



# BODHI MATHS MANUAL

10

New Edition 2024-2025

*Bodhi Team*

## Author

**P.Neelavathi Msc.,B.Ed.,(HIS)**

For orders: 8675744747; Email: [bodhi22@gmail.com](mailto:bodhi22@gmail.com)  
6374113093

## PREFACE

This Maths manual is developed by experienced teachers who prioritize students' understanding, success in exams, and attainment of higher grades. The material is designed to facilitate easy comprehension and retention of concepts and answers. All questions are derived from the textbook and crafted to reflect those asked in both general examination papers and Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) assessments. Students who focus on mastering key concepts will excel in their exams. This manual is tailored to students' mental states, aiming to enhance their learning experience and performance. With the guidance of Mr. S. Mohan, our organization has been actively involved in producing quality educational resources since 2022. We congratulate all students who utilize the BODHI manual for achieving higher grades in all subjects.

**All the best to the all**

**BODHI TEAM.**

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**உறவுகளும் சார்புகளும்**  
**Relations and functions**  
**பயற்சி 1.1 Exercise 1.1**

**1. Ans:**

i)  $A = \{2, -2, 3\}$  and  $B = \{1, -4\}$

$$\begin{aligned} A \times B &= \{2, -2, 3\} \times \{1, -4\} \\ &= \{(2, 1), (2, -4), (-2, 1), (-2, -4), (3, 1), (3, -4)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$A \times A = \{2, -2, 3\} \times \{2, -2, 3\}$$

$$= \{(2, 2), (2, -2), (2, 3), (-2, 2), (-2, -2), (-2, 3), (3, 2), (3, -2), (3, 3)\}$$

$$B \times A = \{1, -4\} \times \{2, -2, 3\}$$

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

ii)  $A = B = \{p, q\}$

$$\begin{aligned} A \times B &= \{p, q\} \times \{p, q\} \\ &= \{(p, p), (p, q), (q, p), (q, q)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \times A &= \{p, q\} \times \{p, q\} \\ &= \{(p, p), (p, q), (q, p), (q, q)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$B \times A = \{p, q\} \times \{p, q\}$$

$$= \{(p, p), (p, q), (q, p), (q, q)\}$$

iii)  $A = \{m, n\}$ ,  $B = \emptyset$

$$\begin{aligned} A \times B &= \{m, n\} \times \{\} \\ &= \{\} \end{aligned}$$

$$A \times A = \{(m, m), (m, n), (n, m), (n, n)\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B \times A &= \{\} \times \{m, n\} \\ &= \{\} \end{aligned}$$

**2. (Mar- 2022, Aug- 2022)****Ans.**

Given  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$  and  $B = \{2, 3, 5, 7\}$

$$\begin{aligned} A \times B &= \{1, 2, 3\} \times \{2, 3, 5, 7\} \\ &= \{(1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 5), (1, 7), (2, 2), (2, 3), (2, 5), (2, 7), (3, 2), (3, 3), (3, 5), (3, 7)\} \\ B \times A &= \{2, 3, 5, 7\} \times \{1, 2, 3\} \\ &= \{(2, 1), (2, 2), (2, 3), (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 3), (5, 1), (5, 2), (5, 3), (7, 1), (7, 2), (7, 3)\} \end{aligned}$$

**3. Ans. (Mar- 2023)**

Given:  $B \times A = \{(-2, 3), (-2, 4), (0, 3), (0, 4), (3, 3), (3, 4)\}$

$$A = \{3, 4\}$$

$$B = \{-2, 0, 3\}$$

## 4. (Aug – 2022)

**Ans:**

$$\text{Given } A = \{5,6\}, B = \{4,5,6\}, C = \{5,6,7\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \times A &= \{5,6\} \times \{5,6\} \\ &= \{(5,5), (5,6), (6,5), (6,6)\} \longrightarrow 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B \times B &= \{4,5,6\} \times \{4,5,6\} \\ &= \{(4,4), (4,5), (4,6), (5,4), (\underline{5,5}), (\underline{5,6}), (6,4), (\underline{6,5}), (\underline{6,6})\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C \times C &= \{5,6,7\} \times \{5,6,7\} \\ &= \{(\underline{5,5}), (\underline{5,6}), (\underline{5,7}), (\underline{6,5}), (\underline{6,6}), (\underline{6,7}), (\underline{7,5}), (\underline{7,6}), (\underline{7,7})\} \end{aligned}$$

$$(B \times B) \cap (C \times C) = \{(5,5), (5,6), (6,5), (6,6)\} \longrightarrow 2$$

$$\boxed{1} = \boxed{2} \quad A \times A = (B \times B) \cap (C \times C) \text{ Hence Proved}$$

## 5.

**Ans:** L.H.S  $(AnC)x(BnD)$ 

$$\begin{aligned} A \cap C &= \{1,2,3\} \cap \{3,4\} \\ &= \{3\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B \cap D &= \{2,3,5\} \cap \{1,3,5\} \\ &= \{3,5\} \end{aligned}$$

$$(A \cap C) \times (B \cap D) = \{3\} \times \{3,5\} = \{(3,3), (3,5)\} \longrightarrow (1)$$

R. H. S:  $(AxB)n(CxD)$ 

$$\begin{aligned} A \times B &= \{1,2,3\} \times \{2,3,5\} \\ &= \{(1,2), (1,3), (1,5), (2,2), (2,3), (2,5), (3,2), (\underline{3,3}), (\underline{3,5})\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C \times D &= \{3,4\} \times \{1,3,5\} \\ &= \{(\underline{3,1}), (\underline{3,3}), (\underline{3,5}), (4,1), (4,3), (4,5)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$(A \times B) \cap (C \times D) = \{(3,5), (3,5)\} \longrightarrow 2$$

L.H.S = R.H.S

 $(AnC)x(BnD) = (A \times B) \cap (C \cap D)$  it is true என்பது உண்மை ஆகும்.

$$\begin{aligned} A \times (B \cap C) &= \{0,1\} \times \{3\} \\ &= \{(0,3), (1,3)\} \longrightarrow 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$A \times B = \{(0,2), (0,3), (0,4), (1,2), (\underline{1,3}), (1,4)\}$$

$$A \times C = \{(\underline{0,3}), (\underline{0,5}), (1,3), (1,5)\}$$

$$(A \times B) \cap (A \times C) = \{(0,3), (1,3)\} \longrightarrow 2$$

$$\boxed{1} = \boxed{2}$$

 $A \times (B \cap C) = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$  Hence Proved.

$$\text{iii) } (A \cup B) \times C = (A \times C) \cup (B \times C)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \cup B &= \{0,1\} \cup \{2,3,4\} \\ &= \{0,1,2,3,4\} \end{aligned}$$

$$(A \cup B) \times C = \{0,1,2,3,4\} \times \{1,3,5\}$$

$$= \{(0,3), (0,5), (1,3), (1,5), (2,3), (2,5), (3,3), (3,5), (4,3), (4,5)\} \longrightarrow 1$$

$$A \times C = \{(0,3), (0,5), (1,3), (1,5)\}$$

$$B \times C = \{2,3,4\} \times \{3,5\}$$

$$= \{(2,3), (2,5), (3,3), (3,5), (4,3), (4,5)\}$$

$$(A \times C) \cup (B \times C) = \{(0,3), (0,5), (1,3), (1,5), (2,3), (2,5), (3,3), (3,5), (4,3), (4,5)\} \longrightarrow 2$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2}$$

