

## RELATIONS AND FUNCTIONS

### COMPOSITE AND INVERTIBLE FUNCTION

#### EXERCISE

**Q.1** If  $f : R \rightarrow R$  is defined as  $f(x) = 2x - 1$  and  $g : R \rightarrow R$  is defined as  $g(x) = x^2 + 2$ , then the composition  $(g \circ f)(x)$  is given by-

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| (A) $2x^2 - 1$ | (B) $(2x - 1)^2$    |
| (C) $2x^2 + 3$ | (D) $4x^2 - 4x + 3$ |

**Q.2** If  $f : R \rightarrow R$  is defined as,  $f(x) = 4x^3 + 3$ , then  $f^{-1}(x)$  equals-

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (A) $\left(\frac{x-3}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ | (B) $\left(\frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}} - 3}{4}\right)$ |
| (C) $\frac{1}{4} (x - 3)^{1/3}$                | (D) None of these                                |

**Q.3** If  $f(x) = \sqrt{|x-1|}$  and  $g(x) = \sin x$  then  $(f \circ g)(x)$  equals -

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| (A) $\sin \sqrt{ x-1 }$ | (B) $ \sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2} $ |
| (C) $ \sin x - \cos x $ | (D) None of these                           |

**Q.4** If  $f : R \rightarrow R$  and  $f(x) = 2x + 1$  and  $g : R \rightarrow R$  and  $g(x) = x^3$ , then  $(g \circ f)^{-1}(27)$  equals -

- |        |       |       |       |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| (A) -1 | (B) 0 | (C) 1 | (D) 2 |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|

**Q.5** The domain of function  $f(x) = \sqrt{2^x - 3^x}$  is -

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (A) $(-\infty, 0]$ | (B) $R$             |
| (C) $[0, \infty)$  | (D) No value of $x$ |

- Q.6** The domain of the function  $f(x) = \sin^{-1} \left( \log_2 \frac{x^2}{2} \right)$  is -

(A)  $[-2, 2] - (-1, 1)$       (B)  $[-1, 2] - \{0\}$   
 (C)  $[-2, -1] \cup [1, 2]$       (D)  $[-2, 2] - \{0\}$

**Q.7** The range of function  $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}$  is -

(A)  $\mathbb{R} - \{1\}$       (B)  $\mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}$   
 (C)  $[0, 1)$       (D) None of these

**Q.8** If  $f(x) = \frac{2^x + 2^{-x}}{2}$ , then  $f(x+y) \cdot f(x-y)$  is equal to -

(A)  $\frac{1}{2} [f(x+y) + f(x-y)]$       (B)  $\frac{1}{2} [f(2x) + f(2y)]$   
 (C)  $\frac{1}{2} [f(x+y) \cdot f(x-y)]$       (D) None of these

**Q.9** If  $g(x) = x^2 + x - 2$  and  $\frac{1}{2} (g \circ f)(x) = 2x^2 - 5x + 2$ , then  $f(x)$  is equal to -

(A)  $2x - 3$       (B)  $2x + 3$   
 (C)  $2x^2 + 3x + 1$       (D)  $2x^2 - 3x - 1$

**Q.10** If  $f(x) = |x|$  and  $g(x) = [x]$ , then value of  $\text{fog} \left( -\frac{1}{4} \right) + \text{gof} \left( -\frac{1}{4} \right)$  is -

(A) 0      (B) 1      (C) -1      (D)  $\frac{1}{4}$

## ANSWER KEY

1. (D)  $4x^2 - 4x + 3$

2. (A)  $\left(\frac{x-3}{4}\right)^{1/3}$

3. (B)  $|\sin \frac{X}{2} - \cos \frac{X}{2}|$

4. (C) 1
5. (A)  $(-\infty, 0]$
6. (C)  $[-2, -1] \cup [1, 2]$
7. (C)  $[0, 1)$
8. (B)  $\frac{1}{2} [f(2x) + f(2y)]$
9. (A)  $2x - 3$
10. (B) 1