

Mathematics

(Chapter – 13) (Limits and Derivatives)

(Class – XI)

Exercise 13.1

Question 1:

Evaluate the Given $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x + 3$ limit:

Answer 1:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} x + 3 = 3 + 3 = 6$$

Question 2:

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \left(x - \frac{22}{7} \right)$

Answer 2:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \left(x - \frac{22}{7} \right) = \left(\pi - \frac{22}{7} \right)$$

Question 3:

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \pi r^2$

Answer 3:

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \pi r^2 = \pi (1)^2 = \pi$$

Question 4:

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{4x+3}{x-2}$

Answer 4:

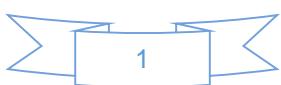
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{4x+3}{x-2} = \frac{4(4)+3}{4-2} = \frac{16+3}{2} = \frac{19}{2}$$

Question 5:

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^{10} + x^5 + 1}{x-1}$

Answer 5:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^{10} + x^5 + 1}{x-1} = \frac{(-1)^{10} + (-1)^5 + 1}{-1-1} = \frac{1-1+1}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$



Question 6:

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+1)^5 - 1}{x}$

Answer 6:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+1)^5 - 1}{x}$$

Put $x + 1 = y$ so that $y \rightarrow 1$ as $x \rightarrow 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Accordingly, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+1)^5 - 1}{x} &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{y^5 - 1}{y-1} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 1} \frac{y^5 - 1^5}{y-1} \\ &= 5 \cdot 1^{5-1} && \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x-a} = na^{n-1} \right] \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+5)^5 - 1}{x} = 5$$

Question 7:

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x^2 - x - 10}{x^2 - 4}$

Answer 7:

At $x = 2$, the value of the given rational function takes the form. $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x^2 - x - 10}{x^2 - 4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(3x+5)}{(x-2)(x+2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x+5}{x+2} \\ &= \frac{3(2)+5}{2+2} \\ &= \frac{11}{4} \end{aligned}$$



Question 8:

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^4 - 81}{2x^2 - 5x - 3}$

Answer 8:

At $x = 2$, the value of the given rational function takes the form. $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^4 - 81}{2x^2 - 5x - 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x+3)(x^2 + 9)}{(x-3)(2x+1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x+3)(x^2 + 9)}{2x+1} \\ &= \frac{(3+3)(3^2 + 9)}{2(3)+1} \\ &= \frac{6 \times 18}{7} \\ &= \frac{108}{7}\end{aligned}$$

Question 9:

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax+b}{cx+1}$

Answer 9:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax+b}{cx+1} = \frac{a(0)+b}{c(0)+1} = b$$

Question 10:

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1}{z^{\frac{1}{6}} - 1}$

Answer 10:

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^{\frac{1}{3}} - 1}{z^{\frac{1}{6}} - 1}$$

At $z = 1$, the value of the given function takes the form. $\frac{0}{0}$

Put $z^{\frac{1}{6}} = x$ so that $z \rightarrow 1$ as $x \rightarrow 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Accordingly, } \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{z^3} - 1}{\frac{1}{z^6} - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{x - 1} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1^2}{x - 1} \\
 &= 2 \cdot 1^{2-1} \\
 &\quad \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} = na^{n-1} \right] \\
 &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{z^3} - 1}{\frac{1}{z^6} - 1} = 2$$

Question 11:

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{cx^2 + bx + a}, a + b + c \neq 0$

Answer 11:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{ax^2 + bx + c}{cx^2 + bx + a} &= \frac{a(1)^2 + b(1) + c}{c(1)^2 + b(1) + a} \\
 &= \frac{a+b+c}{a+b+c} \\
 &= 1 \quad [a+b+c \neq 0]
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 12:

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2}}{x + 2}$

Answer 12:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2}}{x + 2}$$

At $x = -2$, the value of the given function takes the form. $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\text{Now, } \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{1}{2}}{x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{\left(\frac{2+x}{2x} \right)}{x+2}$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{1}{2x}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2(-2)} = \frac{-1}{4}$$

Question 13:

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{bx}$

Answer 13:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{bx}$$

At $x = 0$, the value of the given function takes the form $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\text{Now, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{bx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{ax} \times \frac{ax}{bx}$$
$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin ax}{ax} \right) \times \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)$$
$$= \frac{a}{b} \lim_{ax \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin ax}{ax} \right) \quad [x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow ax \rightarrow 0]$$
$$= \frac{a}{b} \times 1 \quad \left[\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 1 \right]$$
$$= \frac{a}{b}$$

Question 14:

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx}$, $a, b \neq 0$

Answer 14:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx}, a, b \neq 0$$

At $x = 0$, the value of the given function takes the form $\frac{0}{0}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{\sin ax}{ax} \right) \times ax}{\left(\frac{\sin bx}{bx} \right) \times bx} \\ &= \left(\frac{a}{b} \right) \times \frac{\lim_{ax \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin ax}{ax} \right)}{\lim_{bx \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin bx}{bx} \right)} && \left[\begin{array}{l} x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow ax \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{and } x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow bx \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right] \\ &= \left(\frac{a}{b} \right) \times \frac{1}{1} && \left[\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 1 \right] \\ &= \frac{a}{b} \end{aligned}$$

