

## ONE MARK TEST

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**ENGLISH MEDIUM**

**LESSON – 1**

**TEST - 2**

- 1 If  $g = \{(1,1), (2,3), (3,5), (4,7)\}$  is a function given by  $g(x) = \alpha x + \beta$  then the values of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are  
(A)  $(-1,2)$                       (B)  $(2,-1)$                       (C)  $(-1,-2)$                       (D)  $(1,2)$
- 2 If the ordered pairs  $(a+2,4)$  and  $(5,2a+b)$  are equal then  $(a,b)$  is  
(A)  $(2,-2)$                       (B)  $(5,1)$                       (C)  $(2,3)$                       (D)  $(3,-2)$
- 3  $f(x) = (x+1)^3 - (x-1)^3$  represents a function which is  
(A) linear                      (B) cubic                      (C) reciprocal                      (D) quadratic
- 4 If  $f(x) = 2x^2$  and  $g(x) = \frac{1}{3x}$ , then  $f \circ g$  is  
(A)  $\frac{3}{2x^2}$                       (B)  $\frac{2}{3x^2}$                       (C)  $\frac{2}{9x^2}$                       (D)  $\frac{1}{6x^2}$
- 5 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)  $n^m$                       (C)  $2^{mn} - 1$                       (D)  $2^{mn}$
- 6 The range of the relation  $R = \{(x, x^2) \mid x \text{ is a prime number less than } 13\}$  is  
(A)  $\{2,3,5,7\}$                       (B)  $\{2,3,5,7,11\}$   
(C)  $\{4,9,25,49,121\}$                       (D)  $\{1,4,9,25,49,121\}$
- 7 If  $f: A \rightarrow B$  is a bijective function and if  $n(B) = 7$ , then  $n(A)$  is equal to  
(A) 7                      (B) 49                      (C) 1                      (D) 14

- 8 Let  $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2}$  then
- (A)  $f(xy) = f(x) \cdot f(y)$                       (B)  $f(xy) \geq f(x) \cdot f(y)$   
(C)  $f(xy) \leq f(x) \cdot f(y)$                       (D) None of these
- 9 If  $\{(a, 8), (6, b)\}$  represents an identity function, then the value of  $a$  and  $b$  are respectively
- (A) (8,6)                      (B) (8,8)                      (C) (6,8)                      (D) (6,6)
- 10 If  $A = \{1, 2\}$ ,  $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ ,  $C = \{5, 6\}$  and  $D = \{5, 6, 7, 8\}$  then state which of the following statement is true.
- (A)  $(A \times C) \subset (B \times D)$                       (B)  $(B \times D) \subset (A \times C)$   
(C)  $(A \times B) \subset (A \times D)$                       (D)  $(D \times A) \subset (B \times A)$