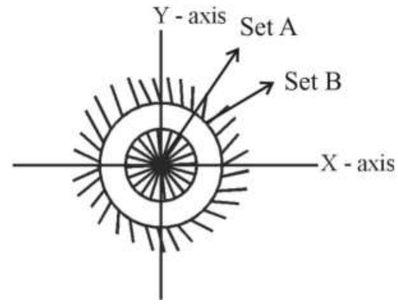
Ans. (a) : Given, the set A, B and C
Find, $(A \cup B \cup C) \cap (A \cap B' \cap C')' \cap C' = ?$
Then, by Demorgan law,
$(A \cup B \cup C) \cap (A \cap B' \cap C')' \cap C' = (A \cup B \cup C) \cap (A' \cup B \cup C) \cap C'$
$= \{(A \cap A')\} \cup (B \cup C)\} \cap C'$
$= \{\phi \cup (B \cup C)\} \cap C'$
Since, $A \cap A' = \phi$
$= \{(B \cup C)\} \cap C'$
$= \{B \cap C'\} \cup \{C \cap C'\}$
$= (B \cap C') \cup \phi$
$= B \cap C'$
Hence, $(A \cup B \cup C) \cap (A \cap B' \cap C')' \cap C' = B \cap C'$

35. If $A = \{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 \le 1; x, y \in R\}$ and $B = \{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 \ge 4; x, y \in R\}$, then

(a) $A - B = \phi$ (b) $B - A = \phi$
(c) $A \cap B \ne \phi$ (d) $A \cap B = \phi$

UPSEE-2013

Ans. (d) : Given,
$A = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x, y \in R\}$
and $B = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \ge 4, x, y \in R\}$
From equation, draw the graph of following above set A, B -



From figure we see that set A inside of the circle and set B outside of the circle.
So, $A \cap B = \phi$

36. The set A = {x : |2x + 3| < 7} is equal to the set

(a) D = {x : 0 < x + 5 < 7}
(b) B = {x : –3 < x < 7}
(c) E = {x : –7 < x < 7}
(d) C = {x : –13 < 2x < 4}

Karnataka CET 2014

Ans. (a) : Given,
Set A = {x : |2x + 3| < 7}
Then,
A = {x : –7 < 2x + 3 < 7}
A = {x : –7 –3 < 2x < 7 -3}
A = {x : –10 < 2x < 4}
A = {x : –5 < x < 2}
A = {x : –5 + 5 < x + 5 < 2+5 }
A = {x: 0 < x + 5 < 7}
So, the set A is equal to set D

37. The number of proper subsets of a set having n+1 elements is

(a) 2^{n+1} (b) $2^{n+1} - 1$
(c) $2^{n+1} - 2$ (d) 2^{n-2}

COMEDK 2014

Ans. (b) : We know that, if a set having n element then number of subsets = 2^n
Example – If a set A = {a, b, c} has 3 elements.
Then, subsets of A = $2^3 = 8$
Since, if a set having (n + 1) elements then its number of subsets = 2^{n+1}
So, the number of proper subsets of a set having n + 1 elements is $2^{n+1} - 1$

38. Set A and B have 3 and 6 elements respectively. What can be the minimum number of elements in $A \cup B$?

(a) 18 (b) 9
(c) 6 (d) 3

AMU-2014

Ans. (c) : From question,
No. of element in set A = 3
No. of element in set B = 6
Maximum no. of element can be in set $A \cap B = 3$
Minimum no. of element can be in set $A \cup B$ is,
$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)$
$n(A \cup B) = 3 + 6 - 3$
$n(A \cup B) = 6$

39. If the sets A and B are as follows: A = {1, 2, 3, 4), B = {3, 4, 5, 6}, then
(a) $A - B = \{1, 2\}$
(b) $B - A = \{5, 6\}$
(c) $[(A - B) - (B - A)] \cap A = \{1, 2\}$
(d) $[(A - B) - (B - A)] \cup A = \{3, 4)$

UPSEE-2011

Ans. (a,b,c) : Given, $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$
$B = \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$
Then, by options –
Options a :- $A - B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} - \{3, 4, 5, 6\}$
$A - B = \{1, 2\}$
Option b :- $B - A = \{3, 4, 5, 6\} - \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$
$= \{5, 6\}$
Options c :- $[(A - B) - (B - A)] \cap A$
$= [\{1, 2\} - \{5, 6\}] \cap \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$
$= \{1, 2\} \cap \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$
$= \{1, 2\}$
Option d :- $[(A - B) - (B - A)] \cup A$
$= [\{1, 2\} - \{5, 6\}] \cup \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$
$= \{1, 2,\} \cup \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$
$= \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$.
So, we see that option (a, b, c) are correct.

40. If $A = \{4^n - 3n - 1 : n \in N\}$ and $B = \{9(n - 1) : n \in N\}$, then
(a) $B \subset A$
(b) $A \cup B = N$
(c) $A \subset B$
(d) None of these

AMU-2012

Ans. (c) : If $A = \{4^n - 3n - 1 : n \in N\}$
And, $B = \{9(n - 1) : n \in N\}$
For n = 1,
$A = 4 - 3 - 1 = 0$
$B = 9(1 - 1) = 0$
For n = 2,
$A = 16 - 6 - 1 = 9$
$B = 9(2 - 1) = 9$
For n = 3,
$A = 4^3 - 3 \times 3 - 1$
$A = 64 - 10 = 54$
$B = 9(3 - 1) = 18$
Using roster method –
$A = \{0, 9, 54, 243, \ldots\ldots.\}$
$B = \{0, 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54 \ldots..\}$
So, $A \subset B$ but $A \neq B$

41. Let A and B be subsets of the universal set U. If n(A) = 24, $n(A \cap B) = 8$ and n(U) = 63, then $n(A' \cup B')$ is equal to
(a) 43
(b) 55
(c) 35
(d) 32
(e) 45

Kerala CEE-2021

Ans. (b) : Given n(A) = 24
$n(A \cap B) = 8$
$n(u) = 63$
$n(A' \cup B') = n(U) - n(A \cap B)$
$= 63 - 8 = 55$

42. The number of subsets containing exactly 4 elements of the set { 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 } is equal to
(a) 126
(b) 63
(c) 189
(d) 58
(e) 94

Kerala CEE-2022

Ans. (a) : Number of digits = 9
{ 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 }
Number of ways to choose 4 elements in given set are
$= {}^9C_4$
$= \frac{9!}{4! \times 5!}$
$= \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6}{4 \times 3 \times 2}$
$= 9 \times 7 \times 2 = 126$

43. If $n(A \cup B) = 97$, $n(A \cap B) = 23$ and $n(A - B) = 39$, then n (B) is equal to
(a) 52
(b) 55
(c) 58
(d) 62
(e) 65

Kerala CEE-2022

Ans. (c) : Given, $n(A \cup B) = 97$
$n(A \cap B) = 23$
$n(A - B) = 39$
$n(A - B) = n(A \cup B) - n(B)$
$39 = 97 - n(B)$
$58 = n(B)$

44. If $N_a = \{an : n \in N\}$, then $N_5 \cap N_7$ is equal to :
(a) N_7
(b) N
(c) N_{35}
(d) N_5
(e) N_{12}

Kerala CEE-2005

Ans. (c) : Given, $N_a = \{an : n \in N\}$
So,
$\because N_5 = \{5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 \ldots.\}$
$N_7 = \{7, 14, 21, 35 \ldots..\}$
$\therefore N_5 \cup N_7 = \{35, 70 \ldots\ldots\} = N_{35}$

45. Given n(U) = 20, n(A) = 12, n(B) = 9, $n(A \cap B) = 4$, where U is the universal set, A and B are subsets of U, then $n[(A \cup B)^c]$ equals to:
(a) 17
(b) 9
(c) 11
(d) 3
(e) 16

Kerala CEE-2004

Ans. (d) : Given,
$n(U) = 20, n(A) = 12, n(B) = 9, n(A \cap B) = 4$
$\therefore n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)$
$= 12 + 9 - 4 = 17$
Hence,
$n[(A \cup B)^c] = n(U) - n(A \cup B)$
$= 20 - 17 = 3$

B. Operations on Set and Venn Diagram

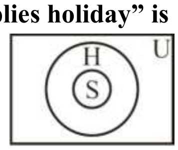
46. A survey shows that 63% of the Indians like tea whereas 76% like coffee. If x% of the Indians like both tea and coffee, then

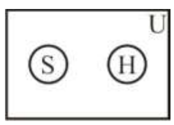
(a) $x = 39$ (b) $x = 63$
(c) $39 \le x \le 63$ (d) none of these

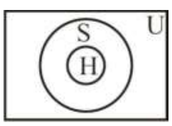
SRMJEEE-2011
JEE Main 04.09.2020 Shift-I

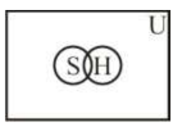
Ans. (c) : Given, number of the Indians like tea –
$n(T) = 63$
Number of the Indians like coffee
$n(C) = 76$
And number of the Indians like both tea and coffee
$n(T \cap C) = x$
Then, $n(T \cup C) = n(T) + n(C) - n(T \cap C)$
$100 = 63 + 76 - x$
$x = 139 - 100$
$x = 39$
Also, $n(T \cap C) \le n(T)$
$x \le 63$
So, $39 \le x \le 63$

47. If U : Set of all days, S : Set of Sundays, H : Set of holidays, then, Venn diagram for "Sunday implies holiday" is

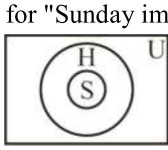
(a)


(b)


(c)


(d)


MHT-CET 2004

Ans. (a): Given, U = Set of all days
S = Set of Sundays
H = Set of Holidays
Then Venn diagram for "Sunday implies holiday" is –


48. There are 20 students in a chemistry class and 30 students in a physics class. If ten students are to be enrolled in both the courses, then the number of students which are either in physics class or chemistry class is

(a) 50, if two classes meet at the same hour.
(b) 40, if two classes meet at the different hour.
(c) both (a) and (b) correct
(d) (a) correct but (b) incorrect

BITSAT-2007

Ans. (c) : Given,
$n(C) = 20$, $n(P) = 30$ and $n(C \cap P) = 10$
Where C and P be the number of students in chemistry and physics class.
Find, $n(C \cup P) = ?$
Here are two conditions –
Condition no I : – When both classes meet at the same time, then $n(C \cap P) = \phi$
Then, $n(C \cup P) = n(C) + n(P)$
$n(C \cup P) = 20 + 30 = 50$
Condition no II :- When both classes meet at different hours.
Then $n(C \cap P) = 10$ (Given)
So, $n(C \cup P) = n(C) + n(P) - n(C \cap P)$
$n(C \cup P) = 20 + 30 - 10$
$n(C \cup P) = 50 - 10$
$n(C \cup P) = 40$
Hence, both (a) and (b) correct

49. Which of the following is an empty set?

(a) $\{x \mid x \text{ is a real number and } x^2 - 1 = 0\}$
(b) $\{x \mid x \text{ is a real number and } x^2 + 3 = 0\}$
(c) $\{x \mid x \text{ is a real number and } x^2 - 9 = 0\}$
(d) $\{x \mid x \text{ is a real number and } x^2 = x + 2\}$

COMEDK 2014

Ans. (b) : We check the following is an empty set by options –
By option a: $x^2 - 1 = 0$
$x^2 = 1$
$x = \pm 1 \in R$
This is not empty set.
By option b: $x^2 + 3 = 0$
$x^2 = -3$
$x = \sqrt{-3} \in C$
This is a empty set.
By option c: $x^2 - 9 = 0$
$x^2 = 9$
$x = \pm 3 \in R$
This is not a empty set.
By option d: $x^2 = x + 2$
$x^2 - x - 2 = 0$
$x^2 - 2x + x - 2 = 0$
$x(x-2) + 1(x-2) = 0$
$(x-2)(x+1) = 0$
$x = -1, 2$
This is not empty set.

50. In a class of students, 25 students play cricket, 20 student play tennis and 10 students play both the games. Then the number of students who play tennis only is

(a) 25 (b) 10
(c) 15 (d) None of these

JCECE-2019

Ans. (b): From question, Let 'C' class of students play cricket and 'T' class of student play tennis respectively. Then, given –

$n(C) = 25,\ n(T) = 20$

$n(C \cap T) = 10$

$\therefore \quad n(C \cup T) = n(C) + n(T) - n(C \cap T)$

$n(C \cup T) = 25 + 20 - 10 = 35$

So, number of student who play tennis only –

$= n(C \cup T) - n(C)$

$= 35 - 25$

$= 10.$

51. In a certain town, 25% families own a cell phone, 15% families own a scooter and 65% families own neither a cell phone nor a scooter. If 1500 families own both a cell phone and a scooter, then the total number of families in the town is

(a) 10000 (b) 20000
(c) 30000 (d) None of these

BCECE-2014

Ans. (c): Given, 25 % families own a cell phone
15% families own a scooter
65% families own neither cell phone nor a scooter.
And, 1500 families own both a cell phone and a scooter.
Let, the total number of families in the town is x.
Then,

$$\frac{25x}{100}+\frac{15x}{100}-1500+\frac{65x}{100}=x$$

$$\frac{105x}{100}-x=1500$$

$$\frac{5x}{100}=1500$$

So, $$x=\frac{1500\times100}{5}$$

$x = 30000$

52. If A and B are two events associated to some experiment E such that P(A) = 0.5 P(B) = 0.4, $P(A\cap B)=0.3$ then $P\left(A^C/B^C\right)$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$
(c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) $\frac{3}{4}$

AMU-2017

Ans. (c) : Given,

$P(A) = 0.5, P(B) = 0.4$ and $P(A \cap B) = 0.3$

$\because \quad P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

$P(A \cup B) = 0.5 + 0.4 - 0.3 \Rightarrow 0.6$

$P(A \cup B)^c = 1 - P(A \cup B)$

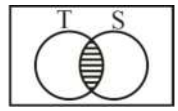
$P(A \cup B)^c = 1 - 0.6 = 0.4$

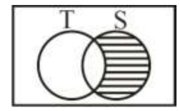
Now,
$$P\left(\frac{A^c}{B^c}\right)=\frac{P(A^c\cap B^c)}{P(B^c)}$$

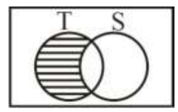
$$\frac{P(A\cap B)^c}{P(B^c)}=\frac{0.4}{1-0.4}=\frac{2}{3}$$

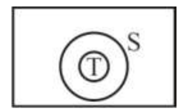
$$P\left(\frac{A^C}{B^C}\right)=\frac{2}{3}$$

53. All teachers are not sincere is represented by

(a) 

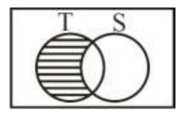
(b) 

(c) 

(d) 

MHT CET-2006

Ans. (c) :

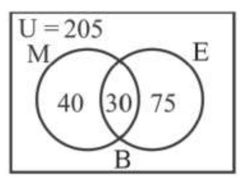


54. 205 students take an examination of whom 105 pass in English, 70 students pass in mathematics and 30 students pass in both. How many students in both subjects?

(a) 60 (b) 145
(c) 175 (d) 30

AP EAMCET-05.07.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (a) : Given U = 205
Pass in English = 105
Pass in Math = 70
Pass in Both = 30



The number of student in both subjects-

$= 205 - 105 - 70 + 30$

$= 30 + 30$

$= 60$

55. If the total number of m-element subsets of the set $A=\{a_1,a_2,...,a_n\}$ is k times the number of m element subsets containing a_4, then n is

(a) $(m-1)k$ (b) mk
(c) $(m+1)k$ (d) $(m+2)k$

WB JEE-2020

Ans. (b) : From set A
n element selecting a subset of m element = ^nC_m
From given condition-
$^nC_m = k.\ ^{n-1}C_{m-1}$ { a_4 is already contains)

$$\frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!}=k\frac{(n-1)!}{(m-1)!(n-m)!}$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)!}{m(m-1)!(n-m)!}=K\frac{(n-1)!}{(m-1)!(n-m)!}$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)!}{m(n-m)!}=k\frac{(n-1)!}{(n-m)!}$$

$$\frac{n}{m}=k$$

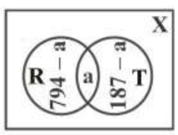
$$n=mk$$

56. In a statistical investigation of 1003 families of Calcutta, it was found that 63 families has neither a radio nor a T.V, 794 families has a radio and 187 has T.V. The number of families in that group having both a radio and a T.V is

(a) 36 (b) 41
(c) 32 (d) None of these

BITSAT-2020

Ans. (b) : Given, in a statistical investigation of 1003 families of Calcutta.
Let T be the set of families having a T.V. and R be the set of families having a radio.
Then, n(T) = 187
n (R) = 794



From, Venn diagram –
Where,
X = Total families who have T.V. and radio both.
X = 1003 – 63 = 940
187 – a = number of families who have only T.V.
794 – a = Number of families who have only radio.
Where, a = Number of families having both a radio and a T.V.
So, by Venn diagram –

$$187 - a + a + 794 - a = 940$$
$$981 - a = 940$$
$$a = 981 - 940$$
$$a = 41$$

Hence, the required number of families having both a radio and a T.V. is 41.

57. Let A, B, C be finite sets, Suppose that n(A) = 10, n(B) = 15, n(C) = 20, $n(A\cap B)=8$ and $n(B\cap C)=9$. Then the possible value of $n(A\cup B\cup C)$ is

(a) 26 (b) 27
(c) 28 (d) Can be 26 or 27 or 28

BITSAT-2017

Ans. (d) : Given,
n(A) = 10, n(B) = 15, n(C) = 20,
n (A ∩ B) = 8 and n (B ∩ C) = 9.
We know that,

$$n(A\cup B\cup C) = n(A) + n(B) + n(C) - n(A\cap B) - n(B\cap C) - n(C\cap A) + n(A\cap B\cap C)$$

Then, $n(A\cup B\cup C) = 10 + 15 + 20 - 8 - 9 - n(C\cap A) + n(A\cap B\cap C)$
$= 28 - n(C\cap A) - n(A\cap B\cap C)$

$n(A\cup B\cup C)=28 - \{n(C\cap A) - n(A\cap B\cap C)\}$ ....(i)

$\because$ We know, $n(C\cap A) \ge n(A\cap B\cap C)$

Then $n(C\cap A) - n(A\cap B\cap C) \ge 0$ ....(ii)

$\therefore$ From equation (i) and equation (ii), we get –

$n(A\cup B\cup C) \le 28$ ....(iii)

And also, $n(A\cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A\cap B)$
$n(A\cup B) = 10 + 15 - 8 = 17$

And, $n(B\cup C) = n(B) + n(C) - n(B\cap C)$
$= 15 + 20 - 9$
$= 26$

$\because$ $n(A\cup B\cup C) \ge n(A\cup C)$ and
$n(A\cup B\cup C) \ge n(B\cup C)$.

Then, $n(A\cup B\cup C) \ge 17$ and $n(A\cup B\cup C) \ge 26$

Thus, $n(A\cup B\cup C) \ge 26$ ....(iv)

So, from equation (iii) and equation (iv), we get–
$26 \le n(A\cup B\cup C) \le 28$

Hence, $n(A\cup B\cup C)$ is can be 26 or 27 or 28.

58. In a group of 100 persons, 80 people can speak Malayalam and 60 can speak English. The number of people who speak English only is

(a) 40 (b) 30
(c) 20 (d) 25
(e) 35

Kerala CEE-2020

Ans. (c) : Total number of person = 100
- Let A be the set of person who speak malayalum
- Let B be the set of person who speak English

n(A) = 80 n(B) = 60
n (A ∪ B) = 100

$$n(A\cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A\cap B)$$
$$100 = 80 + 60 - n(A\cap B)$$
$$140 - 100 = n(A\cap B)$$
$$40 = n(A\cap B)$$

$\therefore$ The person who speak English only $n(B) - n(A\cap B)$
= 60 – 40
= 20

59. Let A and B be finite sets such that n (A – B) = 18, n(A ∩ B) = 25 and n(A ∪ B) = 70. Then n(B) is equal to

(a) 52 (b) 25
(c) 27 (d) 43
(e) 45

Kerala CEE-2020

Ans. (a) : Given, $n(A–B) = 18, n(A \cup B) = 70$
$n(A\cup B) = n(A –B) +n(A\cap B) + n(B–A)$
$70 = 18 + 25 + n(B–A)$
$70 – 43 = n(B–A)$
$27 = n(B – A)$
Now,
$n(B) = n(A \cap B) + n(B – A)$
$= 25 + 27 = 52$
$n(B) = 52$

60. In a class of 100 student, there are 70 boys whose average marks in a subject are 75. If the average marks of the complete class is 72, then what is the average of the girls?
(a) 73 (b) 85
(c) 68 (d) 74
(e) 65

Kerala CEE-2019

Ans. (e) : Total no. of student in class = 100
Number of boys = 70
Average marks of boys = 75
So,
Total marks of boys = $70 \times 75 = 5250$
And, Total marks of the class = 72×100
$= 7200$
Total marks of girls = $7200 – 5250$
$= 1950$
Average of the girls = $\frac{1950}{30}$
$= 65$

61. In a flight 50 people speak Hindi, 20 speak English and 10 speak both English and Hindi. The number of people who speak at least one of the languages is
(a) 40 (b) 50
(c) 20 (d) 80
(e) 60

Kerala CEE-2017

Ans. (e) : Let H = people who speak Hindi
E = People who speak English
Given
$N(H) = 50$, $n(E) = 20$, $n(H \cap E) = 10$
$\therefore$ Number of people who speak at least two language
$n(H \cup E) = n(H) + n(E) –n(H\cap E)$
$= 50 + 20 – 10$
$= 60$

62. If a class of 175 students the following data shows the number of students opting one or more subjects. Mathematics 100, Physics 70, Chemistry 40, Mathematics and Physics 30, Mathematics and Chemistry 28, Physics and Chemistry 23, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry is 18. The number of students who have opted Mathematics alone is
(a) 35 (b) 48
(c) 60 (d) 22

COMEDK 2015
BITSAT-2013

Ans. (c) : Given, $n(M) = 100, n(P) = 70, n(C) = 40$
$n(M \cap P) = 30, n(M \cap C) = 28,$
$n(P \cap C) = 23, n(M \cap P \cap C) = 18$
Where M, P and C be the set of students who opted mathematics, physics and chemistry respectively
Then, the number of students who opted mathematics alone is –
$n(M \cap P' \cap C') = n\{M \cap (P \cup C)'\}$
$= n(M) – n\{M \cap (P \cup C)\}$
$= n(M) – n\{(M \cap P) \cup (M \cap C)\}$
$= n(M) – \{n(M \cap P) + n(M \cap C) – n(M \cap P \cap C)\}$
$= n(M) – n(M \cap P) – n(M \cap C) + n(M \cap P \cap C)$
$= 100 – 30 – 28 + 18$
$= 118 – 58$
$= 60$

63. Out of 800 boys in a school, 224 played cricket, 240 played hockey and 336 played basketball. Of the total, 64 played both basketball and hockey; 80 played cricket and basketball and 40 played cricket and hockey; 24 played all the three games. The number of boys who did not play any game is
(a) 128 (b) 216
(c) 240 (d) 160

UPSEE-2012

Ans. (d) : Given,
$n(C) = 224$
$n(H) = 240, n(B) = 336$
$n(B \cap H) = 64$
$n(C \cap B) = 80$
$n(C \cap H) = 40$
$n(C \cap H \cap B) = 24$
Where C, H and B are show that cricket, Hockey and Basketball.
We know –
$n(C \cup H \cup B) = n(C) + n(H) + n(B) –n(C \cap H) –n(C \cap B) –n(B \cap H) + n(C \cap H \cap B)$
$n(C \cup H \cup B) = 224 + 240 + 336 – 40 – 80 – 64 + 24$
$n(C \cup H \cup B) = 640$
So, the number of boys who did not play any game is —
$= 800 – 640$
$= 160$

64. In a survey of 200 students of a school it was found that 120 study Mathematics, 90 study Physics and 70 study chemistry, 40 study Mathematics and Physics, 30 study Physics and Chemistry, 50 study Chemistry and Mathematics and 20 none of these subjects. The number of student who study all the three subject is

(a) 30 (b) 20
(c) 22 (d) 25

BCECE-2016

Ans. (b): Given,
$n(M) = 120$
$n(P) = 90$
$n(C) = 70$
$n(M \cap P) = 40$
$n(P \cap C) = 30$,
$n(C \cap M) = 50$,
Find $n(M \cap P \cap C) = ?$
Where, M = Mathematics,
P = Physics
C = Chemistry
And, $n(M' \cup P' \cup C') = 20$
Then, $n(M \cup P \cup C) = 200 - n(M' \cup P' \cup C')$
$n(M \cup P \cup C) = 200 - 20 = 180$
We know -
$n(M \cup P \cup C) = n(M) + n(P) + n(C)$
$-n(M \cap P) - n(P \cap C)$
$-n(C \cap M) + n(M \cap P \cap C)$
$n(M \cup P \cup C) = 120 + 90 + 70 - 40 - 30 - 50 + n(M \cap P \cap C)$
$180 = 160 + n(M \cap P \cap C)$
$n(M \cap P \cap C) = 180 - 160 = 20$
So, the number of student who study all the three subject is 20.

65. From 50 students taking examinations in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, 37 passed in Mathematics, 24 in Physics and 43 in Chemistry. Atmost 19 passed in Mathematics and Physics, atmost 29 passed in Mathematics and Chemistry and atmost 20 passed in Physics and Chemistry. The largest possible number that could have passed all three eximinations, is
(a) 11 (b) 12
(c) 13 (d) 14

BCECE-2015

Ans. (d): Let m be the set of students passing in mathematics, P be the set of students passing in physics and C be the set of students passing in chemistry.
Given,
$n(M) = 37$, $n(P) = 24$
$n(C) = 43$, $n(M \cap P) = 19$
$n(M \cap C) = 29$, $n(P \cap C) = 20$
$n(M \cup P \cup C) = 50$
Where, M = Mathematics
P = Physics
C = Chemistry
We know,
$n(M \cup P \cup C) = n(M) + n(P) + n(C) - n(M \cap P) - n(M \cap C) - n(P \cap C) + n(M \cap P \cap C)$
$50 = 37 + 24 + 43 - 19 - 29 - 20 + n(M \cap P \cap C)$
$50 = 36 + n(M \cap P \cap C)$
$n(M \cap P \cap C) = 50 - 36 = 14$
So, the largest possible number that could have passed all three examination is 14.

66. If $n(A) = 43$, $n(B) = 51$ and $n(A \cup B) = 75$, then $n[(A - B) \cup (B - A)]$ is equal to
(a) 53 (b) 45
(c) 56 (d) 66
(e) 46

Kerala CEE-2013

Ans. (c) : Given $n(A) = 43$
$n(B) = 51$
$n(A \cup B) = 75$
Now by addition theorem of probability,
$n(A \cap B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cup B)$
$= 43 + 51 - 75$
$= 19$
$\because n[(A - B) \cup (B - A)]$
$= n(A \cup B) - n(A \cap B)$
$= 75 - 19 = 56$

67. if $n(A) = 1000$, $n(B) = 500$ and if $n(A \cap B) \geq 1$ and $n(A \cup B) = p$, then
(a) $500 \leq p \leq 1000$ (b) $1001 \leq p \leq 1498$
(c) $1000 \leq p \leq 1498$ (d) $999 \leq p \leq 1499$
(e) $1000 \leq p \leq 1499$

Kerala CEE-2012

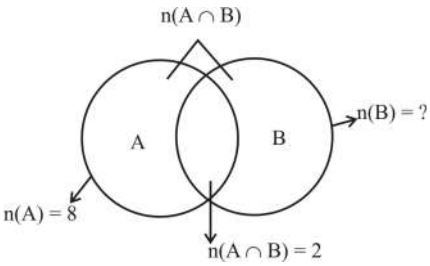
Ans. (e) : Given, $n(A) = 1000$, $n(B) = 500$
and $n(A \cap B) \geq 1$ and $n(A \cup B) = p$
$\because n(A \cap B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cup B)$
$= 1000 + 500 - p$
$= 1500 - p$
$\because n(A \cap B) \geq 1$
$1500 - p \geq 1$
$p \leq 1499$ ... (i)
Also, $n(A \cup B) \geq n(A)$
$p \geq 1000$
$\because$ From equation (i) and (ii) we get
$1000 \leq P \leq 1499$

68. If $n(A) = 8$ and $n(A \cap B) = 2$, then $n((A \cap B) \cap A)$ is equal to
(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 6 (d) 8
(e) 10

Kerala CEE-2011

Ans. (c) : Given $n(A) = 8$

$n(A \cap B) = 2$



As we know that $(A \cap B) \cap A$ can be written as

$= A - (A \cap B)$

$\therefore\ n[(A \cap B) \cap A] = n(A) - n(A \cap B)$

$= 8 - 2 = 6$

69. There are 100 students in a class. In an examination, 50 of them failed in Mathematics, 45 failed in Physics, 40 failed in Biology and 32 failed in exactly two of the three subjects. Only one student passed in all the subjects. Then, the number of students failing in all the three subjects.

(a) is 12
(b) is 4
(c) is 2
(d) cannot be determined from the given information

WB JEE-2012

Ans. (c) : Given that,

$n(M) = 50\ n(P) = 45$

$n(B) = 40$

Exactly 32 failed in two of the three subjects $n(M \cap P) + n(M \cap B) + n(P \cap B) - 3n(M \cap P \cap B) = 32$.

Number of student passed in all the three subject = 1 therefore, the number of student who failed

$n(M \cup P \cup B) = 99$

$n(M \cup P \cup B) = n(M) + n(P) + n(B) - n(M \cap P)$

$-n(M \cap B) - n(P \cap B) + n(M \cap P \cap B)$

$99 = 50+45 + 40 - 32 - 3n(M \cap P \cap B) + n(M \cap P \cap B)$

$99 = 103 - 2\ n(M \cap P \cap B)$

$2\ n(M \cap P \cap B) = 4$

$n(M \cap P \cap B) = 2$

70. In a class of 60 students, 25 students play cricket and 20 students play tennis and 10 students play both the games, then the number of students who play neither is

(a) 45 (b) 0
(c) 25 (d) 35

Karnataka CET 2014

Ans. (c) : Given, $n(C) = 25$

$n(T) = 20$

$n(C \cap T) = 10$

Where, C = Number of students play cricket

T = Number of students play tennis

Then, $P(C \cup T) = P(C) + P(T) - P(C \cap T)$

$P(C \cup T) = 25 + 20 - 10$

$P(C \cup T) = 45 - 10$

$P(C \cup T) = 35$

So, the number of student who play neither is –

$= 60 - 35$

$= 25$.

71. If U is the universal set with 100 elements; A and B are two sets such that n(A) = 50, n(B) = 60, n (A ∩ B) = 20 then n (A' ∩ B') =

(a) 40 (b) 90
(c) 20 (d) 10

Karnataka CET 2019

Ans. (d) : Given,

$n(U) = 100$

$n(A) = 50, n(B) = 60$

$n(A \cap B) = 20$, then $n(A' \cap B') = ?$

We know that –

$n(A \cup B) = n(A) + n(B) - n(A \cap B)$

$n(A \cup B) = 50 + 60 - 20$

$n(A \cup B) = 50 + 40$

$n(A \cup B) = 90$

Since, $n(A' \cap B') = n(A \cap B)' = n(U) - n(A \cup B)$

Hence, $n(A' \cap B') = n(U) - n(A \cup B)$

$n(A' \cap B') = 100 - 90$

$n(A' \cap B') = 10$

72. Suppose the number of elements in set A is p, the number of elements in set B is q and the number of elements in A × B is 7. Then $p^2 + q^2$ is equal to :

(a) 42 (b) 49
(c) 50 (d) 51
(e) 55

Kerala CEE-2006

Ans. (c) : It is given that,

$n(A) = p, \quad n(B) = q \quad$ and $n(A \times B) = 7$

$\Rightarrow \quad pq = 7$

$\therefore$ Only Possible valves are $p = 7, \quad q = 1$

Or $\quad p = 1, \quad q = 7$

$\therefore \quad p^2 + q^2 = 49 + 1 = 50$

Hence, option (c) is correct.

C. Cartesian Product of Sets

73. If two sets A and B have 99 elements in common, then the number of elements common to the sets A × B and B × A is

(a) 2^{99} (b) 99^2
(c) 100 (d) 18

COMEDK 2015 / UPSEE-2015
Kerala CEE-2004

Ans. (b) : Given,
$n(A \cap B) = 99$
Find, $n\{(A \times B) \cap (B \times A)\} = ?$
Then,
$n\{(A \times B) \cap (B \times A)\} = n\{(A \cap B) \times (B \cap A)\}$
$= n(A \cap B) \times n(B \cap A) = 99 \times 99 = 99^2$

74. If A and B be two sets such that A × B consists of 6 elements. If three elements A × B are (1, 4) (2, 6) and (3, 6), find B×A.

(a) $\{(1,4),(1,6),(2,4),(2,6),(3,4),(3,6)\}$
(b) $\{(4,1),(4,2),(4,3),(6,1),(6,2),(6,3)\}$
(c) $\{(4,4),(6,6)\}$
(d) $\{(4,1),(6,2).(6,3)\}$

VITEEE-2011

Ans. (b) : Given, A and B be two sets.
And (1,4) , (2,6) and (3,6) are the elements of A ×B
Then by ordered pair 1, 2, 3 are the elements of A and 4, 6 are the elements of B.
$\therefore A = \{1, 2, 3\}, \quad B = \{4, 6\}$
So, $B\times A = \{(4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3), (6, 1), (6, 2), (6, 3)\}$

75. If A and B have n elements in common, then the number of elements common to A × B and B × A is

(a) 0 (b) n (c) 2n (d) n^2

Karnataka CET 2012

Ans. (d) : Given, A and B have n elements in common.
So, the number of elements common to A × B and B × A is
$= n \times n = n^2$

76. Let the number of elements in sets A and B five and two respectively. Then the number of subsets of A × B each having at least 3 and at most 6 element is:

(a) 792 (b) 752 (c) 782 (d) 772

JEE Main-08.04.2023, Shift-I

Ans. (a) : Number of element in set A = 5
And no. of element in set B = 2
The no. of element in ordered pair A × B = 2 × 5 = 10
n (A + B) = 10
Then, The number of subsets of A × B each having at least 3 and at most 6 elements is-

$$= {}^{10}C_3 + {}^{10}C_4 + {}^{10}C_5 + {}^{10}C_6$$

We know that,

$${}^{n}c_r = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$$

$$= \frac{10!}{3!\times 7!} + \frac{10!}{4!\times 6!} + \frac{10!}{5!\times 5!} + \frac{10!}{6!\times 4!}$$

$$= \frac{10\times 9\times 8\times 7!}{3\times 2\times 1\times 7!} + \frac{10\times 9\times 8\times 7\times 6!}{4\times 3\times 2\times 1\times 6!}$$
$$+ \frac{10\times 9\times 8\times 7\times 6\times 5!}{5\times 4\times 3\times 2\times 1\times 5!} + \frac{10\times 9\times 8\times 7\times 6!}{4\times 3\times 2\times 1\times 6!}$$

$=120 + 210 + 252 + 210 = 792$

77. If n(A) = 4, n(B) = 3, n(A × B × C) = 24, then n(C) is equal to :

(a) 288 (b) 1
(c) 12 (d) 17
(e) 2

Kerala CEE-2005

Ans. (e) : Given, n(A) = 4 n(B) = 3
n(A × B × C) = 24
$\therefore$ n(A × B × C) = n(A) × n(B) × n(C)
24 = 4 × 3 × n(c)

$$n(c) = \frac{24}{4\times 3} = 2$$

78. If A = {a, b, c}, B = {b, c, d} and C = {a, d, c}, then (A – B) × (B ∩ C) =

(a) {(a, c), (a, d)} (b) {(a, b), (c, d)}
(c) {(c, a), (d, a)} (d) {(a, c), (a, d), (b, d)}

Karnataka CET 2006

Ans. (a) : Given, A = { a, b, c} B = { b, c, d} and c = {a, d, c }
Then, A – B = {a, b, c} – {b, c, d}
A – B = {a}
and, B ∩ C = { b, c, d,} ∩ { a, d, c }
B ∩ C = { d, c}
So, (A – B) × (B ∩ C) = { a}× { d, c} = {a} × { c, d}.
(A – B) × (B ∩ C) = { (a, c), (a, d)}.

79. If n(A) = 5 and n(B) = 7, then the number of relations on A × B is

(a) 2^{35} (b) 2^{49}
(c) 2^{25} (d) 2^{70}
(e) $2^{35\times 35}$

Kerala CEE-2012

Ans. (e) : Given, n(A) = 5
n (B) = 7
$\therefore$ Number of relation on
$A \times B = 2^{[n(A)\times n(B)]}$
$A \times B = 2^{[n(A)\times n(B)]^2}$
$2^{(5\times 7)^2} = 2^{35\times 35}$

80. Let A = {2, 3, 4} and B = {8, 9, 12}. Then the number of elements in the relation R = {((a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_2)) ∈ (A × B, A × B) : a_1 divides b_2 and a_2 divides b_1} is :

(a) 36 (b) 12
(c) 18 (d) 24

JEE Main-10.04.2023, Shift-II

Ans. (a) : Let A = { 2, 3, 4}
And, B = {8, 9, 12}

2 8
3 9
4 12

a_1 divides b_2 and a_2 divides b_1 each element has 2 choice
3 × 2 = 6 and 3 × 2 = 6
Now total number of elements = 6 × 6 = 36 .

D. Relations and Type of Relation

81. A set A contains 10 elements, then the number of relations on A into A is

(a) 2^{10} (b) 10^2
(c) 2^{100} (d) 2^{1000}

SRM JEEE 2018

Ans. (c) : Given,
Set A contain 10 elements.
We know that, A set contains n elements then the number of relations on set into set is 2^{n^2}.
So, then the number of relations A into A is-
$$2^{10^2} = 2^{100}$$

82. Let A = {1, 2, 3, 4,} and let R = {(2, 2) (3, 3), (4, 4), (1, 2)} be a relation on A, then R is

(a) reflexive (b) symmetric
(c) transitive (d) equivalence relation

SRMJEEE-2013

Ans. (c) : Given, A = {1, 2, 3, 4}
R = { (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4), (1, 2)}
From question, we see that in relation R, $(1, 1) \notin R$,
Then, R is not reflexive.
And, $(1, 2) \in R$ but $(2, 1) \notin R$
Then, R is not symmetric.
But it is transitive because –
$(1, 2) \in R, (2, 2) \in R \Rightarrow (1, 2) \in R$
So, the R is only transitive relation.

83. If R is a relation on the set A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9} given by xRy $\Leftrightarrow$ y = 3x, then R =

(a) {(3, 1,), (6, 2), (8, 2), (9, 3)}
(b) {(3, 1), (6, 2), (9, 3)}
(c) {(3,1), (2, 6), (3, 9)}
(d) {(1, 3), (2, 6), (3, 9)}

SRMJEEE-2011

Ans. (d) : Given,
R is a relation on the set A.
A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}
and xRy $\Leftrightarrow$ y = 3x
Since, R = { (x, y)}
For x = 1, y = 3
For x = 2, y = 6
For x = 3, y = 9
So, R = { (x, 3x)} = { (1, 3), (2, 6), (3, 9)}

84. If A = {a, b, c, d} then a relation R = {(a, b), (b, a), (a, a)} on A is

(a) symmetric and transitive
(b) reflexive and transitive only
(c) symmetric only
(d) transitive

SRMJEEE-2010

Ans. (a) : Given, A = {a, b, c, d}
and Relation R = { (a, b), (b, a), (a, a)}
Then, check relation –
(1) Reflexive :– Here, R is not reflexive.
$\because$ $(b, b) \notin R$.
(2) Symmetric :– Here R is symmetric.
$\because$ $(a, b) \in R \Rightarrow (b, a) \in R$.
(3) Transitive : – Here, R is transitive.
$\because$ $(a, b) \in R, (b, a) \in R = (a, a) \in R$
So, A is on relation symmetric and transitive.

85. If $A = \{x, y, z\}, B = \{1, 2\}$, then the total number of relations from set A to set B are

(a) 16 (b) 32 (c) 8 (d) 64

MHT-CET 2020

Ans. (d) : Given, A = { x, y, z } , B = { 1, 2}
Then, A × B = { (x, 1), (y, 1), (z, 1) (x, 2) (y, 2), (z, 2)}
Then number of element – n(A × B) = 6
So, the total number of relations from set A to set B are
$= 2^n = 2^6 = 64$.

86. The relation R defined on set $A = \{x : |x| < 3, x \in I\}$ by $R = \{(x, y) : y = |x|\}$ is

(a) $\{-2,2),(-1,1),(0,0),(1,1),(2,2)\}$
(b) $\{-2,2),(-2,2),(-1,1),(0,0),(1,-2),(1,2),$
$(2,-1),(2,-2)\}$
(c) $\{(0,0),(1,1),(2,2)\}$
(d) None of the above

VITEEE-2013

Ans. (a): Given,
A = { x : | x| < 3, x∈ I} by R = { (x, y) : y = | x| }
Then, A = { x : | x| < 3, x∈I }
A = { x : –3 < x < 3, x∈ I}
$\because$ A = { –2, –1, 0, 1, 2 }
Now, R = { (x, y) : y = |x|}
So, R = { (–2, 2), (–1, 1) (0, 0) (1, 1) (2, 2) }

87. The relation R defined on the set of natural numbers as {(a, b) : a differs from b by 3} is given

(a) {(1, 4), (2, 5), (3, 6),....}
(b) {(4, 1), (5, 2), (6, 3),....}
(c) {(1, 3), (2, 6), (3, 9),....}
(d) None of the above

VITEEE-2012

Ans. (b) : Given,
The relation R defined on the set of natural number as {(a, b): a differs from b by 3} can be also written as.
R = { (a, b) : a, b ∈ N, a – b = 3}
R = { (a, b) : a, b ∈ N, a = b + 3}
R = [{ b + 3, b }, b ∈ N]
Or R = [{ n + 3, n} n ∈ N }]
If n = 1, 2, 3, 4….. so, the relation becomes
R = { (4, 1), (5, 2), (6, 3)…….}

88. If R be a relation from $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ to $B = \{1, 3, 5\}$ such that $(a, b) \in R \Leftrightarrow a < b$, then ROR^{-1} is

(a) $\{(1,3),(1,5),(2,3),(2,5),(3,5),(4,5)\}$
(b) $\{(3,1),(5,1),(3,2),(5,2),(5,3),(5,4)\}$
(c) $\{(3,3),(3,5),(5,3),(5,5)\}$
(d) $\{(3,3),(3,4),(4,5)\}$

VITEEE-2011

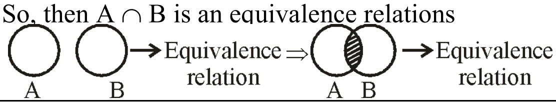
Ans. (c) : Given,
A = {1, 2, 3, 4}
and B = {1, 3, 5 }
Such that, (a, b) ∈ R ⇔ a < b
Then,
So, R = {(1, 3)(1, 5)(2, 3)(2, 5)(3, 5) (4, 5)}
and R^{-1} = {(3, 1)(5, 1)(3, 2) (5, 2) (5, 3) (5, 4)}

For composition ROR^{-1}, we will pickup an element of R^{-1} first then of R.
Eg. $(3, 1) \in R^{-1}$, $(1, 3) \in R \Rightarrow (3, 3) \in ROR^{-1}$
Hence, $ROR^{-1} = \{(3, 3), (3, 5) (5, 3), (5, 5)\}$

89. If R be a relation defined as a R b if f |a – b| > 0, then the relation is
(a) reflexive (b) symmetric
(c) transitive (d) symmetric and transitive
VITEEE-2008

Ans. (d) : Given, R be a relation defined as $_aR_b$ if f $|a-b| > 0$
Then, checking for the relation-
(a) Reflexive : – Consider a be an arbitrary element
$\therefore |a-a| = 0$ which shows $a \notin R$
Then, it is not reflexive relation on R.
(b) Symmetric : –
$|a-b| > 0 \Rightarrow |b-a| > 0$
$\Rightarrow$ aRb = bRa
Since, $|a-b| = |b-a|$ Then, R is symmetric.
(c) Transitive : –
$|a-b| > 0, |b-c| > 0 \Rightarrow |a-c| > 0$
Therefore, $(a, c) \in R$ Then, R is transitive.
So, the relation is symmetric and transitive.