Question 15:

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin(\pi - x)}{\pi(\pi - x)}$

Answer 16:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin(\pi - x)}{\pi(\pi - x)}$$

It is seen that $x \rightarrow \pi \Rightarrow (\pi - x) \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \frac{\sin(\pi - x)}{\pi(\pi - x)} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \lim_{(\pi-x) \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\pi - x)}{(\pi - x)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \times 1 & \left[\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 1 \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 16:

Evaluate the given limit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{\pi - x}$

Answer 16:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x}{\pi - x} = \frac{\cos 0}{\pi - 0} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

Question 17:

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - 1}{\cos x - 1}$

Answer 17:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - 1}{\cos x - 1}$$

At $x = 0$, the value of the given function takes the form. $\frac{0}{0}$
Now,

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - 1}{\cos x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2\sin^2 x - 1}{1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1} \quad \left[\cos x = 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right] \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \right) \times x^2}{\left(\frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^2} \right) \times \frac{x^2}{4}} \\
&= 4 \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \right)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^2} \right)} \\
&= 4 \frac{\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2}{\left(\lim_{\frac{x}{2} \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^2} \quad \left[x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} \rightarrow 0 \right] \\
&= 4 \frac{1^2}{1^2} \quad \left[\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 1 \right] \\
&= 4
\end{aligned}$$

Question 18:

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax + x \cos x}{b \sin x}$

Answer 18:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax + x \cos x}{b \sin x}$$

At $x = 0$, the value of the given function takes the form. $\frac{0}{0}$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax + x \cos x}{b \sin x} &= \frac{1}{b} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(a + \cos x)}{\sin x} \\&= \frac{1}{b} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x}{\sin x} \right) \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (a + \cos x) \\&= \frac{1}{b} \times \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{-1} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (a + \cos x) \\&= \frac{1}{b} \times (a + \cos 0) && \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \right] \\&= \frac{a+1}{b}\end{aligned}$$

Question 19:

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sec x$

Answer 19:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sec x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\cos x} = \frac{0}{\cos 0} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

Question 20:

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax + bx}{ax + \sin bx}$ $a, b, a+b \neq 0$

Answer 20:

At $x = 0$, the value of the given function takes the form. $\frac{0}{0}$
Now,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax + bx}{ax + \sin bx} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{\sin ax}{ax} \right) ax + bx}{ax + bx \left(\frac{\sin bx}{bx} \right)} \\
 &= \frac{\left(\lim_{ax \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin ax}{ax} \right) \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (ax) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} bx}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} ax + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} bx \left(\lim_{bx \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin bx}{bx} \right)} \quad [\text{As } x \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow ax \rightarrow 0 \text{ and } bx \rightarrow 0] \\
 &= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (ax) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} bx}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} ax + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} bx} \quad \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \right] \\
 &= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (ax + bx)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (ax + bx)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1) \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 21:

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x)$

Answer 21:

At $x = 0$, the value of the given function takes the form. $\infty - \infty$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{1 - \cos x}{x} \right)}{\left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)} \\ &= \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}} \\ &= \frac{0}{1} \quad \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x} = 0 \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \right] \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Question 22:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan 2x}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

Answer 22:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan 2x}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

At $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, the value of the given function takes the form $\frac{0}{0}$.

Now, put $x - \frac{\pi}{2} = y$ so that $x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}, y \rightarrow 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan 2x}{x - \frac{\pi}{2}} &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2\left(y + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{y} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan(\pi + 2y)}{y} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2y}{y} \quad [\tan(\pi + 2y) = \tan 2y] \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2y}{y \cos 2y} \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin 2y}{2y} \times \frac{2}{\cos 2y} \right) \\ &= \left(\lim_{2y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2y}{2y} \right) \times \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2}{\cos 2y} \right) \quad [y \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow 2y \rightarrow 0] \\ &= 1 \times \frac{2}{\cos 0} \\ &= 1 \times \frac{2}{1} \\ &= 2\end{aligned}$$

Question 23:

Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$, where $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+3, & x \leq 0 \\ 3(x+1), & x > 0 \end{cases}$

Answer 23:

The given function is $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+3, & x \leq 0 \\ 3(x+1), & x > 0 \end{cases}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [2x+3] = 2(0)+3=3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3(x+1) = 3(0+1)=3$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 3(x+1) = 3(1+1)=6$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 3(x+1) = 3(1+1)=6$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = 6$$

Question 24:

Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$, where $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1, & x \leq 1 \\ -x^2 - 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

Answer 24:

The given function is

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 1, & x \leq 1 \\ -x^2 - 1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [x^2 - 1] = 1^2 - 1 = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} [-x^2 - 1] = -1^2 - 1 = -1 - 1 = -2$$

It is observed that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$.

Hence, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ does not exist.

Question 25:

Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$, where $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x|}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

Answer 25:

The given function is $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x|}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left[\frac{|x|}{x} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left(\frac{-x}{x} \right) \quad [\text{When } x \text{ is negative, } |x| = -x] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-1) \\ &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{|x|}{x} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{x}{x} \right] \quad [\text{When } x \text{ is positive, } |x| = x] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

It is observed that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$.

