EXERCISE 1.1

1. If $a, b \in \mathbf{R}$ and $a+b=0$, prove that $a=-b$.

2. Prove that $(-a)(-b) = ab$ for all $a, b \in \mathbf{R}$.

3. Prove that $\big|\,|a|-|b|\,\big| \le |a-b|$ for every $a, b \in \mathbf{R}$.

4. $\surd$Express $3 < x < 7$ in modulus notation.

5. Let $\delta > 0$ and $a \in \mathbf{R}$. Show that $a-\delta < x < a+\delta$ if and only if $|x-a| < \delta$.

6. Give an example of a set of rational numbers which is bounded above but does not have a rational Sup.

Solve each of the following (**Problems 7 – 15**):

7. $|2x+5| > |2-5x|$

8. $\left|\dfrac{x+8}{12}\right| < \dfrac{x-1}{10}$

9. $|x| + |x-1| > 1$

10. $12x^2 - 25x + 12 > 0$

11. $\dfrac{x-1}{2} - \dfrac{1}{x} > \dfrac{4}{x} + 5$

12. $|x^2 - x + 1| > 1$

13. $x^{-2} - 4x^{-1} + 4 > 0$

14. $\dfrac{2x}{x+2} \ge \dfrac{x}{x-2}$

15. $x^4 - 5x^3 - 4x^2 + 20x \le 0.$

16. The cost function $C(x)$ and the revenue function $R(x)$ for producing x units of a certain product are given by

$$C(x) = 5x + 350, \; R(x) = 50 - x^2.$$

Find the values of x that yield a profit.

Function from $\mathbf{R}$ to $\mathbf{R}$ is defined by the given formula. Determine the domain of the function (**Problems 17 – 22**)

17. $f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$

18. $f(x) = \dfrac{a+x}{a-x}$

19. $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{(1-x)(2-x)}}$

20. $f(x) = \sqrt{3+x} + \sqrt{7-x}$

21. $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & \text{if } x \le 2 \\ \sqrt{x-1} & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$ and find $f(2)$.

22. $f(x) = \sqrt{\dfrac{x-4}{x+1}}$

Draw the graphs of the following functions (**Problems 23 – 30**):

23. $f(x) = [x]+[x-1]$, for all $x \in \mathbf{R}$

24. $f(x) = [x]+[x+1]$, for all $x \in \mathbf{R}$

25. $f(x) = x-[x]$, for $x \in [-3, 3]$ **[Saw Tooth Function]**

26. $f(x) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{1}{x} & \text{if } x < 0 \\ -\dfrac{1}{x} & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$

27. $f(x) = x^2+2x-1$, for all $x \in \mathbf{R}$.

28. $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x^2}$, $x \neq 0$

29. $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x}$, $x \neq 0$

30. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ -1 & \text{if } x < 0. \end{cases}$

This is known as **signum** (**sgn**) function.

Find the Sup and Inf (if they exist) of the given set (**Problems 31 – 34**):

31. $\left\{(-1)^n\left(1-\dfrac{1}{n}\right), n = 1, 2, 3\ldots\right\}$

32. The set of all nonnegative integers.

33. The set $A = \{x \in \mathbf{R} : 0 < x \leq 3\}$

34. The set $B = \{x \in \mathbf{R} : x^2-2x-3 < 0\}$

Sketch the graph of the given equation. Also determine which is the graph of a function (**Problems 35 – 38**):

35. $y^2 = x$

36. $|x| = |y|$

37. $x^2+y^2 = 9$

38. $y = |x|+x$

39. Find formulas for the functions $f+g, fg$ and $\dfrac{f}{g}$, where

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^2-1},\ g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$$

Also write the domain of each of these functions.

40. Find formulas for $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$, where

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x^3-3},\ g(x) = x^2+3.$$

Exercise 1.1

1:- If $a, b \in R$ and $a+b=0$, Prove that $a=-b$

Sol: Since $b \in R$ (given)

So there exist $-b \in R$

s.t $b+(-b)=0 \longrightarrow (1)$

$\because a+b=0$ (given)

Adding $(-b)$ both Sides

$a+b+(-b) = 0+(-b)$

$a+(b+(-b)) = -b$ (by Associative Law

$a+0 = -b$ (by Add. Inverse Law

$a = -b$ (by + Identity Law

2:- Prove that $(-a)(-b)=ab \quad \forall\, a, b \in R$

Sol:-

$(-a)(-b)-ab = (-a)(-b)+(-ab)$ (Def: of Subt:)

$= (-a)(-b)+(-a)b$ $\because (-a)b=-ab$

$= (-a)(-b+b)$ (Lef Dist: Law)

$= (-a)(0)$ (Inverse Law)

$= 0$ $\because a.0=0$

So $(-a)(-b)-ab=0$

$\Rightarrow (-a)(-b)=ab$ $\because x-y=0 \Rightarrow x=y$

3:- Prove $\big||a|-|b|\big| \leq |a-b| \quad \forall\, a, b \in R$

Sol: Here

$|a| = |a-b+b|$ +& $-b$

$\leq |a-b|+|b|$

$|a| \leq |a-b|+|b|$

$|a|-|b| \leq |a-b| \longrightarrow (1)$

Again $|b| = |b-a+a|$ +& $-$ by a

$\leq |b-a|+|a|$

$|b|-|a| \leq |b-a|$

$|b|-|a| \leq |a-b|$

$\times$ by -1 on both Sides

$|a|-|b| \geq -|a-b| \longrightarrow (2)$

From (1) & (2)

$-|a-b| \leq |a|-|b| \leq |a-b|$

$\Rightarrow \big||a|-|b|\big| \leq |a-b|$ Prove

$\because |x| \leq a$

$\Rightarrow -a \leq x \leq a$

4 Express $3<x<7$ in modulus notation

Sol: We know

$|x-a| < b$

$\Rightarrow -b < x-a < b$

$\Rightarrow a-b < x < a+b \rightarrow (1)$ Adding 'a,

Also given $3 < x < 7 \rightarrow (2)$

Comparing (1) & (2)

$a-b=3$ & $a+b=7$

Adding

$$\begin{array}{r} a-\cancel{b}=3 \\ a+\cancel{b}=7 \\ \hline 2a=10 \\ \boxed{a=5} \end{array}$$

Sub

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{a}-b=3 \\ \underset{-}{\cancel{a}}\underset{-}{+}b=\underset{-}{7} \\ \hline -2b=-4 \\ b=\frac{-4}{-2} \end{array} \qquad \boxed{b=2}$$

So Required Mod Notation is

$|x-a| < b \Rightarrow |x-5| < 2$

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5 Let $\delta>0$ and $a\in R$ Show that $a-\delta < x < a+\delta$ iff $|x-a|<\delta$

Sol: Let $a-\delta < x < a+\delta$

$a-\delta-a < x-a < a+\delta-a$ $\because$ Sub 'a,

$-\delta < x-a < \delta$

$\Rightarrow |x-a| < \delta$ By def: of Mod.