90. If A and B are two equivalence relations defined on set C, then
(a) $A \cap B$ is an equivalence relations
(b) $A \cap B$ is not an equivalence relation
(c) $A \cup B$ is an equivalence relation
(d) $A \cup B$ is not an equivalence relation
UPSEE-2011

Ans. (a) : Given, A and B are two equivalence relations defined on set C.
So, then $A \cap B$ is an equivalence relations


91. The relation R defined on the set A = {1, 2, 3} as R = {(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (1, 3)} is
(a) equivalence (b) not symmetric
(c) not reflexive (d) not transitive
JCECE-2018

Ans. (b) : Given,
$A = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $R = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (1, 3)\}$
Then, check relations -
(a) Reflexive : –
$(1, 1) \in R \Rightarrow {}_1R_1$
Then, R is reflexive.
(b) Symmetric : –
$(1, 3) \in R \Rightarrow (3, 1) \notin R$
${}_1R_3 \not\Rightarrow {}_3R_1$
Then, R is not symmetric.
(c) Transitive :-
$(1, 1) \in R, (3, 3) \in R \Rightarrow (1, 3) \in R$
${}_1R_1, {}_3R_3 \Rightarrow {}_1R_3$
Then, R is transitive.
So, the relation R is not symmetric but reflexive and transitive.

92. Let R be a relation from the set {1, 2, 3.........,60} to itself such that R = {(a, b) : b = pq, where p, q ≥ 3 are prime numbers}. Then the number of elements in R is :
(a) 600 (b) 660
(c) 540 (d) 720
JEE Main-29.07.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : Given set,
$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4 \ldots.60\}$
And, function $R = \{(a, b) : b = pq\}$
$1 \le pq \ge 60$
Number of possible values of a = 60 for b = pq
If $p = 3$, $q = 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19$
If $p = 5$, $q = 5, 7, 11$
If $p = 7$, $q = 7$
$a = 60$ $b = 11$
$a.b = 60 \times 11$
So, the number of elements in R is = 660.

93. Let R_1 and R_2 be relations on the set {1, 2, …, 50} such that
$R_1 = \{(p, p^n) : p$ is a prime and $n \ge 0$ is an integer$\}$ and $R_2 = \{(p, p^n) : p$ is a prime and $n = 0$ or $1\}$. Then, the number of elements in $R_1 - R_2$ is ______.
JEE Main-28.06.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (8) : Here, $\{p, p^n\} \in \{1, 2, \ldots.50\}$
Possible choice of P are –
2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43 and 47. we can calculate no. of elements in R_1 as $(2, 2^0), (2, 2^1)$ .. $(2, 2^5)$
$(3, 3^0), \ldots,(3, 3^3)$
$(5, 5^0), \ldots,(5, 5^2)$
$(7, 7^0), \ldots,(7, 7^2)$
$(11, 11^0), \ldots,(11, 11^1)$
Every number of P^n should lie in the given set $\{1, 2, 3\ldots\ldots50\}$
And rest for all other two elements each
$n(R_1) = 6 + 4 + 3 + 3 + (2 \times 10) = 36$
Similarly for R_2
$(2, 2^0), (2, 2^1)$
$(47, 47^0), (47, 47^1)$
$\therefore$ $n(R_2) = 2 \times 14 = 28$
$\therefore$ $n(R_1) - n(R_2) = 36 - 28 = 8$

94. Let P(S) denote the power set of S = {1, 2, 3…..,10}. Define the relation R_1 and R_2 on P(S) as AR_1B if $(A \cap B^C) \cup (B \cap A^C) = \phi$ and AR_2B if $A \cup B^C = B \cup A^C, \forall$ $A,B \in P(S)$. Then
(a) both R_1 and R_2 are not equivalence relations
(b) only R_2 is an equivalence relation
(c) only R_1 is an equivalence relation
(d) both R_1 and R_2 are equivalence relations
JEE Main-01.02.2023, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : P (S) = power set S
$S = \{1, 2, 3, \ldots.10\}$
Given, $AR_1B \Rightarrow (A \cap B^c) \cup (B \cap A^c) = \phi$
$\Rightarrow A \cap B^c = \phi$ and $(B \cap A^c) = \phi$
$\Rightarrow A = B$
$\therefore AR_1B$ is an equivalence relation.
$AR_2B \Rightarrow A \cup B^c = B \cup A^c$
$\Rightarrow AB$
$\therefore AR_2B$ is an equivalence relation.
Hence, R_1 and R_2 are equivalence relation.

95. Let a relation R in the set N of natural numbers be defined as $(x, y) \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4xy + 3y^2 = 0 \; \forall \; x, y \in$ N. The relation R is
(a) reflexive (b) symmetric
(c) transitive (d) an equivalence relation
AMU-2009

Ans. (a) : We have –
$R = \{(x, y) \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 4xy + 3y^2 = 0 \ \forall \ x, y \in N\}$
For reflexive –
Let, $x \in N$
$x^2 - 4xx + 3x^2 = 4x^2 - 4x^2 = 0$
$(x, x) \in R$
So, R is reflective
For symmetric –
Let $(x, y) = (3, 1) \Rightarrow (3)^2 - 4(3)(1) + 3(1)^2$
$\Rightarrow 9 - 12 + 3 = 0$
$\therefore \quad (3, 1) \in R$
But $\quad (1, 3) \Rightarrow (1)^2 - 4(3)(1) + 3(3)^2$
$= 1 - 12 + 27 = 16$
$(1, 3) \notin R$
Hence, R is not symmetric so given relation R is reflexive.

96. Let r be a relation from R (set of real numbers) to R defined by $r = \{(a, b) \mid a, b \in R$ and $a - b + \sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number$\}$. The relation r is
(a) an equivalence relation (b) reflexive only
(c) symmetric only (d) transitive only
AMU-2009
JEE Main – 01.02.2023 Shift-1

Ans. (a) : Given,
$r = \{a, b \mid a, b \in R\}$
And , $r \Rightarrow a - b + \sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number.
For reflexive relation –
Then, $aRa = a - a + \sqrt{3}$
$\Rightarrow \quad aRa = \sqrt{3}$
And, $bRb = b - b + \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \quad bRb = \sqrt{3}$
Therefore r is reflexive.
For symmetric relation –
Let, $a, b \in R$
$a - b + \sqrt{3} = b - a + \sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number
$b, a \in R$
Therefore r is symmetric.
For transitive relation –
Let $(a, b) \in R$ and $(b, c) \in R$
$a - b + \sqrt{3} = b - c + \sqrt{3}$ is an irrational number
Now, $a - c + 2\sqrt{3}$ is an also irrational number
$\therefore \quad (a, c) \in R$
Thus r is transitive relation
Hence, r is an equivalence relation.

97. The minimum number of elements that must be added to the relation R = {(a, b), (b, c)} on the set {a, b, c} so that it becomes symmetric and transitive is :
(a) 3 (b) 7 (c) 4 (d) 5
JEE Main-30.01.2023, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : Given relation,
R = { (a, b) , (b, c)} on the set {a, b, c}
Now, required elements in sets for symmetrices and transitive are –
R = { (a, a), (b, b), (c, c), (b, a), (c, b), (a, c), (c, a) }
R = { (a, b), (b, c)}
Then, total number is 9.
So, minimum 7 elements must be added to becomes symmetric and transitive.

98. The minimum number of elements that must be added to the relation R = {(a, b), (b, c), (b, d)} on the set {a, b, c, d} so that it is an equivalence relation, is.
JEE Main-24.01.2023, Shift-II

Ans. (13) : Given that, R = { (a, b), (b, c), (b, d)}
On the set {a, b, c, d} to become equivalence.
For symmetric
(b, a) (c, a) (c, d), (d, c) (a, d) (d, a) (a, c)
For reflexive
(a, a) (b, b) (c, c) , (d, d)
For transitive
(c, b) (d, b)
Total number of element to be added = 7 + 4 + 2 = 13

99. Let R be a relation defined an N as a R b is 2a + 3b is a multiple of 5, a, b $\in$ N. Then R is
(a) transitive but not symmetric
(b) an equivalence relation
(c) symmetric but no transitive
(d) not reflexive
JEE Main-29.01.2023, Shift-II

Ans. (b) : Given Relation, R = {(2a + 3b)} multiple of 5, a, b $\in$ N
Let $\quad (a, b) \in R$
$f(a, b) = 2a + 3b$
For reflexive –
$f(a, a) = 2a + 3a = 5a$
i.e. it is divisible by 5.
$\Rightarrow \quad (a, a) \in R$
For symmetric –
$f(a, b) = 2a + 3b = 5\alpha$
$f(b, a) = 2b + 3a$
$$= 2b + \left(\frac{5\alpha - 3b}{2}\right) \times 3$$
$$= \frac{15\alpha}{2} - \frac{5}{2}b = \frac{5}{2}(3\alpha - b)$$
$$= \frac{5}{2}(2a + 2b - 2\alpha) = 5(a + b - \alpha)$$
f (b, a) is divisible by 5 $\Rightarrow$ (b, a) $\Rightarrow$ R
For transitive –
$f(a, b) = 2a + 3b$ is divisible by 5
$\Rightarrow \quad 2a + 3b = 5\alpha$
$f(b, c) = 2b + 3c$, is divisible by 5
$2b + 3c = 5\beta$
$2a + 5b + 3c = 5(\alpha + \beta)$
$2a + 3c = 5(\alpha + \beta - b)$
$\Rightarrow \quad aRc$
So, 2a + 3c is divisible by 5
$\Rightarrow \quad (a, c) \in R$
Which is transitive.
Hence, R is equivalence relation.

100. Let R be a relation on N×N defined by (a, b) R (c, d) if and only if ad (b–c) = bc (a–d). Then R is
(a) transitive but neither reflexive nor symmetric
(b) symmetric but neither reflexive nor transitive
(c) symmetric and transitive but not reflexive
(d) reflexive and symmetric but not transitive
JEE Main-31.01.2023, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : Let R be relation defined by (a, b) R (c, d) $\Leftrightarrow$ ad (b – c) = bc (a – d)
For reflexive –
(a, b) R (a, b) $\Rightarrow$ ab (b – a) = ba (a – b)
$\therefore$ It is not reflexive.
For symmetric $\Rightarrow$ (a, b) R (c, d) = ad (b – c) = bc (a – d) and
(c, d) R (a, b) = cb (d – a) = da (c – b)
It is true
Which is symmetric.

For transitive –
(a, b) R (c, d) = ad (b – c) = bc (a – d)
(c, d) R (e, f) = cf (d – e) = de (c – f)
So,
adcf (b – c) (d – e) = bcde (c – d) (c – f)
af (b – c) (d – e) = be (a – d) (c – f)
It is not transitive .

101. Among the relations

$S = \{(a, b) : a, b \in R - \{0\}, 2 + \frac{a}{b} > 0\}$ and $T = \{(a, b) : a, b \in R, a^2 - b^2 \in Z\}$.

(a) S is transitive but T is not transitive
(b) both S and T are symmetric
(c) neither S nor T is transitive
(d) T is symmetric but S is not symmetric

JEE Main-31.01.2023, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : Given relations

$S = \{ (a, b) : a, b\in R - \{0\} , 2 + \frac{a}{b} > 0 \}$

And, $T = \{ (a, b) : a, b \in R, a^2 - b^2 \in Z \}$.
Now, $T = a^2 - b^2 \in Z$
Then (b, a) on Relation R
$b^2 - a^2 \in Z$
Hence T is symmetric.
For,

$$S = \left\{(a,b) : a,b \in R - \{0\}, 2 + \frac{a}{b} > 0\right\}$$

$$2 + \frac{a}{b} > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} > -2 \Rightarrow \quad \frac{b}{a} < \frac{-1}{2}$$

If (b, a) $\in$ S then,

$2 + \frac{b}{a}$ not necessarily positive.

So, S is not symmetric.

102. Let R be the relation on the set R of all real Numbers defined by setting aRb iff $|a - b| \le \frac{1}{2}$

Then R is

(a) Reflexive and symmetric but not transitive
(b) Symmetric and transitive but not reflexive
(c) Reflexive and transitive but not symmetric
(d) Transitive but neither reflexive nor symmetric

AMU-2021

Ans. (a) : Given relation –

${}_aR_b \Rightarrow |a - b| \le \frac{1}{2}$

For reflexive, aRa

$|a - a| = 0 \le \frac{1}{2}$

Hence, R is reflexive.

For symmetric $\Rightarrow |a - b| \le \frac{1}{2}$ and $|b - a| \le \frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow$ aRb = bRa

Hence, it is symmetric.

For transitive –
aRb and bRc then aRc

$|a - b| \le \frac{1}{2}$ And, $|b - c| \le \frac{1}{2}$

Then, $|a - c| \not\le \frac{1}{2}$ Hence, R is not transitive.

103. Given the relation R = {(1, 2), (2, 3)} on the set A = {1, 2, 3}, the number of ordered pairs which when added to R make it an equivalence relation is

(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 7 (d) none of these.

AMU-2008

Ans. (c) : Given relation R = {(1, 2), (2, 3)}
on the set A = {1, 2, 3}
R is symmetric if contains
{(2, 1), (3, 2)} $\in$ R
R is reflexive if contains
{(1, 1) (2, 2), (3, 3)}
R is transitive if it contains
{(3, 1) , (1, 3)}
number of ordered pair to be added
{(1, 1) , (2, 2) , (3, 3) , (2, 1), (3, 2) (1, 3), (1, 2)}
Hence, total number = 7

104. Let R be a reflexive relation on a finite set A having n elements and let there be m ordered pairs in R then

(a) $m \ge n$ (b) $m \le n$
(c) m=n (d) none of these

AMU-2016

Ans. (a) : The set consists of n elements and for relation to be reflexive it must have at least n ordered pairs. It has m ordered pair
Therefore, $m \ge n$

105. Let $A = \{(x, y) : y = e^{-x}\}$ and $B = \{(x, y) : y = -x\}$ Then the correct statement is :

(a) $A \cap B = \phi$ (b) $A \subset B$
(c) $B \subset A$ (d) $A \cap B = \{(0, 1), (0, 0)\}$

AMU-2013

Ans. (a) : We have ,

$$A = \{(x,y) : y = e^{-x}\},\ B = \{(x,y) : y = -x\}$$

Now, $A = (x, y) = (x, e^{-x})$, $B = (x, y) = (x, - x)$
Since image of x in A cannot be equal to image of x in B i.e.

$e^{-x} \ne -x$
$A \cap B = \phi$

106. For any two real numbers θ and ϕ, we define θRϕ, if and only if $\sec^2\theta - \tan^2\phi = 1$. The relation R is

(a) reflexive but not transitive
(b) symmetric but not reflexive
(c) both reflexive and symmetric but not transitive
(d) an equivalence relation

WB JEE-2014

Ans. (d) : Given,
The relation is $\theta R\phi \Rightarrow \sec^2\theta - \tan^2\phi = 1$
For reflexive:- $\theta R\theta \Rightarrow \text{Sec}^2\theta - \tan^2\theta = 1$
1 = 1, Which is true
$\therefore$ It is reflexive.
For symmetric:

$$\theta R\phi \Rightarrow \sec^2\theta - \tan^2\phi = 1$$
$$(1 + \tan^2\theta) - (\sec^2\phi - 1) = 1$$
$$1 + \tan^2\theta - \sec^2\phi + 1 = 1$$
$$2 + \tan^2\theta - \sec^2\phi = 1$$
$$\tan^2\theta - \sec^2\phi = -1$$
$$\sec^2\phi - \tan^2\theta = 1$$
$$\phi R\theta$$

$\therefore$ It is symmetric.

For transitive:-
Let $\theta R\phi$ and $\phi R\psi$, then-
$\sec^2\theta - \tan^2\phi = 1$
and, $\sec^2\phi - \tan^2\psi = 1$
$\therefore$ $\theta R\psi \Rightarrow \sec^2\theta - \tan^2\psi = 1$
$\Rightarrow$ $\sec^2\theta - \tan^2\psi + 1 = 1 + 1$
$\Rightarrow$ $\sec^2\theta - \tan^2\psi + \sec^2\phi - \tan^2\phi = 1 + 1$
$\Rightarrow$ $\theta R\phi$ and $\phi R\psi$
Then, it is transitive.
So, it is an equivalence relation.

107. Let the number of elements of the sets A and B be p and q, respectively. Then, the number of relations from the set A to the set B is
(a) 2^{p+q} (b) 2^{pq} (c) $p+q$ (d) pq
WB JEE-2014

Ans. (b) : Given, the sets A and B .
And, number of elements of the set A = p
number of elements of the set B = q
Then, the cartesian product of A and B is –
$A \times B = \{ (a ,b) : (a \in A) \text{ and } (b \in B)\}$
$\therefore$ Number of elements in $|A \times B| = |A| \cdot |B| = pq$
Then, any relation from A to B is a subset of A × B.
So, the number of relations from A to B is the number of subsets of A × B is-
$= 2^{|A \times B|} = 2^{pq}$

108. A relation P on the set of real number R is defined as {xPy : xy > 0}. Then, which of the following is/are true?
(a) P is reflexive and symmetric
(b) P is symmetric but not reflexive
(c) P is symmetric and transitive
(d) P is an equivalence relation
WB JEE-2015

Ans. (a) : Given, a relation P on the set of real number R is defined as –
$\{xPy : xy > 0\}$
For reflexive:– $x \cdot x = x^2 \geq 0 \ \forall\ x \in R$
$\therefore$ P is reflexive.
For symmetric :–
Let, $x, y \in R$ such that $xy \geq 0$
$\Rightarrow$ $yx \geq 0, \forall\ x, y \in R$
$\Rightarrow$ yPx
$\Rightarrow$ P is symmetric
For transitive:- $(1, 0), (0, –2) \in P$
but, $(1, –2) \notin P$
$\therefore$ P is not transitive.
So, P is reflexive and symmetric but not transitive.

109. For any two real numbers a and b, we define a R b if and only if $\sin^2 a + \cos^2 b = 1$. The relation R is
(a) reflexive but not symmetric
(b) symmetric but not transitive
(c) transitive but not reflexive
(d) an equivalence relation
WB JEE-2013

Ans. (d) : Given, for any two real number a and b.
We define $aRb \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 a + \cos^2 b = 1$
For reflexive : – $aRa \Rightarrow \sin^2 a + \cos^2 a = 1 \ \forall\ a \in R$.
$\therefore$ It is reflexive relation.
For symmetric:-
$aRb \Rightarrow \sin^2 a + \cos^2 b = 1$
$\Rightarrow$ $1 - \cos^2 a + 1 - \sin^2 b = 1$
$\Rightarrow$ $2 - \cos^2 a - \sin^2 b = 1$
$\Rightarrow$ $\sin^2 b + \cos^2 a = 1$
$\Rightarrow$ $bRa \ \forall\ a, b \in R$
$\therefore$ It is symmetric relation.
For transitive:-
aRb and $bRc \Rightarrow aRc$
$\Rightarrow$ $\sin^2 a + \cos^2 b = 1$ and $\sin^2 b + \cos^2 c = 1$
$\therefore$ Adding these two equation we get-
$\sin^2 a + \cos^2 b + \sin^2 b + \cos^2 c = 2$
$\Rightarrow$ $\sin^2 a + \cos^2 c = 1$
$\Rightarrow$ aRc
$\therefore$ It is transitive relation.
So, R is an equivalence relation.

110. The number of equivalence relations on the set {1, 2, 3} containing (1, 2) and (2, 1) is
(a) 3 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) None of these
AMU-2015

Ans. (c) : Equivalence relation of the set {(1, 2, 3)} containing (1, 2) and (2, 1)
A_1 = {(1, 1) (2, 2) (3, 3) (1, 2) (2, 1)}
A_2 = {(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3) (1, 2) (2, 1), (2, 3) (3, 1) (3, 2), (1, 3) }
So, There are only two equivalence relation are possible.

111. Let R and S be two equivalence relations on a non-void set A. Then
(a) $R \cup S$ is a equivalence relation
(b) $R \cap S$ is equivalence relation
(c) $R \cap S$ is not equivalence relegation
(d) $R \cup S$ is not a equivalence relation
WB JEE-2022

Ans. (b) : Given, R and S be two equivalence relations on a non-void set A.
For reflexive : -
R and S are reflexive this means for any $a \in A$.
$\therefore$ $(a, a) \in R$ and $(a, a) \in S$
$\Rightarrow$ $(a, a) \in R \cap S$
$\therefore$ $R \cap S$ is reflexive.
For symmetric:-
$(a, b) \in R \cap S$
Then, $(a, b) \in R, (a, b) \in S$
Since, R and S are symmetric.
$\therefore$ $(b, a) \in R$ and $(b, a) \in S$
For transitive:-
Let, $(a, b), (b, c) \in R \cap S$
$\Rightarrow$ $(a, b), (b, c) \in R$
$\therefore$ $(a, c) \in R$, since, R is transitive.
And, $(a, b), (b, c) \in S$
This means $(a, c) \in S$ since, S is transitive.
$\therefore$ $(a, c) \in R \cap S$.
So, $R \cap S$ is transitive.
Hence, $R \cap S$ is an equivalence relation.

112. If there are 2 elements in a set A, then what would be the number of possible relations from the set A to set A?
(a) 2 (b) 4
(c) 16 (d) 32
J&K CET-2019

Ans. (c) : Given,
n(A) = 2
Hence, number of possible relation from set A to set A
$\Rightarrow$ $2^{n^2} = 2^{2^2} = 2^4 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 16$

113. Let X = {a, b, c, d, e} and R = {(a, a), (b, b), (c, c), (a, b), (b, a)}. Then the relation R on X is

(a) reflexive and symmetric
(b) not reflexive but symmetric
(c) symmetric and transitive, but not reflexive
(d) reflexive but not transitive

J&K CET-2015

Ans. (c) : Given,
X = {a, b, c, d, e} and
R = {(a, a), (b, b), (c, c), (a, b), (b, a)}
Since, $(a, b) \in R$, $(b, a) \in R$ and $(a, a) \in R$
So, Relation is transitive for all $a, b \in X$
$(a, b) \in R$ and $(b, a) \in R$ so relation R is symmetric
The relation r is not reflexive because $(d, d) \notin R$ and $(e, e) \notin R$

114. Let R be the set of real numbers and let $G \subseteq R^2$ be a relation defined by G = {[(a, b), (c, d)][b – a = d – c]} then G is

(a) reflexive only
(b) symmetric only
(c) transitive only
(d) an equivalence relation

J&K CET-2015

Ans. (d) : Given the relation –
$G = \{ [(a, b), (c, d)] \mid b - a = d - c \}$
For reflexive –
Let $(x, y) \in R^2$
$\Rightarrow \ y - x = y - x$
$\therefore \ [(x, y), (x, y)] \in G \ \forall \ (x, y) \in R^2$
$\therefore$ G is reflexive
For symmetric –
Let $[(a, b) (c, d)] \in G$
$\Rightarrow \ b - a = d - c \Rightarrow d - c = b - a$
$\Rightarrow \ [(c, d), (a, b)] \in G$
$\therefore$ G is symmetric –
For transitive –
Let $[(a, b), (c, d)] \in G$ …..(i)
And $[(c, d), (x, y)] \in G$ …..(ii)
$\Rightarrow \ b - a = d - c$ (form equation (i))
$\Rightarrow \ d - c = y - x$ (form equation (ii))
$\Rightarrow \ b - a = y - x$
$\Rightarrow \ [(a, b), (x, y)] \in G$
$\therefore$ G is transitive.
Hence, G is an equivalence relation.

115. Let N denote the set of all natural numbers and R be the relation on N × N defined by (a, b) R (c, d) if ad(b + c) = bc (a + d). Then R is

(a) symmetric only
(b) symmetric and reflexive
(c) transitive only
(d) an equivalence relation

Assam CEE-2021
VITEEE – 2013

Ans. (d) : Given, N is a set of natural numbers and R is a relation on N × N defined by
(a, b) R (c, d) if ad (b + c) = bc (a + d)
For reflexive –
$(a, a) \in R \ \forall a \in A$
Let, (a, b) R (a, b)
Therefore,
ab (b + a) = ba (a + b)
ab (b + a) = ab (b + a)
This implies that R is reflexive.
For symmetric -
Let (a, b) R (c, d)
Therefore,
ad (b + c) = bc (a + d)
$\Rightarrow$ bc (a + d) = ad (b + c)
$\Rightarrow$ cb (d + a) = da (c + b)
$\Rightarrow$ (c, d) R (a, b)
This implies that R is symmetric
For transitive –
$(a, b) \in R$ and $(b, c) \in R$ then –
$(a, c) \in R \ \forall \ a, b, c \in A$
Let, (a, b) R (c, d)
Therefore,
ad(b + c) = bc (a + d)
adb + adc = abc + bcd
abd – abc = bcd – acd
ab (d – c) = cd (b – a)
$$\frac{ab}{b-a} = \frac{cd}{d-c} \quad \text{…..(i)}$$
And let (c, d) R (e, f)
Therefore,
cf (d + e) = de (c + f)
cfd + cef = ced + edf
cfd – ced = edf – cef
cd (f – e) = ef (d – c)
$$\frac{cd}{d-c} = \frac{ef}{f-e} \quad \text{….(ii)}$$
From (i) and (ii), we get –
$$\frac{ab}{b-a} = \frac{ef}{f-e}$$
$\Rightarrow$ abf – abe = efb – efa
$\Rightarrow$ abf + efa = efb + abe
$\Rightarrow$ af (b + e) = be(a + f)
$\Rightarrow$ (a, b) R (e, f)
This implies that R is transitive.
So, it is an equivalence relation.

116. Let A = {1, 3, 4, 6, 9) and B = {2, 4, 5, 8, 10}. Let R be a relation defined on A × B such that R = $\{((a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_2)) : a_1 \le b_2 \text{ and } b_1 \le a_2\}$. Then the number of elements in the set R is

(a) 26 (b) 160 (c) 180 (d) 52

JEE Main-11.04.2023, Shift-II

Ans. (b) : Given set,
A = {1, 3, 4, 6, 9)
and B = {2, 4, 5, 8, 10}
$R = A \times B \Rightarrow \{(a_1\ b_1)\ (a_2\ b_2) : a_1 \le b_2\ b_1 \le a_2\}$
Let,
$a_1 = 1$ then b_2 has 5 choices
$a_1 = 4$ then b_2 has 4 choices
$a_1 = 6$ then b_2 has 2 choices
$a_1 = 9$ then b_2 has 1 choices
Now,
$b_1 = 2$ then a_2 has 4 choices
$b_1 = 4$ then a_2 has 3 choices
$b_1 = 5$ then a_2 has 2
$b_1 = 8$ a_2 has 1 choices
So, total number of element
R = 160

117. Let R be the relation in the set $\{x : x \in N, x \leq 4\}$ given by R = {(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3)} then, R is ________.
(a) Reflexive and symmetric but not transitive
(b) Symmetric and transitive but not reflexive
(c) Reflexive and transitive but not symmetric
(d) An equivalence relation.

GUJCET-2021

Ans. (b) : $\{x : x \in N,\ x \leq 4\}$
Let A = {1, 2, 3, 4}
R = {(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3)}
For symmetry –
$(a, b) \in R \Rightarrow (b, a) \in R$
$(3, 3) \in R$
$(3, 3) \in R$
So, R is symmetry
For transitive –
$(a, b), (b, a) \in R$
Then, $(a, a) \in R$
$(2, 2), (2, 2) \in R$
Also $(2, 2) \in R$
So, R is transitive.
For reflexive –
For all $x \in A$
$(x, x) \in R$
But here
$(4, 4) \in A$
and $(4, 4) \notin R$
So, R is not reflexive.
Hence, this relation is symmetric and transitive but not reflexive.

118. Relation S = {(1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 3)} is defined on the set {1, 2, 3} is______.
(a) not transitive (b) symmetric
(c) reflexive (d) equivalence

GUJCET-2017

Ans. (a) : Given, Relation S = {(1,2), (2,1), (2,3)} is defiened on the set {1, 2, 3}. Then by definition of Relation –
For reflexive : – (1,1) is not belongs to the set S.
So, set S is not Reflexive.
For symmetric: – From set S, $(2,3) \in S$ but $(3,2) \not\in S$
So this is not symmetric.
For transitive : – From set S, $(1,2) \in S$ and $(2,3) \in S$ but $(1, 3) \not\in S$
So, this is not transitive.

119. Relation R in the set (π, π^2, π^3) defined by R = $\{(\pi, \pi), (\pi^2, \pi^2), (\pi^3, \pi^3), (\pi, \pi^2), (\pi^2, \pi^3)\}$ is :
(a) Reflexive but neither symmetric nor transitive
(b) Symmetric but neither reflexive nor transitive
(c) Transitive but neither reflexive nor symmetric
(d) Only symmetric and transitive

GUJCET-2023

Ans. (a) : Given,
Set (π, π^2, π^3) defined by
$R = \{(\pi, \pi), (\pi^2, \pi^2), (\pi^3, \pi^3), (\pi, \pi^2), (\pi^2, \pi^3)\}$
For symmetric –
Since, $(\pi, \pi^2) \in R$ but $(\pi^2, \pi) \notin R$ so R is not symmetric.
For Reflexive –
Since, $(\pi, \pi) \in R$, $(\pi^2, \pi^2) \in R$ and $(\pi^3, \pi^3) \in R$ so R is Reflexive.
For transitive –
Since, $(\pi, \pi^2) \in R$, and $(\pi^2, \pi^3) \in R$ but $(\pi, \pi^3) \notin R$ so R is not transitive.

120. When R is the set of all real numbers,
$$\left\{x \in R : \frac{\sqrt{12 - x - x^2}}{x + 10} \leq \frac{\sqrt{12 - x - x^2}}{2x + 9}\right\} =$$
(a) $(-4, 1] \cup \{3\}$ (b) $[-4, 1]$
(c) $[-4, 1] \cup \{3\}$ (d) ϕ, the empty set

TS EAMCET 14.09.2020, Shift-II

Ans. (c) : We have, $\frac{\sqrt{12 - x - x^2}}{x + 10} \leq \frac{\sqrt{12 - x - x^2}}{2x + 9}$
$\Rightarrow \sqrt{12 - x - x^2}\left(2x + 9 - x - 10\right) \leq 0$
$\Rightarrow \sqrt{12 - x - x^2}\left(x - 1\right) \leq 0$
$\therefore 12 - x - x^2 \geq 0$ and $x \leq 1$
$\Rightarrow x^2 + x - 12 \leq 0$ and $x \leq 1$
$\Rightarrow (x + 4)(x - 3) \leq 0$ and $x \leq 1$
$\Rightarrow x \in [-4, 3]$ and $x \in (-\infty, 1]$
$\therefore x \in [-4, 1] \cup \{3\}$

121. Let A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7}. Then the relation R = $\{(x, y) \in A \times A : x + y = 7\}$ is
(a) transitive but neither symmetric nor reflexive
(b) reflexive but neither symmetric nor transitive
(c) an equivalence relation
(d) symmetric but neither reflexive nor transitive

JEE Main-08.04.2023, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7}. defined on the set
$R = \{(x, y) \in A \times A : x + y = 7\}$
R = {(1, 6), (2, 5), (3, 4), (4, 3), (5, 2), (6, 1)}
For symmetric:- xRy = yRx
$(1, 6) \in R$, $(6, 1) \in R$ and $(5, 2) \in R$, $(2, 5) \in R$
So R is symmetric
For Reflexive:- xRx
$(1, 1) \notin R$ $(2, 2) \notin R$ $(3, 3) \notin R$ and $(5, 5) \notin R$
So, R is not reflexive
For transitive
$(1, 6) \in R$ and $(6, 1) \in R$ but $(1, 1) \notin R$ and $(2, 5) \in R$ $(5, 2) \in R$ but $(2, 2) \notin R$ so R is not transitive.

122. Let A = {0, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10} and R be the relation defined on A such that R = $\{(x, y) \in A \times A$: x –y is odd positive integer or x – y = 2}. The minimum number of elements that must be added to the relation R, so that it is a symmetric relation, equal to_____

JEE Main-08.04.2023, Shift-I

Ans. (19) : Given,
Set A = {0, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}
Relation R defined in A.
$R = [\{x, y\} \in A \times A$: x – y is odd positive integer or x – y = 2]
R = {(6, 4), (8, 6), (9, 7), (10, 8), (3, 0), (7, 0), (9, 0), (4, 3), (6, 3), (8, 3), (10, 3), (7, 9), (9, 4), (7, 6), (9, 6), (8, 7), (10, 7), (9, 8), (10, 9)}
Hence, 19 element should be add in R for making it symmetric.

123. The relations R defined in the set {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6} as R = {(a, b) : b = a +1} is
(a) reflexive (b) symmetric
(c) transitive (d) None of these

BCECE-2013

Ans. (d) : Consider, A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
Given, as R = {(a, b)} : b = a + 1}.
Then, check relation is -
(a) Reflexive relation :-
Then, ${}_aR_a \neq {}_aR_{a+1} \neq {}_aR_a, {}_1R_2$, a∈A
So, it is not reflexive relation.
(b) Symmetric relation
$${}_aR_b = {}_bR_a$$
Then ${}_aR_{a+1} \neq {}_{a+1}R_a$ is not defined.
So, it is not a symmetric relation.
(c) Transitive Relation : -
If a, b, c ∈ R
Then, aRb, bRc ⇒ aRc
It is not transitive because -
${}_5R_6, {}_6R_7 \not\Rightarrow {}_5R_7$
is not defined because $7 \not\in A$.
So, it is not a transitive relation.
Hence, the relation R is not a reflexive not a symmetric and not a transitive relation.

124. Let R be the relation on the set R, of all real numbers defined by aRb if *f*(x) = |a–b|≤1. Then, R is
(a) reflexive and symmetric
(b) symmetric only
(c) transitive only
(d) anti-symmetric only

BCECE-2012

Ans. (a): Given, R be the relation on the set R defined by aRb if f(x) = |a – b| ≤ 1.
Then, R is reflexive and symmetric relation but transitive relation.
Check relations –
(a) Reflexive relation : –
aRa, a∈R
Then, $|a - a| \leq 1$
$|0| \leq 1$
$0 \leq 1$
It is reflexive relation.
(b) Symmetric Relation : -
${}_aR_b = {}_bR_a$, a, b∈R
Then, $|a - b| \leq 1 = |b - a| \leq 1$
It is true because modulus gives the value.
So, it is symmetric relation.
(c) Transitive relation –
${}_aR_b, {}_bR_c \Rightarrow {}_aR_c$, a, b, c ∈ R
It is not true.
Let a = 1, b = 2 and c = 3
Then, $|a - b| \leq 1, \ |b - c| \leq 1 \Rightarrow |a - c| \leq 1$
$|1 - 2| \leq 1, |2 - 3| \leq 1 \Rightarrow |1 - 3| \leq 1$
$1 \leq 1, \ 1 \leq 1 \not\Rightarrow 2 \not\leq 1$
It is not transitive relations .
So, R is reflexive and symmetric relation but not transitive relation.

125. On set A = {1, 2, 3}, relations R and S are given by R = {(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (1, 2), (2, 1)}, S = {(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (1, 3), (3, 1)}. Then,
(a) R ∪ S is an equivalence relation
(b) R ∪ S is reflexive and transitive but not symmetric
(c) R ∪ S is reflexive and symmetric but not transitive
(d) R ∪ S is symmetric and transitive but no reflexive

WB JEE-2017

Ans. (c) : We have,
R = {(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (1, 2), (2, 1)}
S = {(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (1, 3), (3, 1)}
∴ R∪S = {(1, 1),(2, 2),(3, 3),(1, 2),(2, 1), (1, 3), (3, 1)}
Since, (2, 1) ∈ R ∪ S, (2, 3) ∈ R ∪ S but (2, 3) ∉ R ∪ S
∴ R ∪ S is reflexive and symmetric but not transitive.

126. If A = {1, 2, 3, 4}, then which one of the following is reflexive?
(a) {(1, 1),(2, 3),(3, 3)}
(b) {(1, 1),(2, 2),(3, 3),(4, 4)}
(c) {(1, 2),(2, 1),(3, 2),(2, 3)}
(d) {1, 2),(1, 3),(1, 4)}

COMEDK 2014

Ans. (b) : Given, A={1, 2, 3, 4}
Let R be a reflexive relation on a then for each a $\in A, (a, a) \in R$
For reflexive (1, 1) (2, 2) (3, 3) (4, 4)
∴ Option (b) is true.

127. x^2 = xy is a relation which is
(a) Symmetric (b) Reflexive
(c) Transitive (d) None of these

BITSAT-2008

Ans. (b) : Given, $x^2 = xy$
The relation is only reflexive relation because -
xRx, is only define in this relation.
So, $x^2 = xy$ is a relation which is reflexive.

128. Let a relation R be defined on set of all real numbers by a R b if and only if 1 + ab > 0. Then, R is
(a) reflexive, transitive but not symmetric
(b) reflexive, symmetric but not transitive
(c) Symmetric, transitive but not reflexive
(d) an equivalence relation

UPSEE-2009

Ans. (b) : Given,
A relation R be defined on set of all real numbers.
and, aRb is 1 + ab > 0.
Then, check reaction R is -
(a) Reflexive relation : –
aRa = $1 + a^2$, here a^2 is always a positive real number.
Then, $1 + a^2 > 0$
So, R is reflexive relation.
(b) Symmetric relation :-
aRb = bRa
1 + ab > 0 = 1+ ba > 0
Since, ab = ba So, R is a symmetric relation.
(c) Transitive relation : -
aRb, bRc $\not\Rightarrow$ aRc
$1 + ab > 0, 1 + bc > 0 \not\Rightarrow 1 + ac > 0$
So, R is not transitive relation.
Hence, R is reflexive symmetric but not transitive relation.

129. Let R = {(3, 3), (6, 6), (9, 9), (12, 12), (6, 12), (3, 9), (3, 12), (3, 6)} be a relation on the set A = {3, 6, 9, 12}. Then, the relations is
(a) an equivalence relation
(b) reflexive and symmetric
(c) reflexive and transitive
(d) only reflexive

BITSAT-2014

Ans. (c) : (3, 3), (6, 6), (9, 9), (12, 12), ∈ R
R is not symmetric as (6, 12) ∉ R but (12, 6) ∈ R
R is transitive as the only pair which needs verification is (3, 6) and (6, 12) ∈ R ⇒ (3, 12) ∈ R

130. An integer m is said to be related to another integer n, if m is a multiple of n. Then, the relation is
(a) reflexive and symmetric
(b) reflexive and transitive
(c) symmetric and transitive
(d) an equivalence relation

UPSEE-2012

Ans. (b) : Given, an integer m is said to be related to another integer n, if m is a multiple of n.
Then, check relation are –
(a) Reflexive relation : -
mRm $\Rightarrow$ nRn
Means (m, m) $\in$R, (n, n) $\in$ R
Then, R is reflexive relation.
(b) Symmetric relation :
(m, n) $\in$R but (n, m) $\notin$ R.
Example : –
(3, 9) $\in$R but (9, 3) $\notin$ R
Then, R is not symmetric relation.
(c) Transitive relation : –
(m, n)$\in$R, (n,p)$\in$R $\Rightarrow$ (m, p) $\Rightarrow$ $\in$R
Example : –
(2, 6)$\in$R, (6, 12) $\in$R $\Rightarrow$ (2, 12) $\Rightarrow$$\in$R
Then, it is transitive relation.
So, the relation R is reflexive and transitive but not symmetric.

131. The relation R in R defined by R = {(a, b) : a ≤ b^3), is
(a) reflexive
(b) symmetric
(c) transitive
(d) None of these

UPSEE-2014

Ans. (d) : Given, the relation R in R.
R = { (a, b) : a ≤ b^3}.
Then, check relation R are -
(a) Reflexive relation : -
R = { (a, a) ; a ≤ a^3}
It is not true because –
Let a = 2, then R = { (2, 2); 2 ≤ 2^3 } is not true.
So, it is not reflexive relation.
(b) Symmetric Relation : –
Since, R = { (a, b); a ≤ b^3 }
R = { (b, a); b ≤ a^3}
It is not true because a is less then b but a not equal to b.
So. it is not reflexive relation.
(c) Transitive relation :
Let a, b, c in R.
Then, R = { (a, b) ; a ≤ b^3}, R = { (b, c); b ≤ c^3}
R = { (a, b) ; a ≤ c^3}
It is not true because, a is less than c but a not equal to c.
So, it is not transitive relation.
Hence, the relation R in R defined by
R = { (a, b) : a ≤ b^3} is not reflexive not symmetric and not transitive relation .

132. Let R be the relation on the set R of all real number defined by aRb if | a – b| ≤ 1, then R is
(a) Reflexive and symmetric
(b) Symmetric only
(c) Transitive only
(d) Anti symmetric only

J&K CET-2004
AMU - 2014

Ans. (a) : Let R be the relation defined by if |a – b| ≤ 1
For reflexive :- aRa
|a – a| ≤ 1
0 ≤ 1, which is true.
So, R is reflexive.
For symmetric:–
aRb $\Rightarrow$ |a – b| ≤ 1 $\Rightarrow$ |b – a| ≤ 1
bRa $\Rightarrow$ R is symmetric.
For transitive:-
Now, aRb and bRc
$\Rightarrow$ |a – b| ≤ 1 and |b – c| ≤ 1
|a – c| = |a – b + b – c|
≤ |a – b| + | b – c|
≤ 1 + 1
≤ 2 not true.
Hence, a is not related to c.
$\Rightarrow$ R is reflexive and symmetric but not transitive.