$(A \cup B) \times C = (A \times C) \cup (B \times C)$  Hence Proved

## 6. (jun-2023, PTA- 5)

**Ans:**

$$\text{Given } A = \{0,1\}, B = \{2,3,4\}, C = \{3,5\}$$

$$(i) A \times (B \cup C)$$

$$B \cup C = \{2,3,4\} \cup \{3,5\}$$

$$= \{2,3,4,5\}$$

$$A \times (B \cup C) = \{0,1\} \times \{2,3,4,5\}$$

$$= \{(0,2), (0,3), (0,4), (0,5), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (1,5)\} \longrightarrow 1$$

$$A \times B = \{0,1\} \times \{2,3,4\}$$

$$= \{(0,2), (0,3), (0,4), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4)\}$$

$$A \times C = \{0,1\} \times \{3,5\}$$

$$= \{(0,3), (0,5), (1,3), (1,5)\}$$

$$(A \times B) \cup (A \times C) = \{0,2\}, \{0,3\}, \{0,4\}, \{1,2\}, \{1,3\}, \{1,4\} \cup \{0,3\}, \{0,5\}, \{1,3\}, \{1,5\}$$

$$= \{(0,2), (0,3), (0,4), (1,2), (1,3), (1,4)\} \longrightarrow 2$$

$A \times (B \cup C) = (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$  Hence Proved

$$(ii) A \times (B \cap C) = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$$

$$B \cap C = \{2,3,4\} \cap \{3,5\}$$

$$= \{3\}$$

## 7.

$$\text{Ans: } A = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\}, B = \{2,3,5,7\}, C = \{2\}$$

$$(i) (A \cap B) \times C = (A \times C) \cap (B \times C)$$

L.H.S

$$A \cap B = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\} \cap \{2,3,5,7\}$$

$$= \{2,3,5,7\}$$

$$(A \cap B) \times C = \{2,3,5,7\} \times \{2\}$$

$$= \{(2,2), (3,2), (5,2), (7,2)\} \longrightarrow 1$$

R.H.S

$$A \times C = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\} \times \{2\}$$

$$= \{(1,2), (2,2), (3,2), (4,2), (5,2), (6,2), (7,2)\}$$

$$B \times C = \{2,3,5,7\} \times \{2\}$$

$$= \{(2,2), (3,2), (5,2), (7,2)\}$$

$$(AxC)n(BxC) = \{(1,2), (2,2), (3,2), (4,2), (5,2), (6,2), (7,2)\}n\{(2,2), (3,2), (5,2), (7,2)\} \\ = \{(2,2), (3,2), (5,2), (7,2)\} \longrightarrow 2$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2}$$

$(AnB)x C = (Ax C)n(BxC)$  என்பது சரிபாரக்கபட்டது. Hence Proved.

(ii)  $Ax(B - C) = (AxB) - (AxC)$

L.H.S

$$A \times (B-C)$$

$$B-C = \{2,3,5,7\} - \{2\} \\ = \{3,5,7\}$$

$$A \times (B-C) = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\} \times \{3,5,7\} \\ = \{(1,3), (1,5), (1,7), (2,3), (2,5), (2,7), (3,3), (3,5), (3,7), (4,3), \\ (4,5), (4,7), (5,3), (5,5), (5,7), (6,3), (6,5), (6,7), (7,3), \\ (7,5), (7,7)\} \longrightarrow 1$$

$$AxB = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\} \times \{2,3,5,7\} \\ = \{(1,2), (1,3), (1,5), (1,7), (2,2), (2,3), (2,5), (2,7), (3,2), (3,3), \\ (3,5), (3,7), (4,2), (4,3), (4,5), (4,7), (5,2), (5,3), (5,5), (5,7), \\ (6,2), (6,3), (6,5), (6,7), (7,2), (7,3), (7,5), (7,7)\}$$

$$AxC = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7\} \times \{2\} \\ = \{(1,2), (2,2), (3,2), (4,2), (5,2), (6,2), (7,2)\}$$

$$(AxB) - (AxC) = \{(1,3), (1,5), (1,7), (2,3), (2,5), (2,7), (3,3), (3,5), (3,7), (4,3), (4,5), \\ (4,7), (5,3), (5,5), (5,7), (6,3), (6,5), (6,7), (7,3), (7,5), (7,7)\} \rightarrow 2$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2}$$

$Ax(B - C) = (AxB) - (AxC)$  Hence Proved

### EXERCISE-1.2

1.

Sol: Given  $A = \{1,2,3,7\}$ ,  $B = \{3,0,-1,7\}$

$$AxB = \{(1,3), (1,0), (1,-1), (1,7), (2,3), (2,0), (2,-1), (2,7), (3,3), (3,0), (3,-1), \\ (3,7), (7,3), (7,0), (7,-1), (7,7)\}$$

$$R_1 = \{(2, 1), (7, 1)\}$$

$$(2, 1) \in R_1 \text{ but } (2, 1) \notin AxB$$

$\therefore R_1$  is not a relation from A to B.

$\therefore$  இங்கு  $(2,1) \notin R_1$ . ஆனால்  $(2,1) \notin AxB$  எனவே  $R_1$  ஆனா அல்லிருந்து ஒக்கு ஆனது உறவு இல்லை.

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(ii)  $R_2 = \{(-1, 1)\}$

$(-1, 1) \in R_2$  and  $(-1, 1) \in A \times B$ .

$\therefore R_2$  is a relation from A to B.

$R_2 \subseteq A \times B$ . எனவே  $R_2$  என்பது Aஇருந்து B இக்கு ஆனா உறவு ஆகும்.

(iii)  $R_3 = \{(2, -1), (7, 7), (1, 3)\}$

$R_3 \subseteq A \times B$  and  $R_3 \in A \times B$ .

$\therefore R_3$  IS a relation from A to B.

$R_3 \subseteq A \times B$ . எனவே  $R_3$  என்பது A இலிருந்து B இக்கு ஆனா உறவு ஆகும்.

(iv)  $R_4 = \{(7, -1), (0, 3), (3, 3), (0, 7)\}$

$(0, 3), (0, 7) \in R_4$  but  $(0, 3), (0, 7) \notin A \times B$ ,

$\therefore R_4$  is not a relation from A to B.

இங்கு  $(0, 3), (0, 7) \in R_4$ . ஆனால்  $(0, 3), (0, 7) \notin A \times B$ . எனவே  $R_4$  ஆனது Aஇருந்து Bக்கு ஆனா உறவு இல்லை.

2. A= {1,2,3,4,5,... 45} and B is a square of numbers.

$\therefore R = \{(1,1), (2,4), (3,9), (4,16), (5,25), (6,36)\}$

R is a subset of AxA

R என்பது AxA இன் உட்கணமாக்கும்

Domain மதிப்பகம் = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}

Range வீச்சிகம் = {1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36}

3. (Aug 2022, June 2023)

Given:

$$R = \{(x, y) : y = x + 3, x \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}\}$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 + 3 = 3$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1 + 3 = 4$$

$$x = 2 \Rightarrow y = 2 + 3 = 5$$

$$x = 3 \Rightarrow y = 3 + 3 = 6$$

$$x = 4 \Rightarrow y = 4 + 3 = 7$$

$$x = 5 \Rightarrow y = 5 + 3 = 8$$

$$\therefore R = \{(0, 3), (1, 4), (2, 5), (3, 6), (4, 7), (5, 8)\}$$

Domain மதிப்பகம் = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

Range வீச்சகம் = {3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}

4. i)  $\{(x, y) / x = 2y, x \in \{2, 3, 4, 5\}, y \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}\}$  a) அம்புக்குறிப்படம் arrow diagram

$$x = 2y$$

$$y = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$x = 2 \Rightarrow y = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

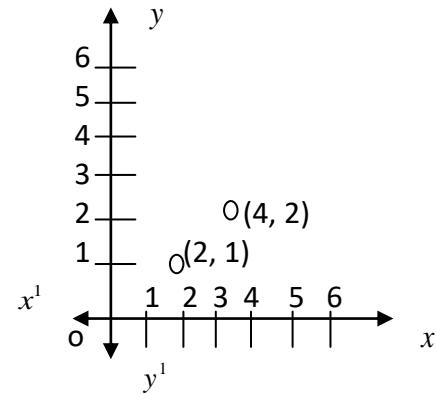
$$x = 3 \Rightarrow y = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x = 4 \Rightarrow y = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$x = 5 \Rightarrow y = \frac{5}{2} = 5/2$$

$$\therefore R = \{(2, 1), (4, 2)\}$$

b) வரைபடம் Graph



ii)  $R = \{(x, y) / y = x + 3, x, y \text{ ஆகியவை இயல் எண்கள் } < 10\}$

$$R = \{(x, y) / y = x + 3, x, y \text{ are natural numbers } < 10\}$$

$$y = x + 3$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1 + 3 = 4$$

$$x = 2 \Rightarrow y = 2 + 3 = 5$$

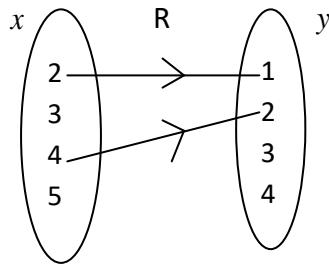
$$x = 3 \Rightarrow y = 3 + 3 = 6$$

$$x = 4 \Rightarrow y = 4 + 3 = 7$$

$$x = 5 \Rightarrow y = 5 + 3 = 8$$

$$x = 6 \Rightarrow y = 6 + 3 = 9$$

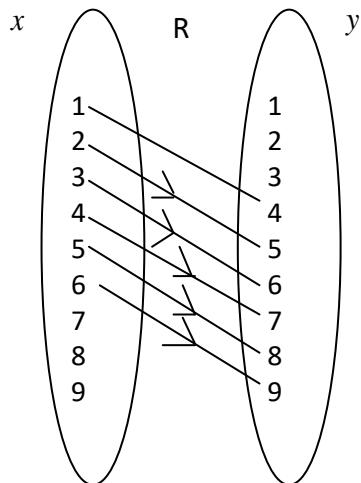
$$\therefore R = \{(1, 4), (2, 5), (3, 6), (4, 7), (5, 8), (6, 9)\}$$