Conversely let $|x-a| < \delta$

$\Rightarrow -\delta < x-a < \delta$ By def: of mod.

$\Rightarrow -\delta+a < x-a+a < \delta+a$ Adding 'a,

$\Rightarrow -\delta+a < x < \delta+a$

$\Rightarrow a-\delta < x < a+\delta$ Proved.

So $a-\delta < x < a+\delta$ iff $|x-a| < \delta$.

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6) Give an example of a Set of Rational numbers which is bounded above but does not have a Rational Supremum

Sol: Consider a Set A of Rational number defined by

$$A = \{ x \in Q : x^2 < 2 \}$$

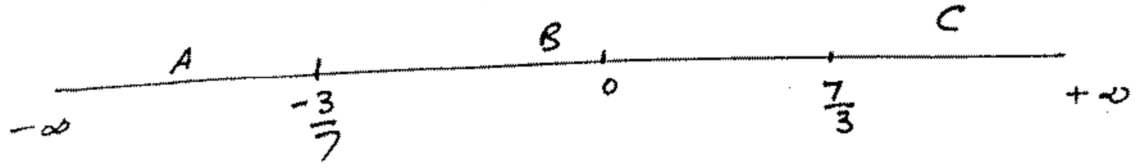
It is obvious that Set A is bounded above but it does not have Rational Sup. Because its Sup is $\sqrt{2}$ which is irrational.

Q7 Solve $|2x+5| > |2-5x| \rightarrow (1)$

Sol: Associate eq.

$$2x+5 = \pm(2-5x)$$

$2x+5 = 2-5x$	$2x+5 = -(2-5x)$
$2x+5x = 2-5$	$2x+5 = -2+5x$
$7x = -3$	$7 = 3x$
$x = \frac{-3}{7}$	$x = \frac{7}{3}$



For Region A Put $x=-1$ in (1) $|-2+5| > |2+5|$ False

For Region B Put $x=1$ in (1) $|2+5| > |2-5|$ True

For Region C Put $x=3$ in (1) $|6+5| > |2-15|$ False

Hence Solution Set is $\{x : \frac{-3}{7} < x < \frac{7}{3}\} =]-\frac{3}{7}, \frac{7}{3}[$

Q8 $\left|\frac{x+8}{12}\right| < \frac{x-1}{10} \rightarrow (1)$

Associate Eq $\frac{x+8}{12} = \pm\left(\frac{x-1}{10}\right)$

$\frac{x+8}{12} = \frac{x-1}{10}$

$10x + 80 = 12x - 12$

$\Rightarrow 92 = 2x$

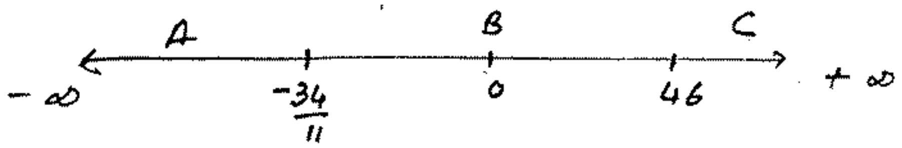
$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = 46}$

$\frac{x+8}{12} = -\frac{(x-1)}{10}$

$10x + 80 = -12x + 12$

$22x = -68$

$x = \frac{-68}{22} = \frac{-34}{11} = -3.09$



Region A, Put $x = -4$ in ① $\left|\frac{-4+8}{12}\right| < -\frac{5}{10}$

$\frac{1}{3} < -\frac{1}{2}$ (False)

Region B Put $x=0$ in ① $\left|\frac{8}{12}\right| < -\frac{1}{10}$

$\frac{2}{3} < -\frac{1}{10}$ (False)

Region C Put $x=50$ in ① $\left|\frac{58}{12}\right| < \frac{49}{10}$

$4.83 < 4.9$ True.

Hence $S.S =]46, \infty[= \{x \mid x > 46\}$

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⑨ $|x| + |x-1| > 1$

Associate Eq. $|x| + |x-1| = 1$

$\pm x \pm (x-1) = 1$

$(+\ +)$

$+x + (x-1) = 1$

$2x - 1 = 1$

$2x = 2$

$\boxed{x = 1}$

$(-\ ,-)$

$-x - (x-1) = 1$

$-x - x + 1 = 1$

$-2x = 0$

$\boxed{x = 0}$

$(+\ -)$

$x - (x-1) = 1$

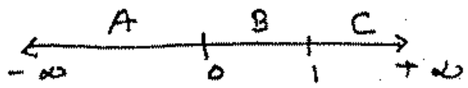
$1 = 1$

$(-\ +)$

$-x + x - 1 = 1$

$-1 = 1$

Impossible.



Region A Put $x=-1$ in ① $1+2 > 1$ (True)

Region B Put $x = \frac{1}{2}$ in ① $\left|\frac{1}{2}\right| + \left|-\frac{1}{2}\right| > 1$

$1 > 1$ (False)

Region C Put $x=2$ in ① $|2| + |2-1| > 1$ (True)

$2 + 1 > 1$

$S.S = \,]-\infty, 0[\ \cup\ ]1, \infty[$ — Ans

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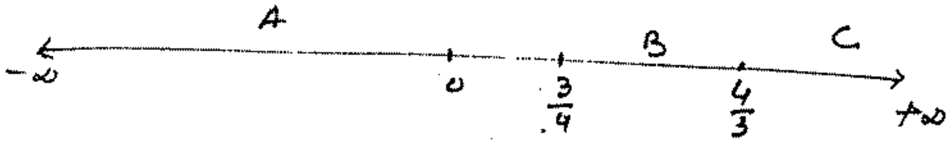
(10) $12x^2 - 25x + 12 > 0 \rightarrow (1)$

Associate Eq. of (1) is

$12x^2 - 25x + 12 = 0$

$x = \dfrac{25 \pm \sqrt{625-576}}{24} = \dfrac{25 \pm 7}{24} = \dfrac{4}{3}, \dfrac{3}{4}$ are boundary Number for (1)

The number line will be divided into the region as Show. in fig



Region A test $x = 0$ in (1) $12 > 0$ (True)

Region B test $x = 1$ in (1) $-1 > 0$ (False)

Region C test $x = 2$ in (1) $48 - 50 + 12 > 0$ (True)

So the Solution Set is

$\left\{x : x < \frac{3}{4}\right\} \cup \left\{x : x > \frac{4}{3}\right\} = \,]-\infty, \frac{3}{4}[\ \cup\ ]\frac{4}{3}, \infty[$

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(11) $\dfrac{x-1}{2} - \dfrac{1}{x} > \dfrac{4}{x} + 5$

Associate Eq of (1) is

$\dfrac{x-1}{2} - \dfrac{1}{x} = \dfrac{4}{x} + 5$

or $\dfrac{x^2 - x - 2}{2x} = \dfrac{4 + 5x}{x}$

by X multiply.

