

Exercise 2.1

Q1 If $\left(\frac{x}{3} + 1, y - \frac{2}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$, find the values of x and y.

Answer. It is given that $\left(\frac{x}{3} + 1, y - \frac{2}{3}\right) = \left(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$.

Since the ordered pairs are equal, the corresponding elements will also be equal.

Therefore, $\frac{x}{3} + 1 = \frac{5}{3}$ and $y - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$.

$$\frac{x}{3} + 1 = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{3} = \frac{5}{3} - 1, y - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$$

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

$$\therefore x = 2 \text{ and } y = 1$$

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Q2 If the set A has 3 elements and the set B = {3, 4, 5}, then find the number of elements in (A×B).

Answer. It is given that set A has 3 elements and the elements of set B are 3,4, and 5.

⇒ Number of elements in set B = 3

Number of elements in (A x B)

= (Number of elements in A) x (Number of elements in B)

= 3x3 =9

Thus, the number of elements in (A x B) is 9.

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Q3 If G = {7, 8} and H = {5, 4, 2}, find G × H and H × G.

Answer. G = {7, 8} and H = {5, 4, 2}

We know that the Cartesian product $P \times Q$ of two non-empty sets P and Q is defined as

$$P \times Q = \{(p, q) : p \in P, q \in Q\}$$

$$\therefore G \times H = \{(7, 5), (7, 4), (7, 2), (8, 5), (8, 4), (8, 2)\}$$

$$H \times G = \{(5, 7), (5, 8), (4, 7), (4, 8), (2, 7), (2, 8)\}$$

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Q4 State whether each of the following statements are true or false. If the statement is false, rewrite the given statement correctly.

(i) If $P = \{m, n\}$ and $Q = \{n, m\}$, then $P \times Q = \{(m, n), (n, m)\}$.

(ii) If A and B are non-empty sets, then $A \times B$ is a non-empty set of ordered pairs (x, y) such that $x \in A$ and $y \in B$.

(iii) If $A = \{1, 2\}$, $B = \{3, 4\}$, then $A \times (B \cap \phi) = \phi$

Answer. (i) False

If $P = \{m, n\}$ and $Q = \{n, m\}$, then

$$P \times Q = \{(m, m), (m, n), (n, m), (n, n)\}$$

(ii) True

(iii) True

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Q5 If $A = \{-1, 1\}$, find $A \times A \times A$.

Answer. It is known that for any non-empty set A , $A \times A \times A$ is defined as

$$A \times A \times A = \{(a, b, c) : a, b, c \in A\}$$

It is given that $A = \{-1, 1\}$

$$\therefore A \times A \times A = \{(-1, -1, -1), (-1, -1, 1), (-1, 1, -1), (-1, 1, 1), (1, -1, -1), (1, -1, 1), (1, 1, -1), (1, 1, 1)\}$$

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Q6 If $A \times B = \{(a, x), (a, y), (b, x), (b, y)\}$. Find A and B

Answer. It is given that $A \times B = \{(a, x), (a, y), (b, x), (b, y)\}$

We know that the Cartesian product of two non-empty sets P and Q is defined as $P \times Q = \{(p, q) : p \in P, q \in Q\}$

$\therefore A$ is the set of all first elements and B is the set of all second elements.

Thus, $A = \{a, b\}$ and $B = \{x, y\}$

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Q7 Let $A = \{1, 2\}$, $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, $C = \{5, 6\}$ and $D = \{5, 6, 7, 8\}$.

Verify that

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

(ii) $A \times C$ is a subset of $B \times D$.

Answer. (i) To verify: $A \times (B \cap C) = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$

We have $B \cap C = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \cap \{5, 6\} = \phi$

$$\therefore \text{L.H.S.} = A \times (B \cap C) = A \times \phi = \phi$$

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

$$A \times C = \{(1, 5), (1, 6), (2, 5), (2, 6)\}$$

$$\therefore \text{R.H.S.} = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C) = \phi$$

$$\therefore \text{L.H.S.} = \text{R.H.S.}$$

Hence, $A \times (B \cap C) = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$

(ii) To verify: $A \times C$ is a subset of $B \times D$

$$A \times C = \{(1, 5), (1, 6), (2, 5), (2, 6)\}$$

$$B \times D = \{(1, 5), (1, 6), (1, 7), (1, 8), (2, 5), (2, 6), (2, 7), (2, 8), (3, 5), (3, 6), (3, 7), (3, 8), (4, 5), (4, 6), (4, 7), (4, 8)\}$$

We can observe that all the elements of set $A \times C$ are the elements of set $B \times D$.