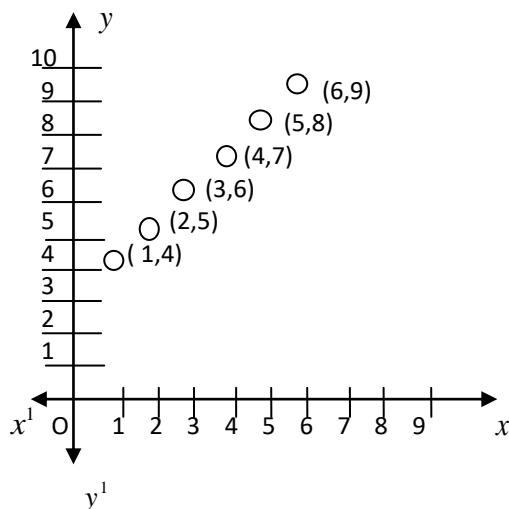
c) பட்டியல் (முறை: roasted form)

$$\therefore R = \{(2, 1), (4, 2)\}$$

அம்புக்குறி arrow diagram



ii) வரைபடம் graph



iii) பட்டியல் முறை: Roasted Form:

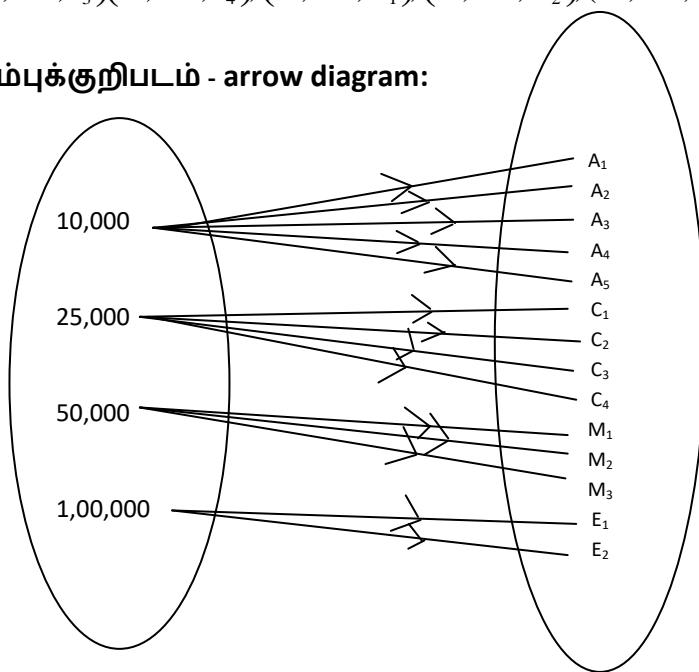
$$R = \{(1,4), (2,5), (3,6), (4,7), (5,8), (6,9)\}$$

5. Assistants உதவியாளர்கள் =  $A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5 \rightarrow ₹ 10,000/-$ Clerks எழுத்தாளர்கள் =  $C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, \rightarrow ₹ 25,000/-$ Managers மேலாளர்கள் =  $M_1, M_2, M_3, \rightarrow ₹ 50,000/-$ Executive Officers =  $E_1, E_2 \Rightarrow ₹ 1,00,000/-$ 

a) வரிசைஜோடிகள்: Ordered Pair:

$$R = \left\{ (10,000, A_1), (10,000, A_2), (10,000, A_3), (10,000, A_4), (10,000, A_5), (25,000, C_1), (25,000, C_2), (25,000, C_3), (25,000, C_4), (50,000, M_1), (50,000, M_2), (50,000, M_3), (1,00,000, E_1), (1,00,000, E_2) \right\}$$

b) அம்புக்குறிப்படம் - arrow diagram:



## பயிற்சி1.3 Exercise 1.3

1.  $f = \{ (x, y) / x, y \in N \text{ மற்றும் } y = 2x \}$

$x \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$

$y \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$

$y = 2x$

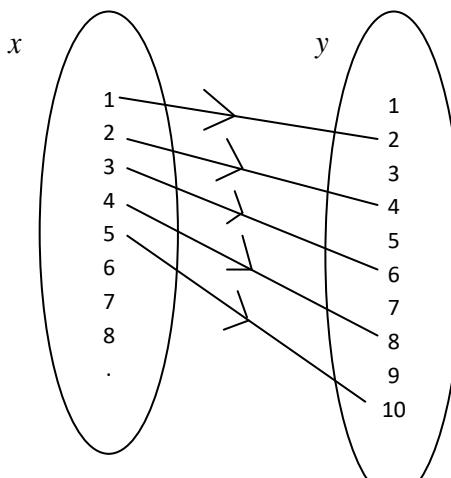
$x = 1 \Rightarrow y = 2(1) = 2 \Rightarrow y = 2$

$x = 2 \Rightarrow y = 2(2) = 4 \Rightarrow y = 4$

$x = 3 \Rightarrow y = 2(3) = 6 \Rightarrow y = 6$

$x = 4 \Rightarrow y = 2(4) = 8 \Rightarrow y = 8$

$x = 5 \Rightarrow y = 2(5) = 10 \Rightarrow y = 10$



(Domain) மதிப்பகம் = {1, 2, 3, ...}

(Co Domain) துணைமதிப்பகம் = {1, 2, 3, 4, ...}

Range வீச்சுகம் = {2, 4, 6, 8, 10, ...}

All the elements in domain has unique image in co domain. ∴ It is a Function.

மதிப்பகத்தில் உள்ள ஒவ்வொரு உறுப்பிற்கும் துணை மதிப்பகத்தில் நிழல் உரு உள்ளது. ∴ எனவே  $f$  ஆனது சார்பாகும்.

2. Given:  $x = \{3, 4, 6, 8\}$

$R = \{(x, f(x)) / x \in X, f(x) = x^2 + 1\}$

$f(x) = x^2 + 1$

$x = 3 = f(3) = 3^2 + 1 = 9 + 1 = 10$

$x = 4 = f(4) = 4^2 + 1 = 16 + 1 = 17$

$x = 6 = f(6) = 6^2 + 1 = 36 + 1 = 37$

$x = 8 = f(8) = 8^2 + 1 = 64 + 1 = 65$

All the elements in domain have unique images in co-domain ∴ R is a function.

மதிப்பகத்தில் உள்ள ஒவ்வொரு உறுப்பிற்கும் துணை மதிப்பகத்தில் நிழல் உரு உள்ளது. எனவே R ஆனது சார்பாகும்.

3.  $f: x \rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 6$

(i)  $f(-1) = (-1)^2 - 5(-1) + 6$   
 $= 1 + 5 + 6$

$f(-1) = 12$

iii)  $f(2) = (2)^2 - 5(2) + 6$

$= 4 - 10 + 6$   
 $= 10 - 10$

$F(2) = 0$

ii)  $f(2a) = (2a)^2 - 5(2a) + 6$

$F(2a) = 4a^2 - 10a + 6$

iv)  $f(x-1)$

$$\begin{aligned}f(x-1) &= (x-1)^2 - 5(x-1) + 6 \\&= x^2 + 1 - 2x - 5x + 5 + 6 \\&= x^2 - 7x + 12\end{aligned}$$

$$f(x-1) = x^2 - 7x$$

4) Given  $f(9) = 2$

- i) a)  $f(0) = 9$
- b)  $f(7) = 6$
- c)  $f(2) = 6$
- d)  $f(10) = 0$

ii)  $f(x) = 1 \Rightarrow x = 9.5$

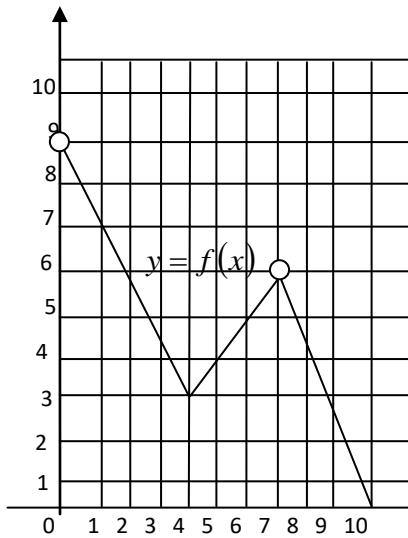
iii) Domain மதிப்பகம் =  $\{x / 0 \leq x \leq 10, x \in R\}$