133. 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) a function
(b) transitive
(c) not symmetric
(d) reflexive

AIEEE-2004
Rajsthan PET-2007

Ans. (c) : Given,
set A = {1, 2, 3, 4}
and R = {(1, 3) (4, 2), (2, 4), (2, 3), (3, 1)}
For symmetric :- Since, (2, 3) $\in$ R But (3, 2) $\notin$ R so R is not symmetric.
For transitive :- (1, 3)$\in$ R and (3, 1) $\in$ R But (1, 1)$\notin$ R
So, R is not transitive.
Hence, R is not symmetric.

134. On the set R of real numbers we define xPy if and only if xy ≥ 0. Then, the relation P is
(a) reflexive but not symmetric
(b) symmetric but not reflexive
(c) transitive but not reflexive
(d) reflexive and symmetric but not transitive

WB JEE-2017

Ans. (d) : For every real number x, x^2 ≥ 0
$\therefore$ (x, x) $\in$ P
Hence, P is reflexive.
Now, let (x, y) $\in$ P
= xy ≥ 0
= yx ≥ 0 = (y, x) $\in$ P

135. Let R$_1$ and R$_2$ be two relations defined as follows
$R_1 = \{(a, b) \in R^2 : a^2 + b^2 \in Q\}$
$R_2 = \{(a, b) \in R^2 : a^2 + b^2 \notin Q\}$
where Q is the set of all rational numbers. Then
(a) R_1 and R_2 are both transitive
(b) Neither R_1 nor R_2 is transitive
(c) R_1 is transitive but R_2 is not transitive
(d) R_2 is transitive but R_1 is not transitive

JEE Main 03.09. 2020 Shift-II

Ans. (b) : Let R_1 and R_2 be two relations
$R_1 = \{(a, b) \in R^2 : a^2 + b^2 \in Q\}$
$R_2 = \{(a, b) \in R^2 : a^2 + b^2 \notin Q\}$
For R_1 –
Consider,
$a = 1 + \sqrt{2}$, $b = 1-\sqrt{2}$ and $c = 8^{1/4}$
(a, b) $\in R_1$ because,
$a^2 + b^2 = \left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)^2 + \left(1-\sqrt{2}\right)^2$

$= 1 + 2 + 2\sqrt{2} + 1 + 2 - 2\sqrt{2} = 6 \in Q$

And $(b, c) \in R_1$ because,

$b^2 + c^2 = \left(1-\sqrt{2}\right)^2 + \left(8^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)^2 = 1+2-2\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{2} = 3 \in Q$

But $(a, c) \notin R_1$ because,

$a^2 + c^2 = \left(1+\sqrt{2}\right)^2 + \left(8^{1/4}\right)^2 = 1+2+2\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{2}$

$= 3+4\sqrt{2} \notin Q$

Hence, R_1 is not transitive.

Now, For R_2 -

Consider, $a = 1+\sqrt{3}$, $b = \sqrt{3}$, $c = 1-\sqrt{3}$

$(a, b) \in R_2$ because,

$a^2 + b^2 = \left(1+\sqrt{3}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{3}\right)^2$

$= 1 + 3 + 2\sqrt{3} + 3 = 7 + 2\sqrt{3} \notin Q$

$(b, c) \in R_2$ because,

$b^2 + c^2 = \left(\sqrt{3}\right)^2 + \left(1-\sqrt{3}\right)^2$

$= 3 + 1 + 3 = 2\sqrt{3} = 7 - 2\sqrt{3} \notin Q$

But $(a, c) \notin R_2$ because,

$a^2 + c^2 = \left(1+\sqrt{3}\right)^2 + \left(1-\sqrt{3}\right)^2$

$= 1 + 3 + 2\sqrt{3} + 1 + 3 - 2\sqrt{3} = 8 \in Q$

So, R_2 is not transitive.

Hence, neither R_1 nor R_2 is transitive.

136. Let W denotes the words in the English dictionary define the relation R by R = {(x, y)∈ W×W: the words x and y 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

AIEEE-2006

Ans. (a) : Let x be a word , x have every letter common,

Therefore,

$(x, x) \in R$.

So, r is reflexive.

Let, us Consider $(x, y) \in R$ thus x, y have at least one letter is common. y, x have atleast one letter is common. thus, R is symmetric.

Assume, x = AND, y = NEXT, Z = HER

Then, $(x, y) \in R$ and $(y, z) \in R$

But, $(y, z) \notin R$.

Thus, R is not transitive.

137. Let the relation ρ be defined on R as aρb if 1 + ab > 0. Then

(a) ρ is reflexive only.
(b) ρ is equivalence relation.
(c) ρ is reflexive and transitive but not symmetric
(d) ρ is reflexive and symmetric but not transitive.

WB JEE-2019

Ans. (d) : We observe the following properties:

Reflexivity : Let a be an arbitrary element of R,

Then, $a \in R$

$1 + a.a = 1 + a^2 > 0 \quad [\therefore a^2 > 0 \text{ for all } a \in R]$

$(a, a) \in R_1$ [By def. of R_1]

Thus, $(b, a) \in R$, for all $a, b \in R$

So, R_1 is symmetric on R,

Transitivity, we observe that $\left(1, \frac{1}{2}\right) \in R_1$ and

$\left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right) \in R_1$ but $\left(1, -1\right) \neq R_1$ because

$1 + 1 \times (-1) = 0 \ngtr 0$

So, R_1 is not transitive on R.

138. Let A = {2, 3, 4, 5, ... 30} and '≃' be an equivalence relation on A×A, defined by (a, b) ≃ (c, d), if and only if ad = bc. Then, the number of ordered pairs, which satisfy this equivalence relation with ordered pair (4, 3) is equal to

(a) 5 (b) 6
(c) 8 (d) 7

JEE Main 16.03.2021 Shift-II

Ans. (d) : Given,

Set A = {2, 3, 4, 5, ... 30} where A×A is defined by (a, b) ≃ (c, d). Hence, (a, b) ≃ (c, d) implies that it reflexive, symmetric and transitive conditions.

Given, $(a, b) \simeq (c, d)$

$ad = bc$

Now ordered pair (4, 3)

$(4, 3) \simeq (c, d)$

$4d = 3c$

$\frac{4}{3} = \frac{c}{d}$

$(c, d) \in \{2, 3, 4, 5, \ldots 30\}$

$\frac{c}{d} = \frac{4}{3}$

(c, d) = (4, 3) (8, 6) (12, 9) (16, 12) (20, 15) (24, 18) (28, 21)

Hence, n. of order pair = 7.

139. Let R = {(P, Q)|, P and Q are at the same distance from the origin} be a relation, then the equivalence class of (1, –1) is the set

(a) $S = \{(x, y)|x^2 + y^2 = 4\}$
(b) $S = \{(x, y)|x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$
(c) $S = \{(x, y)|x^2 + y^2 = \sqrt{2}\}$
(d) $S = \{(x, y)|x^2 + y^2 = 2\}$

JEE Main 26.02.2021 Shift-I

Ans. (d) : Equivalence class of (1, –1) is a circle with centre.

Radius of circle at (1, –1) from origin

$r = \sqrt{(1-0)^2 + (-1+0)^2} = \sqrt{2}$

Equation of circle

$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$

$x^2 + y^2 = \left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2$

$x^2 + y^2 = 2$

Which is symmetric, reflexive and transitive.

So relation

$S = \{(x, y)|\ x^2 + y^2 = 2\}$

is equivalence relation.

140. Which of the following is not correct for relation R on the set of real numbers?

(a) $(x, y) \in R \Leftrightarrow 0 < |x| - |y| \le 1$ is neither transitive nor symmetric.

(b) $(x, y) \in R \Leftrightarrow 0 < |x-y| \le 1$ is symmetric and transitive.

(c) $(x, y) \in R \Leftrightarrow |x| - |y| \le 1$ is reflexive but not symmetric

(d) $(x, y) \in R \Leftrightarrow |x-y| \le 1$is reflexive and symmetric.

JEE Main 31.08.2021 Shift-I

Ans. (b) : $(x, y) \in R \Rightarrow 0 < |x-y| \le 1$

$(1, 2) \in R \Rightarrow 0 < |1-2| \le 1$

$\Rightarrow 0 < |-1| \le 1$

$(2, 3) \in R \Rightarrow 0 < |2-3| \le 1$

$\Rightarrow 0 < |1-1| \le 1$

But $(1, 3) \in R \Rightarrow 0 < |1-3| \le 1$

$\Rightarrow 0 < |-2| \le 1$

Hence, it is not transitive.

141. Define a relation R over a class of n × n real matrices A and B as "ARB, if there exists a non -singular matrix P such that $PAP^{-1} = B$". Then which of the following is true?

(a) R is symmetric, transitive but not reflexive.

(b) R is reflexive, symmetric but not transitive.

(c) R is an equivalence relation.

(d) R is reflexive, transitive but not symmetric.

JEE Main 18.03.2021, Shift-II

Ans. (c) : A and B are matrices of n × n order and ARB if there exists a non-singular matrix P(det (P) ≠ 0)

Such that $PAP^{-1} = B$

For reflexive –

$ARA \Rightarrow PAP^{-1} = A$ ….(i) must be true

For $P = I$, Equation (i) is true so 'R' is reflexive

For symmetric –

$ARB \Leftrightarrow PAP^{-1} = B$ …..(i) is true

For BRA if $PBP^{-1} = A$ ……(ii) must be true

$\because\ PAP^{-1} = B$

$P^{-1} PAP^{-1} = P^{-1}B$

$IAP^{-1}P = P^{-1}BP$

$A = P^{-1}BP$ …..(iii)

From equation (ii) and (iii) $PBP^{-1} = P^{-1}BP$ can be true some $P = P^{-1}$

$\Rightarrow\ P^2 = I$ $(\because \det(P) \ne 0)$

So, R is symmetric.

For transitive –

$ARB \Leftrightarrow PAP^{-1} = B$ ….is true

$BRC \Leftrightarrow PBP^{-1} = C$ is true

Now, $P\,PAP^{-1}P^{-1} = C$

$P^2A(P^2)^{-1} = C$

$\Rightarrow$ ARC

So, 'R' is transitive relation

$\Rightarrow$ Hence, R is equivalence.

142.If A = {2, 3, 4, 5}, B = {36, 45, 49, 60, 77, 90} and let R be the relation 'is factor of ' from A to B. Then the range of R is the set

(a) {60}

(b) {36, 45, 60, 90}

(c) {49, 77}

(d) {49, 60, 77}

(e) {36, 45, 49, 60 77, 90}

Kerala CEE-2020

Ans. (b) : We have,

A { 2, 3, 4, 5}

B = {36, 45, 49, 60, 77, 90}

R : number form B with factor from A

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 2 & 36 \\ \hline 2 & 18 \\ \hline 2 & 9 \\ \hline 3 & 3 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c|c} 3 & 45 \\ \hline 3 & 15 \\ \hline & 5 \\ \hline & \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c|c} 7 & 49 \\ \hline 7 & 7 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

Factor of 49 = 7

$\therefore$ factor of 36 = 2, 3

factor of 45 = 3, 5

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 2 & 60 \\ \hline 2 & 30 \\ \hline 3 & 15 \\ \hline 5 & 5 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c|c} 2 & 77 \\ \hline 11 & 11 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array} \quad \therefore \text{ factor of 77 = 7 and 11}$$

Fctor of 60 = 2, 3, 5

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 2 & 90 \\ \hline 3 & 45 \\ \hline 3 & 15 \\ \hline 5 & 5 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array} \quad \text{factor of 90 = 2, 3, 5}$$

$R = \{36, 45, 60, 90\}$

143. On the set N of all natural numbers define the relation R by a Rb if and only of the GCD of a and b is 2, then R is

(a) reflexive but not symmetric

(b) symmetric only

(c) reflexive and transitive

(d) reflexive symmetric and transitive

(e) not reflexive not symmetric and not transitive

Kerala CEE-2007

Ans. (b): The relation R is defined by aRb, if and only if the GCD of a and b is 2.

aRb = GCD of a and b is 2

(i) aRb , then GCD of a and a is a.

$\therefore$ R is not reflexive.

(ii) aRb $\Rightarrow$ bRa

if GCD of a and b is 2, then GCD of b and a is 2.

$\therefore$ R is symmetiric .

(iii) aRb, bRc $\Rightarrow$ cRa

if GCD of a and b is 2 and GCD of b and c is 2. Then it is need net to be GCD of c and is 2.

$\therefore$ R is transitive.

144. If n(A) = 2 and total number of possible relations from set A to set B is 1024, then n(B) is

(a) 20 (b) 10 (c) 5 (d) 512

Karnataka CET 2020

Ans. (c) : Given, n(A) = 2

And, total number of possible relations from set A to set B is 1024.

Then, find n(B) = ?

$2^{\{n(A).\,n(B)\}} =$ Total number of possible relations from set A to set B

$2^{\{n(A).\,n(B)\}} =$ 1024

$2^{\{n(A).n(B)\}} = 2^{10}$
$n(A).n(B) = 10$
$2n(B) = 10$
$n(B) = 5$

145. If a relation R on the set {1, 2, 3} be defined by R = {(1, 1)}, then R is
(a) Reflective and transitive
(b) Symmetric and transitive
(c) Only symmetric
(d) Reflexive and symmetric
Karnataka CET 2020

Ans. (b) : Given, A set {1, 2, 3} be defined by relation R = { (1, 1)}
Then, check relation are -
(a) Reflexive :-
In this relation,
$(1, 1) \in R$ but $(2, 2)$ $(3, 3) \in R$
So, it is not reflexive relation.
(b) Symmetric : –
${}_1R_2 \Rightarrow {}_2R_1$
Means – $(a, b) = (1, 1) \Rightarrow \in R$
Then, $(b, a) = (1, 1) \in R$
So, it is symmetric relation
(c) Transitive -
If $(a, b) = (1, 1) \in R$
$(b, c) = (1, 1) \in R$
Then, $(a, c) = (1,1) \in R$
So, it is transitive relation.
Hence, R is symmetric and transitive but not reflexive relation.

146. Let S be the set of all real numbers. A relation R has been defined on S by aRb $\Leftrightarrow$ |a – b| ≤ 1, then R is
(a) symmetric and transitive but not reflexive
(b) reflexive and transitive but not symmetric
(c) reflexive and symmetric but not transitive
(d) an equivalence relation
Karnataka CET 2014
BITSAT-2013

Ans. (c) : Given,
S = set of all real numbers
and ${}_aR_b \Leftrightarrow |a–b| \le 1$
Then, cheek relation are –
(a) Reflexive :–
Given, $aRb = |a – b | \le 1$
For aRa then,
$|a – a| \le 1$
$0 \le 1$
Then, it is reflexive relation
(b) Symmetric : –
Let, $aRb = | a – b| \le 1$, then
$bRa \Rightarrow | b – a| \le 1$
$| – (a – b) | \le 1$
$| a – b| \le 1$
Then, it is symmetric relation.
(c) Transitive :-
Let, $aRb = | a – b| \le 1$and $bRc = | b – c| \le 1$
Then, $| a – c| \le 1$ is not always true.
Then, it is not transitive relation .
So, R is reflexive and symmetric but not transitive.

147. Let R be an equivalence relation defined on a set containing 6 elements. The minimum number of ordered pairs that R should contain is
(a) 6 (b) 12 (c) 36 (d) 64
Karnataka CET 2010

Ans. (a) : Given, R be an equivalence relation defined on a set containing 6 element.
Let A = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
Here, R is an equivalence relation on set A.
Then, it must be satisfies reflexive property
${}_1R_1, \forall\ 1 \in A$.
It is true for set A. Then it is reflexive relation.
So, the minimum number of ordered pairs that R should contain is
R = {(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4), (5, 5) (6, 6)}

148. Define a relation R on A = {1, 2, 3, 4} as xRy if x divides y. R is
(a) reflexive and transitive
(b) reflexive and symmetric
(c) symmetric and transitive
(d) equivalence
Karnataka CET 2011

Ans. (a) : Given, A relation R on A = {1, 2, 3, 4} as xRy if x divides y.
Then, check relation R are -
(a) Reflexive :-
x divides x, $x \in A$
It is true because 1 divides 1
2 divides 2
3 divides 3
4 divides 4
Then, satisfies the condition -
$xRx,\ x \in A$.
It is a reflexive relation
(b) Symmetric relation :-
Since, x divides y $\not\Rightarrow$ y divides x, $x,y \in A$
It is not true because -
1 divides 2 $\not\Rightarrow$ 2 not divides 1
2 divides 4 $\not\Rightarrow$ 4 not divides 2
Then, does not satisfies the condition -
$xRy \not\Rightarrow yRx,\ x \in A, y \in A$.
It is not a symmetric relation -
(c) Transitive relation : -
Let $x, y, z \in A$
Since, x divides y, y divides $\Rightarrow$ x divides z
It is true, because -
1 Divides 2, 2 divides 4 $\Rightarrow$ 1 divides 4
Then satisfies the condition -
$xRy, yRz \Rightarrow xRz$
It is a transitive relation –
So, R is reflexive and transitive relation but not symmetric relation.

149. R is a relation on N given by R = {(x, y) |4x + 3y = 20}. Which of the following belongs to R?
(a) (3, 4) (b) (2, 4)
(c) (–4, 12) (d) (5, 0)
Karnataka CET 2008

Ans. (b) : Given, R is a relation on N given by –
R = { (x, y)| 4x + 3y = 20}.
Check from options –
(a) $4 \times 3 + 3 \times 4 = 12 + 12 = 24 \ne 20$
(b) $4 \times 2 + 3 \times 4 = 8 + 12 = 20 = 20$
(c) $4 \times –4 + 3 \times 12 = –16 + 36 = 20$
(d) $4 \times 5 + 3 \times 0 = 20 + 0 = 20 = 20$
Here, option (a) does not satisfies the condition. and option (c) and option (d) is not natural number.
So, (2, 4) is belongs to R.

E. Properties of Functions and its Graphs

150. If $e^x = y + \sqrt{1+y^2}$ then the value of y is

(a) $\frac{1}{2\left(e^x+e^{-x}\right)}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2\left(e^x-e^{-x}\right)}$

(c) $e^x - e^{x/2}$ (d) none of these

SRMJEEE-2014

Ans. (d) : Given,

$$e^x = y + \sqrt{1+y^2}$$

Then, find y = ?

$$\therefore \quad e^x = y+\sqrt{1+y^2} \quad ....(i)$$

Reciprocal of equation

$$\frac{1}{e^x} = \frac{1}{y+\sqrt{1+y^2}} \quad .....(ii)$$

Then, for y subtract equation (i) from equation (ii), we get -

$$\frac{1}{e^x} - e^x = \frac{1}{\left(y+\sqrt{1+y^2}\right)} - \left(y+\sqrt{1+y^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{e^x} - e^x = \frac{1-\left(y+\sqrt{1+y^2}\right)\left(y+\sqrt{1+y^2}\right)}{\left(y+\sqrt{1+y^2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{1-e^x.e^x}{e^x} = \frac{1-\left[y^2+y\sqrt{1+y^2}+y\sqrt{1+y^2}+\left(1+y^2\right)\right]}{\left(y+\sqrt{1+y^2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{1-e^{2x}}{e^x} = \frac{1-\left[1+2y^2+2y\sqrt{1+y^2}\right]}{\left(y+\sqrt{1+y^2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{1-e^{2x}}{e^x} = -\frac{2y^2+2y\sqrt{1+y^2}}{\left(y+\sqrt{1+y^2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{1-e^{2x}}{e^x} = -\frac{2y\left(y+\sqrt{1+y^2}\right)}{\left(y+\sqrt{1+y^2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{1-e^{2x}}{e^x} = -2y$$

$$y = \frac{e^{-x}-e^x}{-2}$$

$$y = \frac{e^x-e^{-x}}{2}$$

151. If $f(x) = \frac{x}{x-1}$, f(3x) in terms of f(x) is

(a) $\frac{3f(x)}{3f(x)-1}$ (b) $\frac{3f(x)}{3f(x)-3}$

(c) $\frac{3f(x)}{2f(x)+1}$ (d) 3f(x)-1

SRMJEEE-2015

Ans. (c) : Given, $f(x) = \frac{x}{x-1}$

$$x.f(x) - f(x) = x$$
$$xf(x) - x = f(x)$$
$$x\,[f(x) - 1] = f(x)$$
$$x = \frac{f(x)}{f(x)-1} \quad ....(1)$$

Then, $f(3x) = \frac{3x}{3x-1}$ .....(2)

Put the value of x by equation (i) in equation (ii), we get

$$f(3x) = \frac{3\times\frac{f(x)}{f(x)-1}}{3\times\frac{f(x)}{f(x)-1}-1}$$

$$f(3x) = \frac{\frac{3f(x)}{f(x)-1}}{\frac{3f(x)-\{f(x)-1\}}{f(x)-1}}$$

$$f(3x) = \frac{3f(x)}{3f(x)-f(x)+1}$$

$$f(3x) = \frac{3f(x)}{2f(x)+1}$$

152. for $f(x) = [x]$, where $[x]$ is the greatest integer function, which of the following is true, for every $x \in R$.

(a) $[x]+1 = x$ (b) $[x]+1 > x$

(c) $[x]+1 \le x$ (d) $[x]+1 < x$

MHT-CET 20

Ans. (b) : Given,

f (x) = [x]

We know that, the greatest integer function is also known as the step function. Greatest integer function is a function that gives the greatest integer less than or equal to a given number.

It means,

[x] = n, where, $n \le x < n + 1$ and 'n' is an integer.

Ex. [5.2] = 5 as, $5 \le 5.2 < 6$

and [–5.3] = –6, as $-6 \le -5.3 < -5$

Since, x = [x] + {x} ⇒ {x} = x – [x]

Where [x] = Greatest integer function

{x} = Fractional part

Then, $0 \le \{x\} < 1$

So, $0 \le x - [x] < 1$

$0 + [x] \le x < 1 + [x]$

$[x] \le x < [x] + 1$

Hence, [x] + 1 > x

153. If $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 4$ and $f(x) = f(2x+1)$, then x =

(a) $-1, \frac{3}{2}$ (b) $-1, \frac{2}{3}$

(c) $1, \frac{2}{3}$ (d) $1, \frac{3}{2}$

MHT-CET 20

Ans. (b) : Given, $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 4$
And $f(x) = f(2x + 1)$
Then from -
$f(x) = f(2x + 1)$
$x^2 - 3x + 4 = (2x + 1)^2 - 3(2x + 1) + 4$
$x^2 - 3x + 4 = (4x^2 + 4x + 1) - 6x - 3 + 4$
$x^2 - 3x + 4 = 4x^2 + 4x + 1 - 6x + 1$
$x^2 - 3x + 4 = 4x^2 - 2x + 2$
$4x^2 - 2x + 2 - x^2 + 3x - 4 = 0$
$3x^2 + x - 2 = 0$
$3x^2 + 3x - 2x - 2 = 0$
$3x(x + 1) - 2(x + 1) = 0$
$(x + 3)(3x - 2) = 0$
So, $(x + 1) = 0$ or $(3x - 2) = 0$
$x = -1$ or $3x - 2 = 0$
$x = \frac{2}{3}$
Hence, $x = -1, \frac{2}{3}$

154. If $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + 2$ and $f(1) = 4, f(3) = 38$, then $a - b =$
(a) 8 (b) 2
(c) –2 (d) 15
MHT-CET 20

Ans. (a) : Given
$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + 2$
And $f(1) = 4$ $f(3) = 38$
Then, find $a - b = ?$
$\therefore$ $f(1) = a \times (1)^2 + b \times 1 + 2$
$f(1) = a + b + 2$
$4 = a + b + 2$
$a + b = 4 - 2$
$a + b = 2$ .... (i)
And, $f(3) = a \times 3^2 + b \times 3 + 2$.
$38 = 9a + 3b + 2$
$9a + 3b + 2 = 38$
$9a + 3b = 36$
$3a + b = 12$ ….(ii)
On solving equation (i) and equation (ii), we get –
$a = 5, b = -3$
So, $a - b = 8$

155. If $\frac{\log x}{a - b} = \frac{\log y}{b - c} = \frac{\log z}{c - a}$, then xyz is equal to :
(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) –1 (d) 2

Ans. (b) : Given,
$$\frac{\log x}{a - b} = \frac{\log y}{b - c} = \frac{\log z}{c - a}$$
Let, $\frac{\log x}{a - b} = \frac{\log y}{b - c} = \frac{\log z}{c - a} = 1$
Then, $\log x = (a - b) \times 1$
$\log x = a - b \Rightarrow x = e^{a-b}$
$\log y = (b - c) \times 1$
$\log y = b - c$
$y = e^{b-c}$
And, $\log z = 1.(c - a)$
$\log z = (c - a)$
$z = e^{c-a}$
So, $xyz = e^{a-b} \times e^{b-c} \times e^{c-a}$
$xyz = e^{a-b+b-c+c-a} = e^0 = 1$

156. A is a set having 6 distinct elements. The number of distinct functions from A to A which are not bijections is
(a) $6! - 6$ (b) $6^6 - 6$
(c) $6^6 - 6!$ (d) $6!$
Karnataka CET 2018

Ans. (c) : Given, A is a set having 6 distinct elements
Then, total number of distinct function from A to A = 6
And the total number of bijections (one-one not) from A to A = 6 !
So, the number of distinct functions from A to A which are not bijections is $6^6 - 6!$

157. If $f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{10} x^2}$. The set of all values of x for which f(x) is real, is
(a) $[-1, 1]$ (b) $[-1, \infty]$
(c) $(-\infty, 1]$ (d) $(-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty]$
VITEEE-2010

Ans. (d) : $f(x) = \sqrt{\log_{10} x^2}$ is real, if
$\log_{10} x^2 \geq 0$
$x^2 \geq 1$
$x < -1$ and $x > 1$
$x \in (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, \infty)$

158. The value of $[(\log_b a)(\log_c b)(\log_a c)]$ is
(a) abc (b) log abc
(c) 0 (d) 1
UPSEE-2016

Ans. (d) : Given,
$$[(\log_b a)(\log_c b)(\log_a c)]$$
Then, $\log_b a \times \log_c b \times \log_a c$
$$= \frac{\log_k a}{\log_k b} \times \frac{\log_k b}{\log_k c} \times \frac{\log_k c}{\log_k a}$$
$= 1$

159. If $p = \frac{1}{\log_3 \pi} + \frac{1}{\log_4 \pi} + 1$, then
(a) $2.5 < p < 3$ (b) $p > 3$
(c) $1.5 < p < 2$ (d) $2 < p < 2.5$
UPSEE-2016

Ans. (b) : Given, $p = \frac{1}{\log_3 \pi} + \frac{1}{\log_4 \pi} + 1$
$p = \log_\pi 3 + \log_\pi 4 + 1$
$p = \log_\pi (3 \times 4) + 1$
$p = \log_\pi (12) + 1$
We know that –
$12 > (\pi^2) = (3.14)^2 = 9.8596$
Then, $12 > \pi^2$
$\log_\pi 12 > \log_\pi \pi^2$
$\log_\pi 12 > 2$
So, $p > 3$

160. The graph of the function y = f(x) is symmetrical about the line *x* = 2. Then,

(a) $f(x+2)=f(x-2)$

(b) $f(2+x)=f(2-x)$

(c) $f(x)=f(-x)$

(d) $f(x)=-f(-x)$

UPSEE-2010

Ans. (b) : Given,
The graph of the function y = f(x)
Is symmetrical about the line x = 2.
We know,
A function g(x) is symmetrical about
y-axis means x = 0, we can write as -
$g(x) = g(-x)$
It is also written as -
$g(0 + x) = g(0 - x)$
So, function y = f(x) which is symmetrical about the line x = 2.
Then can be written as -
$f(2 + x) = f(2 - x)$

161. The number of solutions of $\log_4(x-1) = \log_2(x-3)$ is

(a) 3 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 0

UPSEE -2008

Ans. (b) : Given,
$\log_4(x-1) = \log_2(x-3)$
${}_4\log_4(x-1) = {}_4\log_2(x-3)$
$(x-1) = (2)^{2\log_2(x-3)}$ $\left[\because {}_a\log_a(x) = x\right]$
$(x-1) = 2^{\log_2(x-3)^2}$
$(x-1) = (x-3)^2$ $\left[\because x\log a = \log a^x\right]$
$x - 1 = x^2 + 9 - 6x$
$x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$
$x^2 - 2x - 5x + 10 = 0$
$x(x-2) - 5(x-2) = 0$
$(x-2)(x-5) = 0$
When, x = 2
$\log_2(x-3) = \log_2(2-3) = \log_2(-1)$
$\log_2(-1)$ is not possible since, log does not have – ve value.
So, The number of solutions of $\log_4(x-1) = \log_2(x-3)$ is 1.

162. If a and b are positive integers such that $(a^2 - b^2)$ is a prime number, then

(a) $a^2 - b^2 = a + b$ (b) $a^2 - b^2 = a - b$
(c) $a^2 + b^2 = a - b$ (d) $a^2 + b^2 = a + b$

JCECE-2017

Ans. (a) : Given, a and b are positive integer such that $(a^2 - b^2)$ is a prime number.
Let a = 3, b = 2 are positive integer.
Then, $a^2 - b^2 = 3^2 - 2^2 = 9 - 4 = 5$
$a^2 - b^2 = 5$ and $a + b = 5$
Where, $a^2 - b^2 = 5$ is a prime number.
So, $a^2 - b^2 = a + b$

163. The number of integral solutions of the equation {x + 1} + 2x = 4 [x + 1] – 6 , is

(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

JCECE-2016

Ans. (b) : Given, $\{x + 1\} + 2x = 4[x + 1] - 6$
We know –
$x = \{x\} + [x]$
$\{x\} = x - [x]$
Then, $x + 1 - [x + 1] + 2x = 4[x + 1] - 6$
$3x + 1 = 5[x + 1] - 6$
$3x = 5\{[x] + 1\} - 6 - 1$
$3x = 5[x] + 5 - 7$
$3x = 5[x] - 2$ .....(i)
Again we put, $x = \{x\} + [x]$
$3\{[x] + \{x\}\} = 5[x] - 2$
$3\{x\} = 2[x] - 2$
Since, $0 \le \{x\} < 1$
$0 \le 3\{x\} < 3$
And $0 \le 2[x] - 2 < 3$
$2 \le 2[x] < 5$
$1 \le [x] < \frac{5}{2}$
$\therefore$ $[x] = 1, 2$
Then, from equation (i), we get -
$[x] = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$
$[x] = 2 \Rightarrow x = \frac{8}{3}$
So, x = 1 is the only integral equation.

164. The period of the function $f(x) = \frac{|\sin x| - |\cos x|}{|\sin x + \cos x|}$ is

(a) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) 2π
(c) π (d) None of these

JCECE-2015

Ans. (c) : Given,
$$f(x) = \frac{|\sin x| - |\cos x|}{|\sin x + \cos x|}$$
$$f(x+\pi) = \frac{|\sin(\pi + x)| - |\cos(\pi + x)|}{|\sin(x+\pi) + \cos(x+\pi)|}$$
$$f(x+\pi) = \frac{|\sin x| - |\cos x|}{|-\sin x - \cos x|}$$
$$f(x+\pi) = \frac{|\sin x| - |\cos x|}{|\sin x + \cos x|}$$
Here, we observe that
$f(x + \pi) = f(x), x \in R$.
So, f(x) is periodic with period π.

165. If $f(x) = \sqrt[n]{x^m}, n \in N$ is an even function, then m is

(a) even integer (b) Odd integer
(c) any integer (d) f(x) even is not possible

JCECE-2013

Ans. (a) : Given,

$f(x) = \sqrt[n]{x^m}$, $n \in N$ is an even function.

We know for even function f(x) = f(–x)

$\sqrt[n]{x^m} = \sqrt[n]{(-x)^m}$

$x^m = (-x)^m$

So, m is even integer.

166. Let the functions f, g, h are defined from the set of real numbers R to R such that

$f(x) = x^2 - 1$, $g(x) = \sqrt{(x^2+1)}$ and

$h(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ x, & \text{if } x \geq 0, \end{cases}$ **then ho(*f*og) (x) is defined by**

(a) x (b) x^2
(c) 0 (d) None of these

JCECE-2008

Ans. (b) : Given,

$f(x) = x^2 - 1$, $g(x) = \sqrt{(x^2+1)}$

And $h(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ x, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$

Then, ho(fog)(x) = h {f(g(x)}

$= h\left\{f\left(\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)\right\}$

$= h\left\{\left(\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)^2 - 1\right\}$

$= h\left\{x^2+1-1\right\}$

$= h\left\{x^2\right\}$

$= x^2$

So, ho(fog)(x) is defined by x^2

167. Let f(x) = x – [x] for all real number, where [x] is the integral part of x, then $\int_{-1}^{1} f(x)dx$ is equal to:

(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 0 (d) 1/2

JCECE-2003

Ans. (a) : Given,

f(x) = x – [x] $\forall$ real number

$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x)dx = \int_{-1}^{1}(x-[x])dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0}(x-[x])dx + \int_{-1}^{1}(x-[x])dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{0}(x+1)dx + \int_{0}^{1} x\, dx$$

$$= \left\{\frac{x^2}{2}+x\right\}_{-1}^{0} + \left\{\frac{x^2}{2}\right\}_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \left\{0-\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\right\} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$$

= 1.

168. If $2f(x) - 3f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = x^2, x \neq 0$ then what is f(2) equal to?

(a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) $-\frac{3}{4}$
(c) $\frac{5}{4}$ (d) $-\frac{7}{4}$

SCRA-2009

Ans. (d): $2f(x) - 3f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = x^2, x \neq 0$ ....(i)

Replace x by 1/x, we get-

$2f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - 3f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$ ....(ii)

Multiply by 2 in eq^n. (i) and 3 in eq^n. (2), we get-

$$4f(x) - 6f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 2x^2$$

$$6f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) - 9f(x) = 3/x^2$$

$$-5f(x) = 2x^2 + 3/x^2$$

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{5}\left[2x^2 + 3/x^2\right]$$

Now,

$$f(2) = -\frac{1}{5}\left[2(2)^2 + \frac{3}{(2)^2}\right]$$

$$f(2) = -\frac{1}{5}\left[8+\frac{3}{4}\right]$$

$$f(2) = -\frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{35}{4}\right)$$

$$f(2) = -\frac{7}{4}$$

169. The solution of |x – 2| < 5 is all the real numbers satisfying

(a) – 2 < x < 5 (b) – 3 < x < 7
(c) – 5 < x < 7 (d) – 3 < x < 5

SCRA-2012

Ans. (b) : Given,

$|x-2| < 5$

$\Rightarrow -5 < x-2 < 5$

$\Rightarrow -3 < x < 7$

170. If A = {–2, –1, 0, 1, 2 } and f : A → Z, $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$, then what is the pre-image (s) of –3 ?

(a) 0 only (b) 2 only
(c) 0, 2 (d) Φ

SCRA-2012

Ans. (c) : Given, $f(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$

Find pre-image at x = –3

$\because$ f : A → Z

$\therefore$ $x^2 - 2x - 3 = -3$

or $x^2 - 2x = 0$

x (x – 2) = 0

$\Rightarrow$ x = 0, 2

171. The function $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$ will be

(a) an even function (b) an odd function
(c) a constant function (d) None of these

CG PET- 2009

Ans. (d) : The function $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x$

$$= \sqrt{2}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos x\right)$$

$$= \sqrt{2}\left(\sin x \cos\frac{\pi}{4} + \cos x \sin\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= \sqrt{2}\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

But, $\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ is a periodic function.

So,option (d) is correct.

172. If $\log_{10^4} x = y$, then $\log_{10^8} x^4$ is equal to -

(a) $\frac{2}{3}y$ (b) 3y
(c) 4y (d) 2y

CG PET- 2013

Ans. (d): Given,

$\log_{10^4} x = y$

$x = (10^4)^y$

$x = 10^{4y}$

Then, $\log_{10^8} x^4 = \frac{4}{8}\log_{10} x$

$= \frac{4}{8}\log_{10} 10^{4y}$

$= \frac{4y \times 4}{8}$

$= 2y$

173. If for all x, y∈N, there exists a function $f(x)$ satisfying $f(x+y) = f(x) \times f(y)$ such that $f(1) = 3$ and $\sum_{x=1}^{n} f(x) = 120$, then value of n will be

(a) 4 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) None of these

CG PET- 2015

Ans. (a) : Given, for x, y∈N,

$$f(x+y) = f(x) \cdot f(y)$$

Then function will be of the form-

$$f(x) = a^x, \text{ where } a \in N \quad [\because a \neq 1]$$

$\because$ $f(1)=3$

$\Rightarrow$ $f(1)=a^1=3$

$\Rightarrow$ $a = 3$

$\therefore$ Function is $f(x) = 3^x$

Now, $\sum_{x=1}^{n} f(x) = 120$

$\Rightarrow$ $\sum_{x=1}^{n} 3^x = 120$

$\Rightarrow$ $3 + 3^2 + 3^3 + \ldots + 3^n = 120$

$\Rightarrow$ $\frac{3(3^n - 1)}{3 - 1} = 120$

$\Rightarrow$ $3^n = 1 + \frac{120 \times 2}{3}$

$\Rightarrow$ $3^n = 81 = 3^4$

So, $n = 4$

174. If f : R → R be the signum function and g : R → R be the greatest integer function, then $\sin\left\{\pi\left((fog)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)\right\}$ is equal to

(a) 1 (b) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
(c) 0 (d) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

CG PET- 2016

Ans. (c) : We have,

$f(x) = sgm(x)$

And, $g(x)=[x]$

Now, $fog\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f\left(g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right) = f\left(\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]\right)$

$=f(0)$ $[\because [0.5]= 0]$

$= sgm(0) = 0$

$[\because sgm(0) = 0]$

Now, $\sin\left[\pi\left\{fog\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right\}\right] = \sin(\pi \times 0) = \sin 0^o = 0$

175. The function $f(x) = \tan\pi x - x + [x]$ has period

(a) 1 (b) π
(c) 2π (d) None of these

CG PET- 2018

Ans. (d) : Given function is $f(x) = \tan\pi x - x + [x]$

Since, [x] is not periodic function.

$\therefore$ f (x) is a non-periodic function.

176. Let p and q be two real numbers such that p + q = 3 and $p^4 + q^4 = 369$. Then $\left(\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}\right)^{-2}$ is equal to ______.

JEE Main-26.06.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (4) : Given, $p + q = 3$ and $p^4 + q^4 = 369$

$$\left(\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}\right)^{-2} = \left(\frac{p+q}{pq}\right)^{-2} = \frac{(pq)^2}{(p+q)^2}$$

Now, $p^4 + q^4 = 369$

$(p^2 + q^2)^2 - 2(qp)^2 = 369$

$\left[(p+q)^2 - 2pq\right]^2 - 2(pq)^2 = 369$

$\left[(9-2pq)^2 - 2(pq)^2\right] = 369$

$81 + 4(pq)^2 - 36(pq) - 2(pq)^2 = 369$

$2(pq)^2 - 36(pq) + 81 = 369$

$\therefore$ $2(pq)^2 - 36(pq) - 288 = 0$

Or $(pq)^2 - 18(pq) - 144 = 0$

Or $(pq - 24)(pq + 6) = 0$

$\Rightarrow pq = 24, -6$

So, $\left(\frac{1}{p}+\frac{1}{q}\right)^{-2} = \frac{(-6)^2}{9}$

$= \frac{36}{9} = 4$

177. The graph of the function $y = \cos x \cos(x+2) - \cos^2(x+1)$ is a

(a) straight line passing through the point $\left(0, -\sin^2 1\right)$ and parallel to x-axis

(b) straight line passing through the origin

(c) parabola with vertex $\left(0, -\sin^2 1\right)$

(d) None of the above

SCRA-2014

Ans. (a): Given,

$y = \cos x \cos(x+2) - \text{Cos}^2(x+1)$

$= \cos(x + 1 - 1)\cos(x + 1 + 1) - \cos^2(x + 1)$

$= \cos^2(x + 1) - \sin^2 1 - \cos^2(x + 1)$

$= -\sin^2 1$

Which represent a straight line parallel to x-axis with $y = -\sin^2 1$ for all x and so also for $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

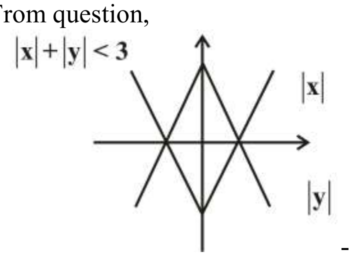
178. How many integral points are there within the graph of $|x| + |y| < 3$?

(a) 13 (b) 15

(c) 21 (d) 24

SCRA-2015

Ans. (a) : From question,



Integral points are

(–2,0), (–1,0), (0,0), (1,0), (2,0), (0,1), (0,2)

(0,–1), (0,–2), (1,1), (–1, 1), (1,–1), (–1,1)

So, total integral points are 13.

179. Let $f(x) = 2x + \tan^{-1} x$ and $g(x) = \log_e\left(\sqrt{1+x^2} + x\right)$, $x \in [0, 3]$. Then

(a) $\min f'(x) = 1 + \max g'(x)$

(b) there exist $0 < x_1 < x_2 < 3$ such that $f(x) < g(x)$, $\forall x \in (x_1, x_2)$

(c) $\max f(x) > \max g(x)$

(d) there exists $x \in [0, 3]$ such that $f'(x) < g'(x)$

JEE Main-01.02.2023, Shift-I

Ans. (c) : Given, $f(x) = 2x + \tan^{-1}x$

And, $g(x) = \log_e\left(\sqrt{1+x^2} + x\right), \ x \in [0,3]$

Then, $f'(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

And, $g'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+x}\left(\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} + 1\right)$

$g'(x) = \frac{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

$g'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

Since, both does not have critical values.

$f(0) = 0, f(3) = 6 + \tan^{-1} 3$

$g(0) = 0$, $g(3) = \log\left(\sqrt{10} + 3\right)$

Consider –

$h(x) = f(x) - g(x)$

$\therefore \ h'(x) > 0 \ \forall \ x \in (0,3)$

So, h(x) is increasing function.