Hence, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ does not exist.

Question 26:

Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$, where $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{|x|}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

Answer 26:

The given function is

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{|x|}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left[\frac{x}{|x|} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left[\frac{x}{-x} \right] && [\text{When } x < 0, |x| = -x] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-1) \\ &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{x}{|x|} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{x}{x} \right] && [\text{When } x > 0, |x| = x] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (1) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

It is observed that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$.

Hence, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ does not exist.

Question 27:

Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x)$, where $f(x) = |x| - 5$

Answer 27:

The given function is $f(x) = |x| - 5$.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} [|x| - 5] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} (x - 5) \quad [\text{When } x > 0, |x| = x] \\ &= 5 - 5 \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} (|x| - 5) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} (x - 5) \quad [\text{When } x > 0, |x| = x] \\ &= 5 - 5 \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} f(x) = 0$$

Hence, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = 0$

Question 28:

$$\text{Suppose } f(x) = \begin{cases} a + bx, & \text{if } x < 1 \\ 4, & \text{if } x = 0 \\ b - ax, & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1)$ what are possible values of a and b ?

Answer 28:

The given function is

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a + bx, & x < 1 \\ 4, & x = 1 \\ b - ax, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (a + bx) = a + b$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (b - ax) = b - a$$

$$f(1) = 4$$

$$\text{It is given that } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1).$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1)$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b = 4 \text{ and } b - a = 4$$

On solving these two equations, we obtain $a = 0$ and $b = 4$.

Thus, the respective possible values of a and b are 0 and 4.

Question 29:

Let a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n be fixed real numbers and define a function

$$f(x) = (x - a_1)(x - a_2)\dots(x - a_n).$$

What is $\lim_{x \rightarrow a_1} f(x)$? For some $a \neq a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$, compute $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$.

Answer 29:

The given function is $f(x) = (x - a_1)(x - a_2)\dots(x - a_n)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a_1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a_1} [(x - a_1)(x - a_2)\dots(x - a_n)]$$

$$= \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow a_1} (x - a_1) \right] \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow a_1} (x - a_2) \right] \dots \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow a_1} (x - a_n) \right]$$

$$= (a_1 - a_1)(a_1 - a_2)\dots(a_1 - a_n) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a_1} f(x) = 0$$

$$\text{Now, } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [(x - a_1)(x - a_2)\dots(x - a_n)]$$

$$= \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (x - a_1) \right] \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (x - a_2) \right] \dots \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (x - a_n) \right]$$

$$= (a - a_1)(a - a_2)\dots(a - a_n)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = (a - a_1)(a - a_2)\dots(a - a_n)$$

Question 30:

$$\text{If } f(x) = \begin{cases} |x| + 1, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ |x| - 1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

For what value(s) of a does $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ exists?

Answer 30:

The given function is

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} |x| + 1, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ |x| - 1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

When $a = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (|x| + 1) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-x + 1) \quad [\text{If } x < 0, |x| = -x] \\ &= -0 + 1 \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (|x| - 1) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x - 1) \quad [\text{If } x > 0, |x| = x] \\ &= 0 - 1 \\ &= -1\end{aligned}$$

Here, it is observed that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$.

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ does not exist.

When $a < 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} (|x| + 1) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} (-x + 1) \quad [x < a < 0 \Rightarrow |x| = -x] \\ &= -a + 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} (|x| + 1) \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} (-x + 1) \quad [a < x < 0 \Rightarrow |x| = -x] \\ &= -a + 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = -a + 1$$

Thus, limit of $f(x)$ exists at $x = a$, where $a < 0$.

When $a > 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} (|x| - 1) \\&= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (x - 1) \quad [0 < x < a \Rightarrow |x| = x] \\&= a - 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} (|x| - 1) \\&= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (x - 1) \quad [0 < a < x \Rightarrow |x| = x] \\&= a - 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = a - 1$$

Thus, limit of $f(x)$ exists at $x = a$, where $a > 0$.

Thus, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$ exists for all $a \neq 0$.

Question 31:

If the function $f(x)$ satisfies, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - 2}{x^2 - 1} = \pi$ evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$

Answer 31:

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - 2}{x^2 - 1} &= \pi \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (f(x) - 2)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 - 1)} &= \pi \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (f(x) - 2) &= \pi \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 - 1) \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (f(x) - 2) &= \pi(1^2 - 1) \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (f(x) - 2) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} 2 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) - 2 &= 0 \\ \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) &= 2\end{aligned}$$

Question 32:

If. $f(x) = \begin{cases} mx^2 + n, & x < 0 \\ nx + m, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ nx^3 + m, & x > 1 \end{cases}$ For what integers m and n does

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$ exist?

Answer 32: The given function is

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} mx^2 + n, & x < 0 \\ nx + m, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ nx^3 + m, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (mx^2 + n) \\ &= m(0)^2 + n \\ &= n\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (nx + m) \\ &= n(0) + m \\ &= m.\end{aligned}$$

Thus, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ exists if $m = n$.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (nx + m) \\ &= n(1) + m \\ &= m + n\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (nx^3 + m) \\ &= n(1)^3 + m \\ &= m + n\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x).$$

Thus $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ exist for any integral value of m and n .