$\cancel{x}(x^2 - x - 2) = 2\cancel{x}(4 + 5x)$

$x^3 - x^2 - 2x = 8x + 10x^2$

$\Rightarrow x^3 - 11x^2 - 10x = 0$

$$\Rightarrow x\,(x^2 - 11x - 10) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ and } x^2 - 11x - 10 = 0$$

$$x = \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{121 + 40}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{11 \pm \sqrt{161}}{2} = \frac{11 \pm 12.68}{2}$$

$$= \frac{23.68}{2}, \quad \frac{-1.68}{2}$$

$$= 11.84, \quad -.84 \quad \text{(are only Boun. Number)}$$

$$\approx 12, \quad -1$$

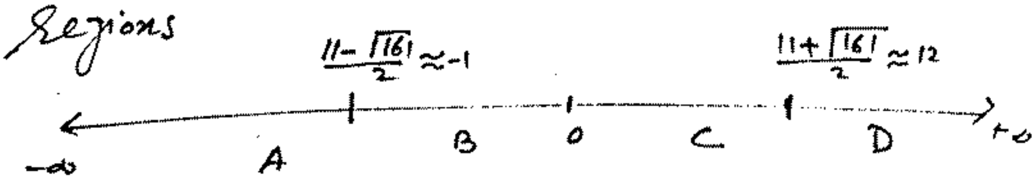
Note

0 is free boundary number because at $x=0$ the denominator of (1) vanishes

i.e $\frac{x^2-x-2}{0} = \frac{4+5x}{0}$

So '0' can not be Sol: Set

So the number line is divided into distinct Regions



Region A test $x = -2$ in (1)

$$\frac{-2-1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} > -\frac{4}{2} + 5$$

or $\frac{-3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} > 3$ (False)

Region B test $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ in (1)

$$\frac{-\frac{1}{2} - 1}{2} - \frac{1}{-1/2} > \frac{4}{-1/2} + 5$$

$$-\frac{3}{4} + 2 > -8 + 5$$

$$\frac{5}{4} > -3 \quad \text{(True)}$$

Region C test $x = 10$ in (1)

$$\frac{10-1}{2} - \frac{1}{10} > \frac{4}{10} + 5$$

$$\frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{10} > \frac{54}{10}$$

$$\frac{44}{10} > \frac{54}{10} \quad \text{(False)}$$

Region D test $x = 15$ in (1)

$$\frac{15-1}{2} - \frac{1}{15} > \frac{4}{15} + 5$$

$$7 - \frac{1}{15} > \frac{4}{15} + 5$$

$$\frac{104}{15} > \frac{79}{15} \quad \text{(True)}$$

We See that Region B & D are Solution Set

So Solution Set is $\left]\frac{11-\sqrt{161}}{2}, 0\right[\cup \left]\frac{11+\sqrt{161}}{2}, \infty\right[$

(12) $|x^2-x+1| > 1 \longrightarrow ①$

Associated Eq of ① is

$$|x^2-x+1| = 0$$

$$x^2-x+1 = \pm 1$$

$x^2-x+1 = 1$

$x^2-x = 1-1$

$x^2-x = 0$

$x(x-1) = 0$

$x = 0, 1$

$x^2-x+1 = -1$

$x^2-x-2 = 0$

$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1-8}}{2}$

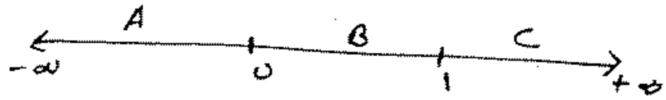
$= \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{7}\,i}{2}$

Since both $\frac{1+i\sqrt{7}}{2}$ & $\frac{1-i\sqrt{7}}{2}$ are Complex number And Can not Represented by a number line.

Thus They are not boundary numbers.

There are only two boundary number " 0 , 1

So the number line is divided into Regions



Region A test $x=-1$ in ① $|1+1+1| > 1$ (True)

Region B test $x=\frac{1}{2}$ in ① $|\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}+1| > 1$

$|\frac{3}{4}| > 1$ (False)

Region C test $x=2$ in ① $|4-2+1| > 1$ (True)

S.S is $]-\infty, 0[\cup]1, \infty[$

(13) $x^{-2} - 4x^{-1} + 4 > 0 \longrightarrow (1)$ or $\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x} + 4 > 0 \to (1)$

Associated eq of (1) is

$\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x} + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1-4x+4x^2}{x^2} = 0$

Best

$\because (1)\ \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{4}{x} + 4 > 0$

$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1-2x}{x}\right)^2 > 0 \to (1)$

$\Rightarrow 1-4x+4x^2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 4x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$

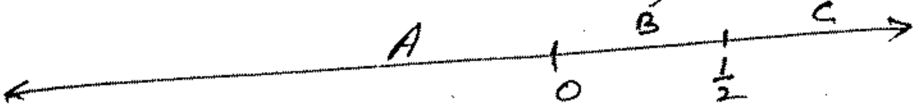
$\Rightarrow (2x-1)^2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 1/2$ is B. Number.

for Inequality given in (1)

Now denominator of $\frac{1-4x+4x^2}{x^2}$ is zero at $x=0$

So $x=0$ free boundary number



Regin A test $x=-1$ $\left(\frac{1+2}{-1}\right)^2 > 0$ True

Regin B " $x=\frac{1}{4}$ $\left[\frac{1-\frac{1}{2}}{1/4}\right]^2 > 0$ True.

Regin C " $x=1$ $\left(\frac{1-2}{1}\right)^2 > 0$ True.

The Solution Set is

$\{x : x < 0\} \cup \{x : 0 < x < \frac{1}{2}\} \cup \{x : x > \frac{1}{2}\}$

$=]-\infty, 0[\ \cup \ ]0, \frac{1}{2}[\ \cup \ ]\frac{1}{2}, \infty[$

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(14) $\frac{2x}{x+2} \geq \frac{x}{x-2} \longrightarrow (1)$

Sol: $x=-2, 2$ are free boundary number

The associated eq of (1) will be,

$$\frac{2x}{x+2} = \frac{x}{x-2}$$

$\Rightarrow 2x(x-2) = x(x+2)$

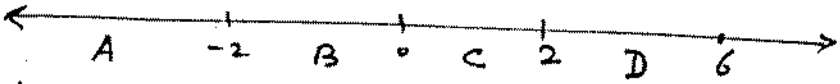
$\Rightarrow 2x^2 - 4x = x^2 + 2x$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 6x = 0$

$\Rightarrow x(x-6) = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = 0, 6$ are the boundary numbers for (1)

The boundary numbers divide the number line into Regions as Shown.