Hence, max f(x) > max g(x)

180. The function $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x+1}}$ is defined for

(a) $0 < x \le \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2} < x < 0$

(c) $0 < x < \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2} < x < 0$

AMU-2006

Ans. (a) : Function $\sqrt{\frac{1}{x} - \sqrt{x+1}}$

$\sqrt{x} \ne 0$

$x \ne 0, \qquad x + 1 \ge 0$

$x > 0, \qquad x \ge -1$

$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x+1} \ge 0$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \ge \sqrt{x+1}$

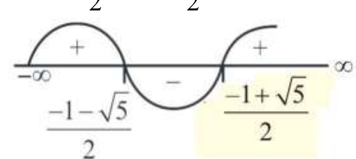
$\frac{1}{x} \ge x + 1$

$x^2 + x - 1 \le 0$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4\times1\times(-1)}}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+4}}{2}$

$x = \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$



$$x \in \left(\frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2}, \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$$

$\therefore \quad 0 < x \le \dfrac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$

181. If $f(x) = \dfrac{x}{x-1}$ then $\dfrac{f(a)}{f(a+1)}$ is equal to

(a) $f(a^2)$ (b) $f\left(\dfrac{1}{a}\right)$

(c) $f(-a)$ (d) $f\left[\dfrac{-a}{a-1}\right]$

AMU-2002

Ans. (a) : Given,

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x-1}$$

Then, $\dfrac{f(a)}{f(a+1)} = \dfrac{\frac{a}{a-1}}{\frac{a+1}{a+1-1}}$

$$= \frac{a}{a-1} \times \frac{a}{a+1}$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{a^2-1}$$

$\therefore \quad \dfrac{f(a)}{f(a+1)} = f(a^2)$

182. Consider a function f: N → R, satisfying f(1) + 2f (2) + 3f(3)+......+ xf(x) = x(x + 1) f(x) : x ≥ 2 with f(1) = 1. Then $\dfrac{1}{f(2022)} + \dfrac{1}{f(2028)}$ is equal to

(a) 8400 (b) 8100

(c) 8200 (d) 8000

JEE Main-29.01.2023, Shift-II

Ans. (b) : Given, a function $f : N \to R$, satisfying –

f(1) + 2f (2) + 3f(3) + ……+ xf(x) = x(x + 1)f (x)

Replace x by x + 1, we get –

x(x + 1) f(x) + (x + 1)f (x + 1) = (x + 1) (x + 2)f(x + 1)

$$\frac{x}{f(x+1)} + \frac{1}{f(x)} = \frac{(x+2)}{f(x)}$$

$$xf(x) = (x+1)f(x+1) = \frac{1}{2}, \ x \ge 2$$

$$f(2) = \frac{1}{4}, \ f(3) = \frac{1}{6}$$

Now, $f(2022) = \dfrac{1}{4044}$

$$f(2028) = \frac{1}{4056}$$

So, $\dfrac{1}{f(2022)} + \dfrac{1}{f(2028)} = 4044 + 4056$

$= 8100.$

183. Let f : R → R be a function defined $f(x) = \dfrac{2e^{2x}}{e^{2x}+e}$.

Then $f\left(\dfrac{1}{100}\right) + f\left(\dfrac{2}{100}\right) + f\left(\dfrac{3}{100}\right) + \ldots\ldots + f\left(\dfrac{99}{100}\right)$ is equal to______.

JEE Main-27.06.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (99) : Given, a function $f : R \to R$ is defined on –

$$f(x) = \frac{2e^{2x}}{e^{2x}+e} \quad \text{…..(i)}$$

Replace (x) by (1 – x), we get –

$$f(1-x) = \frac{2e^{2(1-x)}}{e^{2(1-x)}+e}$$

$$f(1-x) = \frac{2e^{2-2x}}{e^{2-2x}+e} \quad \text{….(ii)}$$

On adding equation (i) and equation (ii), we get –

$$f(x) + f(1-x) = \frac{2e^{2x}}{e^{2x}+e} + \frac{2e^{2-2x}}{e^{2-2x}+e}$$

$$= \frac{2e^{2x}}{e^{2x}+e} + \frac{2e^2 \times e^{-2x}}{e^2 \times e^{-2x}+e}$$

$$= 2\left[\frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x}+e} + \frac{e^2}{e^2+e^{2x+1}}\right]$$

$$= 2\left[\frac{e^{2x-1}}{e^{2x-1}+1} + \frac{1}{1+e^{2x-1}}\right]$$

$= 2$

So, $f\left(\dfrac{1}{100}\right) + f\left(\dfrac{2}{100}\right) + f\left(\dfrac{3}{100}\right) + \ldots.. + f\left(\dfrac{99}{100}\right)$

$$= \left\{f\left(\frac{1}{100}\right) + f\left(\frac{99}{100}\right)\right\} + \left\{f\left(\frac{2}{100}\right) + f\left(\frac{98}{100}\right)\right\}$$

$$+ \ldots\ldots + \left\{f\left(\frac{49}{100}\right) + f\left(\frac{51}{100}\right)\right\} + f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \{2+2+2+\ldots\ldots.49\text{times}\} + \frac{2e}{e+e}$$

$= 98 + 1$

$= 99.$

184. Let A = {n ∈ N : H.C.F. (n, 45) = 1} and Let B = {2k : k ∈{1, 2,....,100}}. Then the sum of all the elements of A ∩ B is_____.

JEE Main-26.06.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (5264) : Given, A = {n∈N : H. C. F. (n, 45) = 1}

And, B = {2k : k∈ {1, 2, 3 …….100}

Since, $45 = 3^2 \times 5$

Then, A must be a set that does not consist of either 3 multiples or 5 multiples.

⇒ A = {1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 13 ……}

And, B = {2, 4, 6, …….200}

So, A ∩ B = {1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, ……} ∩ {2, 4, 6, 8,…….,200}

⇒ A ∩ B = {2, 4, 8, 14, ……,200}

Since, find the sum of the element in A ∩ B.

Then,

$\Rightarrow$ [2 + 4 + 8 + 14 + ………+ 200]

$\Rightarrow$ 2 [1 + 2 + 4 + 7+ ……….+ 100]

$\Rightarrow$ 2 [sum of the natural number up to 100 – sum of multiples (3, 5)]

$$\Rightarrow 2\left[\frac{100\times101}{2}-\frac{3(33\times34)}{2}-\frac{5\times20\times21}{2}+\frac{15\times6\times7}{2}\right]$$

$\Rightarrow$ 2[5050 – 3 (561) – 5(210) + 15 × 21]

$\Rightarrow$ 2 [5050 – 1683 – 1050 + 315]

$\Rightarrow$ 2 × 2632 = 5264.

185. The remainder when $(2021)^{2023}$ is divided by 7 is :

(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 5 (d) 6

JEE Main-26.06.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (c) : Given, $(2021)^{2023}$

$= (7 \times 288 + 5)^{2023}$

Here, 7 × 288 goes to 0 because 288 is a multiple of 7.

So, 5^{2023}

$= (7-2)^{2023}$

$= (-2)^{2023}$

$= -1\times2^1\left(2^3\right)^{674}$

$= -1 \times 2 (7+1)^{674}$

$= -2(1+7)^{674}$

$= -2 + 7$

$= 5.$

186. The absolute minimum value, of the function $f(x) = |x^2 - x + 1| + [x^2 - x + 1]$, where [t] denotes the greatest integer function, in the interval [–1, 2], is

(a) $\frac{3}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{4}$
(c) $\frac{5}{4}$ (d) $\frac{3}{4}$

JEE Main-31.01.2023, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : Given, $f(x) = |x^2 - x + 1| + [x^2 - x + 1]$, $x\in[-1, 2]$

Let, $y = g(x) = x^2 - x + 1$

$= (x - 1/2)^2 + \frac{3}{4}$

Since, $|x^2 - x + 1|$ and $[x^2 - x + 2]$

Then, both have minimum value at $x = \frac{1}{2}$

So, absolute minimum of $f(x) = \frac{3}{4}+0$

$= \frac{3}{4}$.

187. The total number of functions, f : {1, 2, 3, 4} – {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6} such that f(1) + f(2) = f(3), is equal to:

(a) 60 (b) 90
(c) 108 (d) 126

JEE Main-25.07.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : Given,

A = {1, 2, 3, 4}

B = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}

Here f(3) can be 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Then, f(3) = 2, (f(1), f(2)) $\to$ (1, 1) $\to$ 6 cases

f(3) = 3, (f(1), f(2)) $\to$ (1, 2), (2, 1)

$\to$ 2 × 6 = 12 cases

f(3) = 4, (f(1), f(2)) $\to$ (1, 3), (3, 1), (2, 2)

$\to$3

6 = 18 cases

f(3) = 5, (f(1), f(2)) $\to$ (1, 4), (4, 1), (2, 3), (3, 2)

$\to$ 4 × 6 = 24 cases

f(3) = 6, (f(1)) , f(2)) $\to$ (1, 5), (5, 1), (2, 4), (4, 2), (3, 3)

$\to$ 5 × 6 = 30 cases

Total number of cases = 6 + 12 + 18 + 24 + 30 = 90

188. Let f : N $\to$ R be a function such that f (x + y) = 2f (x) f (y) for natural numbers x and y. If f(1) = 2, then the value of α for which

$$\sum_{k=1}^{10} f(\alpha+k) = \frac{512}{3}\left(2^{20}-1\right)$$

holds, is

(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 6

JEE Main-25.06.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (c) : Given,

$f : N \to R, f(x + y) = 2 f(x) f(y)$ ….(i)

$f(1) = 2$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{10} f(\alpha+k) = 2f(\alpha)\sum_{k=1}^{10} f(k)$$

$= 2f(\alpha)\{f(1) + f(2) + …. + f(10)\}$ ….(ii)

Form equation (i),

$f(2) = 2 f^2(1) = 2^3$

$f(3) = 2 f(2) f(1) = 2^5$

……………………..

……………………..

…………………….

$f(10) = 2^9 f^{10}(1) = 2^{19}$

$\therefore$ $f(\alpha) = 2^{2\alpha-1}$; $\alpha \in N$

Form equation (ii)

$$\sum_{k=1}^{10} f(\alpha+k) = 2\left(2^{2\alpha-1}\right)\left(2+2^3+2^5+....+2^{19}\right)$$

$$\frac{512}{3}\left(2^{20}-1\right) = 2^{2\alpha}\left(2.\frac{\left(2^{20}-1\right)}{3}\right)$$

$$\frac{512}{3}\left(2^{20}-1\right) = \frac{2^{2\alpha+1}}{3}\left(2^{20}-1\right)$$

Comparing both side, we get–

$2^{2\alpha+1} = 512$

$2^{2\alpha+1} = 2^9$

$2\alpha + 1 = 9$

$2\alpha = 8$

Hence, $\alpha = 4$

189. The remainder when 3^{2022} is divided by 5 is

(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

JEE Main-24.06.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (d) : Given, 3^{2022}
$= (3^2)^{1011}$
$= (9)^{1011}$
$= (10-1)^{1011}$
$= {}^{1011}C_0 \cdot 10^{1011} - {}^{1011}C_1 \cdot 10^{1010} + \ldots + {}^{1011}C_{1010}\, 10^1 - {}^{1011}C_{1011}$
$= 10k - 1$, where k = integer
$= 10k - 1 - 4 + 4$
$= 10k - 5 + 4$
$= 5(2k - 1) + 4$
So, when it is divided by 5, remainder will be '4'

190. Let $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ be such that $f(1) = 3$, $f(-2) = \lambda$ and $f(3) = 4$. If $f(0) + f(1) + f(-2) + f(3) = 14$ then λ is equal to

(a) -4 (b) $\frac{13}{2}$
(c) $\frac{23}{2}$ (d) 4

JEE Main-28.07.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : Given, $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$
Then, $f(1) = a + b + c = 3$ ….. (i)
$f(-2) = 4a - 2b + c = \lambda$ …… (ii)
$f(3) = 9a + 3b + c = 4$ ……. (iii)
$\because$ $f(0) + f(1) + f(-2) + f(3) = 14$
$\therefore$ $c + 3 + \lambda + 4 = 14$
$c + \lambda = 7$
$\lambda = 7 - c$
Solving (i) and (ii):-
$$2a + 2b + 2c = 6$$
$$4a - 2b + c = \lambda$$
$$6a + 3c = 6 + \lambda$$
From (ii) and (iii):-
$$12a - 6b + 3c = 3\lambda$$
$$18a + 6b + 2c = 8$$
$$30a + 5c = 3\lambda + 8$$
Now, we have–
$6a + 3c = 6 + \lambda$ …..(iv)
$30a + 5c = 3\lambda + 8$…..(v)
Solving (iv) and (v), we get –
$$30a + 15c = 30 + 5\lambda$$
$$30a + 5c = 8 + 3\lambda$$
$$10c = 22 + 2\lambda$$
$\therefore$ $c = \frac{22}{10} + \frac{\lambda}{5}$
Then, $\lambda = 7 - \frac{22}{10} - \frac{\lambda}{5}$
Or $\frac{6}{5}\lambda = \frac{70-22}{10} = \frac{48}{10}$
So, $\lambda = \frac{48}{10} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{8}{2} = 4$

191. If $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \neq 0$, $x = cy + bz$, $y = az + cx$ and $z = bx + ay$, then $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2abc$ is equal to
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) $a + b + c$ (d) $ab + bc + ca$

AP EAMCET-2002

Ans. (a) : Given, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \neq 0$
And the system of equation–
$x - cy - bz = 0$
$cx - y + az = 0$
$bx + ay - z = 0$
This can be written as:–
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -c & -b \\ c & -1 & a \\ b & a & -1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 0$$
We should have, $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -c & -b \\ c & -1 & a \\ b & a & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$
$\Rightarrow$ $1(1 - a^2) + c(-c - ab) - b(ac + b) = 0$
Or $1 - a^2 - c^2 - abc - abc - b^2 = 0$
So, $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2abc = 1$

192. The least number among $\sqrt[3]{4}$, $\sqrt[4]{5}$, $\sqrt[4]{7}$ and $\sqrt[3]{8}$ is
(a) $\sqrt[3]{8}$ (b) $\sqrt[4]{7}$
(c) $\sqrt[3]{4}$ (d) $\sqrt[4]{5}$

AP EAMCET-2002

Ans. (d) : Given, the numbers
$4^{\frac{1}{3}}, 5^{\frac{1}{4}}, 7^{\frac{1}{4}}, 8^{\frac{1}{3}}$
Then, LCM of (3, 4) = 12
Now, $\left(4^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{12} = 4^4 = 256$
$\left(5^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)^{12} = 5^3 = 125$
$\left(7^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)^{12} = 7^3 = 343$
$\left(8^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)^{12} = 8^4 = 4096$
So, we see that 125 is least number.
Hence, $\sqrt[4]{5}$ is least number.

193. If $\log 2 = a$, $\log 3 = b$, $\log 7 = c$ and $6^x = 7^{x+4}$ then x is equal to
(a) $\frac{4b}{c+a-b}$ (b) $\frac{4c}{a+b-c}$
(c) $\frac{4b}{c-a-b}$ (d) $\frac{4a}{a+b-c}$

AP EAMCET-2002

Ans. (b) : Given,
$\log 2 = a$, $\log 3 = b$, $\log 7 = c$ and $6^x = 7^{x+4}$
Taking log both the sides of the above condition–
$\log 6^x = \log 7^{x+4}$
$\Rightarrow$ $x \log(2 \times 3) = (x + 4)\log 7$
$\Rightarrow$ $x[\log 2 + \log 3] = (x+4).\log 7$
$\Rightarrow$ $x[a + b] = (x + 4).c$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x[a+b] = xc + 4c$$

Or $\quad x[a+b-c] = 4c$

$$x = \frac{4c}{a+b-c}$$

194. If $x > 0$, then $\frac{x}{1+x} - \log(1+x)$

(a) is less than zero
(b) is greater than zero
(c) is equal to zero
(d) takes all the real values

AP EAMCET-22.04.2018, Shift-II

Ans. (a) : Given, $x > 0$ then

$$\frac{x}{1+x} - \log(1+x)$$

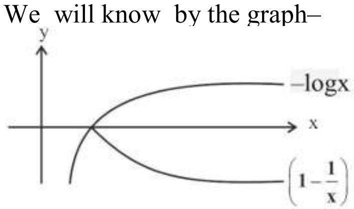
$$= \left[1 - \frac{1}{1+x}\right] - \log(1+x)$$

Let, 1 + x = x.

Then,

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) - \log x \;,\; x > 0$$

We will know by the graph–



So, for x > 0

$$\log x > \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\therefore \quad 1 - \frac{1}{x} - \log x < 0$$

Or $\quad \frac{x}{1+x} - \log(1+x) < 0$

So, $\frac{x}{1+x} - \log(1+x)$ is less than zero.

195. The value of x satisfying $\log_2(3x-2) = \log_{1/2} x$ is

(a) 1 (b) $-\frac{1}{3}$
(c) –1 (d) $\frac{1}{3}$

AMU-2011

Ans. (a) : $\log_2(3x-2) = \log_{\frac{1}{2}} x$

$$\log_2(3x-2) = \frac{1}{\log_x\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{-\log_x 2}$$

$\log_2(3x-2) = -\log_2 x$
$\log_2(3x-2) + \log_2 x = 0$
$\log_2\{x(3x-2)\} = 0$
$x(3x-2) = 2^0$
$x(3x-2) = 1$
$3x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0$
$(x-1)(3x+1) = 0$

$x = 1, \frac{-1}{3}$

But $x = \frac{-1}{3}$ is not possible.

So x = 1 is the only one solution.

196. Let f = {(0, –1), (–1, –3), (2, 3), (3, 5)} be a function from Z to Z defined by f(x) = ax + b. Then

(a) a = 1, b = –2 (b) a = 2, b = 1
(c) a = 2, b = –1 (d) a = 1, b = 2

AMU-2011

Ans. (c) : Given,
f = {(0, –1), (–1, –3), (2, 3), (3, 5)} defined by f(x) = ax + b
y = ax + b
For ordered pair (0, –1)
–1 = a(0) + b
⇒ b = –1
For ordered pair (–1, –3)
–3 = – a + b
–3 = – a – 1
a = 2
So, a = 2 and b = –1

197. If $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$, then $f(2x)$ is

(a) $\frac{f(x)+1}{f(x)+3}$ (b) $\frac{3f(x)+1}{f(x)+3}$

(c) $\frac{f(x)+3}{f(x)+1}$ (d) $\frac{f(x)+3}{3f(x)+1}$

AMU-2010

Ans. (b) : Given, $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-f(x)-1}{f(x)-1} = x \Rightarrow x = \frac{f(x)+1}{1-f(x)}$$

$$\text{Now, } f(2x) = \frac{2x-1}{2x+1} = \frac{2.\left[\frac{f(x)+1}{1-f(x)}\right]-1}{2.\left[\frac{f(x)+1}{1-f(x)}\right]+1} = \frac{3f(x)+1}{f(x)+3}$$

198. Let A = {–1, 0, 1, 2}, B = {–4, –2, 0, 2} and f, g : A → B be functions defined by f (x) = x^2 – x and $g(x) = 2\left|x - \frac{1}{2}\right| - 1$. Then

(a) f = g (b) f = 2g
(c) g = 2f (d) none of these

AMU-2010

Ans. (a) : Since, f(x) and g(x) has same domain and codomain A and B and $f(1) = (1)^2 - 1 = 0$

$$g(1) = 2\left|1 - \frac{1}{2}\right| - 1 = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} - 1 = 0$$

$f(1) = 0 = g(1), f(0) = 0 = g(0)$

$f(-1) = 2 = g(-1), f(2) = 2 = g(2)$
A = {–1, 0, 1, 2}
B = {–4, –2, 0, 2}
So, the functions are equal (f = g)

199. If $f(x) = \frac{5^x}{5+5^x}$ then $f\left(\frac{1}{20}\right)+f\left(\frac{2}{20}\right)+....+f\left(\frac{39}{20}\right)$ is

(a) 20 (b) $\frac{29}{2}$
(c) $\frac{19}{2}$ (d) $\frac{39}{2}$

AMU-2021

Ans. (d) : Given, $f(x) = = \frac{5^X}{5^X+5}$ …….(i)
Replace x by 2 – x, we get –

$$f(2-x) = \frac{5^{2-x}}{5^{2-x}+5}$$

$$f(2-x) = \frac{\frac{5^2}{5^x}}{\frac{5^2}{5^x}+5}$$

$$f(2-x) = \frac{5}{5+5^x} \quad ….(ii)$$

On adding equation (i) and equation (ii), we get –

$$f(x) + f(2-x) = \frac{5^x}{5^x+5}+\frac{5}{5^x+5} = 1$$

Let, $x = \frac{1}{20}$

Then, $f(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{20}\right)$

$$f(2-x) = f\left(2-\frac{1}{20}\right)$$

$$f(2-x) = f\left(\frac{39}{20}\right)$$

Then, $f\left(\frac{1}{20}\right)+f\left(\frac{39}{20}\right) = 1$
Because, f(x) + f(2 – x) = 1
Similarly, $f\left(\frac{2}{20}\right)+f\left(\frac{38}{20}\right) = 1$

. .
. .
. .
. .

$$f\left(\frac{19}{20}\right)+f\left(\frac{21}{20}\right) = 1$$

And, $f\left(\frac{20}{20}\right) = f(1) = \frac{5^1}{5^1+5} = \frac{1}{2}$

So, $f\left(\frac{1}{20}\right)+f\left(\frac{2}{20}\right)+f\left(\frac{3}{20}\right)+....+f\left(\frac{39}{20}\right)$

$$= \{1 + 1 + 1 + ……19 \text{ times}\} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 19 \times 1 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{39}{2}.$$

200. If f : Z → Z is defined by f(x) = $x^9 - 11x^8 - 2x^7 + 22x^6 + x^4 - 12x^3 + 11x^2 + x - 3$ ∀ x ∈Z, then f(11) =

(a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 6 (d) 9

AP EAPCET-25.08.2021, Shift-II

Ans. (b) : Given,
If, f : Z→ Z is defined by f(x) = $x^9 - 11x^8 - 2x^7 + 22x^6 + x^4 - 12x^3 + 11x^2 + x - 3$ ∀ x∈Z
Then, $f(11) = 11^9 - 11(11)^8 - 2(11)^7 + 22(11)^6 + (11)^4 - 12(11)^3 + 11(11)^2 + 11 - 3$
f(11) = 8

201. If $1^4 + 2^4 + 3^4 + …… + n^4 = f(n)(1^2 + 2^2 + …… + n^2)$, ∀n ∈ N then f(4) =

(a) $\frac{58}{5}$ (b) $\frac{57}{5}$
(c) $\frac{59}{5}$ (d) $\frac{56}{5}$

AP EAPCET-24.08.2021, Shift-II

Ans. (c): Given,

$$f(n) = \frac{1^4+2^4+3^4+..........+n^4}{1^2+2^2+3^2+.........+n^2}$$

Then, $f(4) = \frac{1^4+2^4+3^4+4^4}{1^2+2^2+3^2+4^2}$

$$= \frac{1+16+81+256}{1+4+9+16}$$

$$= \frac{354}{30}$$

$$= \frac{59}{5}$$

202. If $12^{4+2x^2} = \left(24\sqrt{3}\right)^{3x^2-2,}$, then x =

(a) $\pm\sqrt{\frac{13}{12}}$ (b) $\pm\sqrt{\frac{14}{5}}$
(c) $\pm\sqrt{\frac{12}{13}}$ (d) $\pm\sqrt{\frac{5}{14}}$

AP EAMCET-2016

Ans. (b) : Given,

$$12^{4+2x^2} = \left(24.\sqrt{3}\right)^{3x^2-2}$$

$$12^{4+2x2} = 12^{3x^2-2}.\ 2^{3x^2-2}\ 3^{\frac{(3x^2-2)}{2}}$$

$$12^{4+2x^2-3x^2+2} = 2^{3x^2-2}\ .\ 3^{\frac{(3x^2-2)}{2}}$$

$$(4\times3)^{6-x^2} = 2^{3x^2-2}.\ 3^{\frac{3x^2-2}{2}}$$

$$2^{12-2x^2}.3^{6-x^2} = 2^{3x^2-2}\ 3^{\frac{3x^2-2}{2}}$$

$\Rightarrow 12-2x^2 = 3x^2-2$ (By comparing the power of 2)

$\Rightarrow 5x^2 = 14$

$$x^2 = \frac{14}{5}$$

So, $x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{14}{5}}$

203. $\mathbf{\dfrac{x^4}{x^3-3x+2}}$ **is a……………**

(a) Proper fraction (b) Improper fraction
(c) Mixed fraction (d) Not a fraction

AP EAMCET-17.09.2020, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : $\left(\dfrac{x^4}{x^3-3x+2}\right)$ is a improper fraction since (degree of numerator $\geq$ degree of denominator) for a improper fraction.

204. **Assuming $|x|$ to be so small, that x^2 and higher powers of x can be neglected, then**

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x}+(1-x)^{3/2}}{(1+x)+\sqrt{1+x}} =$$

(a) $1+\dfrac{5x}{4}$ (b) $1-\dfrac{5x}{4}$
(c) $1+\dfrac{4x}{5}$ (d) $1-\dfrac{4x}{5}$

AP EAMCET-17.09.2020, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : Given, $|x|$ is very small, x^2 is negligible –

$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x}+(1-x)^{3/2}}{(1+x)+\sqrt{1+x}} = \frac{1+\frac{1}{2}x+1-\frac{3}{2}x}{1+x+1+\frac{x}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2-x}{2+\frac{3x}{2}} = \frac{4-2x}{4+3x} = \frac{(4-2x)(4-3x)}{(16-9x^2)}$$

$$= \frac{16-20x+6x^2}{16-9x^2} = \frac{16-20x}{16}$$

($\because$ x^2 negligible)

$$= 1-\frac{5x}{4}$$

205. **If $4^x - 3^{x-\frac{1}{2}} = 3^{x+\frac{1}{2}} - 2^{2x-1}$ then the value of x is**

(a) 7/2 (b) 5/2
(c) 1/2 (d) 3/2

AP EAMCET-04.07.2021, Shift-I

Ans. (d) : $4^x - 3^{x-1/2} = 3^{x+1/2} - 2^{2x-1}$

$$4^x - 3^x\times3^{-1/2} = 3^x\times3^{1/2} - 2^{2x}\times2^{-1}$$

$$2^{2x} + 2^{2x}\times2^{-1} = 3^x\times3^{1/2} + 3^x3^{-1/2}$$

$$2^{2x}\left(1+\frac{1}{2}\right) = 3^x\left(\sqrt{3}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$2^{2x}\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = 3^x\left(\frac{3+1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$\frac{2^{2x}}{3^x} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}\times\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{2^{2x}}{3^x} = \frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{4^x}{3^x} = \frac{4^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^x = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{3/2}$$

On comparing both side, we get-

$$x = \frac{3}{2}$$

206. **If f : R $\rightarrow$ R is defined by f (x) = 7 + cos (5x + 3) for x $\in$ R, then the period of f is**

(a) 2π (b) π
(c) $\dfrac{\pi}{5}$ (d) $\dfrac{2\pi}{5}$

AP EAMCET-2011

Ans. (d) : Given,

f : R $\rightarrow$ R is defined by f(x) = 7 + cos (5x + 3) for x $\in$R

Then, if adding a constant term to a function shifts the graph above but does not change the period of the function.

$\therefore$ The period of the function is same as that of the period of function cos (5x + 3).

Since, the period of cos(x) is 2π and the period of cos(nx) would be $\dfrac{2\pi}{n}$.

So, the period of f(x) is $\dfrac{2\pi}{5}$.

207. **If $x = \sqrt{\dfrac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}}}$, then $x^2(x-4)^2$ is equal to:**

(a) 7 (b) 4
(c) 2 (d) 1

AP EAMCET-2006

Ans. (d) : Given, $x = \sqrt{\dfrac{(2+\sqrt{3})}{(2-\sqrt{3})}}$

On simplifying, we gets –

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{(2+\sqrt{3})(2+\sqrt{3})}{(2-\sqrt{3})(2+\sqrt{3})}}$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{(2+\sqrt{3})^2}{4-3}}$$

$x = 2+\sqrt{3}$

Then, $x-4 = -2+\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore$ x (x – 4) = (2 + $\sqrt{3}$) (– 2 + $\sqrt{3}$)
= 3 – 4
= –1
So, $x^2 (x-4)^2 = (-1)^2 = 1$

208. If $f(x)=\log\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)$, then f(x) is

(a) even function (b) odd function
(c) periodic function (d) none of these

AMU-2005, 2004
AIEEE-2003

Ans. (b) : Given, $f(x) = \log\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)$
We know that, for odd function-
$f(-x) = -f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) + f(-x) = 0$
For even function-
$f(-x) = f(x) \Rightarrow f(x) + f(-x) = 2f(x)$
We have,

$$f(-x) = \log\left(-x+\sqrt{(-x)^2+1}\right)$$

$$f(-x) = \log\left(-x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)$$

$$f(x)+f(-x)=\log\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)+\log\left(-x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)$$

$$=\log\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)\left(-x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)$$

$$=\log\left(\left(\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)^2-x^2\right)$$

$= \log(x^2 - 1 - x^2)$
$= \log(1)$
$= 0$
Hence it is odd function

209. If $f: R \to R$, such that $f(x)=\frac{e^x+e^{-x}}{e^x-e^{-x}}$, then f is

(a) an odd function
(b) a neither even nor odd function
(c) an even function
(d) a periodic function

MHT-CET 2020

Ans. (a) : Given,

$$f(x)=\frac{e^x+e^{-x}}{e^x-e^{-x}}$$

$$f(x)=\frac{e^x+\frac{1}{e^x}}{e^x-\frac{1}{e^x}}$$

$$f(x)=\frac{e^{2x}+1}{e^{2x}-1} \quad \ldots (i)$$

And $f(-x)=\dfrac{e^{-x}+e^x}{e^{-x}-e^x}$

$$f(-x)=\frac{\frac{1}{e^x}+e^x}{\frac{1}{e^x}-e^x}$$

$$f(-x)=\frac{1+e^{2x}}{1-e^{2x}}$$

$$f(-x)=-\left(\frac{e^{2x}+1}{e^{2x}-1}\right)$$

$f(-x) = -f(x)$ [From equation (i)]
$\therefore$ f(x) is odd function

210. If $f(x) = 2x^2$, find $\frac{f(3.8)-f(4)}{3.8-4}$

(a) 156 (b) 0.156
(c) 1.56 (d) 15.6

Karnataka CET-2015

Ans. (d) : Given, $f(x) = 2x^2$
Then find $\frac{f(3.8)-f(4)}{(3.8-4)}=?$

So, $\dfrac{f(3.8)-f(4)}{3.8-4}=\dfrac{2\times(3.8)^2-4^2\times2}{3.8-4}$

$$=\frac{2\left[(3.8)^2-4^2\right]}{(3.8-4)}$$

$$=\frac{-2\left[4^2-(3.8)^2\right]}{-(4-3.8)}$$

$$=\frac{2(4-3.8)(4+3.8)}{(4-3.8)} = 2 \times 7.8 = 15.6$$

211. If $f(x) = \cos(\log_e x)$, then

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

(a) 1 (b) 1/2
(c) –2 (d) 0

COMEDK-2019

Ans. (d) : Given,
$f(x) = \cos(\log_e x)$, $f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)=\cos\left(\log_e\frac{y}{x}\right)$,
$F(xy) = \cos(\log_e xy)$

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

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

$= \cos(\log_e x)\cos(\log_e y) -$

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

$$= \cos(\log_e x)\cos(\log_e y) - \frac{1}{2}\left[2\cos(\log_e x)\cos(\log_e y)\right]$$

$= \cos(\log_e x)\cos(\log_e y) - \cos(\log_e y)\cos(\log_e x) = 0$

212. $x=\frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{3}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$, then $\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x-\sqrt{x^2-1}}$ is equal to

(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) $\frac{1}{2}$

AP EAMCET-2005

Ans. (a) : Given, $x=\frac{1}{2}\left(\sqrt{3}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$

Then, $\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x-\sqrt{x^2-1}}=\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}\left(x+\sqrt{x^2-1}\right)}{\left(x-\sqrt{x^2-1}\right)\left(x+\sqrt{x^2-1}\right)}$

$=\frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}\left(x+\sqrt{x^2-1}\right)}{x^2-x^2+1}$

$==\sqrt{x^2-1}\left(x+\sqrt{x^2-1}\right)$

We have, $x=\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}=\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\therefore\ x^2-1=\frac{4}{3}-1=\frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore\sqrt{x^2-1}\left(x+\sqrt{x^2-1}\right)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)=\frac{1\times3}{\sqrt{3}\times\sqrt{3}}=1$

213. If F is function such that F (0) = 2, F (1) = 3, F (x + 2) = 2F (x) – F (x + 1) for x ≥ 0, then F (5) is equal to

(a) –7 (b) –3
(c) 17 (d) 13

VITEEE-2010

Ans. (d) : Given,

F (0) = 2, F (1) = 3

$F(x+2)=2F(x)-F(x-1)$ ...(i)

Putting x = 0, we get –

$F(2)=2F(0)-F(1)$

$F(2)=2(2)-3$ $\{\because F(0)=2,\ F(1)=3\}$

$F(2)=4-3$

$F(2)=1$

Putting x = 1, in equation (i) we get –

$F(3)=2\ F(1)-F(2)$

$F(3)=2(3)-1$ $\{\because F(1)=3, F(2)=1\}$

F (3) = 5

Putting x = 2, in equation (i) we get –

$F(4)=2F(2)-F(3)$

$F(4)=2(1)-5$ $\{\because F(2)=1,\ F(3)=5\}$

F (4) = –3

Putting x = 3, in equation (i) we get –

$F(5)=2F(3)-F(4)$

$F(5)=2(5)+3$ $\{\because F(3)=5, F(4)=-3\}$

F(5) = 13

214. If $\log_{27}(\log_3 x)=\frac{1}{3}$, then the value of x is

(a) 3 (b) 6
(c) 9 (d) 27

AP EAMCET-2004

Ans. (d) : Given,

$\log_{27}(\log_3 x)=\frac{1}{3}$

$\therefore\ \log_3 x=(27)^{1/3}=3$

So, $x=3^3=27$

215. Let f be an odd function defined on the real number such that f(x) = 3 sin x + 4 cos x, for x ≥ 0 then f(x) for x < 0 is

(a) –3 sin x + 4 cos x (b) –3 sin x – 4 cos x
(c) 3sin x + 4 cos x (d) 3 sin x – 4 cos x

UPSEE-2017

Ans. (d) : Given, f be an odd function defined on the real number such that f(x) = 3 sin x + 4 cos x for x ≥ 0.

Then, f (x) = 3sin x + 4 cos x

Since, f is odd function.

Then, f (–x) = –f(x), x ≥ 0

f(–x) = 3 sin (–x) + 4 cos (–x)

f(–x) = – 3 sin x + 4 cos x $\left[\begin{array}{l}\because\ \cos(-\theta)=\cos\theta\\ \quad\sin(-\theta)=-\sin\theta\end{array}\right]$

f(–x) = – (3 sin x – 4 cos x)

So, comparing f(–x) = –f(x)

–f(x) = – (3 sin x – 4 cos x)

Hence, for odd function f (x) for x < 0 is 3 sin x – 4 cos x.

216. If the real valued function $f(x)=\frac{a^x-1}{x^n(a^x+1)}$ is even, then n is equal to

(a) 2 (b) $\frac{2}{3}$
(c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) 3

UPSEE-2013

Ans. (d) : Given function, f(x) = $\frac{a^x-1}{x^n\left(a^x+1\right)}$ is even.

We know that for even function.

f(–x) = f(x)

$\frac{a^{-x}-1}{(-x)^n\left(a^{-x}+1\right)}=\frac{\left(a^x-1\right)}{\left(x^n\right)\left(a^x+1\right)}$

$\frac{1-a^x}{(-1)^n x^n\left(a^x+1\right)}=\frac{\left(a^x-1\right)}{x^n\left(a^x+1\right)}$

$\frac{1-a^x}{(-1)^n x^n\left(a^x+1\right)}=\frac{-\left(1-a^x\right)}{x^n\left(a^x+1\right)}$

$(-1)^n=-1$

So, it satisfies n = 3 is odd.

Hence, n = 3

217. The number of reflexive relations of a set with four elements is equal to:

(a) 2^{16} (b) 2^{12}
(c) 2^8 (d) 2^4

UPSEE-2004

Ans. (d) : Given,
Set A with four element
We know that, total number of reflexive relations of a set with n elements = 2^n
So, total number of reflexive relations of a set with 4 elements = 2^4

218. **If $f(x)=\frac{1-x}{1+x}, x\neq 0,-1$ and $\alpha=f(f(x))+f(f(1/x))$, then**
(a) $\alpha > 2$
(b) $\alpha < -2$
(c) $|\alpha| > 2$
(d) $\alpha = 2$

JCECE-2015

Ans. (c) : Given, $f(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$, $x \neq 0,-1$

Let, $\alpha = f(f(x))+f\left(f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right)$

Then, $f\{f(x)\} = f\left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)$

$f\{f(x)\} = f\{f(x)\} = \frac{1-\frac{1-x}{1+x}}{1+\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$ $\quad \left[\because f(x)=\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right]$

$$f(f(x)) = \frac{1+x-1+x}{1+x+1-x}$$

$$f(f(x)) = \frac{2x}{2}$$

$$f(f(x)) = x$$

And, $f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1-\frac{1}{x}}{1+\frac{1}{x}}$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$$

$\therefore \quad f\left\{f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right\} = \frac{1-\frac{x-1}{x+1}}{1+\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$

$$f\left\{f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right\} = \frac{x+1-x+1}{x+1+x-1}$$

$$f\left(f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right) = \frac{2}{2x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

Now, $\alpha = f\{f(x)\}+\left\{f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right\}$

$$\alpha = x+\frac{1}{x}$$

$$|\alpha| = \left|x+\frac{1}{x}\right| \geq 2$$

Hence, $|\alpha| \geq 2$.

219. **The function $f(x)=\log\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)$ is:**
(a) even function
(b) odd function
(c) neither even nor odd
(d) periodic function

BCECE(Engg.)-2008
BCECE-2006
JCECE-2004

Ans. (b) : Given,

$$f(x) = \log\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)$$

Then check function is –

$$f(-x) = \log\left(-x+\sqrt{(-x)^2+1}\right)$$

$$f(-x) = \log\left(\sqrt{1+x^2}-x\right)$$

$$f(-x) = \log\left\{\left(\sqrt{1+x^2}-x\right)\times\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}+x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+x}\right\}$$

$$f(-x) = \log\left\{\left(\frac{1+x^2-x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+x}\right)\right\}$$

$$f(-x) = \log\left\{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}+x}\right)\right\}$$

$$f(-x) = \log 1-\log\left\{\sqrt{1+x^2}+x\right\}$$

$$f(-x) = 0-\log\left\{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}\right\}$$

$$f(-x) = -\log\left\{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}\right\}$$

$$f(-x) = -f(x)$$

So, $f(x) = \log\left\{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}\right\}$ is an odd function.

220. **If $f(x)=\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x$, then the maximum value of f(x) is:**
(a) e
(b) $(e)^{1/e}$
(c) $\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^e$
(d) none of these

JCECE-2004

Ans. (b) : Given,

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x \qquad \ldots(i)$$

Then, let $y = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x$

Taking log both sides, we get –

$$\log y = \log\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$

$$\log y = x\log\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \qquad (\because \log a^m = m\log a)$$

Differentiating both side, w.r.t. x, we get –

$$\frac{1}{y}\frac{dy}{dx} = x\cdot\frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}}\cdot\frac{-1}{x^2} + \log\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\cdot 1$$

$$\frac{1}{y}\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2\times\left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) + \log\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\cdot 1$$

$$\frac{1}{y}\frac{dy}{dx} = -1 + \log\frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y\left(-1 + \log\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x\left(-1 + \log\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

We know that, for maximum value, $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$$0 = \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^x\left(-1 + \log\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\log_e\frac{1}{x} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{x} = e^1$$

$$x = \frac{1}{e}$$

Putting the value of $x = \frac{1}{e}$ in equation (i), we get –

$$f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{1/e}\right)^{\frac{1}{e}} = (e)^{\frac{1}{e}}$$

221. If $f(x) = \log\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$, then $f\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)$ will be equal to:

(a) $2f(x^2)$ (b) $f(x^2)$

(c) $2f(2x)$ (d) $2f(x)$

JCECE-2004

Ans. (d) : Given,

$$f(x) = \log\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$$

Then, $$f\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) = \log\left(\frac{1+\frac{2x}{1+x^2}}{1-\frac{2x}{1+x^2}}\right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) = \log\left(\frac{1+x^2+2x}{1+x^2-2x}\right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) = \log\left\{\frac{(1+x)^2}{(1-x)^2}\right\}$$

$$f\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) = \log\left\{\frac{(1+x)}{(1-x)}\right\}^2$$

$$f\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) = 2\log\left\{\frac{(1+x)}{(1-x)}\right\}$$

$$f\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) = 2f(x)$$

222. The value of [sin x] + [1 + sin x] + [2 + sin x] in $x \in \left[\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$ can be ([.] is the greatest integer function) can be

(a) 0 (b) 1

(c) 2 (d) 3

BCECE-2018

Ans. (a) : Given,

$$x \in \left[\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$$

Then, the value of [sin x] + [1 + sin x] + [2 + sin x] = ?

Where, [·] is the greatest integer function.

Then, from $x \in \left[\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$-

$$-1 \le \sin x \le 0$$

So, [1+ sin x] = 0 and [sin x] = –1

Hence,

[sin x] + [1+ sin x] + [2 + sin x] = –1 + 0 + 2 + [sin x]

= – 1 + 0 + 2 – 1

= – 2 + 2

[sin x] + [1 + sin x] + [2 + sin x] = 0

223. The function $f(x) = 2\cos 5x + 3\sin\sqrt{5}x$ is

(a) a periodic function with period 2π

(b) a periodic function with period $\frac{2\pi}{5}$

(c) a periodic function with period $\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{5}}$

(d) not a periodic function

BCECE-2018

Ans. (d) : Given,

$$f(x) = 2\cos 5x + 3\sin\sqrt{5}x$$

Differentiate on both side with respect to x, we get–

$$f'(x) = -2\sin 5x \times 5 + 3\cos\sqrt{5}x \times \sqrt{5}$$

$$f'(x) = -10\sin 5x + 3\sqrt{5}\cos\sqrt{5}x$$

Then, 2 cos 5x, $3\sin\sqrt{5}x$ are periodic function with periods $\frac{2\pi}{5}$ and $\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{5}}$.

But $\frac{2\pi}{5}$ and $\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{5}}$ have no common multiple.

So, $f(x) = 2\cos 5x + 3\sin\sqrt{5}x$ is not periodic function.

