

# RAMAGYA SCHOOL, NOIDA

# XI/MATHEMATICS/2017-18 **OLYMPIAD PRACTICE WORKSHEET**

#### **CONCEPT BASED**

- **1.** If R =  $\{(x, y): x, y \in Z, x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$  is a relation in Z, then domain of R is (a)  $\{0,1,2\}$ (b)  $\{-2, -1, 0\}$
- (c)  $\{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$
- (d) none of these
- **2.** If A =  $\{1,2,3\}$  then the relation R =  $\{(2,3)\}$  in A is
- (a) symmetric and transitive only
- (b) symmetric only
- (c) transitive only
- (d) not transitive
- 3. Let X be a family of sets and R be a relation in X, defined by 'A is disjoint from B'. then R is
- (a) reflexive
- (b) symmetric
- (c) anti-symmetric
- (d) transitive
- **4.** R is a relation defined in Z by aRb if and only if ab  $\geq$  0, then R is
- (a) reflexive
- (b) symmetric
- (c) transitive
- (d) equivalence
- **5.** R is a relation on N given by N =  $\{(x, y): 4x + 3y = 20\}$ . Which of the following belongs to R?
- (a) (-4,12)
- (b) (5,0)
- (c)(3,4)
- (d)(2,4)
- **6.** The relation R defined on the set of natural numbers as  $\{(a, b): a \text{ differs from bby } 3\}$  is given
- (a)  $\{(1,4), (2,5), (3,6), \dots\}$
- (b)  $\{(4,1), (5,2), (6,3), \dots\}$
- (c)  $\{(4,1), (5,2), (6,3), \dots\}$
- d) none of the above
- 7. Let X and Y be the sets of all positive divisors of 400 and 1000 respectively (including 1 and the number). Then  $n(X \cap Y)$  is equal to

- (a) 4
- (b) 6
- (c) 8
- (d) 12

#### **APPLICATION BASED**

- **8.** The relation R defined in A =  $\{1,2,3\}$  by aRb, if  $|a^2 b^2| \le 5$ . Which of the following is false?
- (a)  $R = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (2,1), (1,2), (2,3), (3,2)\}$
- (b)  $R^{-1} = R$
- (c) Domain of  $R = \{1,2,3\}$
- (d) range of  $R = \{5\}$
- **9.** The relation R defined on the set A =  $\{1,2,3,4,5\}$  by R =  $\{(x,y): |x^2-y^2| < 16\}$  is given by
- (a)  $\{(1,1), (2,1), (3,1), (4,1), (2,3)\}$
- (b)  $\{(2,2), (3,2), (4,2), (2,4)\}$
- (c)  $\{(3,3), (4,3), (5,4), (3,4)\}$
- (d) none of these
- **10.** If R be relation '<' from A =  $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  to B =  $\{1, 3, 5\}$  ie, (a, b)  $\hat{I}$  R iff a < b, then RoR<sup>-1</sup> is
- (a) {(1, 3), (1, 5), (2, 3), (2, 5), (3, 5), (4, 5)}
- (b) {(3, 1), (5, 1), (3, 2), (5, 2), (5, 3), (5, 4)}
- (c)  $\{(3, 3), (3, 5), (5, 3), (5, 5)\}$
- (d)  $\{(3,3),(3,4),(4,5)\}$
- **11.** R is a relation from  $\{11,12,13\}$  to  $\{8,10,12\}$  defined by y = x 3. The relation  $R^{-1}$  is
- (a) {(11,8), (13,10)}
- (b) {(8,11), (10.13)}
- (c)  $\{(8,11), (9,12), (10,13)\}$
- (d) none of the above
- **12.** Two finite sets A and B have m and n elements respectively. If the total number of subsets of A is 112 more than the total number of subsets of b, then the value of m is
- (a) 7
- (b) 9
- (c) 10
- (d) 12

# **HOTS (High order thinking skills)**

- **13.** Let a relation R in the set R of real numbers be defined as (a, b)  $\hat{I}$  R if and only if 1 + ab > 0 for all a, b  $\in$  R. The relation R is
- (a) Reflexive and Symmetric
- (b) Symmetric and Transitive
- (c) Only transitive function
- (d) An equivalence relation

**14.** The range of the function  $f(x) = \frac{x-2}{2-x}$  when  $x \ne 2$  is (a) R (b) R - {1}

15. Let n(A) = m and n(B) = n, then the total number of non-empty relations that can be defined from A to B is

(a)  $m^n$ 

(b)  $n^m$ - 1

(c) {-1} (d) R-{-1}

(c) mn - 1

(d)  $2^{mn}-1$ 

16. Domain of  $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$  ( a > 0) is

(a) (-a,

(b) [-a, a]

(c) [0, a]

(d) (-a, 0]

17. If  $[x]^2 - 5[x] + 6 = 0$ , where [.] denotes the greatest integer function, then

(a)  $x \in [3,4]$ 

(b)  $x \in [2,3]$ 

(c)  $x \in (2,3]$ 

(d)  $x \in [2,4)$ 

### **VALUE BASED**

**18.** If f(x) = |x - 1| then

(a)  $f(x^2) = [f(x)]^2$ 

(b) f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y)

(c) f|x| = |f(x)|

(d) none of these

19. Let  $f(x) = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$ , then

(a) f(x) = f(x).f(y)

(b)  $f(xy) \ge f(x).f(y)$ 

(c) )  $f(xy) \le f(x).f(y)$ 

(d) none of these

20. Let f(x) = ax+b, where a and b are integers, f(-1) = -5 and f(3) = 3, then a and b are equal to

(a) 2,3

(b) 2, -3

(c) 2,2

(d) 3, -3