

SINGLE CORRECT OPTION TYPE

- Domain of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{x}}}$ is
 (A) $\mathbb{R} - \{0\}$ (B) $\mathbb{R} - \{0,1\}$ (C) $\mathbb{R} - \left\{0,1,-\frac{1}{2}\right\}$ (D) $\mathbb{R} - \left\{0,-1,-\frac{1}{2}\right\}$
- Let $\text{bisef}(x) = \frac{\log x}{x}$, and solution of $f(x) = k$ be denoted by $g(k)$ $g(k)$ {where $k < 0$ }, $g: (-\infty, 0) \rightarrow (0, 1)$, then $y = g(x)$ will be
 (A) bijective function (B) many one function (C) periodic function (D) into function
- If $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, $f(x) = (x+1)^2 + x - \left[\sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (x+1)}\right]^2$, then $f(x)$ will be ([.] is GIF)
 (A) bijective function (B) many one function (C) periodic function (D) into function
- $f(x) = \frac{x}{\ell \ln x}$ and $g(x) = \frac{\ell \ln x}{x}$. Then identify the CORRECT statement
 (A) $\frac{1}{g(x)}$ and $f(x)$ are identical functions (B) $\frac{1}{f(x)}$ and $g(x)$ are identical functions
 (C) $f(x).g(x) = 1 \forall x > 0$ (D) $\frac{1}{f(x).g(x)} = \forall x > 0$
- Range of function $f(x) = \tan^{-1}\left(\sqrt{[x]+[-x]}\right) + \sqrt{2-|x|} + \frac{1}{x^2}$ is where [*] is the greatest integer function.
 (A) $\left[\frac{1}{4}, \infty\right)$ (B) $\left\{\frac{1}{4}\right\} \cup [2, \infty)$ (C) $\left\{\frac{1}{4}, 2\right\}$ (D) $\left[\frac{1}{4}, 2\right]$
- Let $F(x) = \begin{cases} x|x| & \text{if } x \leq -1 \\ [1+x] + [1-x] & \text{if } -1 < x < 1 \\ -x|x| & \text{if } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ where [x] denotes the greatest integer function then $F(x)$ is
 (A) even (B) odd (C) neither odd nor even (D) even as well as odd
- For the function $f(x) = \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x - 1}$, if $n(d)$ denotes the number of integers which are not in its domain and $n(r)$ denotes the number of integers which are not in its range, then $n(d) + n(r)$ is equal to
 (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) infinite
- Let f be a function such that $f(x) = f(2-x) \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $g(x) = f(1+x)$, then
 (A) $g(x)$ is an odd function (B) $g(x)$ is an even function
 (C) $g(x)$ is neither odd nor even function (D) graph of $f(x)$ is symmetrical w.r.t. line $x = \frac{1}{2}$

9. If $f(x) = \sin\{[x+5] + \{x - \{x\}\}\}$ for $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ is invertible, where $\{.\}$ and $[.]$ represent fractional part and greatest integer functions respectively, then $f^{-1}(x)$ is not equal to
- (A) $\sin^{-1} x$ (B) $\frac{\pi}{2} - \cos^{-1} x$ (C) $\sin^{-1}\{x\}$ (D) $\cos^{-1}\{x\}$
10. Let $f(x) = \sqrt{(\sin^{-1} x - \cos^{-1} x)}$, $g(x) = \sqrt{(\tan^{-1} x - \cot^{-1} x)}$ and $h(x) = \sqrt{(\sec^{-1} x - \operatorname{cosec}^{-1} x)}$ then incorrect statement(s) is (are)
- (A) Domain of $f(x) + g(x)$ is $\{1\}$ (B) Domain of $g(x) + h(x)$ is $[\sqrt{2}, \infty)$
- (C) Domain of $h(x) + f(x)$ is $\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 1\right]$ (D) Domain of $f(x) + g(x) + h(x)$ is ϕ
11. Let $f: [-1, 1] \rightarrow \left[-\frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]$ be a real-valued function defined as $f(x) = \sin^{-1} x + |\sin^{-1} x| + \sin^{-1}|x|$, then
- (A) $f(x)$ is one-one but not onto
- (B) the number of solutions of the equation $f(x) = x$ is one
- (C) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 3$
- (D) the number of solutions of the equation $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ are three
12. Consider the functions $f(x) = \left| \frac{1}{|x|-1} \right|$, $g(x) = \{x\}$
- Where $\{.\}$ represents fractional part function.
- Number of solutions of equation $f(x) = g(x)$ in $[-3, 3]$ is
- (A) 1 (B) 4 (C) 2 (D) 0
13. Let $f(x) = \sin((x)^0)$, $g(x) = (\sin x)^0$ then
- (A) f, g both are periodic (B) f is periodic but not g
- (C) g is periodic but not f (D) f, g are not periodic
14. Find the number of integers in the domain of $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ln \cos^{-1} x}}$
- (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
15. Let a function $f: (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be defined by $f(x) = \left| 1 - \frac{1}{x} \right|$. Then f is
- (A) injective only (B) not injective but it is surjective
- (C) both injective as well as surjective (D) neither injective nor surjective
16. $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (-\infty, 0], f(x) = \ln(\sqrt{1+x^4} - x^2)$ is
- (A) many-one, into and even (B) many-one onto and even
- (C) one-one, onto and odd (D) one-one, into and odd