224. If a, b, c are positive real numbers, then

$$\frac{1}{\log_{ab}abc} + \frac{1}{\log_{bc}abc} + \frac{1}{\log_{ca}abc} =$$

(a) 0 (b) 1

(c) 2 (d) 3

BCECE-2017

Ans. (c) : Given,

a, b, c are positive real number,

Then, $\frac{1}{\log_{ab}abc}+\frac{1}{\log_{bc}abc}+\frac{1}{\log_{ca}abc}$

$=\frac{1}{\frac{\log abc}{\log ab}}+\frac{1}{\frac{\log abc}{\log bc}}+\frac{1}{\frac{\log abc}{\log ca}}$ $\left(\because \log_b a=\frac{\log a}{\log b}\right)$

$=\frac{\log ab}{\log abc}+\frac{\log bc}{\log abc}+\frac{\log ca}{\log abc}$

$=\frac{\log ab+\log bc+\log ca}{\log abc}$

$=\frac{\log(ab\times bc\times ca)}{\log abc}$

$=\frac{\log(a^2b^2c^2)}{\log abc}$

$=\frac{\log(abc)^2}{\log(abc)}$

$=\frac{2\log(abc)}{\log(abc)}$

$=2$

225. The number of functions f, from the set A = {x ∈ N : $x^2 - 10x + 9 \le 0$} to the set B = {n^2 : n ∈ N} such that f(x) ≤ $(x - 3)^2 + 1$, for every x ∈ A, is _______.

JEE Main-27.07.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (1440) : Given,

$(x^2 - 10x + 9) \le 0$

$(x - 1)(x - 9) \le 0$

$x \in [1, 9]$

A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}

Now,

$f(x) \le (x - 2)^2 + 1$

$x = 1 : f(1) \le 5 \Rightarrow 1^2, 2^2$

$x = 2 : f(2) \le 2 \Rightarrow 1^2$

$x = 3 : f(3) \le 1 \Rightarrow 1^2$

$x = 4 : f(4) \le 2 \Rightarrow 1^2$

$x = 5 : f(5) \le 5 \Rightarrow 1^2, 2^2$

$x = 6 : f(6) \le 10 \Rightarrow 1^2, 2^2, 3^2$

$x = 7 : f(7) \le 17 \Rightarrow 1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2$

$x = 8 : f(8) \le 26 \Rightarrow 1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2, 5^2$

$x = 9 : f(9) \le 37 \Rightarrow 1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2, 5^2, 6^2$

Total number of function = 2(6!) = 2(720) = 1440

226. The number of functions f: {1, 2, 3, 4} → {a ∈ Z: |a| ≤ 8} satisfying f(n) $+\frac{1}{n}f(n+1) = 1, \forall$ n ∈ {1, 2, 3} is

(a) 2 (b) 1

(c) 4 (d) 3

JEE Main-25.01.2023, Shift-II

Ans. (a) : Given,

$f(n)+\frac{1}{n}f(n+1)=1$

n.f(n) + f(n + 1) = 1

When n = 1

f(1) + f(2) = 1 …(i)

When n = 2

2f(2) + f(3) = 2 …(ii)

When n = 3

3f(3) + f(4) = 3 …(iii)

Now, multiple by 2 in equation (i), we get –

2f (1) + 2f (2) = 2 …(iv)

On subtracting equation (iv) from (ii), we get –

f(3) – 2f (1) = 0

f(3) = 2f(1) …(iv)

Now, putting the value in equation (iii), we get–

3[2f (1)] + f(4) = 3

6f(1) + f(4) = 3

f(4) = 3 – 6f (1)

Therefore, – 8 ≤ f (4) ≤ 8

– 8 ≤ 3 – 6 f (1) ≤ 8

– 11 ≤ – 6f (1) ≤ 5

$-\frac{5}{6}\le f(1)\le\frac{11}{6}$

f (1) = 0, 1

Case – I : f (1) = 0, f(2) = 1

f(3) = 0, f(4) = 3

Case – II: f(1) = 1, f(2) = 0

f(3) = 2, f(4) = –3

There can be 2 function such that like this.

227. $\frac{\sqrt{8+\sqrt{28}}+\sqrt{8-\sqrt{28}}}{\sqrt{8+\sqrt{28}}-\sqrt{8-\sqrt{28}}}$ is equal to

(a) 2 (b) 7

(c) $\sqrt{7}$ (d) $\sqrt{2}$

AP EAMCET-2001

Ans. (c) : Given,

$\frac{\left(\sqrt{8+\sqrt{28}}\right)+\sqrt{8-\sqrt{28}}}{\sqrt{8+\sqrt{28}}-\sqrt{8-\sqrt{28}}}\times\frac{\left(\sqrt{8+\sqrt{28}}\right)+\sqrt{8-\sqrt{28}}}{\sqrt{8+\sqrt{28}}+\sqrt{8-\sqrt{28}}}$

$=\frac{8+\sqrt{28}+8-\sqrt{28}+2\sqrt{8+\sqrt{28}}.\sqrt{8-\sqrt{28}}}{8+\sqrt{28}-\left(8-\sqrt{28}\right)}$

$=\frac{16+2\sqrt{64-28}}{2\sqrt{28}}=\frac{8+\sqrt{36}}{\sqrt{28}}=\frac{8+6}{\sqrt{28}}=\frac{14}{\sqrt{28}}$

$=\frac{7}{\sqrt{7}}=\sqrt{7}$

228. If the periods of the functions sin(ax + b) and tan(cx + d) are respectively $\frac{4}{7}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$, then sin(|a| + |c|) + cos (|a| – |c|) =

(a) –1 (b) 0

(c) 1 (d) 2

AP EAMCET-22.04.2019, Shift-II

Ans. (a) : We know that,

Period of sin(ax + b) = $\left|\frac{2\pi}{a}\right|$

Period of tan (ax + b) = $\frac{\pi}{|a|}$

$\therefore \frac{2\pi}{|a|} = \frac{4}{7}$

$\frac{\pi}{|c|} = \frac{2}{5}$

$|a| = \frac{7\pi}{2}$ and $|c| = \frac{5\pi}{2}$

$\therefore$ sin(|a| + |c|) + cos(|a| – |c|) = $\sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{2}+\frac{5\pi}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{2}-\frac{5\pi}{2}\right)$

= sin(6π) + cos(π) = 0 + (–1) = –1

229. If $x + \log_{10}(1+2^x) = x\log_{10}5 + \log_{10}6$, then the value of x is

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$

(c) 1 (d) 2

WB JEE-2018

Ans. (c) : Given, x + $\log_{10}(1+2^x)$ = x $\log_{10}$ 5 +$\log_{10}6$

$\log_{10}10^x + \log_{10}(2^x+1) = \log_{10}5^x + \log_{10}6$

$\Rightarrow \log_{10}\left(10^x\left(2^x+1\right)\right) = \log_{10}\left(5^x.6\right)$

$10^x\left(2^x+1\right) = 5^x.6$

$2^x\left(2^x+1\right) = 6 \quad (\because 5^x \neq 0)$

let $2^x = t$

$t(t+1) = 6$

$t^2 + t - 6 = 0$

$t^2 + 3t - 2t - 6 = 0$

$(t+3)(t-2) = 0$

$t = -3$, $t = 2$

$2^x = 2$

$x = 1$

230. Consider the function f(x) = cosx^2 . Then,

(a) f is of period 2π (b) f is of period $\sqrt{2\pi}$

(c) f is not periodic (d) f is of period π

WB JEE-2019

Ans. (c) : We have,

$f(x) = \cos x^2$

Let T be the period of f(x). Then

$f(x+T) = f(x)$

$\Rightarrow \quad \cos(x+T)^2 = \cos x^2$

But there is no value of T for which

$\cos(x+T)^2 = \cos x^2$

$\therefore$ f(x) is not periodic

231. Which of the following is an even function?

(a) $\sqrt{x}$ (b) $x^2+\sin^2x$

(c) $\sin^3x$ (d) None of these

COMEDK 2017

Ans. (b) : Let f(x) =$x^2 + \sin^2x$, then f(–x) = f(x). Therefore, f(x)=$x^2 + \sin^2x$ is an even function.

232. If $\log_2 6 + \frac{1}{2x} = \log_2\left(2^{\frac{1}{x}} + 8\right)$ then the values of x are

(a) $\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{2}$

(c) $-\frac{1}{4},\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\frac{1}{3},-\frac{1}{2}$

WB JEE-2019

Ans. (b) : We have,

$\log_2 6 + \frac{1}{2x} = \log_2\left(2^{\frac{1}{x}} + 8\right)$

$\log_2\left(2^{\frac{1}{x}} + 8\right) - \log_2 6 = \frac{1}{2x}$

$\log_2\left(\frac{2^{\frac{1}{x}} + 8}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{2x}$

$\frac{2^{\frac{1}{x}} + 8}{6} = 2^{\frac{1}{2x}}$

$2^{\frac{1}{x}} + 8 = 6.2^{\frac{1}{2x}}$

Let $y = 2^{\frac{1}{2x}}$

$\Rightarrow \quad y^2 + 8 = 6y$

$\Rightarrow \quad y^2 - 6y + 8 = 0$

$\Rightarrow \quad (y-4)(y-2) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \quad y = 4, 2$

$\Rightarrow \quad 2^{\frac{1}{2x}} = 4$ and $2^{\frac{1}{2x}} = 2$

$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2x} = 2$ and $\frac{1}{2x} = 1$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$

233. Let f(x) = sin x + cos ax be periodic function. Then,

(a) a is any real number

(b) a is any irrational number

(c) a is rational number

(d) a = 0

WB JEE-2020

Ans. (c) : Given,
f(x) = sinx + cosax

$\because$ Period of sinx = $\frac{2\pi}{1}$

Period of cos ax = $\frac{2\pi}{a}$

Hence period of f(x) = L.C.M of $\left\{\frac{2\pi}{1},\frac{2\pi}{a}\right\}$

$= \frac{\text{L.C.M. of }(2\pi,2\pi)}{\text{H.C.F. of }\{1,a\}} = \frac{2\pi}{k}$

Where k = H.C.F of 1 and a

$\therefore\ \frac{1}{k}$ = integer = q (say) ≠ 0 and $\frac{a}{k}$

Integer = p cosy

$$\therefore \quad \frac{\frac{a}{k}}{\frac{1}{k}} = \frac{p}{q}$$

$$a = \frac{p}{q}$$

a = rational number

234. If a and b are arbitrary positive real numbers, then the least possible value of $\frac{6a}{5b}+\frac{10b}{3a}$ is

(a) 4 (b) $\frac{6}{5}$
(c) $\frac{10}{3}$ (d) $\frac{68}{15}$

WB JEE-2020

Ans. (a) : We know that,
AM ≥ GM

$$\frac{6a}{5b}+\frac{10b}{3a} \ge 2\sqrt{\frac{6a}{5b}\times\frac{10b}{3a}}$$

$$\frac{6a}{5b}+\frac{10b}{3a} \ge 2\times 2$$

$$\frac{6a}{5b}+\frac{10b}{3a} \ge 4$$

235. The period of the function f(x) = |sinx| – |cosx|

(a) $\pi/2$ (b) π
(c) 2π (d) None of these

BITSAT-2016

Ans. (b) : Given, the period of the function is-

$f(x) = |\sin x| - |\cos x|$

$\therefore f(x+\pi) = |\sin(x+\pi)| - |\cos(x+\pi)|$

$\Rightarrow f(x+\pi) = |\sin x| - |\cos x|$

$\Rightarrow f(x+\pi) = |\sin x| - |\cos x| = f(x)$, for all $x \in R$

$\Rightarrow f(x+\pi) = f(x)$ for all $x \in R$

So, f(x) is periodic with period π.

236. If $f(x) = \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{x^x - x^{-x}}{2}\right)$, then $f'(1)$ is equal to

(a) –1 (b) 1
(c) log 2 (d) –log 2

UPSEE -2008

Ans. (a) : Given,

$$f(x) = \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{x^x - x^{-x}}{2}\right)$$

Firstly, differentiate the x^x and x^{-x}
Let, $x^x = u$ and $x^{-x} = v$
Taking log on both side, we get –
log u = x log x and log v = – x log x
Then, differentiate –

$$\frac{1}{u}\frac{du}{dx} = x.\frac{1}{x} + \log x$$

And, $$\frac{1}{v}\frac{dv}{dx} = -x.\frac{1}{x} - \log x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = u(1+\log x) \text{ and } \frac{dv}{dx} = v(-1-\log x)$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = x^x(1+\log x) \text{and} \frac{dv}{dx} = -x^{-x}(1+\log x)$$

So, $$f'(x) = \frac{-1}{1+\left(\frac{x^x - x^{-x}}{2}\right)^2}\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x^x - x^{-x}}{2}\right)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-4}{x^{2x}+x^{-2x}+4-2}\left[\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(x^x + x^{-x}\right)(1+\log x)\right]\right]$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-4}{x^{2x}+x^{-2x}+2}\left[\frac{1}{2}\left[\left(x^x + x^{-x}\right)(1+\log x)\right]\right]$$

Hence, $f'(1) = \frac{-2}{1+1+2}\left[2\{1+\log 1\}\right]$

$$f'(1) = \frac{-4}{4}$$

$$f'(1) = -1$$

237. If $2\log(x+1) - \log(x^2-1) = \log 2$, then x =

(a) only 3 (b) –1 and 3
(c) only –1 (d) 1 and 3

WB JEE-2020

Ans. (a) : Given,
2 log (x + 1) – log $(x^2 – 1)$ = log 2
log $(x + 1)^2$ – log $(x^2 – 1)$ = log 2

$$\log\left|\frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2-1}\right| = \log 2$$

$$\frac{(x+1)^2}{(x^2-1)} = 2$$

$$\frac{(x+1)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x-1)} = 2$$

$$\frac{x+1}{x-1} = 2$$

x + 1 = 2x – 2
x = 3

238. If $x = \log_{0.1} 0.001$, $y = \log_9 81$, then $\sqrt{x - 2\sqrt{y}}$ is equal to.

(a) $3-\sqrt{2}$ (b) $\sqrt{3}-2$
(c) $\sqrt{2}-1$ (d) $\sqrt{2}-2$

AP EAMCET-2001

Ans. (c) : Given, $x = \log_{0.1} 0.001$, $y = \log_9 81$
On simplifying, we get –

$x = \log_{0.1} 0.001 = \log_{10^{-1}} 10^{-3} = \frac{-3}{-1}\log_{10} 10 = 3$.

And, $y = \log_9 9^2 = 2\log_9 9 = 2$

So, $\sqrt{x-2\sqrt{y}} = \sqrt{3-2\sqrt{2}}$

$= \sqrt{\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)^2} = \sqrt{2}-1$

239. If $x = \frac{2}{3+\sqrt{7}}$ then $(x-3)^2$ is equal to

(a) 1 (b) 3
(c) 6 (d) 7

EAMCET-2000,1996

Ans. (d) : Given, $x = \frac{2}{3+\sqrt{7}}$

$= \frac{2\left(3-\sqrt{7}\right)}{\left(3+\sqrt{7}\right)\left(3-\sqrt{7}\right)} = \frac{2\left(3-\sqrt{7}\right)}{9-7} = 3-\sqrt{7}$

$\therefore x-3 = -\sqrt{7}$
So, $(x-3)^2 = 7$

240. If f is any function, then $\frac{1}{2}\left[f(x)+f(-x)\right]$ is always :

(a) odd
(b) even
(c) neither even nor odd
(d) one-one

BCECE-2005

Ans. (b): Given,
f is any function.

And let $g(x) = \frac{1}{2}\left[f(x)+f(-x)\right]$

We know that –
For even, $f(-x) = f(x)$
And for odd, $f(-x) = -f(x)$

Then, $g(-x) = \frac{1}{2}\left[f(-x)+f(x)\right]$

We see that, $g(-x) = g(x)$
Hence, the given function is always even.

241. Let $p(x) = ax^2 + bx$, $q(x) = lx^2 + mx + n$, with $p(1) - q(1) = 0$, $p(2) - q(2) = 1$ and $p(3) - q(3) = 4$, then $p(4) - q(4)$ equals to

(a) 0 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 9

Rajasthan PET-2011

Ans. (d) : We have,

$p(x) = ax^2 + bx$ and $q(x) = lx^2 + mx + n$

Now, calculate–

$p(1) - q(1) = 0$
$a(1)^2 + b(1) - [l(1^2 + m(1) + n] = 0$
$a + b - l - m - n = 0$
$(a-l) + (b-m) - n = 0$ ...(i)

Similarly, calculate –

$p(2) - q(2) = 1$
$4(a-l) + 2(b-m) - n = 1$ ...(ii)

And,

$p(3) - q(3) = 4$
$9(a-l) + 3(b-m) - n = 4$ ....(iii)

Assume,

$(a-l) = u$ and $(b-m) = v$

So,

From (i), $u + v - n = 0$ ...(iv)
From (ii), $4u + 2v - n = 1$ ...(v)
From (iii), $9u + 3v - n = 4$ ...(vi)

Subtracting (iv) from (v), we have –

$3u + v = 1$ ...(vii)

Subtracting (v) from (vi), we get–

$5u + v = 3$ ...(viii)

Subtracting (vii) from (viii), we get–

$2u = 2 \Rightarrow u = 1$

Now, from (vii) , we get –

$v = -2$

And, from (iv,) we get-

$n = -1$

Now, calculate-

$p(4) - q(4) = 16(a-l) + 4(b-m) - n$
$= 16u + 4v - n$
$= 16 \times 1 + 4(-2) + 1$
$= 16 - 8 + 1$
$= 9$

242. f (x) is real valued function such that $2f(x) + 3f(-x) = 15 - 4x$ for all $x \in R$. Then $f(2) =$

(a) –15 (b) 22
(c) 11 (d) 0

WB JEE-2021

Ans. (c): Given that,

$2f(x) + 3f(-x) = 15 - 4x$ ...(i)

Replacing x by (–x) we get–

$2f(-x) + 3f(x) = 15 - 4(-x)$

$\Rightarrow 3f(x) + 2f(-x) = 15 + 4x$ ... (ii)

On solving equation (i) and (ii) we get –

$4f(x) + 6f(-x) = 30 - 8x$
$9f(x) + 6f(-x) = 45 + 12x$
$-\quad\quad -\quad\quad\quad -\quad -$

$-5f(x) = -15 - 20x$

$f(x) = \frac{(-5)(3+4x)}{-5} = 3 + 4x$

Now, putting the value of x = 2 we get–

$f(2) = 3 + 4 \times 2$
$= 3 + 8 = 11$

Hence option (c) is correct.

243. Consider the real valued function h : {0,1,2…..100} → R such that h (0) = 5, h (100)=20 and satisfying h(p) = $\frac{1}{2}$ {h(p + 1) + h(p – 1)} for every p = 1, 2….99. Then the value of h (1) is

(a) 5.15 (b) 5.5
(c) 6 (d) 6.15

WB JEE-2021

Ans. (a): Given,

$$h(p) = \frac{1}{2}[h(p+1) + h(p-1)]$$

Here, h (p –1), h(p), h(p + 1) are in A.P.
Therefore,

$$h(100) = h(0) + 99d$$

$$d = \frac{20-5}{99}$$

$$d = \frac{15}{99}$$

Now, h (1) = h (0) + d

$$h(1) = 5 + \frac{15}{99}$$

$$h(1) = \frac{5\times 99 + 15\times 1}{99}$$

$$h(1) = \frac{495+15}{99} = \frac{510}{99}$$

h(1) = 5.15

244. Let A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5} and B = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}. Then the number of function f : A → B satisfying f(1) + f(2) = f(4) – 1 is equal to ______

JEE Main-11.04.2023, Shift-II

Ans. (360) : Given,
A = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
And, B = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
Now,
$f(1) + f(2) + 1 = f(4) \le 6$
$f(1) + f(2) \le 5$

C – I

f (1) = 1 ⇒ f(2) = 1, 2, 3, 4 ⇒ 4 mappings

C–II

f (1) = 2 ⇒ f (2) = 1, 2, 3, ⇒ 3 mappings

C. II

f (1) = 3 ⇒ f (2) = 1, 2 ⇒ 2 mapping

C.IV

f(1) = 4 ⇒ f(2) = 1 ⇒ 1 mapping

And f (5) and f(6) both have 6 and 6 mapping.
Hence, the number of function = (4 + 3 + 2 + 1) × 6 × 6
= 10 × 36
= 360

245. If $f(x) = \frac{2x-3}{(x-2)(x-3)}$ is a valued function then the value that f (x) does not take is

(a) –10 (b) 2
(c) 1 (d) –2

TS EAMCET-19.07.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : Let, $y = f(x) = \frac{2x-3}{(x-2)(x-3)}$

$(2x – 3) = y (x^2 –5x + 6)$
$yx^2 – (2 + 5y) x + (6y + 3) = 0$

x is real ⇒ $b^2 – 4ac \ge 0$

$(2 + 5y)^2 – 4(6y + 3) \ge 0$
$y^2 + 8y + 4 \ge 0$
$y^2 + 8y + 16 – 12 \ge 0$
$(y + 4)^2 - \left(\sqrt{12}\right)^2 \ge 0$
$\left(y+4-\sqrt{12}\right)\left(y+4+\sqrt{12}\right) \ge 0$
$y = \left[-\left(4+\sqrt{12}\right), -\left(4-\sqrt{12}\right)\right]$

Hence, y does not take –2.

246. Match the functions of List-I with their nature in List-II and choose the correct option.

List - I	List - II
A) $f: R \to R$ defined by $f(x) = \cos(112x - 37)$	I) Injection but not surjection
B) $f: A \to B$ defined by $f(x) = x\|x\|$ when $A = [-2, 2]$ & $B = [-4, 4]$	II) Surjection but not injection
C) $f: R \to R$ defined by $f(x) = (x-2)(x-3)(x-5)$	III) Bijection
D) $f: N \to N$ defined by $f(n) = n + 1$	IV) Neither injection nor surjection
	V) Composite function

The correct match is

	A	B	C	D
(a)	II	II	III	V
(b)	IV	I	II	III
(c)	IV	III	II	V
(d)	IV	III	II	V

TS EAMCET-03.05.2019, Shift-I

Ans. (d) : Given,

f(x) = cos (112x – 37)

Let, g(x) = cos x, h(x) = 112x – 37
f(x) = g(h(x)) is composite function.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \text{ if } x \ge 0 \\ -x^2 \text{ if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Since, f is both one-one and onto
∴ f(x) = (x – 1) (x – 2)(x – 3)
1, 2, 3, ∈ R.
f(1) = f(2) = f(3)
f is not one-one
co-domain = range
f is onto but not one-one
f(n) = n + 1
∴ f is one-one.
As f does not have any pre image.
Hence, f is not onto.

247. Let R be the set of all real number.
Statement I: The function
$f:\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\to R$ defined by f(x) = sec x + tan x is a one-one function.
Statement II: The function $f:[0,\infty)\to R$ defined by $f(x) = x^2$ is a one –one function.
Which of the above statement is (are) true?
(a) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false
(b) Statement II is true, but Statement I is false
(c) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
(d) Both Statement I and Statement II are false

TS EAMCET-18.07.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (c) : Given,
$f:\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\to R$
f(x) = sec x + tan x
$$=\frac{1+\tan^2\frac{x}{2}}{1-\tan^2\frac{x}{2}}+\frac{2\tan\frac{x}{2}}{1-\tan^2\frac{x}{2}}$$
$$=\frac{\left(1+\tan\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}{1-\tan^2\frac{x}{2}}=\frac{1+\tan\frac{x}{2}}{1-\tan\frac{x}{2}}=\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{x}{2}\right)$$
$$f'(x)=\sec^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{x}{2}\right).\frac{1}{2}>0\ \forall\ x=\in\left(-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$
$\therefore$ f(x) is an increasing function.
Hence, f(x) is one- one function.
f: $[0,\infty)\to R$, $f(x) = x^2$
$f'(x) = 2x \geq 0\ \forall\ x \in [0,\infty)$
Both Statements I and II are true.

248. The number of functions f from {1, 2, 3, ... 20} onto {1, 2, 3, ... 20}such that f(k) is a multiple of 3, whenever k is a multiple of 4, is
(a) (15)! × 6!
(b) $5^6 \times 15$
(c) 5! × 6!
(d) $6^5 \times (15)!$

JEE Main 11.01.2019 Shift - II

Ans. (a) : Let, the multiple of 3 is f (k).
f(k) = (3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18)
for k = 4, 8, 12, 16, 20
For these k we have 6.5.4.3.2 ways = 6!
For other numbers we have 15! ways.
So total = 15! 6!.

249. If f : R → R is defined as $f(x)=\frac{3^x+3^{-x}}{2}$, $\forall x,\in R$ and it satisfies f(x + y) + f(x – y) = a f(x) f(y), then a =
(a) 2 (b) 1 (c) 4 (d) 8

TS EAMCET-04.08.2021, Shift-I

Ans. (a): Let, $f(x)=\frac{K^x+K^{-x}}{2},(K\in R^+)$, then
We know that, f(x + y) + f(x – y) = 2f(x) f(y)
So, by camping f (x + y) + f(x – y) = af(x) f(y)
The above condign, then a = 2

250. The number of integral values of x satisfying $9x-2<(x+2)^2<12x-3$ is
(a) not finite
(b) 3
(c) 4
(d) 5

TS EAMCET-14.09.2020, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : We have,
$$9x-2<(x+2)^2<12x-3$$
Case I: $9x-2<x^2+4x+4$
$x^2-5x+6>0 \Rightarrow (x-3)(x-2)>0$
$x\in(-\infty,2)\cup(3,\infty)$ ...(i)
Case II: $x^2+4x+4<12x-3$
$x^2-8x+7<0 \Rightarrow (x-7)(x-1)<0$
$x\in(1,7)$ ...(ii)
From equation (i) and (ii) $x\in(1,2)\cup(3,7)$
Number of integral value of x is 3 i.e., {4, 5, 6}.

251. The number of non-constant functions f from X = {0, 1, 2} to Y = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8} such that f(i) ≤ f(j) for i, j ∈ X and i < j is
(a) 120
(b) 92
(c) 56
(d) 112

TS EAMCET-03.05.2019, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : Given,
Sets X = {0,1,2} and Y = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8} and non – constant function f : X →Y, such that
f(i) ≤ f (j) i, j ∈ X and i < j.
Now following two cases are possible
Case – I
Let range of 'f ' are a, b, c ∈ y, that a < b < c
means function is strictly increasing.
Then number of way of selection 3 distinct number a_1 b_2 and c is ${}^8C_3 = 56$
Case – II
If a = b < c or a < b = c
Now number of ways of selecting two numbers a = b, c or a, b = c is ${}^8C_2$ and since two elements are identical which we can make in ${}^2C_1$ ways. So,
number of ways to make such combination is ${}^8C_2 \times {}^2C_1$ = 56
So, required number of non – constant functions are = 56 + 56 = 112.

252. If the function f : [a, b]→ defined by
$$f(x)=\begin{bmatrix}1&1&1\\1&1+\sin x&1\\1+\cos x&1&1\end{bmatrix}$$
is one-one and onto, then
(a) $a=\frac{-\pi}{4},b=\frac{\pi}{6}$
(b) $a=\frac{-\pi}{2},b=\frac{\pi}{2}$
(c) $a=\frac{-\pi}{6},b=\frac{\pi}{4}$
(d) $a=\pi,b=\pi$

TS EAMCET-04.05.2019, Shift-II

Ans. (a) : Given.

$$f(x)=\begin{vmatrix}1 & 1 & 1\\ 1 & 1+\sin x & 1\\ 1+\cos x & 1 & 1\end{vmatrix}$$

On applying $C_3 \to C_3 - C_1$ and $C_2 \to C_2 - C_1$ we get –

$$f(x)=\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0 & 0\\ 1 & \sin x & 0\\ 1+\cos x & -\cos x & -\cos x\end{vmatrix}$$

f(x) = –sinx . cosx

f(x) = – sin x cos x

$f(x) = \frac{-\sin 2x}{2}$

$= \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{4} \le -\frac{-\sin 2x}{2} \le \frac{1}{2}$

$= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \le -\sin 2x \le 1$

$= -1 \le \sin 2x \le \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$= 2x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

$x = \frac{-\pi}{4}$

$2x = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$x = \frac{\pi}{6}$

So, $-\frac{\pi}{4} \le x \le \frac{\pi}{6}$

253. If f :R → R is defined as f (x) = x – [x] + 3, ∀ x π R, then f is

(a) Not a function
(b) A periodic function with period π
(c) A periodic function with period 1
(d) An invertible function

AP EAMCET-23.09.2020, Shift-I

Ans. (c) : Given,

f (x) = x – [x] + 3

= x – (x – {x}) + 3 [∵ [x] = x – {x}]

f(x) = {x} + 3

∴ f(x) is periodic function with period 1.

254. If $5^x = (0.5)^y = 1000$, then $\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{y}$ is equal to

(a) 1 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$

(c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $\frac{1}{4}$

EAMCET-2000

Ans. (c) : Given,

$5^x = (0.5)^y = 1000$

Then, $5^x = 1000 \Rightarrow x \log 5 = 3$

$x = \frac{3}{\log 5}$

$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{\log 5}{3}$

And, $(0.5)^y = 1000 \Rightarrow y\log(0.5) = \log 10^3 = 3$

$\therefore\ y = \frac{3}{\log\frac{5}{10}}$

$y = \frac{3}{\log 5 - 1}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} = \frac{\log 5 - 1}{3} = \frac{\log 5}{3} - \frac{1}{3}$

So, $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y} = \frac{\log 5}{3} - \frac{\log 5}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$

255. If $x = 7+4\sqrt{3}$ and xy = 1, then $\frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{y^2}$ is equal to

(a) 64 (b) 134

(c) 194 (d) $\frac{1}{49}$

EAMCET-1999

Ans. (c) : Given, $x = 7+4\sqrt{3}$ and xy = 1

$\therefore\ \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{7+4\sqrt{3}} = \frac{7-4\sqrt{3}}{(7+4\sqrt{3})(7-4\sqrt{3})}$

$= \frac{7-4\sqrt{3}}{49-48} = 7-4\sqrt{3}$

And, $\frac{1}{y} = 7+4\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore\ \frac{1}{x^2}+\frac{1}{y^2} = (7-4\sqrt{3})^2 + (7+4\sqrt{3})^2$ = 49 + 48 + 49 + 48 = 97 × 2 = 194.

256. $\log_8 128$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{7}{3}$ (b) $\frac{3}{7}$ (c) $\frac{1}{16}$ (d) 16

EAMCET-1999

Ans. (a) : Given,

$$\log_8 128 = \frac{\log_2 128}{\log_2 8} = \frac{\log_2 2^7}{\log_2 2^3} = \frac{7\log_2 2}{3\log_2 2} = \frac{7}{3}$$

257. If $x = 2\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{7}$, then $x+\frac{1}{x}$ is equal to

(a) $2\sqrt{2}$ (b) $4\sqrt{2}$

(c) 8 (d) $\sqrt{7}$

EAMCET-1998

Ans. (b) : Given,

$x = 2\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{7}$

$\therefore\ \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{7}} \times \frac{(2\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{7})}{(2\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{7})}$

$\frac{1}{x} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{7}}{8-7} = 2\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{7}$

$\therefore\ x+\frac{1}{x} = 2\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{7}+2\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{7} = 4\sqrt{2}$

258. 0.0001 < n < 0.001, then

(a) $-4 < \log n < -3$ (b) $-3 < \log n < -2$
(c) $-2 < \log n < -1$ (d) $-5 < \log n < -4$

EAMCET-1996

Ans. (a) : Given $0.0001 < n < 0.001$
Taking log both side, we get –
$\log 0.0001 < \log n < \log 0.001$
or $\log 10^{-4} < \log n < \log 10^{-3}$
or $-4 < \log n < -3$

259. If $\log 2+\frac{1}{2}\log a+\frac{1}{2}\log b=\log(a+b)$, then

(a) a = b (b) a = –b
(c) a = 2, b = 0 (d) a = 10, b = 1

EAMCET-1995

Ans. (a) : Given,

$\log 2+\frac{1}{2}\log a+\frac{1}{2}\log b=\log(a+b)$

or

$\log 2+\log\sqrt{a}+\log\sqrt{b}=\log(a+b)$

or $\log 2.\sqrt{ab}=\log a+b$

$\therefore$ $a+b=2.\sqrt{ab}$

or $\left(\sqrt{a}-\sqrt{b}\right)^2=0$

So, a = b

260. If $\log_2 x+\log_x 2=\frac{10}{3}=\log_2 y+\log_y 2$ and $x \neq y$, then x + y is equal to

(a) $2^{1/3}+3^2$ (b) $2^3+2^{1/3}$
(c) $3^{1/3}+2^3$ (d) None of these

EAMCET-1994

Ans. (b) : Given,

$\log_2 x+\log_x 2=\frac{10}{3}$

Or $\log_2 x+\frac{1}{\log_2 x}=\frac{10}{3}$

Let, $\log_2 x=t$

$\therefore$ $t+\frac{1}{t}=\frac{10}{3}$

$\Rightarrow$ $t^2+1=\frac{10}{3}.t$

$\Rightarrow$ $3t^2-10t+3=0$

$\Rightarrow$ $(3t-1)(t-3)=0$

$\Rightarrow$ $t=3,\frac{1}{3}$

Take t = 3, we get

$\log_2 x=3\Rightarrow x=2^3$

$\log_2 x=\frac{1}{3}\Rightarrow x=2^{1/3}$

So, x = 2
y = $2^{1/3}$

$\because$ $x \neq y$.

Hence, $(x+y)=2^3+2^{1/3}$

261. If $x=\sqrt{7+4\sqrt{3}}$, then $x+\frac{1}{x}$ is equal to

(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 2 (d) 3

EAMCET-1994

Ans. (a) : Given,

$x=\sqrt{7+4\sqrt{3}}$

$x=\sqrt{\left(2+\sqrt{3}\right)^2}$

$=2+\sqrt{3}$

$\frac{1}{x}=\frac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}}\times\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}}=2-\sqrt{3}$

$\therefore$ $x+\frac{1}{x}=2+\sqrt{3}+2-\sqrt{3}=4$

262. If x > 0 and $\log_4(x^3+x^2)-\log_4(x+1)=2$, then value of x is

(a) 4 (b) 64
(c) 8 (d) 2

EAMCET-1993

Ans. (a) : Given x > 0 then
$\log_4(x^3+x^2)-\log_4(x+1)=2$. this can be written as
$\log_4 x^2(x+1)-\log_4(x+1)=2$
or $\log_4 x^2+\log_4(x+1)-\log_4(x+1)=2$
$\log_4 x^2=2$
$x^2=4^2$
$\therefore$ x = 4

263. The real value(s) of x which satisfy $\left(5+2\sqrt{6}\right)^{x^2-3}+\left(5-2\sqrt{6}\right)^{x^2-3}=10$ is/are

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

EAMCET-1992

Ans. (b) : Given,

$\left(5+2\sqrt{6}\right)^{x^2-3}+\left(5-2\sqrt{3}\right)^{x^2-3}=10$

Let $t=\left(5+2\sqrt{6}\right)^{x^2-3}$ then

$\frac{1}{t}=\left(5-2\sqrt{6}\right)^{x^2-3}$

Then we have

$t+\frac{1}{t}=10$

or $t^2+1=10t$

or $t^2+1=10t$

or $t=\frac{10\pm\sqrt{100-4}}{2}$

$=\left(5\pm 2\sqrt{6}\right)$

Taking + sign we get

$\left(5+2\sqrt{6}\right)^{x^2-3}=\left(5+2\sqrt{6}\right)$

$\therefore$ $x^2-3=1$ or $x^2=4$
or $x=\pm 2$

Again

$$\left(5+2\sqrt{6}\right)^{x^2-3}=\left(5-2\sqrt{6}\right)$$
$$=\frac{1}{5+2\sqrt{6}}$$
$$=\left(5+2\sqrt{6}\right)^{-1}$$

$\therefore$ $x^2-3=-1$

or $x^2=2$

or $x=\pm\sqrt{2}$

264. The value of $\frac{\log_3 5\times\log_{25}27\times\log_{49}7}{\log_{81}3}$ is

(a) 1 (b) 6

(c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) 3

WB JEE-2010

Ans. (d) : Given,

$$\frac{\log_3^5\times\log_{25}^{27}\times\log_{49}^{7}}{\log_{81}^{3}}$$
$$=\frac{\log_3^5\times\frac{\log_3^{27}}{\log_3^{25}}\times\frac{\log_7^7}{\log_7^{49}}}{\frac{\log_3^3}{\log_3^{81}}}$$
$$=\frac{\log_3^5\times\frac{3}{2\log_3^5}\times\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{4}}$$
$$=\frac{3}{4}\times\frac{4}{1}=3$$

265. The value of $\left(\frac{1}{\log_3 12}+\frac{1}{\log_4 12}\right)$ is

(a) 0 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$

(c) 1 (d) 2

WB JEE-2009

Ans. (c) : Given,

$$\frac{1}{\log_3 12}+\frac{1}{\log_4 12}$$
$$=\frac{1}{\log_3 3\times4}+\frac{1}{\log_4 4\times3}$$
$$=\frac{1}{\log_3 3+\log_3 4}+\frac{1}{\log_4 4+\log_4 3}$$
$$=\frac{1}{1+\log_3 4}+\frac{1}{1+\log_4 3}$$
$$=\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{\log_4 3}}+\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{\log_4 3}}$$
$$=\frac{\log_4 3}{1+\log_4 3}+\frac{1}{1+\log_4 3}=\frac{1+\log_4 3}{1+\log_4 3}=1$$

266. The even function of the following is

(a) $f(x)=\frac{a^x+a^{-x}}{a^x-a^{-x}}$

(b) $f(x)=\frac{a^x+1}{a^x-1}$

(c) $f(x)=x\cdot\frac{a^x-1}{a^x+1}$

(d) $f(x)=\log_2\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)$

WB JEE-2011

Ans. (c) : A function is even function if

f(x) = f(–x)

Let as consider–

$$f(x)=x\,.\,\frac{(a^x-1)}{(a^x+1)}$$
$$\therefore\ f(-x)=\frac{-x\left[a^{-x}-1\right]}{\left[a^{-x}+1\right]}$$
$$=-x\left[\frac{1-a^x}{1+a^x}\right]=x.\left[\frac{a^x-1}{a^x+1}\right]=f(x)$$

267. If $\log_3 x+\log_3 y=2+\log_3 2$ and $\log_3(x+y)=2$, then

(a) x = 1, y = 8 (b) x = 8, y = 1

(c) x = 3, y = 6 (d) x = 9, y = 3

WB JEE-2011

Ans. (c) : Given,

$\log_3 x+\log_3 y=2+\log_3 2$

or $\log_3 x+\log_3 y-\log_3 2=2$

or $\log_3[xy/2]=2$

$\therefore$ $\frac{xy}{2}=3^2=9$

$\therefore$ $xy=18$ .....(i)

We known,

$(x-y)^2=(x+y)^2-4xy$

$=9^2-4.18$

$=81-72=9$

$\therefore$ $x-y=\pm3$	$x-y=-3$
$\therefore$ $x+y=9$	$x+y=9$
$2x=12$	$2x=6$
$x=6$	$x=3$
$\therefore$ $y=3$	$y=6$

268. If $\log_7 2=\lambda$, then the value of $\log_{49}(28)$ is

(a) $(2\lambda+1)$ (b) $(2\lambda+3)$

(c) $\frac{1}{2}(2\lambda+1)$ (d) $2(2\lambda+1)$

WB JEE-2011

Ans. (c) : Given,

$\log_7 2=\lambda$

Now, the value of –

$$\log_{49}28=\frac{\log_7 28}{\log_7 49}=\frac{\log_7(7\times4)}{\log_7 7^2}$$

$$= \frac{\log_7 7 + \log_7 4}{2\log_7 7} \qquad \{\because \log_a a = 1\}$$

$$= \frac{1+\log_7 4}{2} = \frac{1+2\log_7 2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1+2\lambda}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(2\lambda+1)$$

269. In the function $f(x) = \frac{a^x + a^{-x}}{2}, (a > 2)$ then f(x+y) +f (x–y) is equal to

(a) $f(x) - f(y)$ (b) $f(y)$

(c) $2f(x)f(y)$ (d) $f(x)f(y)$

AP EAMCET-19.08.2021, Shift-I

Ans. (c): Given,

$$f(x) = \frac{a^x + a^{-x}}{2}, \ a > 2$$

$$f(x+y) + f(x-y) = \frac{a^{x+y} + a^{-(x+y)}}{2} + \frac{a^{(x-y)} + a^{-(x-y)}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{a^x \cdot a^y + a^{-x} \cdot a^{-y} + a^x \cdot a^{-y} + a^{-x} \cdot a^y}{2}$$

$$= \frac{a^x(a^y + a^{-y}) + a^{-x}(a^y + a^{-y})}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(a^y + a^{-y})(a^x + a^{-x})}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(a^y + a^{-y})(a^x + a^{-x}) \times 2}{2 \times 2} \left[f(x) = \frac{a^x + a^{-x}}{2}, \ f(y) = \frac{a^y + a^{-y}}{2} \right]$$

$$= 2 \cdot f(x) \cdot f(y)$$

270. The solution of the equation $\log_{101}\log_7\left(\sqrt{x+7} + \sqrt{x}\right) = 0$ is

(a) 3 (b) 7

(c) 9 (d) 49

WB JEE-2014

Ans. (c) : Given,

$$\log_{101}\log_7\left(\sqrt{x+7}+\sqrt{x}\right) = 0$$

$$\log_7\left(\sqrt{x+7}+\sqrt{x}\right) = 1$$

$$\sqrt{x+7}+\sqrt{x} = 7$$

Squaring both the sides, we get –

$$x + 7 + x + 2.\ \sqrt{x}.\sqrt{x+7} = 49$$

or, $2\sqrt{x}.\sqrt{x+7} = 49 - 7 - 2x$

$= 42 - 2x$

$2\sqrt{x}.\sqrt{x+7} = 49 - 7 - 2x$

Again squaring, we get –

$x(x + 7) = (21)^2 + x^2 - 42x$

or, $x^2 + 7x = (21)^2 + x^2 - 42x$

$\therefore$ $49x = 21 \times 21$

$\therefore$ $x = \frac{21 \times 21}{7 \times 7} = 3 \times 3 = 9$

271. Consider the non-constant differentiable function f of one variable which obeys the relation $\frac{f(x)}{f(y)} = f(x-y)$. If f' (0) = p and f' (5) = q, then f' (– 5) is

(a) $\frac{p^2}{q}$ (b) $\frac{q}{p}$

(c) $\frac{p}{q}$ (d) q

WB JEE-2017

Ans. (a) : We have,

$$\frac{f(x)}{f(y)} = f(x-y)$$

$\Rightarrow$ $f(x) = a^{kx}$

$\therefore$ $f'(x) = ka^{ka} \log a$

Again, $f'(0) = P$

$\Rightarrow$ $ka^o \log a = P$

$\Rightarrow$ $k \log a = P$

Also, $f\text{-}(5) = q$

$ka^{sk} \log a = q$

$a^{sk} P = q$

$a^{sk} = \frac{q}{p}$

Now, $f'(-5) = ka^{-sk} \log a$

$= \frac{k \log a}{a^{sk}}$

$= \frac{p}{\left(\frac{q}{p}\right)} = \frac{p^2}{q}$

272. If $(a^4 - 2a^2b^2 + b^4)^{x-1} = (a-b)^{2x}(a+b)^{-2}$, a > 0 b > 0, then x =

(a) $\frac{\log a}{\log b}$ (b) $\frac{\log b}{\log a}$

(c) $\frac{\log(a+b)}{\log|a-b|}$ (d) $\frac{\log|a-b|}{\log(a+b)}$

COMEDK-2018

Ans. (d) : $(a^2-b^2)^{2(x-1)} = (a-b)^{2x}(a+b)^{-2}$

$\Rightarrow (a+b)^{2x-2}.(a-b)^{2x-2} = (a-b)^{2x}(a+b)^{-2}$

$\Rightarrow (a+b)^{2x} = (a-b)^2$

$\Rightarrow (a+b)^x = |a-b|$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\log|a-b|}{\log(a+b)}.$