Region A, test $x=-3$ in (1) $\dfrac{-6}{-3+2} \geq \dfrac{-3}{-3-2}$

$6 > \frac{3}{5}$ (True)

Region B test $x=-1$ in (1) $\dfrac{-2}{-1+2} \geq \dfrac{-1}{-1-2}$

$-2 \geq \frac{1}{3}$ (False)

Region C test $x=1$ in (1) $\frac{2}{3} \geq \frac{1}{1-2}$ (True)

Region D test $x=3$ in (1) $\frac{6}{5} \geq \frac{3}{1}$ False)

Region E test $x=7$ in (1) $\frac{14}{9} \geq \frac{7}{5}$

$1.55 \geq 1.4$ (True)

Solution Set is Union.

$]-\infty, -2[\; \cup \; [0, 2[\; \cup \; [6, \infty[$ Ans

OR $\{x : x < -2\} \cup \{x : 0 \leq x < 2\} \cup \{x : x \geq 6\}$ Ans

Q15 $x^4 - 5x^3 - 4x^2 + 20x \leq 0 \longrightarrow$ (1)

Sol: Associated Eq of (1) is

$x^4 - 5x^3 - 4x^2 + 20x = 0$

$x(x^3 - 5x^2 - 4x + 20) = 0$

$x(x^2(x-5) - 4(x-5)) = 0$

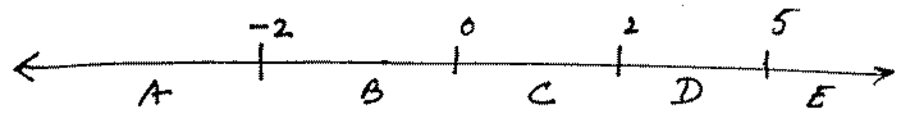
$x(x^2-4)(x-5) = 0$

$x(x-2)(x+2)(x-5) = 0$

$x = 0, 2, -2, 5$

are the Boundary number for (1)

Locate the boundary numbers on a numbers line and Check each Region whether it belongs to the Solution Set or not.



Region A, test $x = -3$ in ① $81 + 135 + 36 - 60 \le 0$ (False)
Region B, test $x = -1$ in ① $1 + 5 - 4 - 20 \le 0$ (True)
Region C, test $x = 1$ in ① $1 - 5 - 4 + 20 \le 0$ (False)
Region D, test $x = 3$ in ① $81 - 135 - 36 + 60 \le 0$ (True)
Region E, test $x = 6$ in ① $1296 - 1080 - 144 + 120 \le 0$ True.

Sol: Set is $\{x : -2 \le x \le 0\} \cup \{x : 2 \le x \le 5\}$

$= [-2, 0] \cup [2, 5]$

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(16) The Cost function $C(x)$ and the Revenue function $R(x)$ for Producing x Units of Certain Product are given

$C(x) = 5x + 350$
$R(x) = 50 - x^2$

i, Find the values of x that yields a Profit.
Extra ii. Find the Values of x that Results in a Loss.

Solution A Profit is Produced if Revenue exceeds Cost

For Profit Revenue $>$ Cost

$$R(x) > C(x)$$

$$50x - x^2 > 5x + 350$$

$$0 > x^2 - 50x + 5x + 350$$

$$0 > x^2 - 45x + 350$$

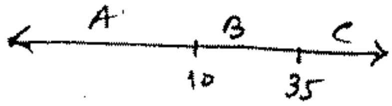
$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 45x + 350 < 0 \longrightarrow ①$$

Associated Eq: $x^2 - 45x + 350 = 0$

$$x^2 - 35x - 10x + 350 = 0$$

$(x-10)(x-35)=0$

$x = 10, 35$ (B.N)



for Region A Put $x=0$ in ① $0 > 350$ (False)

for Region B Put $x=15$ in ①

$0 > 15^2 - 45(15) + 350$

$0 > 225 - 675 + 350$

$0 > -100$ (True)

for Region C Put $x=40$ in ①

$0 > 40^2 - 45(40) + 350$

$0 > 1600 - 1800 + 350$

$0 > 150$ (False)

Thus the Values of x that gives a Profit are

$\{x : 10 < x < 35\}$

ii) Extra For Loss

Cost > Revenue

$C(x) > R(x)$

$5x + 350 > 50x - x^2$

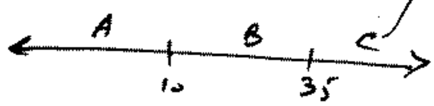
$\Rightarrow x^2 - 45x + 350 > 0 \rightarrow ①$

ASS: Eq ①

$x^2 - 45x + 350 = 0$

$(x-10)(x-35) = 0$

$x = 10, 35$ Boundary No:



Regi A Put $x=0$ in ① $350 > 0$ (True)

Regi B Put $x=15$ in ①

$-100 \not> 0$ (False)

Region C Put $x=40$ in ①

$150 > 0$ True.

Hence the Values of x that Results in Loss are

$\{x : x < 10\} \cup \{x : x > 35\}$

Where x is the Integer.

(17) Function f from R to R is defined by the given formula. Determine the domain of the function.

(17) $f(x) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$

f(x) will be Real if

$1 - x^2 \geq 0$

$-x^2 \geq -1$

$x^2 \leq +1$

$\Rightarrow \pm x \leq 1$

$x \leq 1$ & $-x \leq 1$

$x \leq 1$ $x \geq -1$

$-1 \leq x \leq 1$

$\Rightarrow |x| \leq 1$

When $|x| > 1$ f(x) will be Complex $\Rightarrow$ for $|x| \leq 1$ has Real Values

Hence dom of f is $|x| \leq 1$

(18) $f(x) = \frac{a+x}{a-x}$

Sol: $f(x)$ will be infinite when $x = a$

Dom. of $f = \mathbb{R} - (a)$

OR Set of all real number except $x = a$

(19) $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-x)(2-x)}}$

Sol We see that when we put $x = 1, 2$

$f(x)$ will be undefined.

