

Exercise 2.3**Question 1:**

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.

Question 2:

Find the domain and range of the following real function:

(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 $x \in \mathbf{R}$, the domain of f is \mathbf{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 $[0, 3]$.

Question 3:

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,

$$(i) f(0) = 2 \times 0 - 5 = 0 - 5 = -5$$

$$(ii) f(7) = 2 \times 7 - 5 = 14 - 5 = 9$$

$$(iii) f(-3) = 2 \times (-3) - 5 = -6 - 5 = -11$$

Question 4:

The function 't' which maps temperature in degree Celsius into temperature in degree

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

Fahrenheit is defined by

Find (i) $t(0)$ (ii) $t(28)$ (iii) $t(-10)$ (iv) The value of C , when $t(C) = 212$

Answer

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

The given function is

Therefore,

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

$$(ii) t(28) = \frac{9 \times 28}{5} + 32 = \frac{252 + 160}{5} = \frac{412}{5}$$

$$(iii) t(-10) = \frac{9 \times (-10)}{5} + 32 = 9 \times (-2) + 32 = -18 + 32 = 14$$

(iv) It is given that $t(C) = 212$

$$\therefore 212 = \frac{9C}{5} + 32$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9C}{5} = 212 - 32$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9C}{5} = 180$$

$$\Rightarrow 9C = 180 \times 5$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{180 \times 5}{9} = 100$$

Thus, the value of t , when $t(C) = 212$, is 100.

Question 5:

Find the range of each of the following functions.

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

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

$$(iii) f(x) = x, x \text{ is a real number}$$

Answer

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

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	...
$f(x)$	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 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 $f = \mathbf{R}$

Text solution