Therefore, $A \times C$ is a subset of $B \times D$.

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Q8 Let $A = \{1, 2\}$ and $B = \{3, 4\}$. Write $A \times B$. How many subsets will $A \times B$ have?

List them.

Answer. $A = \{1, 2\}$ and $B = \{3, 4\}$

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

$$\Rightarrow n(A \times B) = 4$$

We know that if C is a set with $n(C) = m$, then $n[P(C)] = 2^m$.

Therefore, the set $A \times B$ has $2^4 = 16$ subsets. These are ϕ , $\{(1, 3)\}$, $\{(1, 4)\}$, $\{(2, 3)\}$, $\{(2, 4)\}$, $\{(1, 3), (1, 4)\}$, $\{(1, 3), (2, 3)\}$,

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

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

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

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Q9 Let A and B be two sets such that $n(A) = 3$ and $n(B) = 2$. If $(x, 1)$, $(y, 2)$, $(z, 1)$ are in $A \times B$, find A and B , where x , y and z are distinct elements.

Answer. It is given that $n(A) = 3$ and $n(B) = 2$; and $(x, 1)$, $(y, 2)$, $(z, 1)$ are in $A \times B$.

We know that A = Set of first elements of the ordered pair elements of $A \times B$

B = Set of second elements of the ordered pair elements of $A \times B$.

$\therefore x, y$, and z are the elements of A ; and 1 and 2 are the elements of B .

Since $n(A) = 3$ and $n(B) = 2$, it is clear that $A = \{x, y, z\}$ and $B = \{1, 2\}$.

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Q10 The Cartesian product $A \times A$ has 9 elements among which are found $(-1, 0)$ and $(0, 1)$. Find the set A and the remaining elements of $A \times A$.

Answer. We know that if $n(A) = p$ and $n(B) = q$, then $n(A \times B) = pq$.

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

It is given that $n(A \times A) = 9$

$\therefore n(A) \times n(A) = 9$

$\Rightarrow n(A) = 3$

The ordered pairs $(-1, 0)$ and $(0, 1)$ are two of the nine elements of $A \times A$.

We know that $A \times A = \{(a, a) : a \in A\}$. Therefore, $-1, 0$, and 1 are elements of A .

Since $n(A) = 3$, it is clear that $A = \{-1, 0, 1\}$.

The remaining elements of set $A \times A$ are $(-1, -1)$, $(-1, 1)$, $(0, -1)$, $(0, 0)$, $(1, -1)$, $(1, 0)$, and $(1, 1)$

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Exercise 2.2

Q1 Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 14\}$. Define a relation R from A to A by $R = \{(x, y) : 3x - y = 0, \text{ where } x, y \in A\}$. Write down its domain, codomain and range.

Answer. The relation R from A to A is given as

$R = \{(x, y) : 3x - y = 0, \text{ where } x, y \in A\}$

i.e., $R = \{(x, y) : 3x = y, \text{ where } x, y \in A\}$

$\therefore R = \{(1, 3), (2, 6), (3, 9), (4, 12)\}$

The domain of R is the set of all first elements of the ordered pairs in the relation.

\therefore Domain of $R = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$

The whole set A is the codomain of the relation R .

\therefore Codomain of $R = A = \{1, 2, 3, \dots, 14\}$

The range of R is the set of all second elements of the ordered pairs in the relation.

\therefore Range of $R = \{3, 6, 9, 12\}$

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Q2 Define a relation R on the set \mathbf{N} of natural numbers by $R = \{(x, y) : y = x + 5, x \text{ is a natural number less than } 4; x, y \in \mathbf{N}\}$. Depict this relationship using roster form. Write down the domain and the range.

Answer. $R = \{(x, y) : y = x + 5, x \text{ is a natural number less than } 4, x, y \in \mathbf{N}\}$

The natural numbers less than 4 are 1, 2, and 3.

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

The domain of R is the set of all first elements of the ordered pairs in the relation.

\therefore Domain of $R = \{1, 2, 3\}$

The range of R is the set of all second elements of the ordered pairs in the relation.

\therefore Range of $R = \{6, 7, 8\}$

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Q3 $A = \{1, 2, 3, 5\}$ and $B = \{4, 6, 9\}$. Define a relation R from A to B by $R = \{(x, y) : \text{the difference between } x \text{ and } y \text{ is odd}; x \in A, y \in B\}$. Write R in roster form.