So domain of f is set of real number except $x \in [1, 2]$

dom $f = R - [1, 2]$

$\because 1 \le x \le 2$ $f(x)$ become imaginary

(20) $f(x) = \sqrt{3+x} + \sqrt{7-x}$ —①

Sol $f(x)$ will be real if

$7 - x \geq 0$

$\Rightarrow 7 \geq x$

$\Rightarrow x \leq 7$

& $3+x \geq 0$

$x \geq -3$

$\Rightarrow$ when $x > 7$ ① become Imaginary

also when $x < -3$ ① become Imaginary

So domain of f is set of real number x, such that

$x \leq 7$ & $x \geq -3$

$\therefore x \in [-3, 7]$

Q(21)

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1 & \text{if } x \le 2 \\ \sqrt{x-1} & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

Sol We see that the given function is defined for all real values of x

So domain of f is R.

Extra $f(2) = (2)^2 - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$

Q(22) $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x-4}{x+1}}$

Sol. We see that f is not defined at $x = -1$

Also if $-1 < x < 4$ then again $f(x)$ becomes imaginary

Hence domain of $f(x)$ is set of all real numbers except when

$x \in [-1, 4[$ $= -1 \le x < 4$

i.e $R - [-1, 4[$

(23) Draw the graphs of the following fn:-

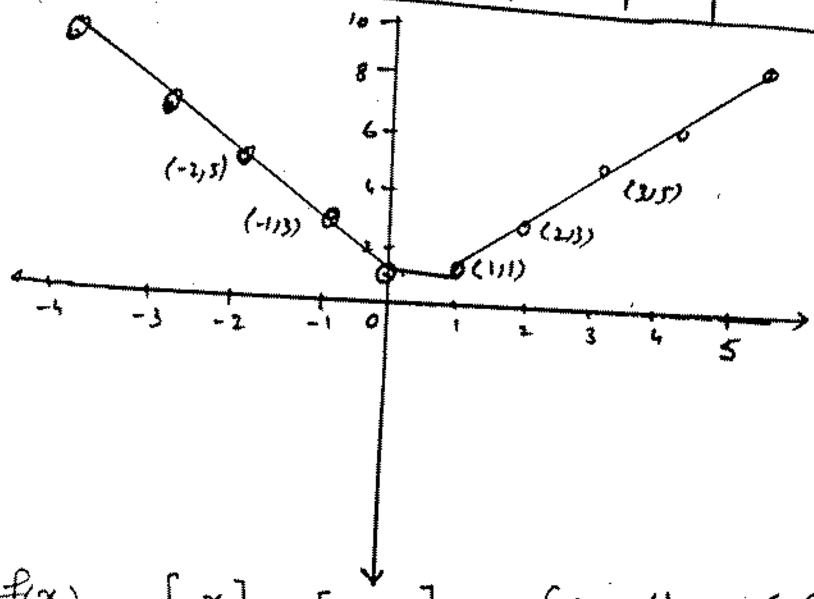
Note graph is Function when vertical line cut the graph at one pt:

$f(x) = |x| + |x-1|$ for all $x \in R$

$$= \begin{cases} x + x - 1 = 2x - 1 & \text{when } x \geq 0 \\ -x - x + 1 = -2x + 1 & \text{when } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Some Table values of given function are

x	0	-1	-2	-3	1	2	3	-4	4	5
$y=f(x)$	1	3	5	7	1	3	5	9	7	9

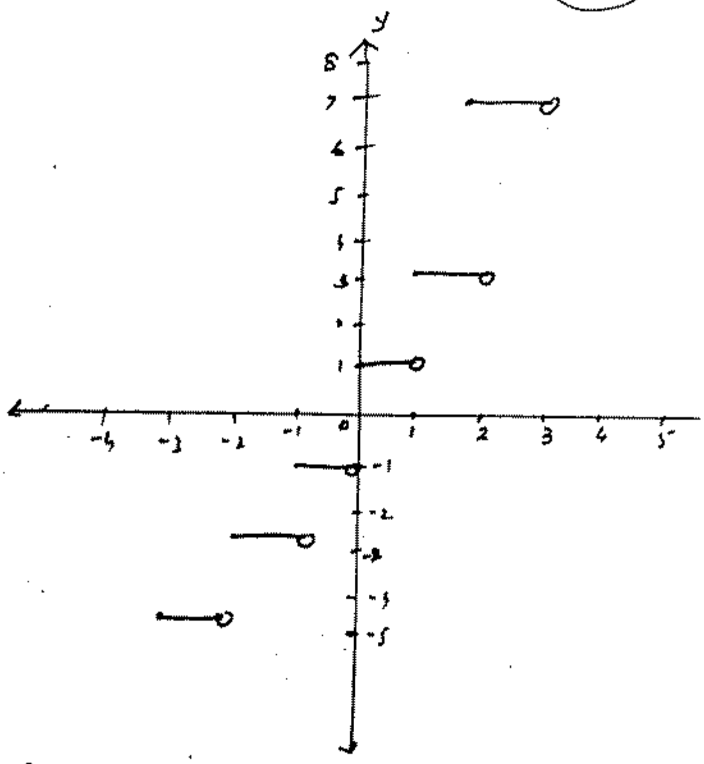


(24) $f(x) = [x] + [x+1]$ for all $x \in R$

Note (1) Here $[x]$ denotes greatest integer or Bracket function not greater than x. Since x is an integer so values of $f(x)$ are also integers. Now if n is an integer and $n \leq x < n+1$ then $[x] = n$ and so f is constant on $[n, n+1]$

Note (2) The right hand end pts of segments of lines are not part of the graph.

Hence from $f(x) = [x] + [x+1]$



$y = f(x) = 1$ when $0 \le x < 1$

$= 3$ $\quad 1 \le x < 2$

$= 5$ $\quad 2 \le x < 3$

$= 9$ $\quad 3 \le x < 4$

$= 9$ $\quad 4 \le x < 5$

$= -1$ $\quad -1 \le x < 0$

$= -3$ $\quad -2 \le x < -1$

$= -5$ $\quad -3 \le x < -2$

Note $f(x) = [x] + [x+1]$

$= [0] + [0+1] = 1, 0 \le x < 1 \Rightarrow (0, 1) \; (.1, 1) \; (.2, 1) \; \dots \; (.9, 1)$

$= [1] + [1+1] = 3, 1 \le x < 2 \Rightarrow (1, 3) \; (1.1, 3) \; (1.2, 3) \; \dots \; (1.9, 3)$

$= [-1] + [-1+1] = -1, -1 \le x < 0 \Rightarrow (-1, -1), (-.9, -1) \; (-.8, -1) \dots \; (-.1, -1)$

(25) $f(x) = x - [x]$ for all $x \in [-3, 3]$

Sol. When x is an integer (whether +ve or −ve) (Saw — tooth function)