Mathematics

(Chapter – 13) (Limits and Derivatives)

(Class XI)

Exercise 13.2

Question 1:

Find the derivative of $x^2 - 2$ at $x = 10$.

Answer 1:

Let $f(x) = x^2 - 2$. Accordingly,

$$\begin{aligned}f'(10) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(10+h) - f(10)}{h} \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(10+h)^2 - 2] - (10^2 - 2)}{h} \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{10^2 + 2.10.h + h^2 - 2 - 10^2 + 2}{h} \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{20h + h^2}{h} \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (20 + h) = (20 + 0) = 20\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the derivative of $x^2 - 2$ at $x = 10$ is 20.

Question 2:

Find the derivative of $99x$ at $x = 100$.

Answer 2:

Let $f(x) = 99x$. Accordingly,

$$\begin{aligned}f'(100) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(100+h) - f(100)}{h} \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{99(100+h) - 99(100)}{h} \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{99 \times 100 + 99h - 99 \times 100}{h} \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{99h}{h} \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (99) = 99\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the derivative of $99x$ at $x = 100$ is 99.

Question 3:

Find the derivative of x at $x = 1$.

Answer 3:

Let $f(x) = x$. Accordingly,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(1) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+h) - 1}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (1) \\
 &\equiv 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the derivative of x at $x = 1$ is 1.

Question 4:

Find the derivative of the following functions from first principle.

- $$(i) x^3 - 27 \quad (ii) (x - 1)(x - 2)$$

(iii) $\frac{1}{x^2}$

$$(iv) \frac{x+1}{x-1}$$

Answer 4:

- (i) Let $f(x) = x^3 - 27$. Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(x+h)^3 - 27] - (x^3 - 27)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + h^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 - x^3}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (h^2 + 3x^2 + 3xh) \\
 &= 0 + 3x^2 + 0 = 3x^2
 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Let $f(x) = (x - 1)(x - 2)$. Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h-1)(x+h-2) - (x-1)(x-2)}{h} \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x^2 + hx - 2x + hx + h^2 - 2h - x - h + 2) - (x^2 - 2x - x + 2)}{h} \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(hx + hx + h^2 - 2h - h)}{h} \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2hx + h^2 - 3h}{h} \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x + h - 3) \\&= (2x + 0 - 3) \\&= 2x - 3\end{aligned}$$

(iii) Let $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$

Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{(x+h)^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{x^2 - (x+h)^2}{x^2(x+h)^2} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{x^2 - x^2 - h^2 - 2hx}{x^2(x+h)^2} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{-h^2 - 2hx}{x^2(x+h)^2} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{-h - 2x}{x^2(x+h)^2} \right] \\
&= \frac{0 - 2x}{x^2(x+0)^2} = \frac{-2}{x^3}
\end{aligned}$$

(iv) Let $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$. Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\frac{x+h+1}{x+h-1} - \frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{(x-1)(x+h+1) - (x+1)(x+h-1)}{(x-1)(x+h-1)} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{(x^2 + hx + x - x - h - 1) - (x^2 + hx - x + x + h - 1)}{(x-1)(x+h-1)} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{-2h}{(x-1)(x+h-1)} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{-2}{(x-1)(x+h-1)} \right] \\
&= \frac{-2}{(x-1)(x-1)} = \frac{-2}{(x-1)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Question 5:

For the function

$$f(x) = \frac{x^{100}}{100} + \frac{x^{99}}{99} + \dots + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + 1$$

$$\text{Prove that } f'(1) = 100f'(0)$$

Answer 5:

The given function is

$$f(x) = \frac{x^{100}}{100} + \frac{x^{99}}{99} + \dots + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{x^{100}}{100} + \frac{x^{99}}{99} + \dots + \frac{x^2}{2} + x + 1 \right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{100}}{100} \right) + \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^{99}}{99} \right) + \dots + \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) + \frac{d}{dx}(x) + \frac{d}{dx}(1)$$

On using theorem $\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} f(x) &= \frac{100x^{99}}{100} + \frac{99x^{98}}{99} + \dots + \frac{2x}{2} + 1 + 0 \\ &= x^{99} + x^{98} + \dots + x + 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = x^{99} + x^{98} + \dots + x + 1$$

At $x = 0$,

$$f'(0) = 1$$

At $x = 1$,

$$f'(1) = 1^{99} + 1^{98} + \dots + 1 + 1 = [1+1+\dots+1+1]_{100 \text{ terms}} = 1 \times 100 = 100$$

Thus, $f'(1) = 100 \times f'(0)$

Question 6:

Find the derivative of $x^n + ax^{n-1} + a^2 x^{n-2} + \dots + a^{n-1} x + a^n$ for some fixed real number a .