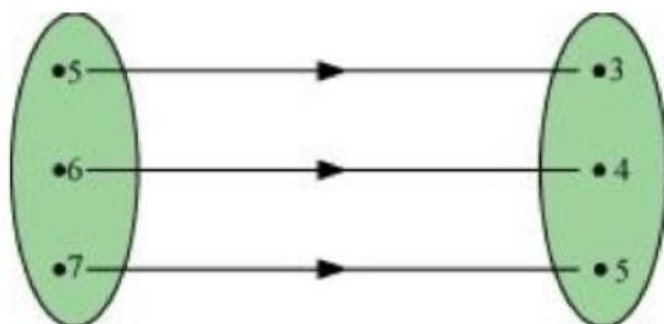
Answer. $A = \{1, 2, 3, 5\}$ and $B = \{4, 6, 9\}$

$R = \{(x, y) : \text{the difference between } x \text{ and } y \text{ is odd}; x \in A, y \in B\}$

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

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Q4 The Fig shows a relationship between the sets P and Q . Write this relation



(i) in set-builder form (ii) roster form.

What is its domain and range?

Answer. According to the given figure, $P = \{5, 6, 7\}$, $Q = \{3, 4, 5\}$

(i) $R = \{(x, y) : y = x - 2; x \in P\}$ or $R = \{(x, y) : y = x - 2 \text{ for } x = 5, 6, 7\}$

(ii) $R = \{(5, 3), (6, 4), (7, 5)\}$

Domain of $R = \{5, 6, 7\}$

Range of $R = \{3, 4, 5\}$

Q5 Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6\}$. Let R be the relation on A defined by $\{(a, b) : a, b \in A, b \text{ is exactly divisible by } a\}$.

- (i) Write R in roster form
- (ii) Find the domain of R
- (iii) Find the range of R .

Answer. $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6\}$, $R = \{(a, b) : a, b \in A, b \text{ is exactly divisible by } a\}$

- (i) $R = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (1, 6), (2, 2), (2, 4), (2, 6), (3, 3), (3, 6), (4, 4), (6, 6)\}$
- (ii) Domain of $R = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6\}$

- (iii) Range of $R = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6\}$

Q6 Determine the domain and range of the relation R defined by $R = \{(x, x + 5) : x \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}\}$.

Answer. $R = \{(x, x + 5) : x \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}\}$
 $\therefore R = \{(0, 5), (1, 6), (2, 7), (3, 8), (4, 9), (5, 10)\}$
 \therefore Domain of $R = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$
Range of $R = \{5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$

Q7 Write the relation $R = \{(x, x^3) : x \text{ is a prime number less than } 10\}$ in roster form.

Answer. $R = \{(x, x^3) : x \text{ is a prime number less than } 10\}$
The prime numbers less than 10 are 2, 3, 5, and 7.
 $\therefore R = \{(2, 8), (3, 27), (5, 125), (7, 343)\}$

Q8 Let $A = \{x, y, z\}$ and $B = \{1, 2\}$. Find the number of relations from A to B .

Answer. It is given that $A = \{x, y, z\}$ and $B = \{1, 2\}$.
 $\therefore A \times B = \{(x, 1), (x, 2), (y, 1), (y, 2), (z, 1), (z, 2)\}$
Since $n(A \times B) = 6$, the number of subsets of $A \times B$ is 2^6 .
Therefore, the number of relations from A to B is 2^6 .

Q9 Let R be the relation on \mathbf{Z} defined by $R = \{(a,b): a, b \in \mathbf{Z}, a - b \text{ is an integer}\}$. Find the domain and range of R .

Answer. $R = \{(a, b): a, b \in \mathbf{Z}, a - b \text{ is an integer}\}$

It is known that the difference between any two integers is always an integer.

\therefore Domain of $R = \mathbf{Z}$

Range of $R = \mathbf{Z}$

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Exercise 2.3

Q1 Which of the following relations are functions?

Give reasons. If it is a function, determine its domain and range.

(i) $\{(2,1), (5,1), (8,1), (11,1), (14,1), (17,1)\}$

(ii) $\{(2,1), (4,2), (6,3), (8,4), (10,5), (12,6), (14,7)\}$

(iii) $\{(1,3), (1,5), (2,5)\}$.

Answer. (i) $\{(2, 1), (5, 1), (8, 1), (11, 1), (14, 1), (17, 1)\}$

Since 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, and 17 are the elements of the domain of the given relation having their unique images, this relation is a function.