273. If $(4)^{\log_9 3} + (9)^{\log_2 4} = (10)^{\log_x 83}$, then x is equal to

(a) 10 (b) 4

(c) –10 (d) –4

COMEDK-2012

Ans. (a) : $(4)^{\log_{3^2} 3} + (9)^{\log_{2^2} 2} = (10)^{\log_x 83}$

$\Rightarrow (4)^{1/2} + 9^2 = (10)^{\log_x 83} \Rightarrow (83)^1 = (83)^{\log_x 10}$

[Using x $\log_a y$=y $\log_a x$]

$\Rightarrow 1 = \log_x 10 \Rightarrow x = 10$

274. If $\log_2\left(9^{x-1}+7\right)-\log_2\left(3^{x-1}+1\right)=2$, then values of x are

(a) 1, 2 (b) 0, 2
(c) 0, 1 (d) 1, 4

Karnataka CET-2012

Ans. (a) : Given,

$$\log_2\left(9^{x-1}+7\right)-\log_2\left(3^{x-1}+1\right)=2$$

$$=\log_2\frac{9^{x-1}+7}{\left(3^{x-1}+1\right)}$$

$$=\frac{9^{x-1}+7}{3^{x-1}+1}=2^2=4$$

$$= 9^{x-1}+7=4.\,3^{x-1}+4$$

$$=3^{2(x-1)}-4\times3^{(x-1)}+3=0$$

Let, $3^{x-1}=t$ so, we get –

$t^2-3t-t+3=0$

$t(t-3)-1\,(t-3)=0$

$(t-3)\,(t-1)=0$

$\Rightarrow$ $t=1, t=3$

Take, $t=3\Rightarrow 3^{x-1}=3$

$x-1=1, x=2$

Take, $t=1\Rightarrow 3^{x-1}=1$

$x-1=0,\ x=1$

$\therefore$ The value of x are 1, 2

275. If $f(x) = e^x\,g(x)$, $g(0) = 2$, $g'(0) = 1$, then f(0) is equal to

(a) 1 (b) 3
(c) 2 (d) 0

Jamia Millia Islamia-2010

Ans. (b) : We have,

$f(x) = e^x\,g(x)$

Now differentiating, we get–

$f'(x) = e^x g'(x) + g(x)\,e^x$

$f'(x) = e^x(g(x) + g'(x))$

$f'(0) = e^0(g(0) + g'(0))$

$g(0) = 2$ and $g'(0) = 1$

$f'(0) = e^0\,(2 + 1)$

$f'(0) = 1(3)$

$f'(0) = 3$

276. If $f(x) = |\log_e|x||$, then $f_0(x)$ equals

(a) $\dfrac{1}{|x|}, x\neq0$

(b) $\dfrac{1}{x}$ for $|x| > 1$ and $\dfrac{-1}{x}$ for $|x| < 1$

(c) $\dfrac{-1}{x}$ for $|x| > 1$ and $\dfrac{1}{x}$ for $|x| < 1$

(d) $\dfrac{1}{x}$ for $x > 0$ and $-\dfrac{1}{x}$ for $x < 0$

Jamia Millia Islamia-2009

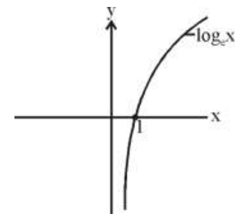
Ans. (b) : $f(x) = |\log_e|x||$

Let, $y = f(x) = |\log_e|x||$

Thus, for $x > 1$

$f(x) = \log_e x$

$f'(x) = \dfrac{1}{x}$ …. (i)



For, $x < -1$

$f(x) = \log_e(-x)$

$f(x) = \log_e(-x)$

$f'(x) = -\dfrac{1}{x}(-1)=\dfrac{1}{x}$ ….(ii)

For, $x \in (0, 1)$ or $0 < x < 1$

$f(x) = -\log_e x$ $\{\because -\log_e x\ \ x\in(0, 1)\}$

$f'(x) = -\dfrac{1}{x}$ ….(iii)

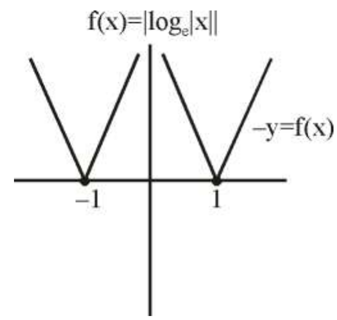
For, $x \in (-1, 0)$

$f(x) = -\log(-x)$

$f'(x) = -\left(-\dfrac{1}{x}(-1)\right)$

$f'(x) = -\dfrac{1}{x}$ ….(iv)

Then,



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

$$f'(x)=\begin{cases}\dfrac{1}{x} & |x|>1\\ -\dfrac{1}{x} & |x|<1\end{cases}$$

277. If $f(x + 2y, x - 2y) = xy$, then f(x, y) equals

(a) $\dfrac{x^2-y^2}{8}$ (b) $\dfrac{x^2-y^2}{4}$

(c) $\dfrac{x^2+y^2}{4}$ (d) $\dfrac{x^2-y^2}{2}$

Jamia Millia Islamia-2009

Ans. (a) : We have,

$f(x + 2y, x - 2y) = xy$

Let, $x + 2y = U$

And, $x - 2y = V$

Now adding, we get–

$2x = U + V$

$$x = \frac{U+V}{2}$$
And subtracting, we get–
$$4y = U - V$$
$$y = \frac{U+V}{4}$$
Then $\quad f(x, y) = \left(\frac{U+V}{2}\right)\left(\frac{U-V}{4}\right) = \frac{U^2 - V^2}{8}$

Hence, $\quad f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{8}$

278. If f(x) is an odd periodic function with period 2, then f(4) equals

(a) 0 (b) 2
(c) 4 (d) –4

Jamia Millia Islamia-2008

Ans. (a) : Given,
f(x) = odd periodic function
Period = 2
$\therefore \quad f(-x) = -f(x)$
$f(x+2) = f(x)$
$f(2) = f(0)$
$f(-2) = f(-2+2)$
$f(-2) = f(0)$
Now,
$f(0) = f(-2) = -f(2) = -f(0)$
$\therefore \quad 2f(0) = 0$
$f(0) = 0$
$\therefore$ f(4) = f(2) = f(0) = 0

279. If $\log_4 2 + \log_4 4 + \log_4 x + \log_4 16 = 6$, then value of x is

(a) 64 (b) 4
(c) 8 (d) 32

Jamia Millia Islamia-2008

Ans. (d) : We have,
$\log_4 2 + \log_4 4 + \log_4 x + \log_4 16 = 6$
$\log_4 (2 \times 4 \times x \times 16) = 6$
$\log_4 (128x) = 6$
$4^3 \times 2x = 4^6$
$2x = 4^3$
$x = 32$

280. If $y = 3^{x-1} + 3^{-x-1}$ (x real), then the least value of y is

(a) 2 (b) 6
(c) 2/3 (d) None of these

Jamia Millia Islamia-2006

Ans. (c) : Given that,
$y = 3^{x-1} + 3^{-x-1}$
Now we know that–
A.M ≥ G.M
$$\frac{3^{x-1} + 3^{-x-1}}{2} \geq \left(3^{x-1}.3^{-x-1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$3^{x-1} + 3^{-x-1} \geq 2\left(3^{x-1}.3^{-x-1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$3^{x-1} + 3^{-x-1} \geq \frac{2}{3}$$

281. If f(x) = cos(logx), then f(x) f(y) $-\frac{1}{2}\left[f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + f(xy)\right]$ has the value

(a) –1 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$
(c) –2 (d) zero

Jamia Millia Islamia-2006

Ans. (d) : Given that,
f(x) = cos(logx)
Now, $\quad f(x).\ f(y) \ -\frac{1}{2}\left[f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + f(xy)\right]$
$$\cos(\log x).\cos(\log y) - \frac{1}{2}\left[\cos\log\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + \cos\log(xy)\right]$$
$= \cos(\log x).\cos(\log y)$
$-\frac{1}{2}\left[\cos[\log x - \log y] + \cos[\log x + \log y]\right]$
$= \cos(\log x).\cos(\log y)$
$-\frac{1}{2}\left[2\cos\left[\left(\frac{\log x - \log y + \log x + \log y}{2}\right).\cos\left(\frac{\log x - \log y - \log x - \log y}{2}\right)\right]\right]$
$\Rightarrow \quad \cos(\log x).\cos(\log y) - \cos.\left(\frac{2\log x}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{2\log y}{2}\right)$
$\Rightarrow \quad \cos(\log x).\cos(\log y) - \cos\log x.\cos\log y = 0$

282. The number of solution of $\log_4 (x-1) = \log_2 (x-3)$ is

(a) 3 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 0

Manipal UGET-2012
Manipal UGET-2011

Ans. (b) : Given that,
$\log_4 (x-1) = \log_2 (x-3) = \log_{4^{1/2}} (x-3)$
$\log_4 (x-1) = 2\log_4 (x-3)$
$\log_4 (x-1) = \log_4 (x-3)^2$
$(x-1) = (x-3)^2$
$x^2 + 9 - 6x = x - 1$
$x^2 + 9 - 6x = x - 1$
$x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$
$(x-2)(x-5) = 0$
x = 2,5
x = 2 or x = 5
Hence, x = 5
$\because$ x =2 makes log (x–3) undefined.

283. If $a = \log_2 3$, $b = \log_2 5$ and equal to $c = \log_7 2$, then $\log_{140} 63$ in terms of a, b, c is

(a) $\frac{2ac+1}{2a+abc+1}$ (b) $\frac{2ac+1}{2a+c+a}$
(c) $\frac{2ac+1}{2c+ab+a}$ (d) None of these

Manipal UGET-2012

Ans. (d) : Given that,
$a = \log_2 3$,
$b = \log_2 5$,
$c = \log_7 2$,

Now, $\log_{140} 63 = \log_{2^2\times5\times7}(3\times3\times7)$

$$= \frac{\log_2(3\times3\times7)}{\log_2(2^2\times5\times7)} = \frac{\log_2 3+\log_2 3+\log_2 7}{2\log_2 2+\log_2 5+\log_2 7}$$

$$= \frac{2a+\frac{1}{c}}{2+b+\frac{1}{c}} = \frac{2ac+1}{2c+bc+1}$$

284. If $\alpha \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, then $\sqrt{x^2+x}+\frac{\tan^2\alpha}{\sqrt{x^2+x}}$ is always greater than or equal to

(a) $2\tan\alpha$ (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) $\sec^2\alpha$

Manipal UGET-2012

Ans. (a) : Here, $\alpha \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \tan\alpha$ is $(+ve)$

As, we know, if a b > 0 $\Rightarrow \frac{a+b}{2} \geq \sqrt{ab}$

i.e., AM $\geq$ GM

$$\therefore \frac{\sqrt{x^2+x}+\frac{\tan^2\alpha}{\sqrt{x^2+x}}}{2} \geq \sqrt{\sqrt{x^2+x}\,\frac{\tan^2\alpha}{\sqrt{x^2+x}}}$$

($\because$ using $\geq$ GM)

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2+x}+\frac{\tan^2\alpha}{\sqrt{x^2+x}} \geq 2\tan\alpha$$

285. If $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin[x]}{[x]}, & [x]\neq 0 \\ 0, & [x]=0 \end{cases}$

Where [x] denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to x, then $\lim_{x\to0} f(x)$ equals

(a) 1 (b) 0
(c) –1 (d) None of these

Manipal UGET-2012

Ans. (d) : As,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin[x]}{[x]}, & [x]\neq 0 \\ 0, & [x]=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin[x]}{[x]}, & x\in R-[0,1) \\ 0, & 0\leq x<1 \end{cases}$$

R.H.L, at x = 0

$$\lim_{x\to0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to0}\frac{\sin[0+h]}{[0+h]} = 0$$

L.H.L at x =0

$$\lim_{x\to0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to0}\frac{\sin[0-h]}{[0-h]}$$

$$= \lim_{h\to0}\frac{\sin(-1)}{-1} = \sin 1$$

Hence, R.H.L R.H.L $\neq$ L.H. L

$\therefore$ Limit does not exist.

286. For which of the following values of 'x', does the function f(x) = log $\left[\left\{\sqrt{(25-x^2)}\right\}/(2-x)\right]$ have the real values?

(a) $-5<x<5$ (b) $-5<x<2$
(c) $x>-2$ (d) $x<2$

J&K CET-2019

Ans. (b) : Given function,

$$f(x) = \log\left[\frac{\left\{\sqrt{25-x^2}\right\}}{2-x}\right]$$

$$f(x) = \log\left(\sqrt{25-x^2}\right)-\log(2-x)$$

$\sqrt{25-x^2}>0$ and $2-x>0$

$= 25-x^2>0,\ -x>-2$

$= x^2-25<0,\ x<2$

$= (x-5)(x+5)<0 \quad x\in(-\infty, 2)$

$= x\in(-5, 5),\ x\in(-5, 2)$

$= -5<x<2$

287. Let function f(x) = $(x-1)^2(x+1)^3$. Then which of the following is false?

(a) There exists a point where f(x) has a maximum value
(b) There exists a point where f(x) has a minimum value
(c) There exists a point where f(x) has neither maximum nor minimum value
(d) All of the above

J&K CET-2015

Ans. (d) : We have,

$f(x) = (x-1)^2(x+1)^3$

Now, differentiating we get –

$f'(x) = (x-1)^2\,3(x+1)^2+(x+1)^3\,2(x-1)$

For maxima or minima–

$f'(x) = 0$

$3(x-1)^2(x+1)^2+2(x+1)^3(x-1) = 0$

$(x-1)(x+1)^2(5x-1) = 0$

$x = -1, 1, \frac{1}{5}$

Again differentiating w. r. t x we get–

$f''(x) = (5x^2-6x+1)\,2(x+1)+(x+1)^2(10x-6)$

$= 2\left[5x^3-x^2-5x+1\right]+2\left[5x^3+7x^2-x-3\right]$

$f''(x) = 2[10x^3+6x^2-6x-2]$

at $x = -1$

$f''(x) = 0$

at $x = \frac{1}{5}$

$f''(x) < 0$

at $x = 1$

$f''(x) > 0$

At, $x = -1$ f(x) has neither maximum nor minimum

at $x = -1$ f(x) has minimum value.

$x = \frac{1}{5}$ f(x) has maximum value.

288. The number of the solutions of the equation $5^{2x-1} + 5^{x+1} = 250$ is/are

(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) infinitely many

J&K CET-2015

Ans. (b) : We have given equation.

$5^{2x-1} + 5^{x+1} = 250$

$\frac{5^{2x}}{5} + 5^x \cdot 5 = 250$

$5^{2x} + 25 \cdot 5^x = 1250$

Let, $5^x = t$

$t^2 + 25t - 1250 = 0$

$t = \frac{-25 \pm \sqrt{(25)^2 - 4\times1\times(-1250)}}{2\times1}$

$t = \frac{-25 \pm \sqrt{625 + 5000}}{2}$

$t = \frac{-25 \pm 75}{2}$

$t = \frac{-25+75}{2}$ or $t = \frac{-25-75}{2}$

$t = 25$ and $t = -50$

$5^x = 5^2$ $5^x = -50$

$x = 2$

$5^x = -50$ can not express in 5^x

Hence, the number of solution is one.

289. If a function F is such that F(0) = 2, F (1) = 3, F(n + 2) = 2F(n) – F(n + 1) for n ≠ 0, then F(5) is equal to

(a) –7 (b) –3
(c) 7 (d) 13

J&K CET-2003

Ans. (d) : Given F(0) = 2, F(1) = 3

F(n + 2) = 2F(n) – F(n + 1)

Putting, n = 0

F(0 + 2) = 2 F(0) – F(0 + 1)

F(2) = 2 × 2 – 3

F(2) = 1

Put n = 1

F(3) = 2F (1) –F(2)

F(3) = 2 × 3 – 1

F(3) = 5

Put n = 2

F(2 + 2) = 2F(2) – F(3)

F(4) = 2 × 1 – 5

F(4) = –3

Put n = 3

F(5) = 2F(3) – F(4)

= 2 × 5 – (–3)

= 10 + 3

F(5) = 13

290. If $\log_2[\log_3\{\log_4(\log_5 x)\}] = 0$, then the value of x is

(a) 5^{24} (b) 1
(c) 2^{25} (d) 5^{64}

J&K CET-2003

Ans. (d) : We have,

$\log_2[\log_3\{\log_4(\log_5 x\}] = 0$

Using property $\log_a b = x$, $a^x = b$

$\log_3\{\log_4(\log_5 x)\} = 2^0$

$\log_3\{\log_4(\log_5 x)\} = 1$

$\log_4(\log_5 x) = 3^1$

$\log_5 x = 4^3$

$\log_5 x = 64$

$x = 5^{64}$

291. If $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$ satisfies f(1) + 2f(2) = 0 and 2f(1) + f(2) = 0, then 3a + b =

(a) 2 (b) –1
(c) 0 (d) 1

AP EAMCET-06.07.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (c) : We have equation,

$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

f(1) + 2f(2) = 0

2f(1) + f(2) = 0

Now f(1) = a + b + c

f(2) = 4a + 2b + c

f(2) – f(1) = 3a + b

Now, f(1) + 2f(2) = 0

a + b + c + 2 (4a + 2b + c) = 0

2(a + b + c) + 4a + 2b + c = 0

Adding these equation,

3(a + b + c) + 3 (4a + 2b + c) = 0

3[a + b + c + 4a + 2b + c] = 0

3[5a + 3b + 2c] = 0

It can be written as

(a + b + c) – 2 (a + b + c) + 2 (4a + 2b + c) – (4a + 2b + c)

As – (a + b + c) + 4a + 2b + c = 0

3a + b = 0

292. Let f be a function defined by $f(xy) = \frac{f(x)}{y}$ for all positive real numbers x and y If f(30) = 20, then f (40) =

(a) 10 (b) 15
(c) 25 (d) 17

AP EAMCET-06.07.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : Given function

$f(xy) = \frac{f(x)}{y}$ .....(i)

Put x = 1

$f(y) = \frac{f(1)}{y}$

Put y = 30

$f(30) = \frac{f(1)}{30}$

$f(1) = f(30) \cdot 30$

$= 20 \times 30$

$f(1) = 600$

Put $\quad y = 40$ in equation

$$f(40) = \frac{f(1)}{40}$$

$$f(40) = \frac{600}{40}$$

$f(40) = 15$

293. **If $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2\sqrt{2x-4}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2\sqrt{2x-4}}}$ for $x > 2$, then $f(11)$ is equal to**

(a) $\frac{7}{6}$ (b) $\frac{5}{6}$

(c) $\frac{6}{7}$ (d) $\frac{5}{7}$

EAMCET-2003

Ans. (c) : Given,

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+2\sqrt{2x-4}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-2\sqrt{2x-4}}}$$

Now find f(11)

Putting x = 11

$$f(11) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11+2\sqrt{2\times11-4}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{11-2\sqrt{2\times11-4}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{11+2\sqrt{22-4}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{11-2\sqrt{22-4}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{11+2\sqrt{18}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{11-2\sqrt{18}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{9+2+6\sqrt{2}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{9+2-6\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(3)^2+(\sqrt{2})^2+6\sqrt{2}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(3)^2+(\sqrt{2})^2-6\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{2}+3)^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(3)^2-(\sqrt{2})^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{3-\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{3-\sqrt{2}+3+\sqrt{2}}{(3+\sqrt{2})(3-\sqrt{2})}$$

$$= \frac{6}{3^2-(\sqrt{2})^2}$$

$$= \frac{6}{9-2} = \frac{6}{7}$$

294. **If $e^{f(x)} = \frac{10+x}{10-x}$, $x \in (-10, 10)$ and $f(x) = kf\left(\frac{200x}{100+x^2}\right)$, then k is equal to**

(a) 0.5 (b) 0.6

(c) 0.7 (d) 0.8

EAMCET-2003

Ans. (a) : We have given,

$$e^{f(x)} = \frac{10+x}{10-x} \qquad x \in (-10, 10)$$

Taking log on both side

$$\log e^{f(x)} = \log\left(\frac{10+x}{10-x}\right)$$

$$f(x) = \log\left(\frac{10+x}{10-x}\right)$$

Given $\quad f(x) = kf\left(\frac{200x}{100+x^2}\right)$

$$\log\left(\frac{10+x}{10-x}\right) = k\log\left(\frac{10+\frac{200x}{100+x^2}}{10-\frac{200x}{100+x^2}}\right)$$

$$\log\left(\frac{10+x}{10-x}\right) = k\log\left(\frac{1000+10x^2+200x}{1000+10x^2-200x}\right)$$

$$= k\log\left(\frac{100+x^2+20x}{100+x^2-20x}\right)$$

$$= k\log\left(\frac{10+x}{10-x}\right)^2$$

$$\log\left(\frac{10+x}{10-x}\right) = 2k\log\left(\frac{10+x}{10-x}\right)$$

$1 = 2K$

$k = \frac{1}{2}$

$k = 0.5$

295. **If $\frac{\log x}{\log 5} = \frac{\log 36}{\log 6} = \frac{\log 64}{\log y}$, what are the values of x and y respectively?**

(a) 8, 25 (b) 25, 8

(c) 8, 8 (d) 25, 25

Jamia Millia Islamia-2011

Ans. (b) : We have

$$\frac{\log x}{\log 5} = \frac{\log 36}{\log 6} = \frac{\log 64}{\log y}$$

Now we take

$$\frac{\log x}{\log 5} = \frac{\log 36}{\log 6}$$

$$\frac{\log x}{\log 5} = \frac{\log 6^2}{\log 6}$$

$$\frac{\log x}{\log 5} = \frac{2\log 6}{\log 6}$$

log x = 2log5

log x = log 25

x = 25

Again we take

$$\frac{\log 36}{\log 6} = \frac{\log 64}{\log y}$$

$$\frac{2\log 6}{\log 6}=\frac{3\log 4}{\log y}$$
$$\frac{3\log 4}{\log y}=2$$
3log 4 = 2logy
$\log 4^3 = \log y^2$
$y^2 = 64$
$y = \pm 8$
Hence, x = 25
y = 8

296. If $f(x) = \log_e\{\log x\}$, then f(x) at x = e, is
(a) e (b) –e
(c) e^2 (d) e^{-1}
Jamia Millia Islamia-2013

Ans. (d) : f(x) = log x (log x) = $\frac{\log(\log x)}{\log x}$
$$f(x)=\frac{\log x.\frac{1}{\log x}.\frac{1}{x}-\log(\log x).\frac{1}{x}}{(\log x)^2}$$
$$=\frac{1-\log(\log x)}{x(\log x)^2}$$
Now,
$$f(e)==\frac{1-\log(\log e)}{e(\log e)^2}$$
$$=\frac{1-\log(1)}{e}=\frac{1}{e}=e^{-1}$$

297. Solve the equation, $3^{x^2-x}=25-4^{x^2-x}$
(a) – 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both – 1 and 2 (d) No solution
AP EAMCET-21.09.2020, Shift-I

Ans. (c) : Given,
$$3^{x^2-x}=25-4^{x^2-x}$$
$$3^{x^2-x}+4^{x^2-x}=25$$
$$3^{x^2-x}+4^{x^2-x}=3^2+4^2$$
Now comparing the coefficient
$$3^{x^2-x}=3^2$$
$x^2 - x = 2$
$x^2 - x - 2 = 0$
(x – 2) (x + 1) = 0
x = 2, –1
And $4^{x^2-x}=4^2$
$x^2 - x = 2$
$x^2 - x - 2 = 0$
(x – 2) (x + 1) = 0
x = 2, –1
Hence, there are two solutions.

298. The equivalent function of log x^2 is
(a) 2 log x (b) 2 log |x|
(c) |log x^2| (d) $(\log x)^2$
CG PET-2021

Ans. (b) : Given,
f(x) = log x^2
We know that
$$\sqrt{x^2}=|x|$$
Then *f*(x) = 2 log |x|
Hence equivalent formation of
log x^2 = 2log |x|

299. The number of real solutions of the equation $e^{4x} + 4e^{3x} - 58e^{2x} + 4e^x + 1 = 0$ is ______.
JEE Main-28.06.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (2) : $e^{4x} + 4e^{3x} - 58e^{2x} + 4e^x + 1 = 0$
Let $f(x)=e^{2x}\left(e^{2x}+\frac{1}{e^{2x}}+4\left(e^x+\frac{1}{e^x}\right)-58\right)$
Let $t=e^x+\frac{1}{e^x}$
$= h(t) = t^2 + 4t - 58 = 0$
$$t=\frac{-4\pm\sqrt{16+4.58}}{2}$$
$$\frac{-4\pm2\sqrt{62}}{2}$$
$t_1=-2+2\sqrt{62}$
$t_2=-2-2\sqrt{62}$ (not possible)
$t \geq 2$
$$e^x+\frac{1}{e^x}=-2+2\sqrt{62}$$
$$e^{2x}-\left(-2+2\sqrt{62}\right)e^x+1=0$$
$$\left(-2+2\sqrt{62}\right)-4$$
$$4+4.62-8\sqrt{62}-4$$
$$248-8\sqrt{62}>0$$
$$\frac{-b}{2a}>0$$
Both roots are positive 2 real roots.

300. If $f(x)=(a-x^n)^{1/n}$ where a > 0 and n is a positive integer, then *f*[*f*(x)] is equal to
(a) x^3 (b) x^2
(c) x (d) None of these
Manipal UGET-2019

Ans. (c) : Given that-
$$f(x)=(a-x^n)^{1/n}$$
$$\therefore f[f(x)]=\left[a-\{f(x)^n\}\right]^{1/n}$$
$$=\left[a-(a-x^n)\right]^{1/n}$$
$$=\left[x^n\right]^{1/n}$$
$= x$

301. If $3^x + 2^{2x} \geq 5^x$, then the solution set for x is

(a) $(-\infty, 2]$ (b) $[2, \infty)$
(c) $[0, 2]$ (d) $\{2\}$

Manipal UGET-2019

Ans. (a) : Given that-
$3^x + 2^{2x} \geq 5^x$
$$\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^x \geq 1$$
$(\sin\theta)^x + (\cos\theta)^x \geq 1$ (by triangle inquality)
$x \leq 2$
$\therefore$ solution set is $(-\infty, 2]$.

302. The period of
$$f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{n-1}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{n}\right), n \in Z, n > 2 \text{ is}$$

(a) $2\pi n(n-1)$
(b) $4n(n-1)$
(c) $2n(n-1)$
(d) None of the above

Manipal UGET-2019

Ans. (c) : We have-
$$f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{n-1}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{n}\right), n\, \varepsilon\, z, n > 2$$
Let,
$$f(x) = g(x) + p(x) \quad \forall\, n > 2$$
$$\therefore \text{ Period of } g(x) = \frac{2\pi(n-1)}{\pi} = 2(n-1)$$
and period of $p(x) = \frac{2\pi n}{\pi} = 2n$
Period of f(x) = LCM of [p(x) and g(x)]
= 2n(n–1)

303. The number of real solutions of the equation $1 + |e^x - 1| = e^x(e^x - 2)$ is

(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 4 (d) 8

Manipal UGET-2019

Ans. (a) : Given that:-
$$1 + |e^x - 1| = e^x(e^x - 2)$$
Adding 1 both sides:-
$$1 + 1 + |e^x - 1| = e^x(e^x - 2) + 1$$
$$1 + 1 + |e^x - 1| = e^{2x} - 2e^x + 1$$
$$2 + |e^x - 1| = (e^x - 1)^2$$
$$\Rightarrow (e^x - 1)^2 - |e^x - 1| - 2 = 0$$
Let $(e^x - 1) = y$
Then-
$y^2 - y - 2 = 0$
$(y-2)(y+1) = 0$
$y = 2, -1$
Now,
$y = 2$
$$|e^x - 1| = 2$$
$$e^x - 1 = \pm 2$$
$$e^x = 1 \pm 2$$
$$e^x = 3, -1$$
$$e^x = 3$$
$$x = \log_e{}^3$$
$\therefore$ There is one real solution of the equation.

304. If n be any integer, then n (n + 1) (2n +1) is:

(a) odd number
(b) integral multiple of 6
(c) perfect square
(d) does not necessarily have any of the foregoing proof

Manipal UGET-2019

Ans. (b) : Given that,
n(n+1)(2n+1)
For n = 1 → 1×2×3 = 6
For n = 2 → 2×3×5 = 30
6, 30 ≠ perfect square
So, n(n+1)(2n+1) always an integral multiple of even numbers.
So, it is a integral multiple of 6 (6, 30, 84 -------)

305. If $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 + 12x - 1, & -1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 37 - x, & 2 \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases}$, then

(a) $f(x)$ is decreasing on [−1, 2]
(b) $f'(2)$ does not exist
(c) $f(x)$ has the maximum value at x = 2
(d) None of the above

Manipal UGET-2017

Ans. (b) : In the interval [–1, 2], f'(x) = 6x + 12 > 0
hence, f(x) is increasing in [–1, 2]
Now, f(x) being a polynomial in x_2 continuous in $-1 \leq x < 2$ and in $2 < x \leq 3$ all check at x = 2
$$\lim_{h\to 0} f(2-h) = \lim_{h\to 0} 3(2-h)^2 + 12(2-h) - 1$$
$$= 12 + 24 - 1 = 35$$
$$\lim_{h\to 0} f(2+h) = \lim_{h\to 0} 37 - (2+h) = 35$$
$f(2) = 3(2)^2 + 12(2) + 1 = 35$
$\therefore$ f(x) is continuous at x = 2 and hence in the interval [–1, 3]
$$\text{Now, } Lf'(2) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(2-h) - f(2)}{-h}$$
$$= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{3(2-h)^2 + 12(2-h) - 1 - 35}{-h}$$
$$= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{3h^2 - 24h}{-h} = 24$$
$$Rf'(2) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h}$$
$$= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{37 - (2+h) - 35}{h} = -1$$
Since, $Lf'(2) \neq Rf'(2)$, Thus f' (2) does not exist

306. If $\log_3 2, \log_3\left(2^x-5\right)$ and $\log_3\left(2^x-\frac{7}{2}\right)$ are in AP, the value of x is

(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 0 (d) $\frac{1}{3}$

Manipal UGET-2017

Ans. (b) : Given,

$$\log_3 2, \log_3\left(2^x-5\right), \log_3\left(2^x-\frac{7}{2}\right) \text{are in A.P.}$$

$\Rightarrow \quad \log_3\left(2^x-5\right)=\dfrac{\log_3\left(2^x-\frac{7}{2}\right)+\log_3 2}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \quad \left(2^x\right)^2+25-10.2^x=2.2^x-7$

$\Rightarrow \quad \left(2^x\right)^2-12.2^x+25+7=0$

$\Rightarrow \quad \left(2^x\right)^2-12.2^x+32=0$

$\Rightarrow \quad 2^x = 8$ or $2^x = 4$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = 3$ or $x = 2$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = 3$ ($\because$ x = 2 does not satisfy the given series)

307. If $f(x+y)=f(x).f(y), f(3)=3, f'(0)=11$, then $f'(3)$ is equal to

(a) $11.e^{33}$ (b) 33
(c) 11 (d) $\log^{33}$

Manipal UGET-2017

Ans. (b) Given,
f (x+y) = f(x). f(y)
So, differentiate with x.
f'(x +y) = f(y). f'(x)
Put, x = 0
So, f' (y) = f(y). f'(0)
f'(0) = 11
So, f'(y) = 11 f(y)
Now, f'(y) = 11f(y)
f'(3) = 11f(3)
f'(3) = 33

308. The numbers a_n's are defined by

$$a_0 = 1, a_{n+1} = 3n^2 + n + a_n, (n \geq 0)$$

Then, a_n is equal to

(a) $n^3 + n^2 + 1$ (b) $n^3 - n^2 + 1$
(c) $n^3 - n^2$ (d) $n^3 + n^2$

Manipal UGET-2010

Ans. (c) : Given, $a_0 = 1$

and $a_{n+1} = 3n^2 + n + a_n$

$a_n = 3(n-1)^2 + (n-1) + a_{n-1}$

Now, put n = 1, 2, 3, ..., n
We get,

$a_1 = 0 + a_0 = 0 + 1 = 1$
$a_2 = 4 + a_1$
$a_3 = 14 + a_2$
$a_4 = 30 + a_3$
....
....
....
$a_{n-1} = 3(n-2)^2 + (n-2) + a_{n-2}$
$a_n = 3(n-1)^2 + (n-1) + a_{n-1}$

On adding, we get

$a_n = (1 + 4 + 14 + 30 + ... + 3(n-1)^2 + (n-1))$
$a_n = \Sigma 3(n^2 + 1 - 2n) + (n-1)$
$a_n = \Sigma(3n^2 + 3 - 6n + n - 1)$
$a_n = \Sigma(3n^2 - 5n + 2)$
$a_n = 3\Sigma n^2 - 5\Sigma n + 2\Sigma 1$
$a_n = \dfrac{3n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} - \dfrac{5n(n+1)}{2} + 2n$
$a_n = \dfrac{n}{2}(n+1)\{2n+1-5\} + 2n$
$a_n = \dfrac{n}{2}(n+1)(2n-4) + 2n$
$= n(n+1)(n-2) + 2n$
$a_n = (n^2 + n)(n-2) + 2n$
$= n^3 - 2n^2 + n^2 - 2n + 2n$
$a_n = n^3 - n^2$ $\quad (\because n \geq 0)$

309. If $|x-2|+|x-3|=7$, then the value of x is

(a) –1 (b) 6
(c) –1 or 6 (d) None of these

Rajasthan PET-2006

Ans. (c) : Given,
$|x-2| + |x-3| = 7$
When $x < 2$
$-(x-2) - (x-3) = 7$
$-x + 2 - x + 3 = 7$
$-2x = 2$
$x = -1$
Which, is less them 2
When, $x \in [2, 3]$ or $2 \leq x < 3$
$|x-2| = x-2$
And $|x-3| = -(x-3)$
$|x-2| + |x-3| = (x-2) - (x-3) = 7$
$= x - 2 - x + 3 = 7$
$= 1 \neq 7$
So, solution is not possible -
When, $x \geq 3$
$|x-2| + |x-3| = 7$
$(x-2) + (x-3) = 7$
$2x - 5 = 7$
$2x = 12$
$x = 6 \geq 3$
Hence, there are two value of x
$x = -1, 6$

310. If $4^{\log_3\sqrt{3}} + 9^{\log_2 2^2} = 10^{\log_x 83}\ (x \in R)$, then the value of x is

(a) 4 (b) 9
(c) 10 (d) 11

Rajasthan PET-2006

Ans. (c) : Given,

$$4^{\log_3\sqrt{3}}+9^{\log_2 2^2}=10^{\log_x 83}$$

We know that,

$$\log_a b^x = x\log_a b$$

$$\log_a a = 1$$

$$(4)^{1/2}+(9)^2=10^{\log_x 83}$$

$$2+81=10^{\log_x 83}$$

$$83=10^{\log_x 83} \quad [\text{Property} \quad a^{\log_a y}=y]$$

$$10^{\log 10^{83}}=83$$

x = 10

311. If $f(x)=\dfrac{4^x}{4^x+2}$, then

$$f\left(\frac{1}{97}\right)+f\left(\frac{2}{97}\right)+....+f\left(\frac{96}{97}\right) \text{ is equal to}$$

(a) 1 (b) 48
(c) –48 (d) –1

Rajasthan PET-2012

Ans. (b) : We have

$$f(x)=\frac{4^x}{4^x+2} \quad ....(i)$$

Putting $x \to 1-x$

$$f(1-x)=\frac{4^{1-x}}{4^{1-x}+2}=\frac{4\cdot4^x}{4^x\left(4+2\cdot4^x\right)}$$

$$f(1-x)=\frac{4}{4+2\cdot4^x}=\frac{2}{2+4^x} \quad .....(ii)$$

Adding (i) and (ii) we get -

$$f(x)+f(1-x)=\frac{4^x}{4^x+2}+\frac{2}{2+4^x}$$

f(x) + f(1 –x) = 1

Now $f\left(\frac{1}{97}\right)+f\left(\frac{2}{97}\right) \quad .... \quad f\left(\frac{96}{97}\right)$

$$f(x)=f\left(\frac{1}{97}\right)$$

$$f(1-x)=f\left(\frac{96}{97}\right)$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{97}\right)+f\left(\frac{96}{97}\right)=1$$

Similarly $f\left(\frac{2}{97}\right)+f\left(\frac{95}{97}\right)=1$

Then,

$$f\left(\frac{1}{97}\right)+f\left(\frac{2}{97}\right) \quad ..... f\left(\frac{96}{97}\right)$$

$\Rightarrow$ Total pair = $\dfrac{96}{2}$

$\Rightarrow$ 48

312. The solution of equation

$$\mathbf{9^x-2^{x+\frac{1}{2}}=2^{x+\frac{3}{2}}-3^{2x-1}} \text{ is}$$

(a) $\log_e\left(\dfrac{9}{\sqrt{8}}\right)$ (b) $\log_9\left(\dfrac{9}{\sqrt{8}}\right)$

(c) $\log_{(9/2)}\left(\dfrac{9}{\sqrt{8}}\right)$ (d) None of these

Rajasthan PET-2006

Ans. (c) : We have given,

$$9^x-2^{x+1/2}=2^{x+3\backslash2}-3^{2x-1}$$

$$3^{2x}-2^x\cdot\sqrt{2}=2^x\cdot2\sqrt{2}-3^{2x-1}$$

$$3^{2x}+3^{2x-1}=2^x\cdot2\sqrt{2}+2^x\sqrt{2}$$

$$3^{2x}\left(1+\frac{1}{3}\right)=2^x\cdot3\sqrt{2}$$

$$3^{2x}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)=2^x3\sqrt{2}$$

$$3^{2x}=2^x\frac{9}{4}\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{9^x}{2^x}=\frac{9}{4}\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^x=\frac{9}{\sqrt{8}}$$

Talking log on both side

$$\log_{(9/2)}\left(\frac{9}{\sqrt{8}}\right)=x$$

313. Which one of the following is an even function?

(a) $f(x)=\dfrac{a^x+a^{-x}}{a^x-a^{-x}}$

(b) $f(x)=\dfrac{a^x+1}{a^x-1}$

(c) $f(x)=x\dfrac{a^x-1}{a^x+1}$

(d) $f(x)=\log_e\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)$

Rajasthan PET-2003

Ans. (c) : Given,

$$f(x)=x\frac{a^x-1}{a^x+1}$$

$$f(-x)=(-x)\frac{a^{-x}-1}{a^{-x}+1}$$

For even function

f(x) + f(–x) = 0

$$\Rightarrow \quad x\left(\frac{a^x-1}{a^x+1}\right)+x\left(\frac{a^{-x}-1}{a^{-x}+1}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x\left(\frac{a^x-1}{a^x+1}+\frac{1-a^x}{1+a^x}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad x\left(\frac{a^x-1+1-a^x}{1+a^x}\right)$$

$\Rightarrow \quad x\left[\frac{0}{1+a^x}\right]$

$= 0$

Hence, it is even formation.

314. If $f(\theta) = \tan\theta$, then the value of $\frac{f(\theta)-f(\phi)}{1+f(\theta)f(\phi)}$ is

(a) $f(\theta)+f(\phi)$ (b) $f(\theta-\phi)$

(c) $f\left(\frac{\theta}{\phi}\right)$ (d) $\theta-\phi$

Rajasthan PET-2003

Ans. (b) : Given,

$f(\theta) = \tan\theta$

Now $\frac{f(\theta)-f(\phi)}{1+f(\theta)f(\phi)}$

$= \frac{\tan\theta-\tan\phi}{1+\tan\theta\tan\phi}$

We know that,

$\tan(A-B) = \frac{\tan A-\tan B}{1+\tan A\tan B}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\tan\theta-\tan\phi}{1+\tan\theta\cdot\tan\phi} = \tan(\theta-\phi)$

$\Rightarrow f(\theta) = \tan\theta$

$\tan(\theta-\phi) = f(\theta-\phi)$

315. The sum of the real solutions of equation $2|x|^2+51=|1+20x|$ is

(a) 5 (b) 24

(c) 0 (d) None of these

Manipal UGET-2020

Ans. (d) : Given-

$2|x|^2 + 51 = |1+20x|$

Case I:- When:-

$1+20x > 0$

$\therefore \quad 2x^2 + 51 = (1 + 20x)$

$2x^2 - 20x + 50 = 0$

$x^2 - 10x + 25 = 0$

$(x-5)^2 = 0$

$x = 5,5$

Case II:- When:-

$1+20x < 0$

$\therefore \quad 2x^2 + 51 = -(1 + 20x)$

$2x^2 + 20x + 52 = 0$

$x^2 + 10x + 26 = 0$

Here, $D < 0$

Thus, roots are imaginary

Hence,

Sum of real roots = 5 + 5 = 10

316. The equation $3^{|3x+4|}=9^{2x-2}, x>0$ has the solution

(a) $\frac{7}{8}$ (b) $\frac{8}{7}$

(c) $\frac{-3}{4}$ (d) None of these

Manipal UGET-2018

Ans. (d) : $3^{|3x+4|}=9^{2x-2}, x>0$

When $x > 0$, then

$|3x+4| = 3x+4$

$\therefore \quad 3^{3x+4} = 3^{2(2x-2)}$

$\Rightarrow \quad 3x + 4 = 4x - 4$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = 8$

317. The number of ordered pairs (x, y) of integers satisfying $x^3 + y^3 = 65$ is

(a) 0 (b) 2

(c) 4 (d) 6

KVPY SA-2020

Ans. (b) : We have,

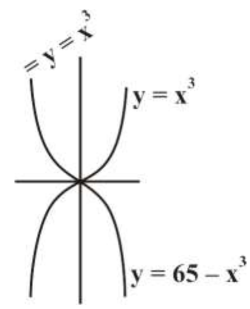
$x^3 + y^3 = 65$

$y^3 = 65 - x^3$

Now $y = f(x) = 65 - x^3$

$y = f(x) = y^3$

When,



$x = 0$

$y = 65$

Now,

$y = y^3$

$y^3 - y = 0$

$y(y^2 - 1) = 0$

$y(y-1)(y+1) = 0$

$y = 0, y = -1, y = 1$

$y^3 = 0, y^3 = -1, y^3 = 1$

Now, $65 - x^3 = 0$

$x^3 = 65$

$x \neq z$

Whene $y = -1$

$65 - x^3 = -1$

$x^3 = 66$

$x \neq z$

When, $y = 1$

$65 - x^3 = 1$

$x = 4$ then $y = 1$

When $y = 4$ then $x = 1$

Then (4, 1) and (1, 4) two order pair are possible.