Then $f(x) = 0$ e.g $x = \pm 3, \pm 2, \pm 1, 0$

When $x = -3$ $\quad f(x) = -3 - [-3] = -3 + 3 = 0$

When $x = 3$ $\quad f(x) = 3 - [3] = 3 - 3 = 0$

When $x = 2$ $\quad f(x) = 2 - [2] = 2 - 2 = 0$

Similarly for other integral values of $x \in [-3, 3]$ $f(x) = 0$

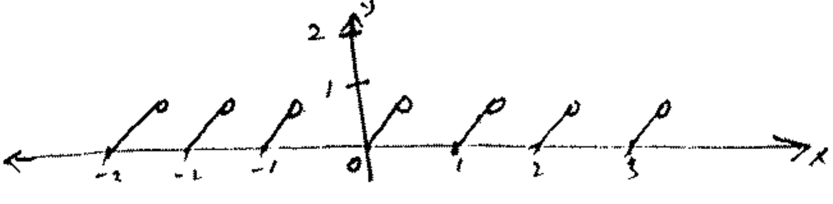
When x is not integer

Let $x = 2.5$ $\quad f(x) = 2.5 - [2.5] = 2.5 - 2 = .5$

When $x = -2.5$ $\quad f(x) = -2.5 - [-2.5] = -2.5 - (-3) = -2.5 + 3 = .5$

When $x = 1.5$ $\quad f(x) = 1.5 - [1.5] = 1.5 - 1 = .5$

When $x = 1.5$ $\quad f(x) = -1.5 - [-1.5] = -1.5 - (-2) = -1.5 + 2 = .5$



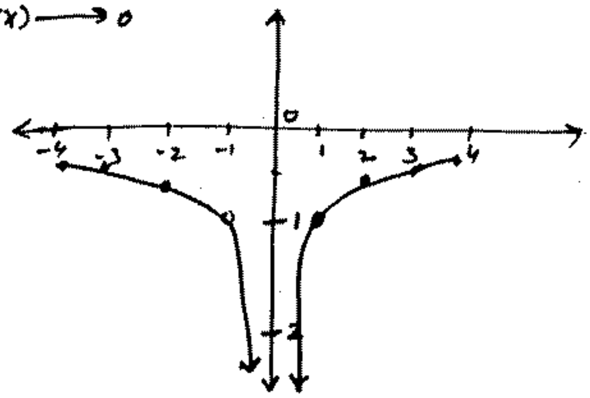
x	0	± 1	1.5	−1.5	± 2	± 2.5
$f(x)$	0	0	.5	.5	0	.5

Note $[-n.n_1n_2] = -n-1$, $[n.n_1.n_2] = n$ By definition of Bracket fn

(26) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ if $x < 0$
$= -\frac{1}{x}$ if $x > 0$

Sol: We see that at $x=0$ $f(0)$ is undefined. i.e ∞
x is -ive $f(x)$ is -ive and when x is +ve $f(x)$ is also -ve.
and value of $f(x)$ increases as x decreases.
Value of $f(x)$ decreases as x increases.
When $x \to 0$, then $f(x) \to -\infty$ both sides of y-axis
when x is very large, then $f(x) \to 0$

x	0	1	-1	2	-2	3	-3	4	-4
y	$-\infty$	-1	-1	-.5	-.5	-.33	-.33	-.25	-.25



Q(27) $f(x) = x^2+2x-1$ $\forall x \in R$ $\to (1)$

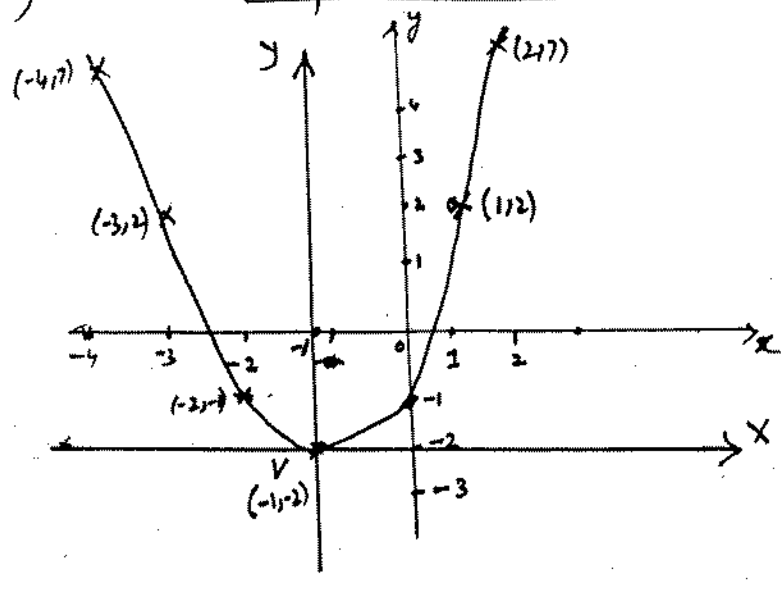
Sol: (1) Can be written as
$y = x^2+2x-1 = x^2+2x+1-2$
$y = (x+1)^2 - 2$
$\Rightarrow y+2 = (x+1)^2 \to (2)$

Put $x+1 = X'$
$y+2 = y'$

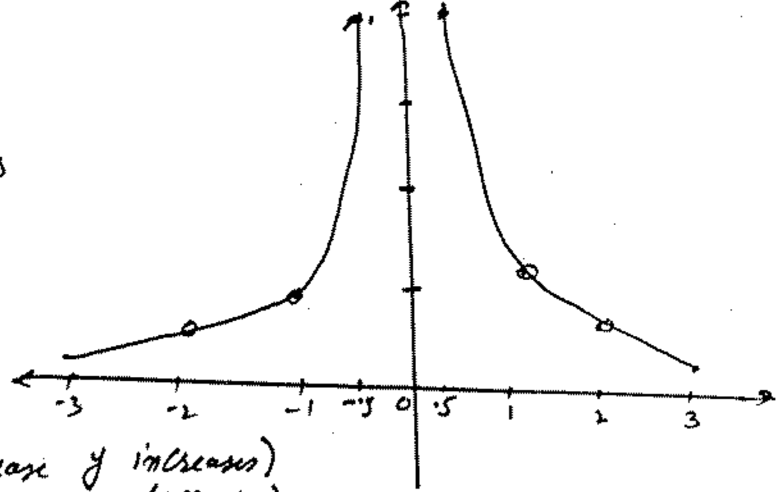
So (2) will be
$Y' = X'^2 \to (3)$
Eq (3) represents a parabola symmetric about y-axis (Eq (3) remains same when we put $x=-x$)

x	0	1	-1	2	-2	-3	-4
f(x)	-1	2	-2	7	-1	2	7

Vertex $X'=0$ $Y'=0$
$x+1=0$ $y+2=0$
$x=-1$ $y=-2$
$V(-1,-2)$



(28) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow ①$ $x \neq 0$



Sol → Eq ① Can be written as

$y = \frac{1}{x^2} \rightarrow ②$

Eq ② gives that y is +ve for all values of x.