Answer 6:

Let $f(x) = x^n + ax^{n-1} + a^2x^{n-2} + \dots + a^{n-1}x + a^n$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore f'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx}(x^n + ax^{n-1} + a^2x^{n-2} + \dots + a^{n-1}x + a^n) \\ &= \frac{d}{dx}(x^n) + a \frac{d}{dx}(x^{n-1}) + a^2 \frac{d}{dx}(x^{n-2}) + \dots + a^{n-1} \frac{d}{dx}(x) + a^n \frac{d}{dx}(1)\end{aligned}$$

On using theorem $\frac{d}{dx}x^n = nx^{n-1}$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= nx^{n-1} + a(n-1)x^{n-2} + a^2(n-2)x^{n-3} + \dots + a^{n-1} + a^n(0) \\ &= nx^{n-1} + a(n-1)x^{n-2} + a^2(n-2)x^{n-3} + \dots + a^{n-1}\end{aligned}$$

Question 7:

For some constants a and b , find the derivative of

- (i) $(x - a)(x - b)$ (ii) $(ax^2 + b)^2$ (iii) $\frac{x-a}{x-b}$

Answer 7:

(i) Let $f(x) = (x - a)(x - b)$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow f(x) &= x^2 - (a+b)x + ab \\ \therefore f'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 - (a+b)x + ab) \\ &= \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) - (a+b) \frac{d}{dx}(x) + \frac{d}{dx}(ab)\end{aligned}$$

On using theorem $\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$, we obtain

$$f'(x) = 2x - (a+b) + 0 = 2x - a - b$$

(ii) Let $f(x) = (ax^2 + b)^2$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = a^2x^4 + 2abx^2 + b^2$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(a^2x^4 + 2abx^2 + b^2) = a^2 \frac{d}{dx}(x^4) + 2ab \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) + \frac{d}{dx}(b^2)$$

On using theorem $\frac{d}{dx}x^n = nx^{n-1}$, we obtain

$$f'(x) = a^2(4x^3) + 2ab(2x) + b^2(0)$$

$$= 4a^2x^3 + 4abx$$

$$= 4ax(ax^2 + b)$$

(iii) Let $f(x) = \frac{(x-a)}{(x-b)}$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x-a}{x-b}\right)$$

By quotient rule,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(x-b)\frac{d}{dx}(x-a) - (x-a)\frac{d}{dx}(x-b)}{(x-b)^2} \\ &= \frac{(x-b)(1) - (x-a)(1)}{(x-b)^2} \\ &= \frac{x-b-x+a}{(x-b)^2} \\ &= \frac{a-b}{(x-b)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Question 8:

Find the derivative of $\frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a}$ for some constant a .

Answer 8:

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^n - a^n}{x - a} \right)$$

By quotient rule,

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x-a) \frac{d}{dx}(x^n - a^n) - (x^n - a^n) \frac{d}{dx}(x-a)}{(x-a)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(x-a)(nx^{n-1} - 0) - (x^n - a^n)}{(x-a)^2}$$

$$= \frac{nx^n - anx^{n-1} - x^n + a^n}{(x-a)^2}$$

Question 9:

Find the derivative of

(i) $2x - \frac{3}{4}$

(ii) $(5x^3 + 3x - 1)(x - 1)$

(iii) $x^{-3}(5 + 3x)$

(iv) $x^5(3 - 6x^{-9})$

(v) $x^{-4}(3 - 4x^{-5})$

(vi) $\frac{2}{x+1} - \frac{x^2}{3x-1}$

Answer 9:

(i) Let $f(x) = 2x - \frac{3}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx}\left(2x - \frac{3}{4}\right) \\&= 2\frac{d}{dx}(x) - \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \\&= 2 - 0 \\&= 2\end{aligned}$$

(ii) Let $f(x) = (5x^3 + 3x - 1)(x - 1)$

By Leibnitz product rule,

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= (5x^3 + 3x - 1)\frac{d}{dx}(x - 1) + (x - 1)\frac{d}{dx}(5x^3 + 3x - 1) \\&= (5x^3 + 3x - 1)(1) + (x - 1)(15x^2 + 3) \\&= (5x^3 + 3x - 1) + (x - 1)(15x^2 + 3) \\&= 5x^3 + 3x - 1 + 15x^3 + 3x - 15x^2 - 3 \\&= 20x^3 - 15x^2 + 6x - 4\end{aligned}$$

(iii) Let $f(x) = x^{-3}(5 + 3x)$

By Leibnitz product rule,

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= x^{-3} \frac{d}{dx}(5+3x) + (5+3x) \frac{d}{dx}(x^{-3}) \\
&= x^{-3}(0+3) + (5+3x)(-3x^{-3-1}) \\
&= x^{-3}(3) + (5+3x)(-3x^{-4}) \\
&= 3x^{-3} - 15x^{-4} - 9x^{-3} \\
&= -6x^{-3} - 15x^{-4} \\
&= -3x^{-3}\left(2 + \frac{5}{x}\right) \\
&= \frac{-3x^{-3}}{x}(2x+5) \\
&= \frac{-3}{x^4}(5+2x)
\end{aligned}$$

(iv) Let $f(x) = x^5(3 - 6x^{-9})$

By Leibnitz product rule,

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= x^5 \frac{d}{dx}(3 - 6x^{-9}) + (3 - 6x^{-9}) \frac{d}{dx}(x^5) \\
&= x^5 \{0 - 6(-9)x^{-9-1}\} + (3 - 6x^{-9})(5x^4) \\
&= x^5(54x^{-10}) + 15x^4 - 30x^{-5} \\
&= 54x^{-5} + 15x^4 - 30x^{-5} \\
&= 24x^{-5} + 15x^4 \\
&= 15x^4 + \frac{24}{x^5}
\end{aligned}$$