Range வீச்சகம் =  $\{y / 0 \leq y \leq 9, y \in R\}$

iv)  $f(6) = 5$

6 நிமில் உரு = 5

6 Pre image = 5



5.  $f(x) = 2x + 5, x \neq 0$

$$\begin{aligned}f(x+2) &= 2(x+2) + 5 \\&= 2x + 4 + 5\end{aligned}$$

$$f(x+2) = 2x + 9$$

$$\begin{aligned}f(2) &= 2(2) + 5 \\&= 4 + 5\end{aligned}$$

$$f(2) = 9$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{f(x+2) - f(2)}{x} &= \frac{2x + 9 - 9}{x} \\&= \frac{2x}{x}\end{aligned}$$

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

6.  $f(x) = 2x - 3$

$$\begin{aligned}i) f(0) &= 2(0) - 3 \\&= 0 - 3\end{aligned}$$

$$f(0) = -3$$

$$\begin{aligned}f(1) &= 2(1) - 3 \\&= 2 - 3\end{aligned}$$

$$f(1) = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{f(0)+f(1)}{2} &= \frac{-3-1}{2} \\&= \frac{-4}{2}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{i}) \quad f(x) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}2x - 3 &= 0 \\2x &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$x = 3/2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{iii}) \quad f(x) &= x \\2x - 3 &= x \\2x - x &= 3\end{aligned}$$

$$x = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{iv}) \quad f(x) &= f(1-x) \\2x - 3 &= 2(1-x) - 3 \\2x - 3 &= 2(1-x) - 3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}2x + 2x &= 2 - 3 + 3 \\4x &= 2 \\x &= 2/4\end{aligned}$$

$$x = 1/2$$

7. Volume of the box =  $\ell b h$

$$\ell = 24 - 2x$$

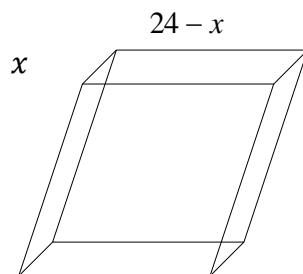
$$b = 24 - 2x$$

$$h = x$$

$$\begin{aligned}v &= (24 - 2x)(24 - 2x)(x) \\&= (24 - 2x)^2 x \\&= (576 + 4x^2 - 96x)x\end{aligned}$$

$$V(x) = 576x + 4x^3 - 96x^2$$

$$V(x) = 4x^3 - 96x^2 + 576x$$



$$8.f(x) = 3 - 2x$$

$$f(x^2) = (f(x))^2$$

$$f(x^2) = 3 - 2x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}(f(x))^2 &= (3 - 2x)^2 \\&= 9 + 4x^2 - 12x\end{aligned}$$

$$(f(x))^2 = 4x^2 - 12x + 9$$

$$f(x^2) = f(x)^2$$

$$24 - x$$

$$24 - x$$

For orders: 8675744747; 6374113093

$$3 - 2x^2 = 4x^2 - 12x + 9$$

$$4x^2 - 12x + 9 + 2x^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$6x^2 - 12x + 6 = 0$$

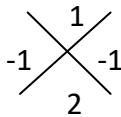
$\div 6$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$(x-1)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x=1,1$$

$$\boxed{x-1}$$



9. Given: Speed (வேகம்) = 500km/hr

Distance (தொலைவு) = d

Time (நேரம்) = t Hrs

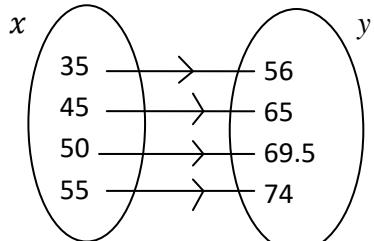
Distance (தொலைவு) =

Speed (வேகம்) x time (நேரம்)

$$D = 500 \times T$$

$$D(T) = 500 T \text{ km}$$

10.



i) Every elements on domain has

unique image in co-domain. ∴ This is relation is a function.

x இல் எல்லாம் உறுப்புகளும்

y யில் நிழல் உறு உள்ளது. எனவே இது சார்பாகும். இந்த உரவானது சார்பாகும்.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{i) } y = ax + b \\ x = 35, \quad y = 56 \quad | \quad x = 45, \quad y = 65 \\ 56 = a(35) + b \quad | \quad 65 = a(45) + b \\ 56 = 35a + b \rightarrow 1 \quad | \quad 65 = 45a + b \rightarrow 2 \\ \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 35a + b &= 56 \\ 45a + b &= 65 \\ (-) &\quad (-) \\ \hline -10a &= +9 \end{aligned}$$

For orders: 8675744747; 6374113093

$$a=9/10$$

$$a=0.9$$

$$a = 0.9 \text{ subin } ①$$

$$56 = 35(0.9) + b$$

$$56 = 31.5 + b$$

$$56 - 31.5 = b$$

$$b = 24.5$$

$$\text{iii)} \quad x = 40\text{cm}$$

$$y = ?$$

$$y = a x + b$$

$$y = 0.9(40) + 24.5$$

$$y = 36 + 24.5$$

$$y = 60.5$$

$$y = 60.5 \text{ inch's}$$

$$\text{iv)} \quad y = 53.3$$

$$y = a x + b$$

$$53.3 = (0.9) x + 24.5$$

$$53.3 = (0.9) x + 24.5$$

$$53.3 - 24.5 = 0.9 x$$

$$28.8 = 0.9 x$$

$$x = \frac{28.8}{0.9}$$

$$x = 32\text{cm}$$

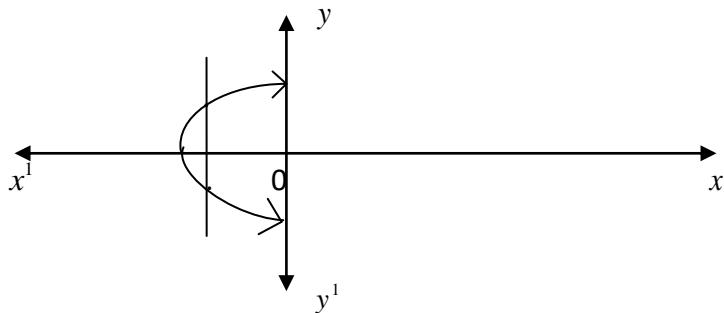
## பயிற்சி 1.4 Exercise 1.4

1. கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வரைபடங்கள் சார்பைக் குறிக்கின்றவானத் தீர்மானிக்கவும்.

Determine whether the graph given below represent function. Given concerning each graph.

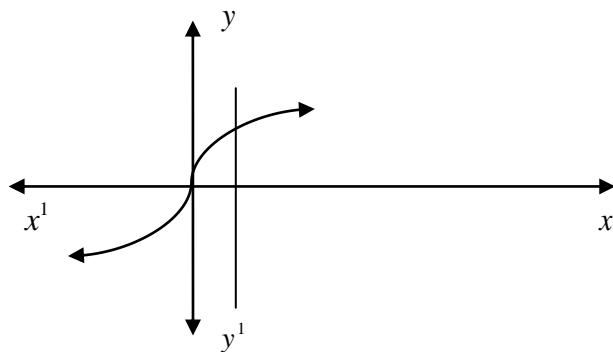
i) The vertical lines meet the graph at more than one point. ∴ It is not a function.

குத்துக்கொடு இரு புள்ளியில் வெட்டுவதால். இவை சார்பாகாது.



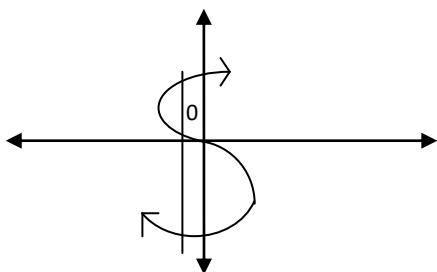
ii) The vertical line meets the graph at one point. ∴ it is a function.

குத்துக்கொடு ஒரே புள்ளியில் வெட்டுவதால். இது சார்பாகும்.



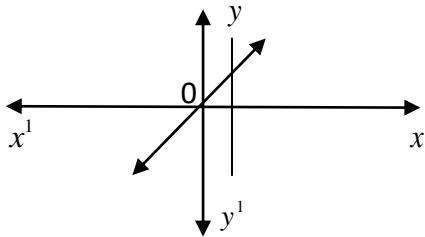
iii) The vertical line meets the graph at more than one points. ∴ It is not a function.