318. The number of ordered pairs (x, y) of positive integers satisfying $2^x + 3^y = 5^{xy}$ is

(a) 1 (b) 2

(c) 5 (d) infinite

KVPY SA-2020

Ans. (a) : We have the given equation-

$2^x + 3^y = 5^{xy}$

When, $x = 1$ and $y = 1$

$2^1 + 3^1 = 5^1$

Now, $5^{xy} = (2+3)^{xy}$

By property

$(2+3)^{xy} \geq 2^{xy} + 3^{xy} > 2^x + 3^y$

$5^{xy} > 2^x + 3^y$ which is not satisfy

So, it has only 1 ordered pair (1,1)

319. If [x] represents the greatest integer not greater than x then $\left[\left(1+\frac{1}{100000}\right)^{100000}\right] =$

(a) 1 (b) 3
(c) 2 (d) 4

AP EAMCET-23.09.2020, Shift-I

Ans. (c) : Given,

[x] represent the greatest integer

$= \left(1+\frac{1}{100000}\right)^{100000}$

$= (1+0.00001)^{100000}$

We know that

$(1+k)^n = {}^nC_0 + {}^nC_1 x + {}^nC_2 x^2 + {}^nC_3 x^3 \ldots {}^nC_n x^n$

${}^{100000}C_0 + {}^{100000}C_1(0.00001)^1 + {}^{100000}C_2(0.00001)^2 + \ldots + \ldots\ldots {}^{100000}C_{100000}(0.00001)^{100000}$

$= 1 + 100000 \times 0.00001 + \frac{10000\times 99999}{2}\times 10^{-10}$

$= 1 + 1 + 0.49 + \ldots\ldots 0.0001$

$= [2 + 0.49]$

$= [2.49]$

$= 2$

320. If $f : [R \to [R$ is such that $f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$ for all $x, y \in [R$. $f(1) = 7$ and $\sum_{r=1}^{n} f(r) = 14114$, then n =

(a) 9 (b) 13
(c) 63 (d) 62

AP EAMCET-23.04.2018, Shift-I

Ans. (c) : Given relation

$f : R \to R$

Such that

$f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y)$

And $f(1) = 7$

Now,

$\sum_{r=1}^{n} f(r) = f(1) + f(2) + f(3) \ldots\ldots f(n)$

$= f(1) + 2f(1) + 3f(1) + 4f(1) \ldots\ldots nf(1)$

$= 7 + 2.7 + 3.7 + 4.7 \ldots\ldots n.7$

$= 7 [1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + \ldots\ldots n]$

$= \frac{7(n(n+1))}{2}$

Given,

$\sum_{r=1}^{n} f(r) = 14114$

$7\frac{n(n+1)}{2} = 14114$

$\frac{n(n+1)}{2} = 2016$

$n(n+1) = 4032 = 63 \times 64$

$n = 63$

321. If $f(x) = \frac{1+x}{1-x}; x \neq 1$ then f(x) . f (y) = ______ .

(a) $f\left(\frac{x+y}{1-xy}\right)$ (b) $f(x \cdot y)$
(c) $f\left(\frac{x+y}{1+xy}\right)$ (d) $f\left(\frac{1}{1+xy}\right)$

GUJCET-2021

Ans. (c): $f(x) = \frac{1+x}{1-x}$

$f(x)\cdot f(y) = \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)\left(\frac{1+y}{1-y}\right) = \frac{1+y+x+xy}{1-y-x+xy}$

Now, by option –

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

$f\left(\frac{x+y}{1+xy}\right) = \frac{1+y+x+xy}{1-y-x+xy} = f(x).f(y)$

$f\left(\frac{x+y}{1+xy}\right) = f(x).f(y)$

324. Let $f(n) = A(-2)^n + B(-3)^n \; \forall A, B \in R$ and $n \in N - \{1, 2\}$. If $f(n) + af(n-1) + bf(n-2) = 0$, then $(a+b)(b-a) =$

(a) 0 (b) 5
(c) 7 (d) 11

TS EAMCET 14.09.2020, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : Given,

$f(n) = A(-2)^n + B(-3)^n \; f(n) + af(n-1) + bf(n-2) = 0$

$\therefore \; A(-2)^n + B(-3)^n + a\left(A(-2)^{n-1} + B(-3)^{n-1}\right)$

$+ b\left(A(-2)^{n-2} + B(-3)^{n-2}\right) = 0$

$\therefore$ It is possible only

$4 - 2a + b = 0$ and $9 - 3a + b = 0$

Solving, we get a = 5, b = 6

$\therefore \; (a+b)(b-a) = (5+6)(6-5) = 11$

325. The set of all real values of x for which f (x) $= \log_2(2^x - 2) + \sqrt{1-x}$ is also real is

(a) R (b) $(1, \infty)$
(c) $(-\infty, 1]$ (d) ϕ

TS EAMCET-19.07.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (d) : Given,

$f(x) = \log_2 (2^x - 2) + \sqrt{1-x}$

$= f_1(x) + f_2(x)$

Now, the value of $f_1(x)$ will be real if.

$(2^x - 2) > 0$

Or $2^x - 2 > 0$

$2^x > 2$

Or $x > 1$

Similarly $\sqrt{1-x} = f_2(x)$ will be real-

$\sqrt{1-x} \geq 0 = x \leq 1$

Hence, real points of $f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x)$

$= f_1(x) \text{ U } f_2(x)$

$= \phi$

326. If f(1) = 3, and f(n + 1) –f (n) = 3 (4^n – 1), then $\forall n \in N, f(n) =$

(a) $4^n - 1$ (b) $4^n - 5n + 4$

(c) $4^n - 3n + 2$ (d) $4^n + 4n - 5$

TS EAMCET-14.09.2020, Shift-I

Ans. (c) : We have, $f(1) = 3$

$$f(n+1) - f(n) = 3(4^n - 1)$$

$$f(2) - f(1) = 3(4 - 1)$$

$$f(3) - f(2) = 3(4^2 - 1)$$

$$f(n) - f(n-2) = 3(4^{n-1} - 1)$$

Adding, we get

$$f(n) - f(1) = 3(4 + 4^2 - 4^{n-1}) - 3(n-1)$$

$$f(n) - 3 = 3\left(\frac{4(4^{n-1} - 1)}{4-1}\right) - 3n + 3$$

$$f(n) - 3 = 4^n - 4 - 3n + 3$$

$$f(n) = 4^n - 3n + 2$$

327. The sum of the solutions of the equation is the equation $|\sqrt{x} - 2| + \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} - 4) + 2 = 0 (x > 0)$ equal to

(a) 9 (b) 12

(c) 4 (d) 10

JEE Main 08.04.2019, Shift-I

Ans. (d) : Given equation,

$$|\sqrt{x} - 2| + \sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} - 4) + 2 = 0$$

$$(x > 0)$$

Let $\sqrt{x} = t$

Then,

$| t - 2| + t (t - 4) + 2 = 0$

When, $t \geq 0$ then $| t - 2| = (t - 2)$

$(t - 2) + t (t - 4) + 2 = 0$

$t^2 - 3t = 0$

$t (t - 3) = 0$

$t = 0$ or $t - 3 = 0$

$\sqrt{x} = 0$ $t = 3$

$x = 0$ $x = 9$

(Now possible)

When $t < 2$

$|t - 2| = - (t - 2)$

$- (t - 2) + t (t - 4) + 2 = 0$

$t^2 - 5t + 4 = 0$

$(t - 4) (t - 1) = 0$

$t = 4, 1$

When, $t = 4$

$\sqrt{x} = 4$

$x = 16$ (which is not possible)

When $t = 1$

$\sqrt{x} = 1$

$x = 1$

Sum of solution

$= 9 + 1$

$= 10$

328. Let A = {1, 2, 3, ... 10} and f : A → A be defined as f(x) = $\begin{cases} x+1, \text{ if } x \text{ is odd} \\ x, \quad \text{If } x \text{ is even} \end{cases}$ Then, the number of possible functions g : A → A, such that gof = f is

(a) 10^5 (b) ${}^{10}C_5$

(c) 5^5 (d) 5 !

JEE Main 26.02. 2021, Shift -II

Ans. (a) : Given,

set A = {1, 2, 3 ....10}

$\therefore$ g : A → A such that

g(f(k)) = f (k)

If k is even then g (k) = k .....(i)

If k is odd then g (k + 1) = k + 1 ......(ii)

From equation (i) and (ii)

g (k) = k, if k is even

If k is odd then g(k) can take any value is set A

So, the no. of g(k) = 10^5

329. Let a, b, c ∈ R. If f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c is such that a + b + c = 3 and f (x + y) = f(x) + f(y) + xy, ∀ x, y ∈R, then ` $\sum_{n=1}^{10} f(n)$ is equal to

(a) 330 (b) 165

(c) 190 (d) 255

JEE Main 2017

Ans. (a) : Given,

$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

$a, b, c \in R$

$f(1) = a + b + c$

$f(2) = f(1 + 1) = f(1) + f(1) + 1 = 2f(1) + 1$

$f(3) = f (2 + 1) = f(2) + f(1) + 2$

$= 2f(1) + 1 + f(1) + 2$

$f (3) = 3f (1) + 3$

$f(4) = f(3 + 1) = f(3) + f(1) + 3.1$

$3f(1) + 3 + f(1) + 3$

$4f(1) + 6$

$f(5) = f(4 + 1) = f(4) + f(1) + 4.$

$= 4f(1) + 6 + f(1) + 4$

$= 5 f(1) + 10$

Now, $\sum_{n=1}^{10} f(n) = f(1) + f(2) + f(3) + f(4) ... f(10)$

$= f(1) + 2f(1) + 1 + 3f(1) + 3 + 4 f(1) + 6$

$+ 5f(1) + 10 + 6f(1) + 15$

$= f(1)\,[1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + ...10\,]$
$+ (1 + 3 + 6 + 10 + 15 + 21 + 28 + 36 + 49)$

$= f(1)\times\frac{10\times 11}{2}+165$

$= 3 \times 55 + 165$
$= 165 + 165$
$= 330$

330. Let $f : R \to R$ be a function which satisfies $f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y),\ \forall\ x, y \in R$. If $f(1) = 2$ and $g(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{(n-1)} f(k), n \in N$, then the value of n, for which $g(n) = 20$ is

(a) 5 (b) 20
(c) 4 (d) 9

JEE Main 2.09. 2020, Shift -II

Ans. (a) : Given,
$f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y)$ and $f(1) = 2$
$f(2) = f(1 + 1) = f(1) + f(1) = 2f(1)$
$f(3) = f(2 + 1) = f(2) + f(1) = 3f(1)$
$f(4) = f(3 + 1) = f(3) + f(1) = 4\,f(1)$
$f(n) = nf(1) = 2n$

Then,

$$g(n)=\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(n)$$

$$g(n)=\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} 2n$$

$$g(n) = 2\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} n$$

$$20 = 2\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$n(n - 1) = 20$
$n(n - 1) = 5 \times 4 = 20$
$n = 5$

331. For a suitable chosen real constant a, let a function $f : R - \{a\} \to R$ be defined by $f(x) = \frac{a-x}{a+x}$. Further suppose that for any real number $x \neq -a$ and $f(x) \neq -a$, $(fof)(x) = x$. Then, $f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $-\frac{1}{3}$
(c) -3 (d) 3

JEE Main 06.09. 2020 Shift-II

Ans. (d) : We have,

$$f(x) = \frac{a-x}{a+x}\left[x\in R-\{-a\}\right]$$

$fof(x) = x$
$f[f(x)] = x$

$$\frac{a-f(x)}{a+f(x)}=x$$

$$\frac{a-\left(\frac{a-x}{a+x}\right)}{a+\left(\frac{a-x}{a+x}\right)}=x$$

$$\frac{\left(a^2-a\right)+x\left(a+1\right)}{\left(a^2+a\right)+x\left(a-1\right)}=x$$

$(a^2 - a) + x(a + 1) = (a^2 + a)\,x + x^2(a - 1)$
$x^2(a - 1) + x(a^2 + a - a - 1) - a^2 + a = 0$
$x^2(a - 1) + x(a^2 - 1) - (a^2 - a) = 0$
$x^2 + x(a + 1) - a = 0$
$a = 1$

$$f(x) = \frac{1-x}{1+x}$$

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)=\frac{1-\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)}{1+\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)}$$

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)=\frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$f\left(\frac{-1}{2}\right)=3$$

332. Suppose that a function $f : R \to R$ satisfies $f(x + y) = f(x)\,f(y)$ for all $x, y \in R$ and $f(1) = 3$. If $\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(i) = 363$, then n is equal to

JEE Main 06.09. 2020 Shift-II

Ans. (5) : Given function $f : R \to R$
Satisfies $f(x + y) = f(x)\,f(y)$

And $\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(i)=363$

$f(1) = 3$
$f(2) = f(1 + 1) = f(1)\,f(1) = [f(1)]^2 = 3^2$
$f(3) = f(2 + 1) = f(2)\,f(1) = [f(1)]^3 = 3^3$
$f(4) = f(3 + 1) = f(3)\cdot f(1) = [f(1)]^4 = 3^4$
$f(n) = [f(1)]^n$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(i)=f(1)+\left(f(2)\right)+\left(f(3)\right)......\left(f(n)\right)^n$$

$363 = 3 + 3^2 + 3^3 + ...3^n$

$$363 = \frac{3\left(3^n-1\right)}{3-1}$$

$$3^n - 1 = \frac{363\times 2}{3}$$

$3^n - 1 = 242$
$3^n = 243$
$3^n = 3^5$
$n = 5$

333. If $a + \alpha = 1$, $b + \beta = 2$ and $af(x) + \alpha f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = bx + \frac{\beta}{x}$, $x \neq 0$, then the value of expression $\frac{f(x)+f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x+\frac{1}{x}}$ is ....

JEE Main 24.02. 2021 Shift-II

Ans. (2) : Given,

$$af(x) + \alpha f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = b(x) + \frac{\beta}{x} \cdot x \neq 0 \qquad ....(i)$$

$$a + \alpha = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad b + \beta = 2$$

Replace, x by $\frac{1}{x}$ then

$$af\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)+\alpha f(x)=b\frac{1}{x}+\beta x \qquad ....(ii)$$

Now adding (i) and (ii) we get -

$$af(x)+\alpha f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)+af\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)+\alpha f(x) = bx+\frac{\beta}{x}+\frac{b}{x}+\beta x$$

$$a+\alpha)\ f(x) + (a+\alpha)\ f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = (b+\beta)\ x + (b+\beta)\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$1.\ f(x)+1\cdot f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)=2x+\frac{2}{x}$$

$$f\left(x+f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right)=2\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{f(x)+f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}{x+\frac{1}{x}}=2$$

334. If p and q are positive real numbers such that $p^2 + q^2 = 1$, then the maximum value of (p + q) is

(a) 2 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$

(c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (d) $\sqrt{2}$

AIEEE-2007

Ans. (d) : Given,

$$p^2 + q^2 = 1$$

Applying AM ≥ GM inequality

$$\frac{p^2+q^2}{2} \geq \sqrt{p^2q^2}$$

$$p^2+q^2 \geq 2pq$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \geq pq$$

$$pq \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

Now we know that -

$$(p + q)^2 = p^2 + q^2 = pq$$

$$(p + q)^2 = 1 + 2\ pq$$

$$(p + q)^2 \leq 1 + 1$$

$$(p + q) \leq \sqrt{2}$$

Hence maximum value of

$$p + q = \sqrt{2}$$

335. If $f(x) = \log\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$, $-1 < x < 1$, then $f\left(\frac{3x+x^3}{1+3x^2}\right) - f\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)$ is

(a) $[f(x)]^3$ (b) $[f(x)]^2$

(c) $-f(x)$ (d) $f(x)$

(e) $3f(x)$

Kerala CEE-2008

Ans. (d): Given $f(x) = \log\left[\frac{(1+x)}{1-x}\right]$

$$f\left(\frac{3x+x^3}{1+3x^2}\right)-f\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)$$

$$=\log\left(\frac{1+\frac{(3x+x^3)}{(1+3x^2)}}{1-\left(\frac{3x+x^3}{1+3x^2}\right)}\right)-\log\left(\frac{1+\frac{2x}{1+x^2}}{1-\frac{2x}{1+x^2}}\right)$$

$$=\log\left(\frac{1+3x^2+3x+x^3}{1+3x^2-3x-x^3}\right)-\log\left(\frac{1+x^2+2x}{1+x^2-2x}\right)$$

$$=\log\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)^3-\log\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)^2$$

$$=3\log\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)-2\log\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$$

$$=\log\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)$$

$$=f(x)$$

336. $\log_2(9-2^x) = 10^{\log(3-x)}$, solve for x.

(a) 0 (b) 3

(c) both (a) and (b) (d) 0 and 6

Manipal UGET-2013

Ans. (a) : $\log_2(9-2^x) = 10^{\log(3-x)}$

$$\log_2(9-2^x) = (3-x) \qquad [\because a^{\log_a b} = b]$$

$$(9-2^x) = 2^{(3-x)}$$

$$(9-2^x) = \frac{2^3}{2^x}$$

$$2^x(9-2^x) = 8$$

$-2^{2x} + 2^x . 9 = 8$

Let $2^x = y$ then-

$-y^2 + 9y - 8 = 0$

or $y^2 - 9y + 8 = 0$

$(y-8)(y-1) = 0$

$y = 8$ or $y = 1$

$2^x = 2^3$ or $2^x = 2^0$

So, $\boxed{x = 3}$ or $\boxed{x = 0}$

But x = 3 does not satisfy the given equation, since log 0 is not defined.

337. The number of positive integral solutions of $x^2 + 9 < (x+3)^2 < 8x + 25$, is

(a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 5

Manipal UGET-2015

Ans. (d) : We have, given inequality as

$x^2 + 9 < (x+3)^2$

$= x^2 + 9 < x^2 + 9 + 6x$

$= 6x > 0$

$= x > 0$ …(i)

Again, $(x+3)^2 < 8x + 25$

$= x^2 + 9 + 6x < 8x + 25$

$= x^2 - 2x - 16 < 0$

$= (x-1)^2 - 17 < 0$

$= (x-1)^2 < 17$

$= x \in \left(1-\sqrt{17}, 1+\sqrt{17}\right)$

Hence, integral value of x are

1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

The number of positive integral solution is 5.

338. The greatest value of the function $f(x) = xe^{-x}$ in $[0, \infty)$, is

(a) 0 (b) $\frac{1}{e}$
(c) -e (d) e

Manipal UGET-2015

Ans. (b) : Given, $f(x) = xe^{-x}$

On differentiating both sides w.r.t. x, we get

$f'(x) = e^{-x}(1-x)$

$f'(x) = 0$

$x = 1$

Now, $f(0) = 0$

$\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x\to\infty} xe^{-x}$

$= \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x}{e^x} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1}{e^x} = 0$

Hence, the greatest value of f(x) is $\frac{1}{e}$

339. If [] denotes the greatest integer function, then $f(x) = [x] + \left[x + \frac{1}{2}\right]$

(a) is continuous at $x = \frac{1}{2}$

(b) is discontinuous at $x = \frac{1}{2}$

(c) $\lim_{x\to(1/2)^+} f(x) = 2$

(d) $\lim_{x\to(1/2)^-} f(x) = 1$

Manipal UGET-2015

Ans. (b) : We have,

$$f(x) = [x] + \left[x + \frac{1}{2}\right] = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } 0 < x < \frac{1}{2} \\ 1, & \text{if } x = \frac{1}{2} \\ 1, & \text{if } \frac{1}{2} < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

Clearly, f (x) is discontinuous at $x = \frac{1}{2}$

Also, $\lim_{x\to1/2^-} f(x) = 0$ and $\lim_{x\to1/2^+} f(x) = 1$

340. For all real values of x, the minimum value of the function f(x) = $\frac{1-x+x^2}{1+x+x^2}$ is

(a) 1 (b) 0
(c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) 3

MHT CET-2021

Ans. (c) : Given,

$f(x) = \frac{1-x+x^2}{1+x+x^2}$

To, get the minimum value, we differentiate the above. So, we get

$$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \frac{(1-x+x^2)(1+2x)-(1+x+x^2)(-1+2x)}{(1+x+x^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\left[1-x+x^2+2x-2x^2+2x^3\right]-\left[-1-x-x^2+2x+2x^2+2x^3\right]}{(1+x+x^2)^2}$$

For minimum value of f(x)

$\frac{df(x)}{dx} = 0$

$1 - x + x^2 + 2x - 2x^2 + 2x^3$

$+ 1 + x + x^2 - 2x - 2x^2 - 2x^3 = 0$

$2 + 2x^2 - 4x^2 = 0$

or, $2 - 2x^2 = 0$

$x^2 = 1$

$x = 1$

$\therefore f(1) = \frac{1-1+1}{1+1+1} = 1/3$

F. Types of Functions and Number of Function (one-one, onto, into, many-one etc.)

341. The distinct linear functions which map [– 1, 1] onto [0, 2] are

(a) $f(x) = x + 1, g(x) = – x + 1$
(b) $f(x) = x – 1, g(x) = x + 1$
(c) $f(x) = – x – 1, g(x) = x – 1$
(d) none of these

SRMJEEE-2007

Ans. (a) : Let, $f(x) = ax + b$ be the required linear function, then f(x) is either strictly increasing or strictly decreasing.

$\therefore f'(x) > 0$ or $f'(x) < 0$ for all $x \in [-1, 1]$

So, $a > 0$ or $a < 0$

Case-I

When $a > 0$

$f(x) = ax + b$ is strictly increasing and maps [–1, 1] onto [0, 2].

$\therefore$ $f(-1) = 0$ and $f(1) = 2$

$f(-1) = -a + b$

$0 = -a + b$ ....(i)

$f(1) = a + b$ ....(ii)

$2 = a + b$

On solving equation (i) and (ii), we get –

$a = 1, b = 1$

$\therefore$ $f(x) = x + 1$

Case-II

When $a < 0$

In this case f(x) is strictly decreasing and maps [–1, 1] onto [0, 2].

Therefore, $f(-1) = 2$ and $f(1) = 0$

$f(-1) = -a + b$

$2 = -a + b$ ....(iii)

$f(1) = a + b$

$0 = a + b$ ....(iv)

On solving equation (iii) and (iv), we get –

$a = -1, b = 1$

$f(x) = -x + 1$

Hence, the distinct function are $f(x) = x + 1$ and $f(x) = -x + 1$.

342. Let $f(x) = 2x^n + \lambda, \lambda \in R, n \in N$, and $f(4) = 133$, $f(5) = 255$. Then the sum of all the positive integer divisors of {(f(3) – f(2)} is

(a) 59 (b) 60
(c) 61 (d) 58

JEE Main-25.01.2023, Shift-II

Ans. (b) : Given,

$f(x) = 2x^n + \lambda, \lambda \in R$ and $n \in N$

$f(4) = 133,$

$f(5) = 255.$

$f(4) = 133 = 2 \times (4)^n + \lambda$ ....(i)

$f(5) = 255 = 2 \times (5)^n + \lambda$ ....(ii)

Now, subtracting the equation-

$2\{(5)^n - (4)^n\} = 255 - 133$

$(5)^n - (4)^n = \frac{122}{2}$

$(5)^n - (4)^n = 61$

$(5)^n - (4)^n = (5)^3 - (4)^3$

$n = 3$

From equation (i) –

$2 \times (4)^3 + \lambda = 133$

$\lambda = 133 - 128$

$\lambda = 5$

Now, $f(3) - f(2)$

$=\{2(3)^3 + \lambda) - (2(2)^3 + \lambda\}$

$=2(3^3 - 2^3) = 2(27 - 8) = 38$

The number of divisor is 1, 2, 19, 38

Sum of divisor 1 + 2 + 19 + 38 = 60

343. Let $f(n) = 2^{n+1}$, $g(n) = 1 + (n + 1)2^n$ for all $n \in N$. Then

(a) $f(n) > g(n)$
(b) $f(n) < g(n)$
(c) f(n) and g(n) are not comparable
(d) $f(n) > g(n)$ if n be even and $f(n) < g(n)$ if n be odd.

WB JEE-2022

Ans. (b) : Given,

$f(n) = 2^{n+1}$ and $g(n) = 1 + (n + 1)2^n \ \forall n \in N$

Now, $g(n) - f(n) = (n + 1)2^n - 2^{n+1} + 1$

$= 1 + 2^n [n + 1 - 2]$

$= 1 + 2^n (n - 1)$ always positive.

$\therefore$ $g(n) - f(n) > 0$

So, $g(n) > f(n)$

344. $4^x - 3^{x-\frac{1}{2}} = 3^{x+\frac{1}{2}} - 2^{2x-1} \Rightarrow x =$

(a) $\frac{5}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$
(c) $\frac{3}{2}$ (d) $\frac{7}{2}$

AP EAMCET-05.07.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (c) : We have,

$$4^x - 3^{x-\frac{1}{2}} = 3^{x+\frac{1}{2}} - 2^{2x-1}$$

$$4^x + 2^{2x-1} = 3^{x+\frac{1}{2}} + 3^{x-\frac{1}{2}}$$

From question,

$$4^x + 2^{2x} \cdot 2^{-1} = 3^x \cdot 3^{1/2} + 3^x \cdot 3^{-1/2}$$

$$4^x + \frac{4^x}{2} = 3^x \cdot 3^{1/2} + 3^x \cdot \frac{1}{3^{1/2}}$$

$$4^x(3/2) = 3^x \left(3^{1/2} + \frac{1}{3^{1/2}}\right)$$

$$4^x(3/2) = 3^x \left(\frac{3+1}{3^{1/2}}\right)$$

$$4^x(3/2) = 3^x \left(\frac{4}{3^{1/2}}\right)$$

$$\frac{4^x}{3^x} = \left(\frac{4}{3^{1/2}}\right)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$\frac{4^x}{3^x} = \frac{4^{3/2}}{3^{3/2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^x = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{3/2}$$

So, $x = 3/2$

345. If $f(x)=\frac{2x+3}{3x-2}, x \neq \frac{2}{3}$, then the function fof is

(a) a constant function
(b) an identity function
(c) an even function
(d) an exponential function

MHT-CET 2020

Ans. (b) : Given,

$$f(x)=\frac{2x+3}{3x-2}$$

$$fof=f(f(x))$$

$$fof(x)=\frac{2\cdot\left(\frac{2x+3}{3x-2}\right)+3}{3\cdot\left(\frac{2x+3}{3x-2}\right)-2}=\frac{\frac{4x+6}{3x-2}+3}{\frac{6x+9}{3x-2}-2}$$

$$fof(x)=\frac{4x+6+9x-6}{6x+9-6x+4}=\frac{13x}{13}=x$$

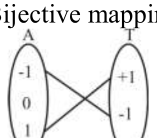
Therefore, we can say that the composite function fof for the given function is an identity function.

346. Let T & U be the set of all orthogonal matrices of order 3 over R & the set of all non-singular matrices of order 3 over R respectively. Let A = {–1, 0, 1}, then

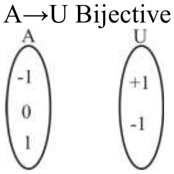
(a) There exists bijective mapping between A and T, U.
(b) There does not exist bijective mapping between A and T, U
(c) There exists bijective mapping between A and T but no between A & U.
(d) There exists bijective mapping between A and U but not between A & T.

WB JEE-2021

Ans. (b): T = Orthogonal Matrices
T = {+ 1, – 1}
U = {R – 0}
A = {– 1, 0, 1}
Bijective → On to and one-one
A→T Bijective mapping is not possible



A→U Bijective mapping is not possible



347. If $f(x)=\frac{2^{2x}}{2^{2x}+2}, x \in R$ then

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2023}\right)+f\left(\frac{2}{2023}\right)+f\left(\frac{3}{2023}\right)+......+f\left(\frac{2022}{2023}\right)$$

is equal to

(a) 1011 (b) 2010
(c) 1012 (d) 2011

JEE Main-24.01.2023, Shift-II

Ans. (a) : Given,

$$f(x)=\frac{2^{2x}}{2^{2x}+2}$$

Put, x → 1 – **x** then we get-

$$f(1-x)=\frac{2^{2(1-x)}}{2^{2(1-x)}+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4^{1-x}}{4^{1-x}+2}$$

Then, adding we get-

$$f(x)+f(1-x)=\frac{4^x}{4^x+2}+\frac{4^{1-x}}{4^{1-x}+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4^x}{4^x+2}+\frac{\frac{4}{4^x}}{\frac{4}{4^x}+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4^x}{4^x+2}+\frac{2}{4^x+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4^x+2}{4^x+2}=1$$

Now,

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2023}\right)+f\left(\frac{2}{2023}\right)+f\left(\frac{3}{2023}\right)+.....+f\left(\frac{2022}{2023}\right)$$

=(1 + 1 + 1 + 1 +……+1, 1011 times)
=1011

348. Function f: R → R defined by $f(x)=x^2+5$ is

(a) many-one and onto
(b) one-one and onto
(c) one-one and into
(d) many-one and into

MHT-CET 2019

Ans. (d) : Given,
$f : R \to R$, defined as $f(x)=x^2+5$
Polynomial function of even degree is many-one.
$\therefore f(x)=x^2+5$ is many-one.
There are some elements in co-domain of f which has no pre-image in its domain. Hence, $f(x)$ is into function.
Thus, $f(x)=x^2+5$ is many one and into function.

349. Let A = {x : x ∈ R ; x is not a positive integer} Define f : A → R as $f(x)=\frac{2x}{x-1}$, then f is

(a) injective but not surjective
(b) surjective but not injective
(c) bijective
(d) neither injective nor surjective

Jee Mains- 09.01.2019, shift-II

Ans. (a) : Given,

$$f(x)=\frac{2x}{x-1}$$

$$f'(x)=\frac{(x-1)2-2x(1)}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{2x-2-2x}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{-2}{(x-1)^2}, \ \forall x \in A.$$

We see that f is decreasing in its domain

So, f is one-one (injective)

Let, y = f(x)

$$y = \frac{2x}{x-1}$$

$xy - y = 2x$

$xy - 2x = y$

$x(y-2) = y$

$$x = \frac{y}{y-2}$$

Consider y = 3, then $x = \frac{3}{3-2} = 3 > 0$

Since, x is not a positive integer.

So, f is not onto (Surjective).

350. For any natural number n, $(15 \times 5^{2n}) + (2 \times 2^{3n})$ is divisible by

(a) 7 (b) 11

(c) 13 (d) 17

AP EAMCET-22.04.2018, Shift-I

Ans. (d) : $(15 \times 5^{2n}) + (2 \times 2^{3n})$

Put, n = 1

$= 15 \times 5^{2\times1} + 2 \times 2^{3\times1}$

$= 15 \times 5^2 + 2 \times 2^3$

$= 15 \times 25 + 16$

$= 375 + 16 = 391$

Which is divisible by 17

351. Given that a function $f(x) = [x]^2 + x^2$, where [x] is the greatest integer less than or equal to x, If f(x) > 25, then the value of x is

(a) any real number

(b) a member of the set $\{x \mid x > 0\}$

(c) a member of the set $\{x \mid x \le -4 \text{ or } x \ge 4\}$

(d) a member of the set $\{x \mid x > 25 \text{ or } x \le 0\}$

J&K CET-2018

Ans. (c) : We have, $f(x) = [x]^2 + x^2$

Given, $[x]^2 + x^2 > 25$

$\Rightarrow (x - \{x\})^2 + x^2 > 25$

$[\because x = [x] + \{x\}, 0 \le \{x\} < 1]$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + \{x\}^2 + x^2 - 2x\{x\} > 25$

$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 2x\{x\} + \{x\}^2 > 25$

$\Rightarrow 2x(x - \{x\}) + \{x\}^2 > 25$

$\Rightarrow 2x[x] + \{x\}^2 > 25$

$\Rightarrow 2x[x] \ge 24 \quad [\because 0 \le \{x\}^2 < 1]$

$\Rightarrow x[x] \ge 12$

Which is possible for $x \ge 4$ or $x \le -4$

$\therefore$ Value of x is the number of the set

$$\{x \mid x \le -4 \text{ or } x \ge 4\}$$

352. Let $f : R \to R$ be defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x & ; \quad x > 3 \\ x^2 & ; \quad 1 < x \le 3 \\ 3x & ; \quad x \le 1 \end{cases}$$

Then f(–1) + f(2) + f(4) is

(a) 9 (b) 14

(c) 5 (d) 10

Karnataka CET 2018

Ans. (a) : Given,

$f : R \to R$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x; & x > 3 \\ x^2; & 1 < x \le 3 \\ 3x; & x \le 1 \end{cases}$$

Then, $f(-1) + f(2) + f(4) = 3\times(-1) + 2^2 + 2 \times 4$

$= 3 \times -1 + 4 + 8$

$= -3 + 4 + 8$

$= 9$

353. Function *f*: N, *f*(x) = 2x + 3 is

(a) many-one onto function

(b) many-one into function

(c) one-one onto function

(d) one-one into function

UPSEE-2016

Ans. (d) : Given,

Function f:N, f(x) = 2x + 3

Consider x_1 and x_2 be any two elements of N.

$\therefore \quad f(x_1) = f(x_2)$

$2x_1 + 3 = 2x_2 + 3$

$x_1 = x_2$

Then, f is one-one function

Again, let y = 2x + 3

$2x = y - 3$

$$x = \frac{y-3}{2}$$

We see that, it is not onto function because for

$y = 3 \Rightarrow x = 0 \notin N$

So, function f : N, f (x) = 2x + 3 is one-one into function.

354. The set A has 4 elements and the set B has 5 elements then the number of injective mappings that can be defined from A to B is

(a) 144 (b) 72

(c) 60 (d) 120

Karnataka CET 2016

Ans. (d) : Given,

The set A has 4 elements and the set B has 5 elements.

We know that, if set A has m elements and set B has n elements then the number of injective functions or one to one function is $\frac{n!}{(n-m)!}$.

Then, the number of injective mappings that can be defined from A to B is –

$$= \frac{5!}{(5-4)!} = \frac{5!}{1!}$$

$= 5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$

355. The range of the function f(x) = sin [x], $-\frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$ where [x] denotes the greatest integer $\le$ x, is

(a) {0} (b) {0, –1}
(c) {0, $\pm$ sin1} (d) {0, – sin 1}

Karnataka CET 2013

Ans. (d) : Given,

$$f(x) = \sin[x], \quad \frac{-\pi}{4} < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Where, [x] = Greatest integer ≤ x
We break the range into two parts –

(a) $\frac{-\pi}{4} < x < 0$

[x] = – 1

Then, f(x) = sin (–1) = –sin1 {∵ sin(– θ) = –sinθ}

(b) 0 < x < π/4

[x] = 0

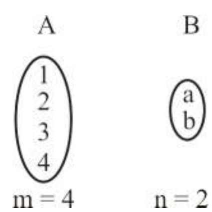
Then, f(x) = sin 0 = 0
So, the range of f(x) becomes {0, – sin1}.

356. The number of surjective functions from A to B where A= {1, 2, 3, 4} and B = {a, b} is

(a) 14 (b) 12
(c) 2 (d) 15

VITEEE-2016

Ans. (a) : Given,
A = {1,2,3,4} B = {a,b}
If A and B are two sets having m and n elements such that



Here, m > n total number of function A to B = m^n

$= 4^2$
$= 16$

Number of surjective = Total number of function – n

= 16 – 2
= 14

357. The function f : R → R defined by f(x) = (x – 1) (x – 2)(x – 3) is

(a) one-one but not onto
(b) onto but not one-one
(c) both one-one and onto
(d) neither one-one nor onto

VITEEE - 2012
JCECE – 2014
JEE Main-26.06.2022, Shift-II
JEE Main-27.07.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : Given,

$$f(x) = (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)$$

$$f(1) = f(2) = f(3) = 0$$

∴ f(x) is not one-one.
For each y ∈ R, there exists x ∈ R such that
f(x) = y.
∴ f is onto.
If a continuous function has more than one roots, then the function is always many-one.

358. The solution set of the inequality $4^{-x+\frac{1}{2}} - 7.(2^{-x}) - 4 < 0$ for x ∈ R is

(a) $(-\infty, 2)$ (b) $(-2, \infty)$
(c) $(-\infty, \infty)$ (d) $(2, \infty)$

AMU-2011

Ans. (b) : The equality,

$$4^{-x+\frac{1}{2}} - 7(2^{-x}) - 4 < 0$$

⇒ $2^{-2x+1} - 7(2^{-x}) - 4 < 0$
⇒ $2^{-2x}.2 - 7(2^{-x}) - 4 < 0$
Let $2^{-x} = y$
⇒ $2y^2 - 7y - 4 < 0$
⇒ $2y^2 - 8y + y - 4 < 0$
$2y(y-4) + 1(y-4) < 0$
$(2y+1)(y-4) < 0$
$y < -\frac{1}{2}, y < 4$
$2^{-x} < 4$
$2^{-x} < 2^2$
$x > -2$
Hence the inequality x ∈ (–2, ∞)

359. If *f*(0)=0, *f*(1) =1, *f*(2) =2 and *f*(x) = *f*(x–2) + *f*(x–3) for x = 3, 4, 5....then *f*(9) is equal to

(a) 12 (b) 13
(c) 14 (d) 10

AP EAMCET-2010

Ans. (d) : We have ,
f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1, f(2) = 2
f(x) = f(x – 2) + f(x – 3)
Put, x = 3
f(3) = f(3 – 2) + f(3 – 3)
= f(1) + f(0) = 1 + 0 = 1
Put, x = 5
f(5) = f(5 – 2) + f(5 – 3)
= f(3) + f(2)
= 1 + 2
= 3
Put x = 4
f(4) = f(2) + f(1)
= 2 + 1
f(4) = 3
Put, x = 6
f(6) = f(4) + f(3)
= 3 + 1
= 4
Put, x = 7
f(7) = f(5) + f(4)
= 3 + 3
= 6
Put, x = 9
f(9) = f(9 – 2) + f(9 – 3)
= f(7) + f(6)
= 6 + 4 = 10

360. Let $f: R - \{x\} \to R$ be a function defined by $f(x) = \frac{x-m}{x-n}$, where $m \neq n$. Then

(a) f is one-one onto (b) f is one-one into
(c) f is many one onto (d) f is many one into

UPSEE-2010

Ans. (b) : Given,

$f: R - \{x\} \to R$ be a function defined by $f(x) = \frac{x-m}{x-n}$,

Where $m \neq n$.

Consider x_1 and x_2 be two elements in the domain $R - \{x\}$, Then –

$$\frac{x_1 - m}{x_1 - n} = \frac{x_2 - m}{x_2 - n}$$

$$(x_1 - m)(x_2 - n) = (x_2 - m)(x_1 - n)$$
$$x_1x_2 - nx_1 - mx_2 + mn = x_1x_2 - nx_2 - mx_1 + mn$$
$$(m-n)x_1 = (m-n)x_2$$
$$x_1 = x_2$$

$\therefore$ f is one-one function.

Again, consider y be an element in the co-domain R, then –

$$f(x) = y$$
$$\frac{x-m}{x-n} = y$$
$$x - m = xy - ny$$
$$x - xy = -ny + m$$
$$x(1-y) = m - ny$$
$$x(y-1) = ny - m$$
$$x = \frac{ny - m}{y-1}$$

The above result is not defined for y = 1.

So, $1 \in R$ (co-domain) has not pre-image in $R - \{x\}$

Hence, f is not onto.

Then, f is one-one and into.

361. If F:R→R is defined by f(x) = 2x + |x|, then f(2x) + f(–x) – f(x) is equal to

(a) 2x (b) $2|x|$
(c) –2x (d) $-2|x|$

EAMCET-2000

Ans. (b) : We have,

$f(x) = 2x + |x|$

Then, $f(2x) + f(-x) - f(x)$

$\Rightarrow$ $2(2x) + |2x| + 2(-x) + |-x| - 2x - |x|$

$\Rightarrow$ $4x + |2x| - 2x + |-x| - 2x - |x|$

$\Rightarrow$ $|2x| + |-x| - |x|$

If x > 0,

$2x + x - x$
$= 2x$

If x < 0,

$= -2x + (-x) + x$
$= -2x$

So, the value of $f(2x) + f(-x) - f(x) = 2|x|$.

362. If a set A contains 5 elements, then the total number of injective functions from A onto itself is

(a) 5^5 (b) 2^5
(c) 5^2 (d) 5!

JCECE-2019

Ans. (d): A one to one function means every input maps to a distinct output. So, if the domain has m element the range should also have m elements.

So, the total number of injective from A onto itself is 5!.

363. If $f: \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \to [0, \infty]$ be a function defined by $y = \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$ then f is

(a) Injective (b) surjective
(c) bijective (d) None of these

JCECE-2013

Ans. (a) : Given,

$$y = \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

And, $f: \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \to [0, \infty)$

Then, $0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$0 \le \frac{x}{2} \le \frac{\pi}{4}$$
$$\sin 0 \le \sin\frac{x}{2} \le \sin\frac{\pi}{4}$$
$$0 \le \sin\frac{x}{2} \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
$$\left(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \subset [0, \infty)$$

So, the function is an injective but is not surjective as for $0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$ where, $\sin\frac{x}{2}$ gives unique image .

