



STD : XI

## UNIT TEST TWO

MARKS: 50

TIME : 2 HRS

## SETS,RELATIONS AND FUNCTIONS

EXAM NO :

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## I. Answer the following

 $5 \times 2 = 10$ 

- If  $\mathcal{P}(A)$  denotes the power set of  $A$ ,  $n(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(\emptyset))))$ .
- Let  $f$  and  $g$  be the two functions from  $\mathbb{R}$  to  $\mathbb{R}$  defined by  $f(x) = 3x - 4$  and  $g(x) = x^2 + 3$ . Find  $g \circ f$  and  $f \circ g$ .
- Find the domain of  $\frac{1}{1-2\sin x}$ .
- Let  $P$  denote the set of all straight lines in a plane. The relation  $R$  defined by  $l R m$  if  $l$  is perpendicular to  $m$ . Discuss the relation for reflexivity, symmetricity, and transitivity.
- If  $n(A \cap B) = 3$  and  $n(A \cup B) = 10$ , then find  $n(\mathcal{P}(A \Delta B))$ .

## II. Answer the following

 $5 \times 3 = 15$ 

- For a set  $A$ ,  $A \times A$  contains 16 elements and two of its elements are  $(1,3)$  &  $(0,2)$ . Find the elements of  $A$ .
- Check the relation  $R = \{(1,1), (1,2), (2,2), (1,3), (3,1)\}$ . Defined on the set  $S = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$  for the three basic relations.
- Let  $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$  and  $R = \{(a,a), (b,b), (a,c)\}$  write down the minimum number of ordered pairs to be included to  $R$  to make it (i).reflexive. (ii).symmetric (iii).transitive (iv).equivalence
- If  $f: \mathbb{R} - \{-1, 1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is defined as  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 - 1}$ , verifying whether by  $f$  is one-one or not.
- Find the range of the function  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-2\cos x}$ .

## III. Answer the following

 $5 \times 5 = 25$ 

- In the set  $\mathbb{Z}$  of integers, defined  $mRn$  if  $m-n$  is a multiple of 12. Prove that  $R$  is an equivalence relation.
- On the set of natural numbers let  $R$  be the relation defined by  $aRb$  if  $2a + 3b = 30$ . Write down the relation by listing all the pairs. Check whether it is (i) reflexive (ii) symmetry (iii) transitive (iv) equivalence
- If  $f: R \rightarrow R$  is defined by  $f(x) = 2x - 3$  prove that  $f$  is bijection and find its inverse.
- Let  $f, g: R \rightarrow R$  be defined as  $f(x) = 2x - |x|$  and  $g(x) = 2x + |x|$  Find  $f \circ g$ .
- From the curve  $y = \sin x$ , draw  $y = \sin|x|$ . (Hint:  $\sin(-x) = -\sin x$ ).

\*\*\*ALL THE BEST\*\*\*