(v) Let $f(x) = x^{-4}(3 - 4x^{-5})$

By Leibnitz product rule,

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= x^{-4} \frac{d}{dx}(3 - 4x^{-5}) + (3 - 4x^{-5}) \frac{d}{dx}(x^{-4}) \\
&= x^{-4} \{0 - 4(-5)x^{-5-1}\} + (3 - 4x^{-5})(-4)x^{-4-1} \\
&= x^{-4}(20x^{-6}) + (3 - 4x^{-5})(-4x^{-5}) \\
&= 20x^{-10} - 12x^{-5} + 16x^{-10} \\
&= 36x^{-10} - 12x^{-5} \\
&= -\frac{12}{x^5} + \frac{36}{x^{10}}
\end{aligned}$$

(vi) Let $f(x) = \frac{2}{x+1} - \frac{x^2}{3x-1}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{2}{x+1}\right) - \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x^2}{3x-1}\right)$$

By quotient rule,

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \left[\frac{(x+1)\frac{d}{dx}(2) - 2\frac{d}{dx}(x+1)}{(x+1)^2} \right] - \left[\frac{(3x-1)\frac{d}{dx}(x^2) - x^2\frac{d}{dx}(3x-1)}{(3x-1)^2} \right] \\
&= \left[\frac{(x+1)(0) - 2(1)}{(x+1)^2} \right] - \left[\frac{(3x-1)(2x) - (x^2)(3)}{(3x-1)^2} \right] \\
&= \frac{-2}{(x+1)^2} - \left[\frac{6x^2 - 2x - 3x^2}{(3x-1)^2} \right] \\
&= \frac{-2}{(x+1)^2} - \left[\frac{3x^2 - 2x^2}{(3x-1)^2} \right] \\
&= \frac{-2}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{x(3x-2)}{(3x-1)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Question 10:

Find the derivative of $\cos x$ from first principle.

Answer 10:

Let $f(x) = \cos x$. Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(x+h) - \cos x}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\cos x \cos h - \sin x \sin h - \cos x}{h} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{-\cos x(1 - \cos h) - \sin x \sin h}{h} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{-\cos x(1 - \cos h)}{h} - \frac{\sin x \sin h}{h} \right] \\
 &= -\cos x \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos h}{h} \right) - \sin x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin h}{h} \right) \\
 &= -\cos x(0) - \sin x(1) \quad \left[\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos h}{h} = 0 \text{ and } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} = 1 \right] \\
 &= -\sin x \\
 \therefore f'(x) &= -\sin x
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 11:

Find the derivative of the following functions:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| (i) $\sin x \cos x$ | (ii) $\sec x$ | (iii) $5 \sec x + 4 \cos x$ |
| (iv) $\operatorname{cosec} x$ | (v) $3 \cot x + 5 \operatorname{cosec} x$ | (vi) $5 \sin x - 6 \cos x + 7$ |
| (vii) $2 \tan x - 7 \sec x$ | | |

Answer 11:

(i) Let $f(x) = \sin x \cos x$.

Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+h)\cos(x+h) - \sin x \cos x}{h} \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2h} [2\sin(x+h)\cos(x+h) - 2\sin x \cos x] \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2h} [\sin 2(x+h) - \sin 2x] \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2h} \left[2\cos \frac{2x+2h+2x}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{2x+2h-2x}{2} \right] \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\cos \frac{4x+2h}{2} \sin \frac{2h}{2} \right] \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [\cos(2x+h) \sin h] \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos(2x+h) \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} \\&= \cos(2x+0) \cdot 1 \\&= \cos 2x\end{aligned}$$

(ii) Let $f(x) = \sec x$. Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec(x+h) - \sec x}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{1}{\cos(x+h)} - \frac{1}{\cos x} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\cos x - \cos(x+h)}{\cos x \cos(x+h)} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{-2 \sin\left(\frac{x+x+h}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{x-x-h}{2}\right)}{\cos(x+h)} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{-2 \sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right) \sin\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\cos(x+h)} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right) \frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}}{\cos(x+h)} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \lim_{\frac{h}{2} \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)}{\cos(x+h)} \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \\
&= \sec x \tan x
\end{aligned}$$

(iii) Let $f(x) = 5 \sec x + 4 \cos x$. Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{5 \sec(x+h) + 4 \cos(x+h) - [5 \sec x + 4 \cos x]}{h} \\
&= 5 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\sec(x+h) - \sec x]}{h} + 4 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\cos(x+h) - \cos x]}{h} \\
&= 5 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{1}{\cos(x+h)} - \frac{1}{\cos x} \right] + 4 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [\cos(x+h) - \cos x] \\
&= 5 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\cos x - \cos(x+h)}{\cos x \cos(x+h)} \right] + 4 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [\cos x \cos h - \sin x \sin h - \cos x] \\
&= \frac{5}{\cos x} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{-2 \sin\left(\frac{x+x+h}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{x-x-h}{2}\right)}{\cos(x+h)} \right] + 4 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [-\cos x(1-\cos h) - \sin x \sin h] \\
&= \frac{5}{\cos x} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{-2 \sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right) \sin\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\cos(x+h)} \right] + 4 \left[-\cos x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1-\cos h)}{h} - \sin x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} \right] \\
&= \frac{5}{\cos x} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\frac{h}{2}}}{\cos(x+h)} \right] + 4 [(-\cos x)(0) - (\sin x).1] \\
&= \frac{5}{\cos x} \left[\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)}{\cos(x+h)} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\frac{h}{2}} \right] - 4 \sin x \\
&= \frac{5}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot 1 - 4 \sin x \\
&= 5 \sec x \tan x - 4 \sin x
\end{aligned}$$