Here, domain = $\{2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17\}$ and range = $\{1\}$

(ii) $\{(2, 1), (4, 2), (6, 3), (8, 4), (10, 5), (12, 6), (14, 7)\}$

Since 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 are the elements of the domain of the given relation having their unique images, this relation is a function.

Here, domain = $\{2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14\}$ and range = $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$

(iii) $\{(1, 3), (1, 5), (2, 5)\}$

Since the same first element i.e., 1 corresponds to two different images i.e., 3 and 5, this relation is not a function.

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Q2 Find the domain and range of the following real functions:

(i) $f(x) = -|x|$

(ii) $f(x) = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$

Answer. (i) $f(x) = -|x|$, $x \in \mathbf{R}$

We know that $|x| = \begin{cases} x, & x \geq 0 \\ -x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

$\therefore f(x) = -|x| = \begin{cases} -x, & x \geq 0 \\ x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

Since $f(x)$ is defined for $x \in \mathbb{R}$, the domain of f is \mathbb{R} .

It can be observed that the range of $f(x) = -|x|$ is all real numbers except positive real numbers.

\therefore The range of f is $(-\infty, 0]$.

(ii) $f(x) = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$

Since $\sqrt{9 - x^2}$ is defined for all real numbers that are greater than or equal to -3 and less than or equal to 3 , the domain of $f(x)$ is $\{x : -3 \leq x \leq 3\}$ or $[-3, 3]$.

For any value of x such that $-3 \leq x \leq 3$, the value of $f(x)$ will lie between 0 and 3 .

\therefore The range of $f(x)$ is $\{x : 0 \leq x \leq 3\}$ or $[0, 3]$.

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Q3 A function f is defined by $f(x) = 2x - 5$. Write down the values of

(i) $f(0)$, (ii) $f(7)$, (iii) $f(-3)$.

Answer. The given function is $f(x) = 2x - 5$.

Therefore, $\mathbb{R}, x > 0$.

(ii) $f(x) = x^2 + 2$, x is a real number.

(iii) $f(x) = x$, x is a real number.

Answer. (i) $f(x) = 2 - 3x$, $x \in \mathbb{R}, x > 0$

The values of $f(x)$ for various values of real numbers $x > 0$ can be written in the tabular form as

x	0.01	0.1	0.9	1	2	2.5	4	5	5
$f(x)$	1.97	1.7	-0.7	-1	-4	-5.5	-10	-13	...

Thus, it can be clearly observed that the range of f is the set of all real numbers less than 2 .

I.e., range of $f = (-\infty, 2)$

Alter:

Let $x > 0$

$$\Rightarrow 3x > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 - 3x < 2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) < 2$$

$$\therefore \text{Range of } f = (-\infty, 2)$$

(ii) $f(x) = x^2 + 2$, x is a real number

The values of $f(x)$ for various values of real numbers x can be written in the tabular form as

x	0	± 0.3	± 0.8	± 1	± 2	± 3	
$f(x)$	2	2.09	2.64	3	6	11

Thus, it can be clearly observed that the range of f is the set of all real numbers greater than 2.
 I.e., range of $f = [2, \infty)$

Alter:

Let x be any real number.

Accordingly,

$$x^2 \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 2 \geq 0 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 2 \geq 2$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \geq 2$$

Therefore, Range of $f = [2, \infty)$

(iii) $f(x) = x$, x is a real number

It is clear that the range of f is the set of all real numbers.

Therefore, Range of $f = \mathbb{R}$

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Miscellaneous Exercise

Q1 The relation f is defined by $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 3x, & 3 \leq x \leq 10 \end{cases}$

The relation g is defined by $g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 3x, & 2 \leq x \leq 10 \end{cases}$

Show that f is a function and g is not a function.

Answer. The relation f is defined by $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 3 \\ 3x, & 3 \leq x \leq 10 \end{cases}$

It is observed that for

$$0 \leq x < 3, f(x) = x^2$$

$$3 < x \leq 10, f(x) = 3x$$

Also, at $x=3$, $f(x) = 3^2 = 9$ or $f(x) = 3 \times 3 = 9$

i.e., at $x = 3$, $f(x) = 9$

Therefore, for $0 \leq x \leq 10$, the images of $f(x)$ are unique.

Thus, the given relation is a function.

The relation g is defined by $g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 3x, & 2 \leq x \leq 10 \end{cases}$

It can be observed that for $x = 2$, $g(x) = 2^2 = 4$ and $g(x) = 3 \times 2 = 6$

Hence, element 2 of the domain of the relation g corresponds to two different images i.e., 4 and

Hence, element 2 of the domain of the relation g corresponds to two different images 10 , 1 and 6 . Hence, this relation is not a function.