y is alway +ve graph lies entirely above x-axis (x decrease y increases) (x increase y decreases)

at $x=0$ $f(x) = \infty$

Put $x = -x$ in Eq ② Eq: does not change. Implies that graph is symmetric about y-axis i.e lies on both side of y-axis

x	1	-1	2	-2	3	±.5
y	1	1	.25	.25	.11	4

(29) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ $x \neq 0$

x	1	-1	-2	2	-3	3	.5	-.5
f(x)	1	-1	-.5	.5	-.33	.33	2	-2

We See that function is defined at all value of x except $x = 0$

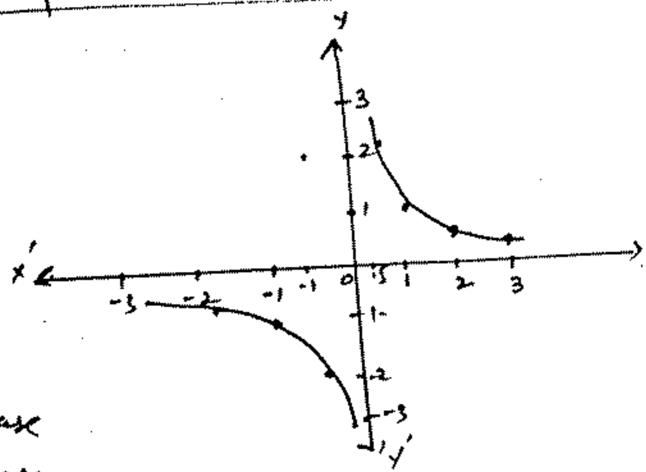
When x is +ve y is also +ve

When x is -ve y is also -ve

It's mean the graph of fn. lies Ist and 3rd quadrants.

Also when x increases $f(x)$ decrease

when x decreases $f(x)$ increases.



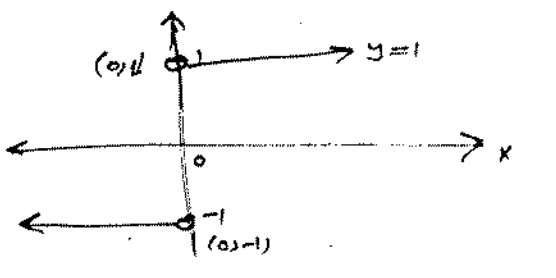
(30) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ -1 & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$ This is known as Signum (sgn) Function

When $x > 0$ $y = 1$ line ||el to X-axis 1 unit above X-axis

When $x = 0$ $y = 0$ Origion is also part of graph.

When $x < 0$ $y = 1$ line ||el to X-axis 1 unit below X-axis

Note Small Circle at pt (0,1) & (0,-1) are not part of St. line.



(31) **Find the Sup and Inf** (if they exist)

$\left\{ (-1)^n \left(1-\frac{1}{n}\right) \quad n = 1,2,3\cdots \right\}$

Sol: Put values of $n=1,2,3,4 \cdots$ in given Set, we get

When $n=1$ $\quad (-1)^1 \left(1-\frac{1}{1}\right) = 0$ $\qquad n=5 \quad (-1)^5\left(1-\frac{1}{5}\right) = -\frac{4}{5}$

$n=2$ $\quad (-1)^2 \left(1-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$ $\qquad n=6 \quad (-1)^6 \left(1-\frac{1}{6}\right) = 5/6$

$n=3$ $\quad (-1)^3 \left(1-\frac{1}{3}\right) = -\frac{2}{3}$ $\qquad$ - - -

$n=4$ $\quad (-1)^4 \left(1-\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{3}{4}$ $\qquad$ - -

$\left\{ 0, \frac{1}{2}, -2/3, \frac{3}{4}, -\frac{4}{5}, \frac{5}{6}, -\frac{6}{7} \cdots\cdots \right\}$

Re-arranging, we get

$\left\{ \cdots\cdots -\frac{6}{7}, -\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{2}{3}, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{6}, \cdots\cdots \right\}$

It is Clear that $\cdots\cdots -3, -2, -1$ are Lower bounds of the Set. Since any Real number greater than -1 is not a Lower bound. -1 is the greatest Lower bound.

$GLb = Inf = -1$

Again $1, 2, 3 \cdots\cdots$ are upper bounds of the Set But any Real number Smaller than 1 is not an upper bound. 1 is the Lowest of all.

So LUB or $Sup = 1$

Q33 The Set of all non-negative Integers.

Sol: $S = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \cdots\cdots\}$

0 is Lowest of all non-ve Integer

So GLB or $Inf(S) = 0$

As the Set extends to ∞. So there does not exist LUB or $Sup(S)$

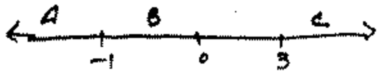
---

(33) The Set $A = \{ x \in R : 0 < x \leq 3 \}$

Sol $\operatorname{Inf} A = 0 \because 0 \notin A$ and $\operatorname{Sup} A = 3$ But $3 \in A$

Q34 The Set $B = \{ x \in R : x^2 - 2x - 3 < 0 \}$

Associated Eq: $x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$
$(x-3)(x+1) = 0$
$x = -1, 3$



at $x = -1.5$
$(-1.5-3)(-1.5+1)$
$(-4.5)(-.5) = +$ve False)
at $x = 0$ $(-3)(1) = -$ve (True)
$x = 4$ $(4-3)(4+1) = +$ve False

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 2x - 3 < 0$
$x^2 - 3x + x - 3 < 0$
$x(x-3) + 1(x-3) < 0$
$(x-3)(x+1) < 0 \longrightarrow (1)$

There are two Cases

(1) $x - 3 > 0$ & $x + 1 < 0$

ii. $x - 3 < 0$ & $x + 1 > 0$

Case-(1) $x > 3$ & $x < -1$ There is no Real number which Satisfied (1) So this is not Possible.

Case-ii $x < 3$ & $x > -1$ Thus $-1 < x < 3$

$\Rightarrow \operatorname{Inf} B = -1$ and $\operatorname{Sup}(B) = 3$

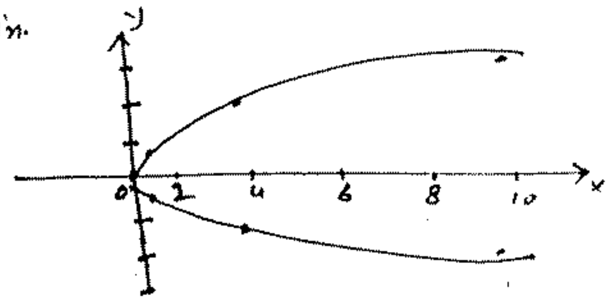
Q35 Sketch the graph of given function. Also determine which is $y^2 = x$ the graph of function.