(iv) Let $f(x) = \operatorname{cosec} x$. Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [\operatorname{cosec}(x+h) - \operatorname{cosec} x] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{1}{\sin(x+h)} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin x - \sin(x+h)}{\sin(x+h)\sin x} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{2 \cos\left(\frac{x+x+h}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x-x-h}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+h)\sin x} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{2 \cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right) \sin\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+h)\sin x} \right] \\
&\quad - \cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+h)\sin x} \cdot \lim_{\frac{h}{2} \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)} \\
&= \left(\frac{-\cos x}{\sin x \sin x} \right) \cdot 1 \\
&= -\operatorname{cosec} x \operatorname{cot} x
\end{aligned}$$

(v) Let $f(x) = 3\cot x + 5\operatorname{cosec} x$.

Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3\cot(x+h) + 5\operatorname{cosec}(x+h) - 3\cot x - 5\operatorname{cosec} x}{h} \\
 &= 3 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [\cot(x+h) - \cot x] + 5 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [\operatorname{cosec}(x+h) - \operatorname{cosec} x]
 \end{aligned} \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Now, } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [\cot(x+h) - \cot x] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\cos(x+h)}{\sin(x+h)} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\cos(x+h)\sin x - \cos x\sin(x+h)}{\sin x \sin(x+h)} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin(x-x-h)}{\sin x \sin(x+h)} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin(-h)}{\sin x \sin(x+h)} \right] \\
 &= - \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} \right) \cdot \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sin x \cdot \sin(x+h)} \right) \\
 &= -1 \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x \cdot \sin(x+0)} = \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x} = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x
 \end{aligned} \quad \dots(2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [\cosec(x+h) - \cosecx] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{1}{\sin(x+h)} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin x - \sin(x+h)}{\sin(x+h)\sin x} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{2\cos\left(\frac{x+x+h}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x-x-h}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+h)\sin x} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{2\cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right) \sin\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+h)\sin x} \right] \\
&\quad - \cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+h)\sin x} \lim_{\frac{h}{2} \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)} \\
&= \left(\frac{-\cos x}{\sin x \sin x} \right) \cdot 1 \\
&= -\cosecx \cot x \quad \dots(3)
\end{aligned}$$

From (1), (2), and (3), we obtain

$$f'(x) = -3\cosec^2 x - 5\cosec x \cot x$$

(vi) Let $f(x) = 5\sin x - 6\cos x + 7$. Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [5\sin(x+h) - 6\cos(x+h) + 7 - 5\sin x + 6\cos x - 7] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [5\{\sin(x+h) - \sin x\} - 6\{\cos(x+h) - \cos x\}] \\
 &= 5 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [\sin(x+h) - \sin x] - 6 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [\cos(x+h) - \cos x] \\
 &= 5 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[2 \cos\left(\frac{x+h+x}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{x+h-x}{2}\right) \right] - 6 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x \cos h - \sin x \sin h - \cos x}{h} \\
 &= 5 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[2 \cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right) \sin\frac{h}{2} \right] - 6 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{-\cos x(1-\cos h) - \sin x \sin h}{h} \right] \\
 &= 5 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right) \frac{\sin \frac{h}{2}}{\frac{h}{2}} \right) - 6 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{-\cos x(1-\cos h)}{h} - \frac{\sin x \sin h}{h} \right] \\
 &= 5 \left[\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right) \right] \left[\lim_{\substack{h \rightarrow 0 \\ 2}} \frac{\sin \frac{h}{2}}{\frac{h}{2}} \right] - 6 \left[(-\cos x) \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos h}{h} \right) - \sin x \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin h}{h} \right) \right] \\
 &= 5 \cos x \cdot 1 - 6 [(-\cos x) \cdot (0) - \sin x \cdot 1] \\
 &= 5 \cos x + 6 \sin x
 \end{aligned}$$