குத்துக்கொடு இரு புள்ளியில் வெட்டுவதால். இவை சார்பாகாது



iv) The vertical line meets the graph at one point. ∴ It is a function.

குத்துகொடு ஒரே புள்ளியில் வெட்டுவதால் இது சார்பாகும்.



$$2. f = A \rightarrow B \quad f(x) = \frac{x}{2} - 1 \text{ (Mar -2023)}$$

$$A = \{2, 4, 6, 10, 12\}, \quad B = \{0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 9\}$$

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

$$f(2) = \cancel{\frac{2}{2}} - 1 = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$f(4) = \cancel{\frac{4}{2}} - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$f(6) = \cancel{\frac{6}{2}} - 1 = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$f(10) = \cancel{\frac{10}{2}} - 1 = 5 - 1 = 4$$

$$f(12) = \cancel{\frac{12}{2}} - 1 = 6 - 1 = 5$$

i) வரிசைஜோடிக்களின் கணம்.

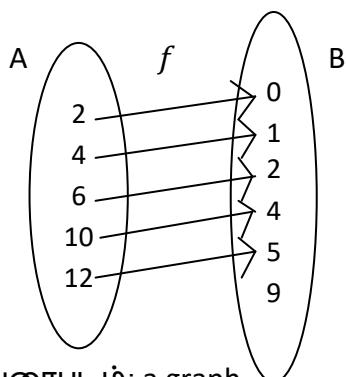
(Set of ordered Pairs)

$$f = \{(2,0), (4,1), (6,2), (10,4), (12,5)\}$$

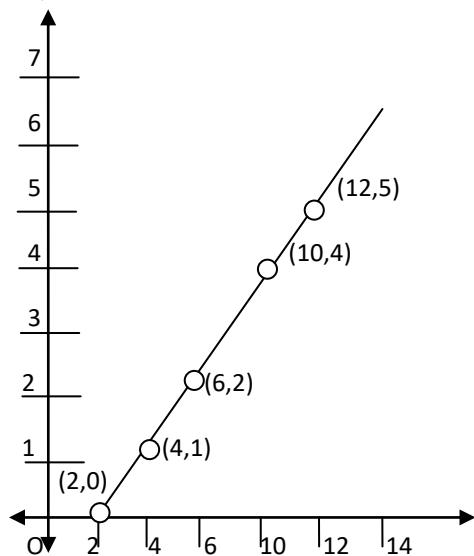
ii) அட்டவணை: (a table form)

$x$	2	4	6	10	12
$f(x)$	0	1	2	4	5

iii) அம்புக்குறி படம்: by arrow diagram:

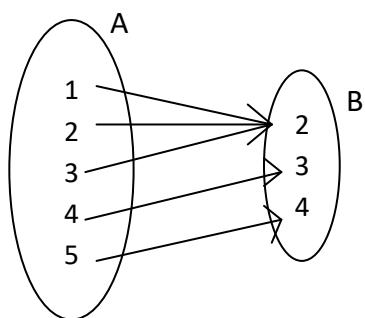


iv) வரைபடம்: a graph



3. அம்புக்குறிபடம்: An arrow diagram

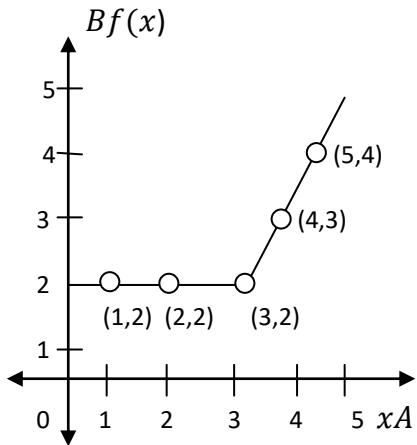
i)



ii) அட்டவதை: A table form

$x$	1	2	3	4	5
$fx$	2	2	2	3	4

iii) வரைபடம்: a graph



4.

$$f(x) = 2x - 1$$

$$f(1) = 2(1) - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1$$

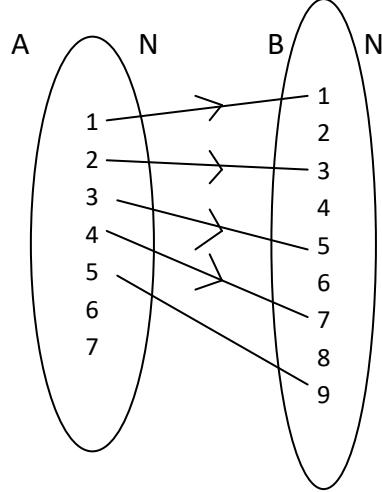
$$f(2) = 2(2) - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$f(3) = 2(3) - 1 = 6 - 1 = 5$$

$$f(4) = 2(4) - 1 = 8 - 1 = 7$$

$$f(5) = 2(5) - 1 = 10 - 1 = 9$$

$$f(6) = 2(6) - 1 = 12 - 1 = 11$$



A இன் வெவ்வேறு உறுப்புகளுக்கு B-ல் வெவ்வேறு நிழல் உருக்கள் உள்ளன.  
எனவே  $f$  ஆனது ஒன்றுக்கு ஒன்றான சார்பு.  
 $\text{வீச்சகம்} \neq \text{துணை மதிப்பகம்}$  ∵  $f$  ஆனது மேல் சார்பு இல்லை.  
 $\therefore f$  ஆனது ஒன்றுக்கு ஒன்றான ஆனால் மேல் சார்பு இல்லை.

➤ Distinct elements of domain have distinct images in co domain.

➤ ∵ It is one – one function

$$\text{Co domain} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$$

$$\text{Range} = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, \dots\}$$

$$\text{Range} \neq \text{Codomain}$$

∴ It is not onto

∴  $f$  is one – one but not onto function.

5.

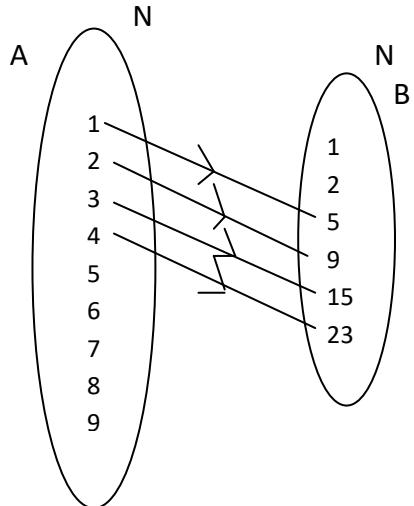
$$f(m) = m^2 + m + 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= 1^2 + 1 + 3 \\ &= 1 + 1 + 3 = 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(2) &= 2^2 + 2 + 3 \\ &= 4 + 2 + 3 = 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(3) &= 3^2 + 3 + 3 \\ &= 9 + 3 + 3 = 15 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(4) = 4^2 + 4 + 3 = 16 + 4 + 3 = 23$$



Distinct elements of domain have distinct images in codomain

∴  $f$  is one to one function.

A இன் வெவ்வேறு உறுப்புகளுக்கு B-ல் வெவ்வேறு நிழல் உருக்கள் உள்ளன.  
எனவே  $f$  ஆனது ஒன்றுக்கு ஒன்றான சார்பு ஆகும்.

6.

**Sol :**

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, B = N = \{1, 2, 3, \dots \dots \}$$

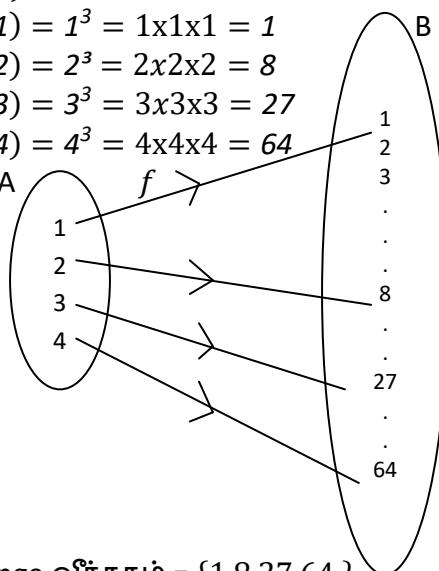
$$f(x) = x^3$$

$$f(1) = 1^3 = 1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1$$

$$f(2) = 2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$$

$$f(3) = 3^3 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$$

$$f(4) = 4^3 = 4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$$



i) Range வீச்சகம் = {1, 8, 27, 64}

ii) Distinct elements of domain have distinct images in co domain.