364. Let f : R → satisfy f(x) f(y) = f(xy) for all real number x and y. If f(2) = 4, then $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) =$

(a) 0 (b) $\frac{1}{4}$
(c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) 1
(e) 2

Kerala CEE-2018

Ans. (b) : Given, f(x)f(y) = f(xy) …(i)

Taking value x = 1, y = 1

$f(1)f(1) = f(1\times1) \Rightarrow f(1)^2 = f(1) \Rightarrow f(1) = 1$

Now taking $x = 2$ $y = \frac{1}{2}$

$$f(2) \times f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f\left(2 \times \frac{1}{2}\right) = f(1)$$

$$4f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f(1) \qquad (\because f(2) = 4 \text{ given})$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}f(1)$$

On putting the value of f(1), we get –

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}\times 1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

365. If $f(x) = a \log |x| + bx^2 + x$ has its extremun values at x = –1 and x = 2, then

(a) a = 2, b = –1 (b) a = 2 ,b = –1/2

(c) $a = -2 \ b = \frac{1}{2}$ (d) None of these

BCECE-2017

Ans. (b) : Given,

$$f(x) = a \log |x| + bx^2 + x$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{a}{x} + 2bx + 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{a}{x} + 2bx + 1$$

Now, $\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{x=-1} = \frac{a}{-1} + 2b \times -1 + 1$

$$\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{x=-1} = -a - 2b + 1$$

And $\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{x=2} = \frac{a}{2} + 2b \times 2 + 1$

$$\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{x=2} = \frac{a}{2} + 4b + 1$$

Since, for extremum $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

Then, $\frac{a}{2} + 4b + 1 = 0$

Then, $\frac{a}{2} + 4b + 1 = 0$ and –a – 2b + 1 = 0

$$\frac{a}{2} + 4b = -1$$

$$-a - 2b = -1$$

a + 8b = –2 ... (i)

a + 2b = 1 ... (ii)

From subtracting equation (i) by equation, (ii) we get –

6b = – 3

$$b = \frac{-3}{6} = \frac{-1}{2}$$

Then, $a + 8 \times -\frac{1}{2} = -2$

a – 4 = –2

a = – 2 + 4

a = 2

So, $a = 2, b = \frac{-1}{2}$

366. Let a function $f : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ be defined by

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 2n, & n = 2,4,6,8,..... \\ n-1, & n = 3,7,11,15,..... \\ \frac{n+1}{2}, & n = 1,5,9,13,....... \end{cases}$$ **then, f is**

(a) one-one but not onto

(b) onto but not one-one

(c) neither one-one nor onto

(d) one-one and onto

JEE Main-28.06.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (d) : Given,

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 2n, & n = 2, 4, 6, 8...... \\ n-1, & n = 3, 7, 11, 15...... \\ \frac{n+1}{2}, & n = 1, 5, 9, 13..... \end{cases}$$

If n = 2, 4, 6, 8, then 2n in multiple of 4.

If n = 3, 7, 11, 15 then (n–1) is not multiple of 4.

If n = 1, 5, 9, 13, then $\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)$ is the odd number.

Hence, Every numbers give exactly one value.

So, f is one – one and onto.

367. Let A = {1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9}. Then the number of possible functions f : A→ A such that f (m.n) = f(m). f(n) for every m, n ∈ A with m. n ∈ A is equal to ______.

JEE Main-30.01.2023, Shift-II

Ans. (432) : Given,

A = {1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9}

f (mn) = f (m). f(n)

∴ Put m = n = 1

f(1) = f(1) f (1)

f (1) = 1

Put m = n = 3

f (9) = f(3). f(3)

f (3) = 1 or 3

Total number of such function = 1 × 6 × 2 × 6 × 6 ×1

= 432

368. Let $x = \left(8\sqrt{3}+13\right)^{13}$ and $y = \left(7\sqrt{2}+9\right)^{9}$. If [t] denotes the greatest integer ≤ t, then

(a) [x] is even but [y] is odd

(b) [x] + [y] is even

(c) [x] and [y] are both odd

(d) [x] is odd but [y] is even

JEE Main-30.01.2023, Shift-II

Ans.(b): Given,

$$x = \left(8\sqrt{3}+13\right)^{13} \text{ and } y = \left(7\sqrt{2}+9\right)^{9}$$

$$x = \left(8\sqrt{3}+13\right)^{13} C_0 \left(8\sqrt{3}\right)^{13} + {}^{13}C_1\left(8\sqrt{3}\right)^{12}(13)^1 + ...$$

$$x' = \left(8\sqrt{3}-13\right)^{13} = {}^{13}C_0\left(8\sqrt{3}\right)^{13} - {}^{13}C_1\left(8\sqrt{3}\right)^{12}(13)^1 + \ldots\ldots$$

$$x - x' = 2\left[{}^{13}C_1\cdot\left(8\sqrt{3}\right)^{12}(13)^1 + {}^{13}C_3\left(8\sqrt{3}\right)^{10}.(13)^3\ldots\ldots\right]$$

Therefore, $x - x'$ is even integer, hence [x] is even.
Now,

$$y = \left(7\sqrt{2}+9\right)^9 = {}^9C_0\left(7\sqrt{2}\right)^9 + {}^9C_1\left(7\sqrt{2}\right)^8(9)^1 + {}^9C_2\left(7\sqrt{2}\right)^7 9^2\ldots\ldots$$

$$y' = \left(7\sqrt{2}-9\right)^9 = {}^9C_0\left(7\sqrt{2}\right)^9 - {}^9C_1\left(7\sqrt{2}\right)^8 9^1 + {}^9C_2\left(7\sqrt{2}\right)^7(9)^2 + \ldots$$

$$y - y' = 2\left[{}^9C_1\left(7\sqrt{2}\right)^8(9)^1 + {}^9C_3\left(7\sqrt{2}\right)^6.(9)^3 + \ldots\right]$$

$y - y'$ = even integer, hence [y] is even.

369. Let A = ($x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots\ldots, x_7$), B =($y_1, y_2, y_3$). The total number of functions f : A → B that are onto and there are exactly three elements x in A such that f(x) = y_2 is equal to

(a) 490 (b) 510
(c) 630 (d) None of these

AMU-2019

Ans. (a) : Given,
A = {$x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_7$}
And, B = {y_1, y_2, y_3}
There are exactly 3 element in A such.
f(x) = y_2
No. of ways to select 3 elements = ${}^7C_3$
Now the each remaining element in A can be –
(y_1 or y_3)
⇒ 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 → (left 4 element each have two choice)
⇒ 16
But → 16 – 2 = 14 ways
Total No. of ways = ${}^7C_3$ × 14

$= \dfrac{7!}{3! \times 4!} \times 14$

= 490 ways

370. Let S = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}. Then the number of one-one functions f : S → P (S), where P(S) denote the power set of S, such that f(n) ⊂ f(m) where n < m is _______.

JEE Main-30.01.2023, Shift-I

Ans. (3240) : Given,
S = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
Case – I
f(1) has only 1 element in {1}, {2}, {3}, {4}, {5}, {6}.
f(2) has 2 elements in which one is same as f(1) and so on.
Therefore,

$${}^6C_1 \cdot {}^5C_1 \cdot {}^4C_1 \cdot {}^3C_1 \cdot {}^2C_1 \cdot 1$$

$$= \frac{6!}{5!} \times \frac{5!}{4!} \times \frac{4!}{3!} \times \frac{3!}{2!} \times \frac{2!}{1!} \times 1$$

= 6!
= 6 × 5 × 4 × 3 × 2 × 1
= 720

Case – II
f(1) = ϕ

f(2)	f(3)	f(4)	f(5)	f(6)
1	2	3	4	5

: ${}^6C_1 \cdot {}^5C_1 \cdot {}^4C_1 \cdot {}^3C_1 \cdot {}^2C_1$ = 720

1	2	3	4	6

: ${}^6C_1 \cdot {}^5C_1 \cdot {}^4C_1 \cdot {}^3C_1 \cdot {}^1C_1$ = 360

1	2	4	5	6
1	2	3	5	6
1	3	4	5	6
2	3	4	5	6

= 4 × 360 = 1440
Hence, the total = 720 + 720 + 360 + 1440 = 3240

371. The number bijective functions f : {1, 3, 5, 7 …..99} → {2, 4, 6, 8, ….100}, such that f(3) ≥ f(9) ≥ f(15) ≥ f(21) ≥ …≥ f(99) is _____

(a) ${}^{50}P_{17}$ (b) ${}^{50}P_{33}$
(c) 33! × 17! (d) $\dfrac{50!}{2}$

JEE Main-25.07.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (b) : One to one functions define that each element of one set, say set (A) is mapped with a unique element of another set (B), solution of question,
As function is one-one and onto, out of 50 elements of domain set 17 elements are following restriction.
f(3) ≥ f(a) ≥ f(15)……≥ f(99)
So number of ways = ${}^{50}C_{17}$ 33!
= ${}^{50}P_{33}$

372. Which of the following function is injective map ?

(a) f (x) = x^2 + 2, x ∈ (–∞, ∞)
(b) f (x) = | x + 2|, x ∈ [–2, ∞)
(c) f (x) = (x – 4) (x – 5), x ∈ (–∞, ∞)
(d) $f(x) = \dfrac{4x^2+3x-5}{4+3x-5x^2}, x \in (-\infty, \infty)$

AMU-2021

Ans. (b) :
For option (a)
f(x) = x^2 + 2, x ∈ (–∞,∞)
f(1) = f(–1) but 1 ≠ –1 (Non injective)
For option (b)
f(x) = |x + 2|, x ∈ [–2, ∞)]
Let, f(x) = f(y), x, y ∈ [–2, ∞)
|x + 2| = |y + 2|
x + 2 = y + 2
x = y (injective function)
For option (c)
f(x) = (x – 4) (x – 5) x ∈ (–∞, ∞)
f(4) = f(5) but 4 ≠ 5 (Non injective)
For option (d)

$$f(x) = \frac{4x^2+3x-5}{4+3x-5x^2} x \in (-\infty,\infty)$$

f(1) = f(–1) but 1 ≠ – 1 (Non injective)
So, option (b) is an injectivefunction.

373. Define f:R → R by f(x) = max {x + 1, 1 – x, 2}. Then f is_______

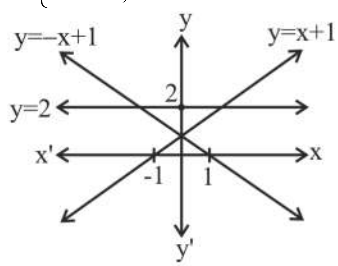
(a) One-one but not onto
(b) Onto but not one-one
(c) Neither one-one nor onto
(d) Both one-one and onto

APEAPCET- 23.08.2021, Shift-2

Ans. (c): Given,

$f(x) = \max\{(x+1), (1-x), 2\}$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x & , \quad x \le -1 \\ 2 & , \quad -1 < x < 1 \\ x+1 & , \quad x \ge 1 \end{cases}$$



Neither one-one nor onto.

374. The set of zeros of the function f(x) = 0 is non-empty, when f(x) equals

(a) $e^{-x} + x$ (b) $|x| + (x-2)^2$
(c) $x - \ln x$ (d) $x + e^x$

AMU-2013

Ans. (b): For option (b)

$f(x) = |x| + (x-2)^2$

Put f(x) = 0 for x > 0

$x + x^2 + 4 - 4x = 0$

$x^2 - 3x + 4 = 0$

$$x = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4 \times 4}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{2}$$

No real zeros.

For x < 0, then $f(x) = -x + (x-2)^2$

Put f(x) = 0

$-x + x^2 + 4 - 4x = 0$

$x^2 - 4x - x + 4 = 0$

$x(x-4) - 1(x-4) = 0$

$(x-1)(x-4) = 0$

x = 1, 4

Therefore, set of zero in non empty when

$f(x) = |x| + (x-2)^2$

375. If A = {1, 2, 3, 4}, B = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6} are two sets, and function f : A → B is defined by f(x) = x + 2 ∀ x ∈ A, then the function f is

(a) bijective (b) Onto
(c) One-one (d) Many-one

WB JEE-2010

Ans. (c) : Given,

A = {1, 2, 3, 4,}

B = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}

f(x) = x + 2 and f : A → B

∴ f(1) = 1 + 2 = 3, f(2) = 2 + 2 = 4

f(3) = 3 + 2 = 5, f(4) = 4 + 2 = 6

Thus each element in A has a unique image in B and no two elements in B have the same Pre-image in A.

So, f is one-one.

376. If $f(x)$ satisfies the relation $2f(x) + f(1-x) = x^2$ for all real x then, $f(x)$ is

(a) $\frac{x^2+2x-1}{6}$ (b) $\frac{x^2+2x-1}{3}$

(c) $\frac{x^2+4x-1}{3}$ (d) $\frac{x^2-3x+1}{6}$

(e) $\frac{x^2+3x-1}{3}$

Kerala CEE-2009

Ans. (b) : Given,

$2f(x) + f(1-x) = x^2$ …(i)

Replacing x by (1 – x) we get

$2f(1-x) + f(x) = (1-x)^2$

$2f(1-x) + f(x) = 1 + x^2 - 2x$ ….(ii)

On multiplying equation (i) by 2 and subtracting from (ii) we get,

$3f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 1$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2+2x-1}{3}$$

377. A Mapping From N to N is defined as follows:
f : N → N

$$\mathbf{f(n) = (n+5)^2, n \in N}$$

(N is the set of natural numbers). Then

(a) f is not one-to-one
(b) f is onto
(c) f is both one-to-one and onto
(d) f is one – to – one but not onto

WB JEE-2009

Ans. (d) : One to one function basically denotes the mapping of two sets.

Given,

f : N → N

$f(n) = (n+5)^2$

As we know that for, one to one condition,

$f(n_1) = f(n_2)$

$(n_1 + 5)^2 = (n_2 + 5)^2$

$(n_1 - n_2)(n_1 - n_2 + 10) = 0$

$n_1 = n_2$

∴ f is one to one

When we put n = 1, 2, 3, 4 ….. ∞, we get–

f(1) = 36, f(2) = 49, f(3) = 64, f(4) = 81.

Here we see that, we do not get any pre-image of 1, 2, 3, etc.

Hence, f is not onto.

378. The function $f(x) = x^2 + bx + c$, where b and c real constants, describes

(a) one-to-one mapping
(b) onto mapping
(c) not one- to- one but onto mapping
(d) neither one-to-one nor onto mapping

WB JEE-2014

Ans. (d) : One to one function means every domain has distinct range i.e. mapping of elements of range and domain are unique.

An onto function is a function f from set A to set B that exist for each B and has at least one an A such that f(a) = b.

Given,

$f(x) = x^2 + bx + c$

It is a quadratic equation in x.

So, we will get a parabola either downward or upward.

Hence, it is many one mapping and not onto mapping.

Hence, it is neither one to one nor onto mapping.

379. How many functions f : Z → Z are there such that f (x + y) = f (x) + f (y) for all x, y ∈ Z ?

(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) Infinitely many

AP EAMCET-17.09.2020, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : Given condition,

$f: Z \to Z$

f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y); x, y ∈ Z

f(x) = k(x)

So, there are infinitely many bijections.

380. The function f : R → R defined by

$$\mathbf{f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}}$$ **is......**

(a) Surjective but not injective
(b) Bijective
(c) Injective but not surjective
(d) Neither injective nor surjective

AP EAMCET-17.09.2020, Shift-II

Ans. (c) : Given,

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$f(x_1) = f(x_2)$

$$\frac{x_1}{\sqrt{1+x_1{}^2}} = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{1+x_2{}^2}}$$

$$x_1^2\left(1+x_2^2\right) = x_2^2\left(1+x_1^2\right)$$

$$x_1^2 = x_2^2$$

$x_1 = x_2$

∴ f is injective in nature

Also, Let f(x) = y = $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

Squaring both side, we get-

$y^2(1 + x^2) = x^2$

$y^2 + y^2x^2 = x^2$

$y^2 = x^2 - y^2x^2$

$y^2 = x^2(1 - y^2)$

$$\frac{y^2}{1-y^2} = x^2$$

$$x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$$

As $y^2 \le 1 \Rightarrow -1 \le |y| \le 1$

So, f is non surjective.

381. Let A and B be finite sets and P_A and P_B respectively denote their power sets, If P_B has 112 elements more than those in P_A, then the number of functions from A to B which are injective is

(a) 224 (b) 56
(c) 120 (d) 840

AP EAMCET-21.04.2019, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : Let n(A) = m

n(B) = n

According to question,

n(P(B)) – n(P(A)) = 112

$2^n - 2^m = 112$

$2^m(2^{n-m} - 1) = 16 \times 7$

$2^m(2^{n-m} - 1) = 2^4(2^3 - 1)$

∴ m = 4, and n – m = 3

m = 4, n = 7.

∴ Number of injective function from A to B.

$$^{n(B)}P_{n(A)} = {}^7P_4 = \frac{7!}{3!} = 840$$

382. If f : A → B is an onto function such that $\mathbf{f(x) = \sqrt{|x| - x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x| - x}}}$, then A and B are respectively

(a) (–∞, ∞), (0, ∞) (b) (–∞, 0), [2, ∞)
(c) (0, ∞), (2, ∞) (d) (–∞, 0], (0, ∞)

AP EAMCET-22.04.2019, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : We have,

$$f(x) = \sqrt{|x| - x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x| - x}}$$

We know that, f(x) will be defined when

$|x| - x > 0 \Rightarrow |x| > x$

∴ x ∈ (–∞, 0)

Now, $f(x) = \sqrt{|x| - x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{|x| - x}}$

$$= \sqrt{-2x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{-2x}} \qquad [\because x \in (-\infty, 0)$$

$$\therefore f_{min} = 2\sqrt{-2x.\frac{1}{\sqrt{-2x}}} = 2 \qquad [\because AM \ge GM]$$

∴ f(x) ∈ [2, ∞)

383. Let f and g be periodic functions with the periods T_1 and T_2 respectively. They f + g is

(a) Periodic with period $T_1 + T_2$
(b) Non-periodic
(c) Periodic with the period T_1
(d) Periodic when $T_1 = T_2$

WB JEE-2021

Ans. (d): We have, f and g be periodic function with periods T_1 and T_2 respectively.

f + g is periodic if $T_1 = T_2$

384. Given that f : S→R is said to have a fixed point at c of S if f(c) = c.

Let f : [1, ∞]→R be defined by f(x) = 1 + $\sqrt{x}$. Then

(a) f has no fixed point in [1, ∞]
(b) f has unique fixed point in [1, ∞]
(c) f has two fixed points in [1, ∞]
(d) f has infinitely many fixed points in [1, ∞]

WB JEE-2021

Ans. (b): Given that,

⇒ $x = 1 + \sqrt{x}$

$(x - 1) = \sqrt{x}$

Squaring both side, we get –

$\Rightarrow (x-1)^2 = \left(\sqrt{x}\right)^2$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = x$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - x + 1 = 0$
$\Rightarrow 1. x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0$

$$x = \frac{-(-3) \pm \sqrt{(-3)^2 - 4\times1\times1}}{2\times1}$$

$$= \frac{3\pm\sqrt{9-4}}{2} = \frac{3\pm\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

There

$$x = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ or } x = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2},$$

put $\sqrt{5} = 2.23$

$$x = \frac{3-2.23}{2} = \frac{0.77}{2} = 0.385$$

$\therefore 0.385$ does not belong to $[1, \infty]$

$$x = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{3+2.23}{2} = 2.615$$

2.615 belong to $[1, \infty]$
Hence f has unique fixed point in $[1, \infty]$
Hence option (B) is correct.

385. Consider the function $f_1(x) = x$, $f_2(x) = 2 + \log_e x$, $x > 0$. The graphs of the function intersect

(a) Once in (0, 1) but never in $(1, \infty)$
(b) Once in (0, 1) and once in (e^2, ∞)
(c) Once in (0, 1) and once in (e, e^2)
(d) More than twice in $(0, \infty)$

WB JEE-2021

Ans. (c): Given,
$f_1(x) = x$ and $f_2(x) = 2 + \log_e x$
Consider, $g(x) = f_2(x) - f_1(x)$
Now putting the value.
$g(x) = 2 + \log_e x - x$
Therefore,
$g(0^+) < 0$
$g(1) > 0$
$g(e) > 0$
$g(e^2) < 0$
And, value of g(x) for all $x \geq e^2$ is negative
Hence, $g(x) = 0$ has exactly two roots in (0,1) and (e, e^2)

386. Let a, b, c be real numbers, each greater than 1, such that $\frac{2}{3}\log_b a + \frac{3}{5}\log_c b + \frac{5}{2}\log_a c = 3$.
If the value of b is 9, then the value of 'a' must be

(a) $\sqrt[3]{81}$ (b) $\frac{27}{2}$
(c) 18 (d) 27

WB JEE-2021

Ans. (d): Given,
b = 9

$$\frac{2}{3}\log_b a + \frac{3}{5}\log_c b + \frac{5}{2}\log_a c = 3 \quad \text{...(i)}$$

a, b, c are real

$$\frac{2}{3}\log_9 a + \frac{3}{5}\log_c 9 + \frac{5}{2}\log_a c = 3$$

$\Rightarrow \log_9 a^{2/3} + \log_c 9^{3/5} + \log_a c^{5/3} = 3$

As there are two unknown variable a & c, considering every term is equal to 1.

$\log_9 a^{2/3} = 1$, $\log_c 9^{3/5} = 1$, $\log_a c^{5/3} = 1$

$$\therefore \frac{\log a^{2/3}}{\log 9} = 1 \qquad \left(\because \log_x y = \frac{\log y}{\log x}\right)$$

$\Rightarrow \log a^{2/3} = \log 9$
$\Rightarrow a^{2/3} = 9$
$\Rightarrow a = 9^{3/2}$
$\Rightarrow a = (3)^{2\times3/2}$
$= a = (3)^3 = 27.$
Hence option (D) is correct.

387. $f : X \to R$, $X = \{x| 0 < x < 1\}$ is defined as $f(x) = \frac{2x}{1-|2x-1|}$. Then

(a) f is only injective
(b) f is only surjective
(c) f is bijective
(d) f is neither injective nor surjective

WB JEE-2022

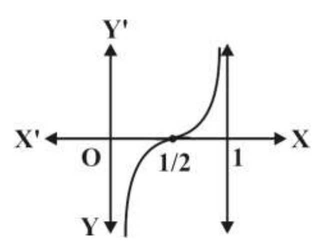
Ans. (a) : Given,

$$f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{1-|2x-1|}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{2x-1}{1+2x-1}, & 0 < x < \dfrac{1}{2} \\ \dfrac{2x}{1-2x+1}, & \dfrac{1}{2} \leq x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{2x-1}{2x}, & 0 < x < \dfrac{1}{2} \\ \dfrac{2x-1}{2-2x}, & \dfrac{1}{2} \leq x < 1 \end{cases}$$

Now, let us draw the graph of above function.



From the above graph it is clear that f(x) is one-one and since the range of f(x) is real number, which implies that codomain is equal to range.
$\therefore$ f(x) is one-one and onto both and hence f(x) is bijective.

388. Let S, T, U be three non-void sets and $f : S \to T$, $g : T \to U$ and composed mapping $g.f : S \to U$ be defined. Let g.f be injective mapping. Then

(a) f, g both are injective
(b) neither f nor g is injective

(c) f is obviously injective
(d) g is obviously injective

WB JEE-2022

Ans. (d) : gof : S → U
gof is injective or (one – one) function:
So, $g(fx_1) = g(fx_2)$
$f(x_1) = f(x_2)$
∴ g is obviously injective.

389. For the mapping f:R – {1} → R – {2}, given by $f(x) = \frac{2x}{x-1}$. Which of the following is correct ?
(a) f is one- one but not onto
(b) f is onto but not one-one
(c) f is neither one-one nor onto
(d) f is both one-one and onto

WB JEE-2022

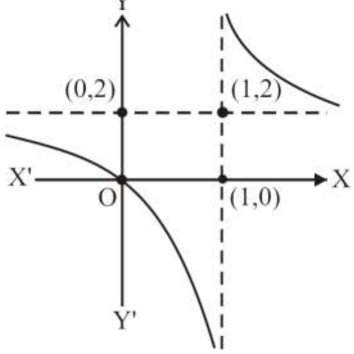
Ans. (d) : Given,

$$f(x) = \frac{2x}{x-1}$$

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

$$= \frac{2(x-1)}{(x-1)} + \frac{2}{(x-1)}$$

∴ $(y-2)(x-1) = 2$
onto → co-domain = range



Thus, f is both one-one and onto.

390. The function f : X → Y defined by f(x) = sin x is one-one but not onto, if X and Y are respectively equal to
(a) R and R
(b) [0, π] and [0, 1]
(c) $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ and [–1, 1]
(d) $\left[\frac{-\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ and [–1, 1]

Jamia Millia Islamia-2008

Ans. (c) : One-one or injective function- Basically denotes the mapping of two sets.
Since, f : X → Y
Then f(x) = sin x
Now check option C
Domain = $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$
Range = [–1, 1]
For every value of x, we get unique value of y. But the value of y in [–1, 0) does not have any pre-image
∴ Function is one-one but not onto.
Hence, option (c) is correct.

391. The mapping f : N → N given by $f(n) = n^3 + 3$, n ∈ N where N is the set of natural number, 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

J&K CET-2017

Ans. (b) : Given, $f(n) = x^3 + 3$
If n = 1, value of f(n) = 4
If n = 2, value of f(n) = 11
If n = 3, value of f(n) = 30
They f(n) is one – one but clearly range is not equal to co-domain so, f(n) is not onto.

392. Which of the following functions is neither even nor odd ?
(a) f(x) = 5x + sin (4x)
(b) $f(x) = 4x^3 + 7\tan x$
(c) $f(x) = 7x^4 + 8x^2 - 6x$
(d) $f(x) = 5x^2 + \cos(6x)$

J&K CET-2018

Ans. (c) : By option
(a) f(–x) = – 5x + sin (–4x)
= – (5x + sin 4x) = – f(x)
So, f(x) is odd
(b) $f(-x) = -4x^3 + 7\tan(-x)$
$= -(4x^3 + 7\tan x) = -f(x)$
So, f (x) is odd.
(c) $f(-x) = 7x^4 + 8x^2 + 6x \neq f(x)$
∴ f(x) is neither even nor odd
(d) $f(-x) = 5x^2 + \cos(-6x) = 5x^2 + \cos 6x = f(x)$
∴ f(x) is even function

393.The function f: R → R given by $f(x) = x^2$, x ∈ R, is
(a) one to one but not onto
(b) not one to one but onto
(c) both one to one and onto
(d) neither one to one nor onto

J&K CET-2016

Ans. (d) : <u>One-one function or injective function</u> ⇒
A function f : A →B is said to be a one-one function, if different elements in a have different images or associated with different element in B i.e if.
$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 \ \forall\ x_1 / \mathbf{x_2} \in \mathbf{A}$.
<u>Onto function/ surjective function ⇒</u>
Any function f: A → B is said to be onto if every element in B has atleast one pre- image in A.
Explanation- f : R → R
$f(x) = x^2$
For n = –2, f(x) = 4
n = + 2, f(x) = 4
So, f(x) is a non – injective (many one) function for f(x) = –5 no (x) exist is real set.
So, f(x) is a non- surfective function or onto function.

394. The function $f(x)=\dfrac{1}{2-\cos 3x}$, $x\in\left[0,\dfrac{\pi}{3}\right]$ is

(a) one one, but not onto
(b) onto, but not one one
(c) one to one as well as onto
(d) neither one to one nor onto

J&K CET-2015

Ans. (c) : Given,

$$f(x)=\frac{1}{2-\cos 3x},\quad x\in\left[0,\frac{\pi}{3}\right]$$

For one –one let $f(x_1)=f(x_2)$

$$\frac{1}{2-\cos 3x_1}=\frac{1}{2-\cos 3x_2}$$

$$2-\cos 3x_1=2-\cos 3x_2$$

$$\cos 3x_1=\cos 3x_2$$

$$x_1=x_2$$

f is one-one for onto Let $y=f(x)$, $y\in$ codomain.

$$y=\frac{1}{2-\cos 3x}$$

$$y(2-\cos 3x)=1$$

$$2-\cos 3x=\frac{1}{y}$$

$$\cos 3x=2-\frac{1}{y}$$

$$x=\frac{1}{3}\cos^{-1}\left(2-\frac{1}{y}\right)$$

Here, for all $y\in$. co domain there exist $x\in$ codomain, so f(x) is onto.

Here for all $y\in$ co domain there exist $x\in$ domain.

So, f (x) is onto.

395. Let f: $R\to R$ defined by $f(x)=5x^4+2$. Then

(a) f is one-one but not onto
(b) f is onto but not one-one
(c) f is both one-one and onto
(d) f is neither one-one nor onto

AP EAMCET-06.07.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (d) : Let,

$$f(x_1)=f(x_2)$$

$$5x_1^4+2=5x_2^4+2$$

$$x_1^4=x_2^4$$

$$x_1=\pm x_2$$

$\therefore$ Function is not one – one.

Let, $y=5x^4+2$

$$x=\left(\frac{y-2}{5}\right)^{1/4}$$

There is no real value of x which lies in domain R,

$\therefore$ Function is not onto.

Hence, the function is neither one-one nor onto.

396. If F: $R\to R$ is defined as $f(x)=x^2-2x-3$ then f is

(a) one-one but not onto
(b) onto but not one-one
(c) neither one-one onto
(d) a bijection

AP EAMCET-08.07.2022, Shift-I

Ans. (c) : Given,

$f:R\to R$ is a function defined as

$$f(x)=x^2-2x-3$$

$$y=x^2-2x-3$$

$$y+4=x^2-2x-3+4$$

$$y+4=(x-1)^2$$

The given function is parabola with vertex (1, –4).

$\therefore$ The function f(x) is neither one-one nor onto..

397. Let $f:(-1,1)\to B$ is defined as $f(x)=\tan^{-1}\dfrac{2x}{1-x^2}$. Function f is one-one and onto, then the interval B is

(a) $\left(0,\dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$
(b) $\left[0,\dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$
(c) $\left[-\dfrac{\pi}{2},\dfrac{\pi}{2}\right]$
(d) $\left(-\dfrac{\pi}{2},\dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$

Rajasthan PET-2007
AIEEE - 2005

Ans. (d) : Let, $f(x)=\tan a$

Hence, $f(x)=\tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{2\tan a}{1-\tan^2 a}\right)$

$$=\tan^{-1}\tan(2a)$$

$$=2a.$$

$$=2\tan^{-1}(x)$$

Now, since f is one- one and onto,

$$-1<x<1$$

$$2\tan^{-1}(-1)<2\tan^{-1}x<2\tan^{-1}(1)$$

$$\frac{-\pi}{2}<f(x)<\frac{\pi}{2}$$

So the range of $\tan^{-1}(x)\in\left(-\dfrac{\pi}{2},\dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$

$\therefore B=\left(\dfrac{-\pi}{2},\dfrac{\pi}{2}\right)$

398. If f:Z $\to$Z is defined by $f(x)=\begin{cases}\dfrac{x}{2}, & \text{if } x \text{ is even}\\ 0, & \text{if } x \text{ is odd}\end{cases}$, then f is

(a) onto but not one-to-one
(b) one-to-one but not onto
(c) one-to-one and onto
(d) neither one-to-one nor onto

AP EAMCET-2012

Ans. (a) : f is onto and but not one to one as all odd value x has a 0 assigned in f(x).

Function is onto. as every. element. in f(x) is mapped to some element in x.

399. Let N be the set of all natural numbers, Z be the set of all integers and $\sigma:N\to Z$ be defined by

$$\sigma(n)=\begin{cases}\dfrac{n}{2}, & \text{if } n \text{ is even}\\ -\dfrac{n-1}{2}, & \text{if } n \text{ is odd}\end{cases}\quad \text{then}$$

(a) σ is onto but not one-one
(b) σ is one-one but not onto

(c) σ is neither one-one nor onto
(d) σ is one-one and onto

AP EAMCET-23 April 2018. Shift-I

Ans. (d) : Given,

$$\sigma(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2}, & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ -\frac{x-1}{2}, & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

When n is odd

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} n=1 \Rightarrow \sigma(1) = \frac{-1-1}{2} = -1 \\ n=3 \Rightarrow \sigma(3) = \frac{-3-1}{2} = -2 \\ n=5 \Rightarrow \sigma(5) = \frac{-5-1}{2} = -3 \end{array}\right) (-)^{ve} \text{ Integer}$$

When n is even

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} n=2 \Rightarrow \sigma(2) = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \\ n=4 \Rightarrow \sigma(4) = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \\ n=6 \Rightarrow \sigma(6) = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \end{array}\right) (+)^{ve} \text{ Integer}$$

∴ Different elements have different Image
∴ σ (n) is one – one
And Range = Z = codomain
σ (n) is onto

400. If the function f : R→ is defined by f(x) = x $|x|$, then

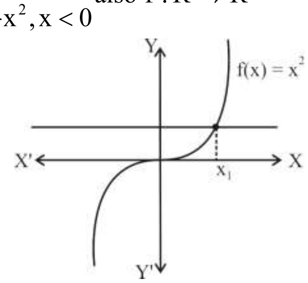
(a) f is one-one but not onto
(b) f is onto but not one-one
(c) f is both one-one and onto
(d) f is neither one-one nor onto

AP EAMCET-08.07.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (c) : Given,

$$f(x) = x|x| = \begin{cases} x(x), & x \ge 0 \\ x(-x), & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \ge 0 \\ -x^2, & x < 0 \end{cases} \text{ also } f: R \to R$$



According to the graph,
Domain of f(x) = Range of f(x) = R
⇒ f(x) is an onto function.
If a line parallel to X – axis is drawn, it will intersect at only one point of f(x).
Hence, f(x) is one – one function also.

401. If f is a relation from set of positive real numbers to the set of positive real numbers defined by f(x) = 3x² – 2 then f is

(a) one-one but not onto
(b) onto but not one-one
(c) a bijection
(d) not a function

AP EAMCET-07.07.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : Given that,

$f(x) = 3x^2 - 2$

For one-one

$$x_1 = x_2$$
$$3x_1^2 - 2 = 3x_2^2 - 2$$
$$3x_1^2 = 3x_2^2$$
$$x_1^2 = x_2^2$$
$$x_1 = \pm x_2$$

$x_1 \neq x_2$ hence it is not one–one

For onto,

$$y = 3x^2 - 2$$
$$y + 2 = 3x^2$$
$$x^2 = \frac{y+2}{3}$$
$$x = \pm\sqrt{\frac{y+2}{3}}$$

∴ Hence it is not a function.

402. If a function f : R – {l} → R – {m} defined by $f(x) = \frac{x+3}{x-2}$ is a bijection, then 3*l* + 2m =

(a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 8 (d) 14

AP EAMCET-05.07.2022, Shift-II

Ans. (c) : Given,

$$f(x) = \frac{x+3}{x-2}$$

Domain of function is $R \to \{2\}$

Let, $y = \frac{x+3}{x-2}$

$$xy - 2y = x + 3$$
$$xy - x = 2y + 3$$
$$x(y-1) = 2y + 3$$
$$x = \frac{2y+3}{y-1}$$

Range of function is $R - \{1\}$

∴ $l = 2, m = 1$

$$3l + 2m = 3 \times 2 + 2 \times 1 = 6 + 2 = 8$$

403. Function f : R → R defined as f(x) = x³, f is ________ .

(a) one-one and onto
(b) one-one but not onto
(c) many-one and onto
(d) neither one-one nor onto

GUJCET-2021

Ans. (a) : Given,

$f(x) = x^3 \qquad f : R \longrightarrow R$

For onto,

$f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2$

$x_1^3 = x_2^3$

$x_1^3 - x_2^3 = 0$

$(x_1 - x_2)(x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + x_2^2) = 0$

$x_1 = x_2$

So, f(x) is one-one function.

Also, for any real number (y) in co-domain R

There exists $(y)^{1/3}$ in R such that –

$f(y)^{\frac{1}{3}} = (y)^{\frac{1}{3}\times 3} = y$

$\therefore$ f is onto.

Hence, function f is one-one and onto.

404. $f : R \to R$, $f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 4$ is ____.

(a) One-one and not onto
(b) Many-one and not onto
(c) One-one and onto
(d) not one-one and onto

GUJCET-2019

Ans. (b) : Given,

$f(x) = x^2 + 3x + 4$

$x = \dfrac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9-16}}{2}$

$x = \dfrac{-3 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{2}$

x = Imaginary Number

So, function is many-one and not onto.

405. If $f : N \to R$ is defined by $f(1) = -1$ and $f(n + 1) = 3f(n) + 2$ for $n \geq 1$ then f is

(a) one-one (b) onto
(c) a constant function (d) $f(n) > 0$ for $n > 1$

TS EAMCET-2015

Ans. (c) : Given,

$f(1) = -1$

$f(n + 1) = 3f(n) + 2$

For $n \geq 1$

Put $n = 1$

$f(1 + 1) = 3f(1) + 2$

$f(2) = 3(-1) + 2 = -3 + 2 = -1$

$f(2) = -1$

Put $n = 2$

$f(2+1) = 3f(2) + 2$

$f(3) = 3(-1) + 2$

$f(3) = -3 + 2 = -1$

Put $n = 3$

$f(3 + 1) = 3f(3) + 2$

$f(4) = 3(-1) + 2$

$f(4) = -3 + 2 = -1$

$f(1) = -1, f(2) = -1, f(3) = -1$

$f(4) = -1$

f(n) is constant function.

406. Let $f : R \to R$ and $g : R \to R$ be the functions defined by

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}, x \in R, g(x) = \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}, x \in IR$$

Then, the correct statement (s) among the following is/are

A : Both f,g are one-one

B :Both f,g are onto

C : Both f,g are not one-one as well as not onto

D : f and g are onto but not one-one

(a) A (b) A,B
(c) D (d) C

TS EAMCET-04.05.2019, Shift-II

Ans. (d) : Given,

$f(x) = \dfrac{x}{1+x^2}, x \in R$

$g(x) = \dfrac{x^2}{1+x^2}, x \in IR$

$f'(x) = \dfrac{1+x^2-2x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}$

$f'(x) = \dfrac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}$

Clearly f(x) is not monotonic.

$\therefore$ f (x) is not one - one function range of f(x), is $\left[-\dfrac{1}{2}, \dfrac{1}{2}\right]$

$\therefore$ f (x) is not onto

Clearly g (x) is even function

$\therefore$ g (x) is not one- one function

Range of g(x) is [0,1]

$\therefore$ g(x) is also not onto. Here, f(x) and g(x) both are neither one – one not onto.

407. The number of bijective functions $f : Z \to Z$ such that $f(x+y) = f'(x) + f(y) \, \forall x, y \in Z$ is

(a) Two (b) Four
(c) Zero (d) Infinitely many

TS EAMCET-11.09.2020, Shift-II

Ans. (a) : (a) Let, x and y be any two elements in the domain (Z),

$$f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y) \qquad \text{...(i)}$$

Differentiating eq^n (i) w.r.t. 'y', keeping x constant, we get –

$$f'(x+y) = f'(y)$$

Let, $y = 0 \Rightarrow f'(x+0) = f'(0)$

and $f'(0) = K$

$\therefore \qquad f'(x) = K$

Integrating on both sides, we get –

$$f(x) = K_x + C \qquad \text{...(ii)}$$

Now putting x = y = 0 in Eq. (i), we get –

$f(0+0) = f(0) + f(0) \Rightarrow f(0) = 2f(0)$ or $f(0) = 0$

Let, x = 0 from equation (ii) we get –

$$f(0) = K \times 0 + C \text{ or } = 0 = 0 + C \text{ or } C = 0$$

$\therefore \quad f(x) = kx$

For k > 0, then f(x) is strictly increasing.
And k < 0, then f(x) is strictly decreasing
So, function is injective
Since range is equal to codomain.
$\therefore$ function is surjective also.
Hence, There are two bijective functions.

408. For each n ∈ N, let A_n = {(n+1) k/k ∈ N} and X = $\bigcup_{n \in N} A_n$.A mapping f : X → N defined by f(x) = x, $\forall x \in X$, is
(a) one-one and onto
(b) one-one but not onto
(c) onto but not one-one
(d) neither one-one nor onto

TS EAMCET-11.09.2020, Shift-II

Ans. (b) : Given that, $A_n = \{(n+1)k | k \in N\}$
If n = 1, $A_1 = \{2k | k \in N\}$
for, k = 1, 2, 3... A_1 = {2, 4, 6, 8,...}
If n = 2, $A_2 = \{3k | k \in N\}$
for k = 1, 2, 3, ... A_2 = {3, 6, 9 ...}
If n = 3, A_3 = {4k | k ∈ N}
for k = 1, 2, 3, ... A_3 = {4, 8, 12, ...}
Now, X = $\bigcup_{n \in N} A_n$ or X=$A_1 \in \cup A_2 \cup A_3$ ...
or X = {2, 3, 4, 5, 6, ...}
Here, f : X → N and f(x) = x $\forall x \in X$
∵ f(x) is linear function i.e., It is one-one function but there is no value of x in domain where f(x) = 1
∴ f(x) is not onto function.

409. If f : Z → N is defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2n, & \text{if } n > 0 \\ 1, & \text{if } n = 0 \\ -2n-1, & \text{if } n < 0 \end{cases}, \text{then f is}$$

(a) one-one but not onto
(b) onto but not one-one
(c) both one-one and onto
(d) neither one-one nor onto

TS EAMCET 14.09.2020, Shift-II

Ans. (b) : We have,

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 2n, & \text{if } n > 0 \\ 1, & \text{if } n = 0 \\ -2n-1, & \text{if } n < 0 \end{cases}$$

When, n > 0
f(n) = 2, 4, 6, 8 .....
When, n < 0
f(n) = 1, 3, 5, 7.......
∴ Range of f(n) is (1, 2, 3, 4, ...).
∴ Codomain = Range
Hence, f(n) is onto.
Here, f(0) – f(–1) = 1
∴ f(n) is not one one.

410. Given that for any n ∈N there exist an odd integer q and a non-negative integer r such that, n can be written uniquely as $n = q \times 2^r$. Let f : N → N × N be function defined by $f(n) = \left(r+1, \frac{q+1}{2}\right)$. Then,
(a) f is one-one but not onto
(b) f is onto but not one-one
(c) f is a bijection
(d) one f^{-1}(1, 1) does not exist because f is not a bijection

TS EAMCET-14.09.2020, Shift-I

Ans. (c) : Given,

$$f(n) = \left(r+1, \frac{q+1}{2}\right)$$

For one-one
$f(n_1) = f(n_2)$ then $n_1 = n_2$

$$\because f(n_1) = \left(r_1+1, \frac{q_1+1}{2}\right) \Rightarrow f(n_2) = \left(r_2+1, \frac{q_2+1}{2}\right)$$

$$r_1 + 1 = r_2 + 1 \text{ and } \frac{q_1+1}{2} = \frac{q_2+1}{2}$$

$r_1 = r_2$ and $q_1 = q_2$
$\because f(n_1) = f(n_2)$
Here, f(n) is one-one r is non-negative integer
∴ r + 1 ∈ N
q is odd integer

$$\because \frac{q+1}{2} \in N \Rightarrow f(n) = (N, N)$$

∴ Range of f(n) = N × N
∴ f(n) is onto
Here, f(n) is bijection

411. If f : [0, ∞) → [0, ∞) is defined by $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x}$, then is
(a) neither one-one not onto
(b) one-one but not onto
(c) onto but not one-one
(d) both one-one and onto

TS EAMCET-07.05.2018, Shift-I

Ans. (b) : Given,

$$f(x) = = \frac{x}{1+x}, [0, \infty) \to [0, \infty)$$

For one-one

Let, $f(x_1) = f(x_2) \Rightarrow \frac{x_1}{1+x_1} = \frac{x_2}{1+x_2}$

$\Rightarrow \quad x_1 + x_1 x_2 = x_2 + x_1 x_2$
$x_1 = x_2$
∴ f(x) is one-one.
For onto

Let, $f(x) = y \Rightarrow \frac{x}{1+x} = y$

$\Rightarrow \quad x = y + xy$
$\Rightarrow \quad x(1 - y) = y$