$$17. \text{ Let } f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 3, & x \leq -5 \\ x + \lambda & -5 < x < -1 \\ (\mu - 7)(|1 - x| + |1 + x|) & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x + 6 & 1 < x < 5 \\ 3 - x^2 & x \geq 5 \end{cases}$$

If $f(x)$ is an odd function then find the value of $(\lambda + \mu)$

- (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 4 (D) 3

$$18. \text{ If } f(x) = \cos^{-1}(x - x^2) + \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{1}{|x|}\right)} + \frac{1}{\lceil x^2 - 1 \rceil}, \text{ then domain of } f(x) \text{ is (where } \lceil \cdot \rceil \text{ is the greatest integer)}$$

- (A) $\left[\sqrt{2}, \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}\right]$ (B) $\left[-\sqrt{2}, \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}\right]$ (C) $\left[-\sqrt{2}, \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}\right]$ (D) None of these

$$19. \text{ If the functions } f(x) \text{ and } g(x) \text{ are defined on } \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ such that } f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 3, & x \in \text{rational} \\ 4x, & x \in \text{irrational} \end{cases} \text{ and}$$

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x + \sqrt{5}, & x \in \text{irrational} \\ -x & x \in \text{rational} \end{cases} \text{ then } (f - g)(x) \text{ is}$$

- (A) one-one and onto (B) neither one-one nor onto
(C) one-one but not onto (D) onto but not one-one

$$20. \text{ Find the sum of all solution of the equation } \cot \frac{\pi x}{2} = \log_2 \{x\} \text{ in } x \in (0, 100)$$

[Note: $\{k\}$ denotes the fractional part function of k]

- (A) 2528 (B) 2525 (C) 2727 (D) 2626

NUMERICAL BASED

$$21. \text{ If } f(x) + f\left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) = 1 + x \forall x \in \mathbb{R} - \{0, 1\}. \text{ Then the value of } 4f(2)$$

$$22. \text{ Let a function } f \text{ defined from } \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ as } f(x) = \begin{cases} x + p^2, & \text{for } x \leq 2 \\ px + 5, & \text{for } x > 2 \end{cases}. \text{ If the function is surjective, then find the sum of all possible integral values of } p \text{ in } [-100, 100].$$

$$23. \text{ Let } f(x) = \lceil \sec\{x\} \rceil \text{ where } \lceil x \rceil \text{ and } \{x\} \text{ denote greatest integer and fractional part of } x \text{ respectively and } g(x) = 2x^2 - 3x(k + 1) + k(3k + 1). \text{ Find number of integral values of } k \text{ if } g(f(x)) < 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$24. \text{ If } f(x) = \cos\left(2010\{x^3\}\left(2011^{\lceil x^2 \rceil} + 2012x\right)\right); x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ then } f_{\max} \text{ is equal to (where } \{ \cdot \} \text{ denotes fractional part function and } \lceil \cdot \rceil \text{ denotes greatest integer function)}$$

$$25. \text{ Domain of the function } f(x) = \sqrt{100x - x^2} + \sqrt{\cos^{2013} \pi x + \sin^{2014} \pi x - 1} \text{ is set } A, \text{ then sum of all the elements of set } A \text{ equals}$$

KEY

1. D	2. A	3. A	4. A	5. C
6. A	7. C	8. B	9. D	10. C
11. B	12. A	13. C	14. B	15. B
16. B	17. A	18. C	19. B	20. B
21. 3	22. 5047	23. 1	24. 1	25. 5050

* *Wish You^{est} all the Best* *