$\therefore$  It is one to one function

A-இன் வெவ்வேறு உருப்புகளுக்கு B-ல் வெவ்வேறு நிழல் உருக்கள் உள்ளன. எனவே  $f$  ஆனது ஒன்றுக்கு ஒன்றான சார்பு.

Some elements of co domain does not have pre image in domain.  $\therefore$  it is not function.

B-ன் சில உருப்புகளுக்கு A-ல் முன் உருக்கள் இல்லை. எனவே  $f$  ஆனது உட்சார்பு ஆகும்.

7.

**Sol:**

i)  $f : R \rightarrow R$

$$f(x) = 2x - 1$$

$$x = -1 \rightarrow 2(-1) + 1$$

$$= -2 + 1 = -1$$

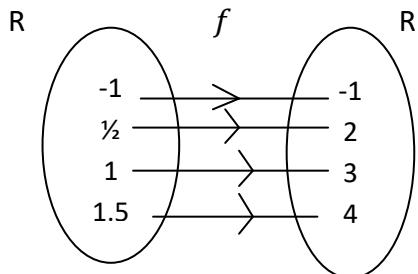
$$x = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 1$$

$$= 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow 2(1) + 1$$

$$= 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$x = 1.5 \rightarrow 2(1.5) + 1 \\ = 3 + 1 = 4$$



Distinct elements of domain have distinct image in co domain.

$\therefore$  it is one-one function.

A-இன் வெவ்வெறு உறுப்புகளுக்கு B-ல் வெவ்வெறு நிழல் உருக்கள் உள்ளன. எனவே  $f$  ஆனது ஒன்றுக்கு ஒன்றான சார்பு.

Every elements of co-domain have pre image in domain.

$\therefore$  It is one to function.  $\rightarrow f$  is objection

$f$  ன் வீச்சுக்கமானது  $f$  ன் துணை மதிப்பகத்திற்கு சமமாக இருக்கும். எனவே  $f$  ஆனது மேல் சார்பு ஆகும்.

$\therefore f$  ஆனது இருபுற்றச் சார்பு ஆகும்.

ii)  $f(x) = 3 - 4x^2$

$$f : R \rightarrow R$$

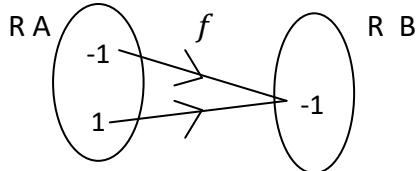
$$x = -1 \rightarrow$$

$$f(-1) = 3 - 4(-1)^2 \\ = 3 - 4(1) = 3 - 4$$

$$f(-1) = -1$$

$$f(1) = 3 - 4(1)^2 \\ = 3 - 4 = -1$$

$$f(1) = -1$$



The elements -1 and 1 have same image in co domain.

உறுப்பு A ன் -1 மற்றும் 1க்கு சமமான நிழல் உரு உள்ளது.

Distinct elements of domain doesn't have distinct image in co domain.

$\therefore$  it is not one – one function

$\therefore f$  is not objection

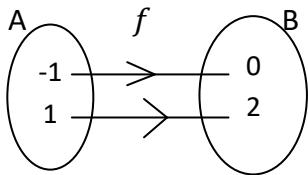
A-ன் வெவ்வேறான உறுப்புகள் B-ல் உள்ள வெவ்வேறு உறுப்புகளுடன் தொடர்பு இல்லை. எனவே  $f$  ஆனது ஒன்றுக்கு ஒன்றான சார்பு இல்லை.

$\therefore f$  ஆனது இருபுரபசார்பு இல்லை.

8.

Ans:

Case (i)



$$f(x) = ax + b$$

$$f(-1)a(-1) + b = 0$$

$$-a+b=0 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$f(-1) + a(1) + b = 2$$

$$+a+b=2 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \\ -a+b=0 \\ \hline a+b=2 \\ 2b=2 \end{array}$$

$$b=2/2$$

$b=1$

$$b=1 \text{ sub in } \textcircled{2}$$

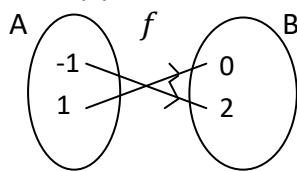
$$a+1=2$$

$$a=2-1$$

$a=1$

$$\therefore \boxed{\begin{array}{l} a=1 \\ b=1 \end{array}}$$

Case (ii)



$$f(x) = ax + b$$

$$f(-1) = a(-1) + b = 2$$

$$-a + b = 2 \rightarrow \boxed{3}$$

$$f(1) = a(1) + b = 0$$

$$a + b = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{4}$$

$$\boxed{3} + \boxed{4}$$

$$-a + = 2$$

$$\frac{a + b = 0}{2b = 2}$$

$$b = 2 \cancel{/2}$$

$$\boxed{b=1}$$

$$b-1 \text{ sub in } \boxed{4}$$

$$a+1=0$$

$$\boxed{a=-1}$$

$$\therefore a = -1$$

$$b = 1$$

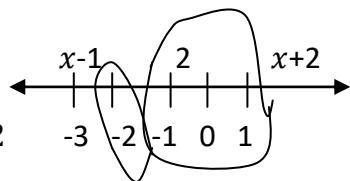
$$\therefore \boxed{a = -1 \text{ or } 1}$$

$$\boxed{b=1}$$

9.

Sol :

$$\text{i) } f(3) = x + 2 \\ = 3 + 2$$



For orders: 8675744747; 6374113093

$$f(3) = 5$$

$$\therefore f(3)=5$$

$$\text{i)} f(0) = 2$$

$$f(0)=2$$

$$\text{iii)} f(-1.5) = x - 1 \\ = -1.5 - 1$$

$$f(-1.5) = -2.5$$

$$\boxed{f(1.5) = -2.5}$$

$$f(2) + f(-2) = 1$$

$$\text{iv)} f(2) + f(-2)$$

$$= (x + 2) + (x - 1)$$

$$= (2 + 2) + (-2 - 1)$$

$$= 4 + (-3)$$

$$= 4 - 3$$

$$= 1$$

### 10. (PTA-4)

Sol:

$$\text{i)} f(-3) + f(2)$$

$$= (6x + 1) + (5x^2 - 1)$$

$$= [(6(-3) + 1)] + [5(2)^2 - 1]$$

$$= [-18 + 1] + [5(4) - 1]$$

$$= -17 + 19$$

$$= 2$$

$$\boxed{f(-3) + f(2) = 2}$$

$$\text{ii)} f(7) - f(1)$$

$$= (3x - 4) - (6x + 1)$$

$$= [3(7) - 4] - [6(1) + 1]$$

$$= [21 - 4] - [6 + 1]$$

$$= 17 - 7$$

$$= 10$$

$$\boxed{f(7) - f(1) = 10}$$

$$\text{iii)} 2f(4) + f(8)$$

$$= 2[5x^2 - 1] + (3x - 4)$$

$$= 2[5(4)^2 - 1] + [3(8) - 4]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2[5(16) - 1] + [24 - 4] \\
 &= 2[80 - 1] + 20 \\
 &= 2(79) + 20 \\
 &= 158 + 20 \\
 &= 178
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2f(4) + f(8) = 178$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{iv)} \quad &\frac{2f(-2) - f(6)}{f(4) + f(-2)} \\
 &= \frac{2(6x+1) - (3x-4)}{(5x^2-1) + (6x+1)} \\
 &= \frac{2(6(-2)+1) - [3(6)-4]}{[5(4)^2-1]+[6(-2)+1]} \\
 &= \frac{2[-12+1]-[18-4]}{[5(16)-1]+[-12+1]} \\
 &= \frac{[2(-11)]-14}{[80-1]+(-11)} \\
 &= \frac{-22-14}{79-11} \\
 &= \frac{9}{68} \\
 &= \frac{17}{17}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2f(-2) - f(6)}{f(4) + f(-2)} = \frac{-9}{17}$$

### 11. (PTA-3)

$$S(t) = 1/2 gt^2 + at + b$$

$$t = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$s(0) = \frac{1}{2}g(0)^2 + a(0) + b$$

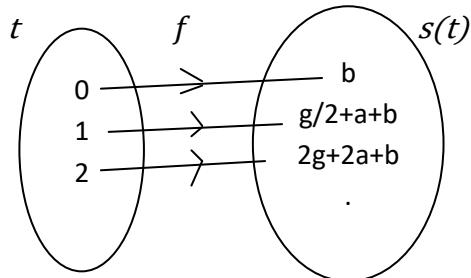
$$s(0) = b$$

$$s(1) = \frac{1}{2}g(1)^2 + a(1) + b$$

$$s(1) = \frac{1}{2}g + a + b$$

$$\begin{aligned}s(2) &= \frac{1}{2}g(2)^2 + a(2) + b \\ &= \frac{g}{2}(4)^2 + 2a + b\end{aligned}$$

$$s(2) = 2g + 2a + b$$



For different values of 't' we get different values of  $s(t)$ .