Sol $y^2 = x \rightarrow (1) \Rightarrow y = \pm\sqrt{x}$

If x is $-$ve y becomes Imaginary So Leave $-$ve value of x

If Put $y = -y$ No Change (1) So it is Symmetric along x-axis. graph of (1) lies +ve Side of x-axis Also $x = 0$ & $y = 0$ graph passes through Origin.

x	0	1	4	9
f(x)	0	±1	±2	±3



$y = \pm\sqrt{x}$ is not a graph of fn: because for one value of x there does not exist Unique Value of y

$\Rightarrow$ Vertical line Cut the graph at two point:-

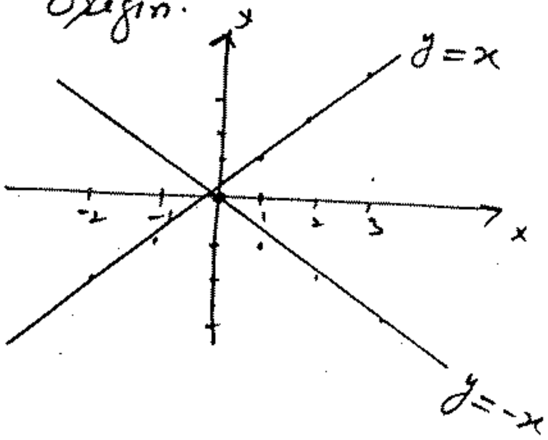
(36) $|x| = |y| \rightarrow (1)$

$x = \pm y$ or $y = \pm x \rightarrow (2)$

$y = x$ & $y = -x$ Pair of St: line Passing Through Origin.

x	0	1	2	3	-1	-2
$y=x$	0	1	2	3	-1	-2

x	0	1	2	3	-1	-2
$y=-x$	0	-1	-2	-3	1	2



$y = \pm x$ does not define fn.
for one value of x there does not exist a unique value of y.

---

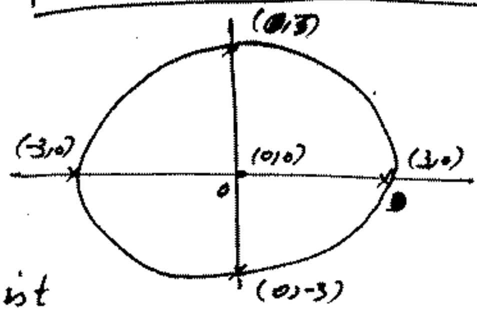
(37) $x^2 + y^2 = 9 \rightarrow (1)$

$y = \pm\sqrt{9 - x^2}$

When $-3 \le x \le 3$ y will be real.

Put $x = -x$ & $y = -y$ No change (1)
It is symmetric both x-axis & y-axis
OR It is sy: at Origin.
(1) is eq: of Circle with
Centre $(0,0)$ rad $= 3$

x	0	± 1	± 2	± 3
y	± 3	$\pm\sqrt{8}$	$\pm\sqrt{5}$	0



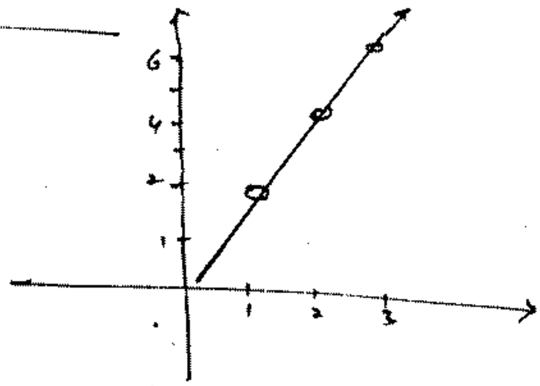
One value of x there does not exist
Unique value of y (1) is not graph of fn.

---

(38) $y = |x| + x \rightarrow (1)$

Eq (1) Can be written as

$$y = \begin{cases} x + x = 2x & \text{for } x \geq 0 \\ -x + x = 0 & \text{for } x < 0 \end{cases}$$



graph Consists of two St: line
$y = 2x$ when $x \geq 0$
& $y = 0$ when $x < 0$

x	0	1	2	3
y	0	2	4	6

x	0	1	2	3
y	0	0	0	0

graph is fn.

$\because$ for One value of x there exist
Unique value of y.

---

(39) Find formula for Function $f+g$, fg and $\frac{f}{g}$, where $f(x)=\sqrt{x^2-1}$ and $g(x)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$. Also write the domain of each of these Functions

Sol:-

i. $(f+g)x = f(x) + g(x)$

$= \sqrt{x^2-1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$

ii. $(fg)(x) = f(x)\cdot g(x)$

$= \sqrt{x^2-1}\cdot\frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$

$= \sqrt{\frac{x^2-1}{4-x^2}}$

iii. $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$

$= \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{1/\sqrt{4-x^2}}$

$= \sqrt{x^2-1}\cdot\sqrt{4-x^2}$

$= \sqrt{(x^2-1)(4-x^2)}$

$\because f(x) = \sqrt{x^2-1}$

$f(x)$ will be real when $x^2-1 \geq 0$

$x^2 \geq 1$

$\pm x \geq 1$

$x \geq 1$ & $x \leq -1$

i.e $]-\infty,-1] \cup [1,\infty)$ is domain of $f(x)$

$g(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2}$

$g(x)$ will be real if $4-x^2 \geq 0$

$4 \geq x^2$

$\Rightarrow x^2 \leq 4$

$\pm x \leq 2$

$x \leq 2$ & $x \geq -2$

$[-2,2]$ is the domain of $g(x)$.

Now domain of each of the function $f+g$, fg and $\frac{f}{g}$ is

$\text{Dom } f \cap \text{Dom } g =]-\infty,-1] \cup [1,\infty[\cap [-2,2]$

$= [-2,-1] \cup [1,2]$

(40) Find formula for $f \circ g$ and $g \circ f$, where $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2-3}$ and $g(x) = x^2+3$

Sol:

i. $f\circ g(x) = f(g(x)) = f(x^2+3)$

$= \sqrt{(x^2+3)^2 - 3}$

$= \sqrt{x^4+6x^2+9-3}$

$= \sqrt{x^4+6x^2+6}$

ii. $g\circ f(x) = g[f(x)]$

$= g(\sqrt{x^2-3})$

$= \left[\sqrt{x^2-3}\right]^2 + 3$

$= x^2 \cancel{-3} \cancel{+3}$

$= x^2$

END

30، رمضان المبارک
13 - 10 - 2007
(5.00 A.M)