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Q2 If $f(x) = x^2$, find $\frac{f(1.1) - f(1)}{(1.1 - 1)}$.

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

Therefore, $\frac{f(1.1) - f(1)}{(1.1 - 1)} = \frac{(1.1)^2 - (1)^2}{(1.1 - 1)} = \frac{1.21 - 1}{0.1} = \frac{0.21}{0.1} = 2.1$

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Q3 Find the domain of the function $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 - 8x + 12}$.

Answer. The given function is $f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 - 8x + 12}$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{x^2 - 8x + 12} = \frac{x^2 + 2x + 1}{(x - 6)(x - 2)}$$

It can be seen that function f is defined for all real numbers except at $x = 6$ and $x = 2$.

Hence, the domain of f is $\mathbb{R} - \{2, 6\}$.

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Q4 Find the domain and the range of the real function f defined by $f(x) = \sqrt{x - 1}$.

Answer. The given real function is $f(x) = \sqrt{x - 1}$

It can be seen that $\sqrt{x - 1}$ is defined for $(x - 1) \geq 0$.

i.e.,

$f(x) = \sqrt{x - 1}$ is defined for $x \geq 1$.

Therefore, the range of f is the set of all real numbers greater than or equal to 0 i.e., the range of $f = [0, \infty)$.

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Q5 Find the domain and the range of the real function f defined by $f(x) = |x - 1|$.

Answer. The given real function is $f(x) = |x - 1|$.

It is clear that $|x - 1|$ is defined for all real numbers.

Therefore, Domain of $f = \mathbb{R}$

Also, for $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $|x - 1|$ assumes all real numbers.

Hence, the range of f is the set of all non-negative real numbers.

Q6 Let $f = \left\{ \left(x, \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \right) : x \in \mathbf{R} \right\}$ be a function from \mathbf{R} into \mathbf{R} . Determine the range of f .

Answer.

$$\begin{aligned} f &= \left\{ \left(x, \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \right) : x \in \mathbf{R} \right\} \\ &= \left\{ (0, 0), \left(\pm 0.5, \frac{1}{5} \right), \left(\pm 1, \frac{1}{2} \right), \left(\pm 1.5, \frac{9}{13} \right), \left(\pm 2, \frac{4}{5} \right), \left(3, \frac{9}{10} \right), \left(4, \frac{16}{17} \right), \dots \right\} \end{aligned}$$

The range of f is the set of all second elements. It can be observed that all these elements are greater than or equal to 0 but less than 1.

[Denominator is greater numerator]

Thus, range of $f = [0, 1)$

Q7 Let $f, g: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ be defined, respectively by $f(x) = x + 1$, $g(x) = 2x - 3$. Find $f + g$, $f - g$ and $\frac{f}{g}$.

Answer. $f, g: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is defined as $f(x) = x + 1$, $g(x) = 2x - 3$

$$(f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x) = (x + 1) + (2x - 3) = 3x - 2$$

$$\therefore (f + g)(x) = 3x - 2$$

$$(f - g)(x) = f(x) - g(x) = (x + 1) - (2x - 3) = x + 1 - 2x + 3 = -x + 4$$

$$\therefore (f - g)(x) = -x + 4$$

$$\left(\frac{f}{g} \right)(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}, g(x) \neq 0, x \in \mathbf{R}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{f}{g} \right)(x) = \frac{x+1}{2x-3}, 2x - 3 \neq 0 \text{ or } 2x \neq 3$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{f}{g} \right)(x) = \frac{x+1}{2x-3}, x \neq \frac{3}{2}$$

Q8 Let $f = \{(1, 1), (2, 3), (0, -1), (-1, -3)\}$ be a function from \mathbf{Z} to \mathbf{Z} defined by $f(x) = ax + b$, for some integers a, b . Determine a, b .

Answer. $f = \{(1, 1), (2, 3), (0, -1), (-1, -3)\}$

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

$$(1, 1) \in f$$

$$\Rightarrow f(1) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a \times 1 + b = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b = 1$$

$$(0, -1) \in f$$

$$\Rightarrow f(0) = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow a \times 0 + b = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow b = -1$$

On substituting $b = -1$ in $a + b = 1$, we obtain $a + (-1) = 1 \Rightarrow a = 1 + 1 = 2$.

Thus, the respective values of a and b are 2 and -1.