$\therefore$  Distinct elements of domain have images in co domain.

$\therefore s(t)$  is one – one functions  $t$  இல் வெவ்வேறு உறுப்புகளுக்கு  $s(t)$ இல் வெவ்வேறு உறுப்புகளுக்கு தொடர்புடையது.

$\therefore$  எனவே  $s(t)$  ஒன்றுக்கு ஒன்றானது.

12.  $f = \frac{9}{5}c + 32$

$$t(c) = F$$

$$t(c) = \frac{9}{5}c + 32$$

i)  $t(0)$

$$t(0) = \frac{9}{5}(0) + 32$$

$$t(0) = \frac{9}{5} 32^{\circ}F$$

ii)  $t(28) \quad 5.6$

$$\begin{aligned}t(28) &= \frac{9}{5}(28) + 32 \\ &= 50.4 + 32\end{aligned}$$

$$t(28) = 82.4^{\circ}F$$

iii)  $t(-10) = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} t(-10) &= \frac{9}{5}(-10) + 32 \\ &= -18 + 32 \end{aligned}$$

$$t(-10) = 14^{\circ}\text{F}$$

iv)  $t(c) = 212$

$$212 = \frac{9}{5}c + 32$$

$$212 - 32 = \frac{9}{5}c$$

$$180 = \frac{9}{5}c$$

$$180 \times 5 = 9c$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 180 \times 5 \\ \hline 9 \\ 100 = c \end{array}$$

$$c = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$$

v)  $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$

$$C = F$$

$$F = \frac{9}{5}F + 32$$

Multiply '5' on both sides

$$5F = 9F + 160$$

$$9F - 5F = -160$$

$$4F = -160$$

$$F = \frac{-160}{4}$$

$$F = -40^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$$C = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$F = -40^{\circ}\text{F}$$

$-40^{\circ}$ இல் செல்சியஸ் மற்றும் பாரன்வீட் சமமாக இருக்கும்.

$\therefore$  The temperature when the Celsius value is equal to the Fahrenheit value is  $-40^{\circ}$ .

## பயிற்சி 1.5 – Exercise 1.5

**1. (Sep, jun-2023)**

$$fx = x - 6, g(x) = x^2$$

$$fog(x) = f(g(1)) = f(x^2) = x^2 - 6 \rightarrow$$

$$gof = g(f(x)) = g(x - 6) = x^2$$

$$-12x + 36 \rightarrow (2)$$

$$(1) \neq (2) \quad fog \neq gof$$

$$\text{ii) } f(x) = \frac{2}{x}, \quad g(x) = 2x^2 - 1$$

$$fog = f(g(x)) = f(2x^2 - 1) = \frac{2}{2x^2 - 1} \rightarrow (1)$$

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

$$= 2\left(\frac{4}{x^2}\right) - 1 = \frac{8}{x^2} - 1 \rightarrow (2)$$

$$(1) \neq (2) \quad fog \neq gof$$

$$\text{iii) } f(x) = \frac{x+6}{3}, \quad g(x) = 3 - x$$

$$fog = f(g(x)) = f(3 - x)$$

$$= \frac{3-x+6}{3} = \frac{9-x}{3} \rightarrow (1)$$

$$gof = g(f(x)) = g\left(\frac{x+6}{3}\right)$$

$$= 3 - \frac{x+6}{3}$$

$$= \frac{9-(x+6)}{3} = \frac{9-x-6}{3}$$

$$= \frac{3-x}{3} \rightarrow (2)$$

$$(1) \neq (2) \quad fog \neq gof$$

$$\text{iv) } f(x) = 3 + x, \quad g(x) = x - 4$$

$$fog = f(g(x)) = f(x-4+3+x-4) = x-1 \rightarrow 1$$

$$gof = g(f(x)) = g(3+x)$$

$$= 3 + x - 4 = x - 1 \rightarrow (2)$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2} \quad \therefore fog = gof$$

v)  $f(x) = 4x^2 - 1, g(x) = 1 + x$   
 $fog = f(g(x)) = f(1 + x)$   
 $= 4(1 + x)^2 - 1 = 4(1 + x^2 + 2x) - 1$

$$= 4 + 4x^2 + 8x - 1$$

$$4x^2 + 8x + 3 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$gof = g(f(x)) = g(4x^2 - 1)$$

$$= 1 + 4x^2 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$= 4x^2 \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \neq \textcircled{2}$$

$$fog \neq gof$$

2.  $fog = gof$

i)  $f(x) = 3x + 2, g(x) = 6x - k$

$$fog = f(g(x)) = f(6x - k)$$

$$= 3(6x - k) + 2$$

$$= 18x - 3k + 2 \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$gof = g(f(x)) = g(3x + 2)$$

$$= 6(3x + 2) - k$$

$$= 18x + 12 - k \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2}$$

$$18x - 3k + 2 = 18x + 12 - k$$

$$-3k + k = 12 - 2$$

$$-2k = 10$$

$$k = \frac{-10}{-2}$$

$K = -5$

ii)  $f(x) = 2x - k, g(x) = 4x + 5$

$$\begin{aligned}fog &= f(g(x)) = f(4x + 5) \\&= 2(4x + 5) - k \\&= 8x + 10 - k \longrightarrow 1 \\gof &= g(f(x)) = g(2x - k) \\&= 4(2x - k) + 5 \\&= 8x - 4k + 5 \longrightarrow 2\end{aligned}$$

$$fog = gof$$

$$1 = 2$$

$$8x + 10 - k = 8x - 4k + 5$$

$$-k + 4k = 5 - 10$$

$$3k = -5$$

$$k = -5/3$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}fog &= f(g(x)) = f\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) \\&= 2\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) - 1 \\&= x + 1 - 1 \\&= x\end{aligned}$$

$$gof = g(f(x)) = g(2x - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 2\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right) - 1 \\&= x + 1 - 1 \\&= x\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore fog = gof = x$$

Hence proved

4.  $f(x) = x^2 - 1, g(x) = x - 2$

$$gof(a) = 1$$

$$gf(a) = 1$$

$$g(a^2 - 1) = 1$$

$$(a^2 - 1) - 2 = 1$$

$$a^2 - 1 - 2 = 1$$

$$a^2 - 3 = 1$$

$$a^2 = 1 + 3$$

$$a^2 = 4$$

$$\boxed{a = \pm 2}$$

5.  $f(x) = 2x + 1$

$$g(x) = x^2$$

$$fog = f(g(x))$$

$$= f(x^2)$$

$$= 2(x^2) + 1$$

$$fog = 2x^2 + 1$$

$$Range = \{y/y = 2x^2 + 1, x \in N\}$$

$$gof = g(f(x))$$

$$= g(2x + 1)$$

$$= (2x + 1)^2$$

$$Range = \{y/y = (2x + 1)^2, x \in N\}$$

6.  $f(x) = x^2 - 1$

i)  $f \circ f$

$$\begin{aligned} f(f(x)) &= f(x^2 - 1) \\ &= (x^2 - 1)^2 - 1 \\ &= x^4 + 1 - 2x^2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{f \circ f = x^4 - 2x^2}$$

ii)  $f \circ f \circ f = f [f \circ f]$

$$\begin{aligned} &= f(x^4 - 2x^2) \\ &= (x^4 - 2x^2)^2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$f \circ g \circ f = (x^4 - 2x^2)^2 - 1$$

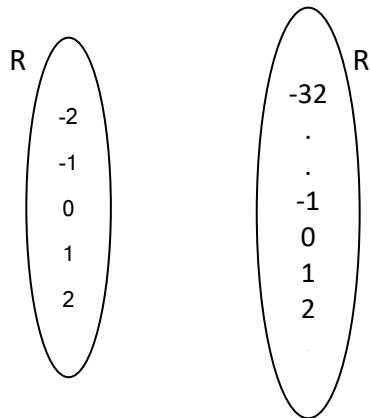
7.  $f(x) = x^5$ ,  $f: R \rightarrow R$  (PTA-6)

$$x = -1 \rightarrow f(-1) = (-1)^5 = -1$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow f(1) = 1^5 = 1$$

$$x = -2 \rightarrow f(-2) = (-2)^5 = -32$$

$$x = 2 \rightarrow f(2) = 2^5 = 32$$



Distinct elements of domain have distinct images in co domain.

$\therefore f$  is one to one function.

மதிப்பகத்தில் உள்ள எல்லா

உறுப்புகளுக்கும் துணை மதிப்பகத்தில்

நிழல் உரு உள்ளது. எனவே  $f$  ஆனது

ஒன்றுக்கு ஒன்றான சார்பு.

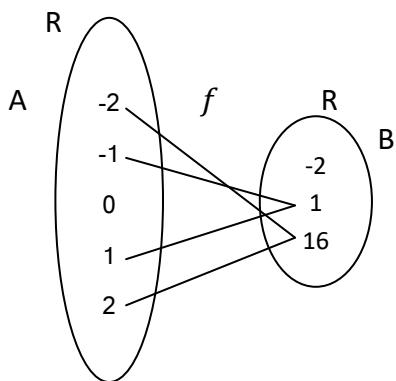
$$g(x) = x^4$$

$$\text{If } x = -1, g(-1) = (-1)^4 = 1$$

$$x = 1, g(1) = (1)^4 = 1$$

$$x = -2, g(-2) = (-2)^4 = 16$$

$$x = 2, g(2) = (2)^4 = 16$$



Distinct elements of domain doesn't have distinct images in co-domain.

$\therefore f$  is not one to one function.

A -ன் வெவ்வேறானா உறுப்புகள் B -ல் உள்ள வெவ்வேறு உறுப்புகளுடன் நிழல் உரு இல்லை. எனவே  $g$  ஆனது ஒன்றுக்கு ஒன்றான சார்பு இல்லை.

8.

$$i) f(x) = x - 1, g(x) = 3x + 1$$

$$h(x) = x^2$$

$$fog = f(g(x))$$

$$= f(3x + 1)$$

$$= 3x + x - x$$

$$= 3x$$

$$fog(oh) = fog\left(\frac{h}{x}\right)$$

$$= fog(x^2)$$

$$= 3(x^2)$$

$$(fog)oh = 3x^2$$

$$\longrightarrow \boxed{1}$$

$$goh = g(h(x))$$

$$= g(x^2) = 3x^2 + 1$$

$$goh = 3x^2 + 1$$

$$fo(goh) = f(goh)$$

$$= f(3x^2 + 1)$$

$$= 3x^2 + x - x$$

$$= 3x^2$$

$$fo(goh) = 3x^2 \longrightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2}$$

$(fog)oh = fo(goh)$  Hence Proved.

ii)  $f(x) = x^2, g(x) = 2x, h(x) = x + 4$

$$\begin{aligned} fog &= f(g(x)) = f(2x) \\ &= (2x)^2 = 4x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(fog)oh = fog(h(x))$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= fog(x + 4) \\ &= 4(x + 4)^2 \\ &= 4(x^2 + 16 + 8x) \\ &= 4x^2 + 64 + 8x \\ &= 4x^2 + 8 + 64 \longrightarrow \textcircled{1} \end{aligned}$$

$$goh = g(h(x)) = g(x + 4)$$

$$= 2(x + 4) = 2x + 8$$

$$fo(goh) = f(goh)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= f(2x + 8) \\ &= (2x + 8)^2 \\ &= 4x^2 + 8x + 64 \longrightarrow \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \textcircled{2}$$

$(fog)oh = fo(goh)$  Hence proved.

iii)  $f(x) = x - 4, g(x) = x,$

$$h(x) = 3x - 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} fog &= f(g(x)) = f(x^2) \\ &= x^2 - 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (fog)oh &= fog(h(x)) \\ &= fog(3x - 5) \\ &= (3x - 5)^2 - 4 \\ &= 9x^2 + 25 - 30x - 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$(fog)oh = 9x^2 - 30x + 21 \longrightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

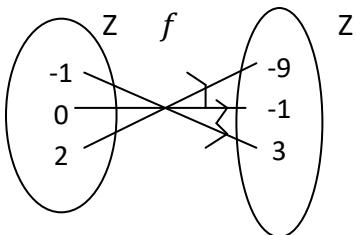
$$\begin{aligned} goh &= g(h(x)) = g(3x - 5) \\ &= (3x - 5)^2 \\ &= 9x^2 + 25 - 30x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fo(goh) &= f(goh) \\
 &= f(9x^2 + 25 - 30x) \\
 &= 9x^2 + 25 - 30x - 4 \\
 &= 9x^2 - 30x + 21 \rightarrow (2) \\
 (1) &= (2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$(fog) = fo(goh)$  Hence Proved.

9.

Sol:



$$f(x) = ax + b \rightarrow \text{linear function}$$

$$x = -1$$

$$f(-1) = a(-1) + b$$

$$3 = -a + b \rightarrow 1$$

$$x = 0$$

$$f(0) = a(0) + b$$

$$\boxed{-1 = b}$$

$$b = -1 \text{ sub in 1}$$

$$3 = -a - 1$$

$$3 + 1 = -a$$

$$\boxed{a = -4}$$

$$f(x) = ax + b$$

$$f(x) = -4x - 1$$

$$\boxed{f(x) = -4x + 1}$$

CHECK UP:

$$f(x) = -4x - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(2) &= -4(+2) - 1 \\
 &= -8 - 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{f(2) = -9}$$

For orders: 8675744747; 6374113093

$$10. c(t) = 3t$$

$$c(t_1) = 3t_1$$

$$c(t_2) = 3t_2$$

$$c(at_1 + bt_2) = ac(t_1) + bc(t_2)$$

R.H.S

$$c(at_1 + bt_2) = 3(at_1 + bt_2)$$

$$= 3at_1 + 3bt_2$$

$$= a(3t_1) + b(3t_2)$$

$$= a(ct_1) + b(ct_2)$$

$$= ac(t_1) + bc(t_2)$$

L.H.S = R.H.S

Hence Super Position Principle Satisfied.

$\therefore c(t) = 3t$  is a linear.

$c(t)$  என்ற ஒரு நேரிய சுற்று பூர்த்தி

செய்கிறது.

$\therefore c(t) = 3t$  ஆனது ஒரு நேரிய சுற்று

ஆகும்.

### பயிற்சி 1.6 Exercise 1.6

1. பலவுள் தெரிவு வினாக்கள்.

$$n(A \times B) = 6 \text{ and } A = \{1, 3\} \text{ எனில், } n(B) \text{ ஆனது}$$

$$n(A) = 2$$

$$n(A \times B) = n(A) \times n(B)$$

$$6 = 2 \times n(B)$$

$$\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} = n(B)$$

$n(B) = 3$

2.  $A = \{a, b, q\}, B = \{2, 3\}$ ,

$$C = \{p, q, r, s\}$$
 (PTA-3, Mar 2023)

$$A \cup C = \{a, b, q\} \cup \{p, q, r, s\}$$

$$= \{a, b, p, q, r, s\}$$

$$(A \cup C) \times B = \{a, b, p, q, r, s\} \times \{2, 3\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a,2),(b,2),(p,2),(q,2),(r,2), \\ (s,2),(a,3),(b,3),(p,3), \\ (q,3),(r,3),(s,3) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$n[(A \cup B)x B] = 12$$

3.  $A = \{1,2\}, B = \{1,2,3,4\},$   
 $C = \{5,6\}, D = \{5,6,7,8\}$   
 $A \times C = \{1,2\} \times \{5,6\} \rightarrow \{(1,5), (1,6), (2,5), (2,6)\}$   
 $B \times D = \{1,2,3,4\} \times \{5,6,7,8\}$   
 $= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1,5), (1,6), (1,7), (1,8), (2,5), \\ (2,6), (2,7), (2,8), (3,5), (3,6), \\ (3,7), (3,8), (4,5), (4,6), (4,7), (4,8) \end{array} \right\}$   
 $\therefore (A \times C) \subset (B \times D)$

இது போன்ற அனைத்து விளாக்களும் மாணவர்களுக்கு எளிதில் புரியும் வகையில் மிகவும் எளிமையாகவும், தெளிவாகவும், விளக்கி வெளியிடப்பட்டுள்ளது.

ஆசிரியர்கள் மாணவர்களுக்கு இதனை வாங்கி கொடுத்து பயன்படுத்தி கொள்ளுமாறு அன்புடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறோம்.

விலை மாணவர்களுக்கு ஏற்றார் போல வழங்கி வருகிறோம்.

தமிழ் வழி மற்றும் ஆங்கில வழி இரண்டிலும் வெளியிடப்பட்டுள்ளது.

எங்களின் அங்கில படைப்புகளின் வெளியீடு

MATHS MANUAL  
MATHS QUESTION BANK

மேலும் தொடர்புக்கு: 8675744747:6374113093