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Q9 Let R be a relation from \mathbf{N} to \mathbf{N} defined by $R = \{(a, b) : a, b \in \mathbf{N} \text{ and } a = b^2\}$. Are the following true?

(i) $(a, a) \in R$, for all $a \in \mathbf{N}$

(ii) $(a, b) \in R$, implies $(b, a) \in R$

(iii) $(a, b) \in R, (b, c) \in R$ implies $(a, c) \in R$.

Justify your answer in each case.

Answer. $R = \{(a, b) : a, b \in \mathbf{N} \text{ and } a = b^2\}$

(i) It can be seen that $2 \in \mathbf{N}$; however, $2 \neq 2^2 = 4$

Therefore, the statement, “ $(a, a) \in R$, for all $a \in \mathbf{N}$ ” is not true.

(ii) It can be seen that $(9, 3) \in R$ because $9, 3 \in \mathbf{N}$ and $9 = 3^2$.

Now, $3 \neq 9^2 = 81$; therefore, $(3, 9) \notin R$

Therefore, the statement “ $(a, b) \in R$, implies $(b, a) \in R$ ” is not true.

(iii) It can be seen that $(16, 4) \in R, (4, 2) \in R$ because $16, 4, 2 \in \mathbf{N}$ and $16 = 4^2$ and $4 = 2^2$.

Now, $16 \neq 2^2 = 4$; therefore, $(16, 2) \notin R$

Therefore, the statement “ $(a, b) \in R, (b, c) \in R$ implies $(a, c) \in R$ ” is not true.

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Q10 Let $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, $B = \{1, 5, 9, 11, 15, 16\}$ and $f = \{(1, 5), (2, 9), (3, 1), (4, 5), (2, 11)\}$ Are the following true?

(i) f is a relation from A to B

(ii) f is a function from A to B .

Justify your answer in each case.

Answer. $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and $B = \{1, 5, 9, 11, 15, 16\}$

$\therefore A \times B = \{(1, 1), (1, 5), (1, 9), (1, 11), (1, 15), (1, 16), (2, 1), (2, 5), (2, 9), (2, 11), (2, 15), (2, 16), (3, 1), (3, 5), (3, 9), (3, 11), (3, 15), (3, 16), (4, 1), (4, 5), (4, 9), (4, 11), (4, 15), (4, 16)\}$

It is given that $f = \{(1, 5), (2, 9), (3, 1), (4, 5), (2, 11)\}$

(i) A relation from a non-empty set A to a non-empty set B is a subset of the Cartesian product $A \times B$.

It is observed that f is a subset of $A \times B$.

Thus, f is a relation from A to B .

(ii) Since the same first element i.e., 2 corresponds to two different images i.e., 9 and 11, relation f is not a function.

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Q11 Let f be the subset of $\mathbf{Z} \times \mathbf{Z}$ defined by $f = \{(ab, a + b) : a, b \in \mathbf{Z}\}$. Is f a function from \mathbf{Z} to \mathbf{Z} ? Justify your answer.

Answer. The relation f is defined as $f = \{(ab, a + b) : a, b \in \mathbf{Z}\}$

We know that a relation f from a set A to a set B is said to be a function if every element of set A has unique images in set B .

Since $2, 6, -2, -6 \in \mathbf{Z}$, $(2 \times 6, 2 + 6), (-2 \times -6, -2 + (-6)) \in f$
i.e., $(12, 8), (12, -8) \in f$

It can be seen that the same first element i.e., 12 corresponds to two different images i.e., 8 and -8. Thus, relation f is not a function.

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Q12 Let $A = \{9, 10, 11, 12, 13\}$ and let $f : A \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$ be defined by $f(n) =$ the highest prime factor of n . Find the range of f .

Answer. $A = \{9, 10, 11, 12, 13\}$

$f : A \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$ is defined as

$f(n) =$ The highest prime factor of n

Prime factor of 9 = 3

Prime factors of 10 = 2, 5

Prime factor of 11 = 11

Prime factors of 12 = 2, 3

Prime factor of 13 = 13

$\therefore f(9) =$ The highest prime factor of 9 = 3

$f(10) =$ The highest prime factor of 10 = 5

$f(11) =$ The highest prime factor of 11 = 11

$f(12) =$ The highest prime factor of 12 = 3

$f(13) =$ The highest prime factor of 13 = 13

The range of f is the set of all $f(n)$, where $n \in A$.

\therefore Range of $f = \{3, 5, 11, 13\}$

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