(vii) Let $f(x) = 2 \tan x - 7 \sec x$. Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [2 \tan(x+h) - 7 \sec(x+h) - 2 \tan x + 7 \sec x] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [2 \{\tan(x+h) - \tan x\} - 7 \{\sec(x+h) - \sec x\}] \\
&= 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [\tan(x+h) - \tan x] - 7 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [\sec(x+h) - \sec x] \\
&= 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin(x+h)}{\cos(x+h)} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right] - 7 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{1}{\cos(x+h)} - \frac{1}{\cos x} \right] \\
&= 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin(x+h)\cos x - \sin x \cos(x+h)}{\cos x \cos(x+h)} \right] - 7 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\cos x - \cos(x+h)}{\cos x \cos(x+h)} \right] \\
&= 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin(x+h-x)}{\cos x \cos(x+h)} \right] - 7 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{-2 \sin\left(\frac{x+x+h}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{x-x-h}{2}\right)}{\cos x \cos(x+h)} \right] \\
&= 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\left(\frac{\sin h}{h} \right) \frac{1}{\cos x \cos(x+h)} \right] - 7 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{-2 \sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right) \sin\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\cos x \cos(x+h)} \right] \\
&= 2 \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} \right) \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x \cos(x+h)} \right) - 7 \left(\lim_{\frac{h}{2} \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \frac{h}{2}}{\frac{h}{2}} \right) \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)}{\cos x \cos(x+h)} \right) \\
&= 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x \cos x} - 7 \cdot 1 \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x \cos x} \right) \\
&= 2 \sec^2 x - 7 \sec x \tan x
\end{aligned}$$

Mathematics

(Chapter – 13) (Limits and Derivatives) (Class XI)

Miscellaneous Exercise

Question 1:

Find the derivative of the following functions from first principle:

(iii) $\sin(x + 1)$ (iv) $\cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$

Answer 1:

(i) Let $f(x) = -x$. Accordingly, $f(x+h) = -(x+h)$

By first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-(x+h) - (-x)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x - h + x}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (-1) = -1
 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Let $f(x) = (-x)^{-1} = \frac{1}{-x} = \frac{-1}{x}$. Accordingly, $f(x+h) = \frac{-1}{(x+h)}$

By first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{-1}{x+h} - \left(\frac{-1}{x} \right) \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{-1}{x+h} + \frac{1}{x} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{-x + (x+h)}{x(x+h)} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{-x + x+h}{x(x+h)} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{h}{x(x+h)} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x(x+h)} \\
&= \frac{1}{x \cdot x} = \frac{1}{x^2}
\end{aligned}$$

(iii) Let $f(x) = \sin(x + 1)$. Accordingly, $f(x + h) = \sin(x + h + 1)$

By first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [\sin(x + h + 1) - \sin(x + 1)] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[2 \cos\left(\frac{x + h + 1 + x + 1}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{x + h + 1 - x - 1}{2}\right) \right] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[2 \cos\left(\frac{2x + h + 2}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) \right] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\cos\left(\frac{2x + h + 2}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos\left(\frac{2x + h + 2}{2}\right) \cdot \lim_{\frac{h}{2} \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)} \quad \left[\text{As } h \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \frac{h}{2} \rightarrow 0 \right] \\
 &= \cos\left(\frac{2x + 0 + 2}{2}\right) \cdot 1 \quad \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \right] \\
 &= \cos(x + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

(iv) Let $f(x) = \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$. Accordingly, $f(x + h) = \cos\left(x + h - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$

By first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\cos\left(x + h - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) - \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[-2 \sin\left(\frac{x + h - \frac{\pi}{8} + x - \frac{\pi}{8}}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{x + h - \frac{\pi}{8} - x + \frac{\pi}{8}}{2}\right) \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[-2 \sin\left(\frac{2x + h - \frac{\pi}{4}}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[-\sin\left(\frac{2x + h - \frac{\pi}{4}}{2}\right) \frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[-\sin\left(\frac{2x + h - \frac{\pi}{4}}{2}\right) \right] \cdot \lim_{\frac{h}{2} \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)} \quad \left[\text{As } h \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \frac{h}{2} \rightarrow 0 \right] \\
&= -\sin\left(\frac{2x + 0 - \frac{\pi}{4}}{2}\right) \cdot 1 \\
&= -\sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

Question 2:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $(x + a)$

Answer 2:

Let $f(x) = x + a$. Accordingly, $f(x+h) = x + h + a$

By first principle,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+h+a-x-a}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{h}{h} \right) \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (1) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Question 3:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $(px+q)\left(\frac{r}{x}+s\right)$

Answer 3: Let $f(x) = (px+q)\left(\frac{r}{x}+s\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (px+q)\left(\frac{r}{x}+s\right)' + \left(\frac{r}{x}+s\right)(px+q)' \\ &= (px+q)\left(rx^{-1}+s\right)' + \left(\frac{r}{x}+s\right)(p) \\ &= (px+q)\left(-rx^{-2}\right) + \left(\frac{r}{x}+s\right)p \\ &= (px+q)\left(\frac{-r}{x^2}\right) + \left(\frac{r}{x}+s\right)p \\ &= \frac{-pr}{x} - \frac{qr}{x^2} + \frac{pr}{x} + ps \\ &= ps - \frac{qr}{x^2} \end{aligned}$$

Question 4:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers)

Answer 4:

Let $f(x) = (ax+b)(cx+d)^2$

By product rule,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (ax+b) \frac{d}{dx}(cx+d)^2 + (cx+d)^2 \frac{d}{dx}(ax+b) \\ &= (ax+b) \frac{d}{dx}(c^2x^2 + 2cdx + d^2) + (cx+d)^2 \frac{d}{dx}(ax+b) \\ &= (ax+b) \left[\frac{d}{dx}(c^2x^2) + \frac{d}{dx}(2cdx) + \frac{d}{dx}d^2 \right] + (cx+d)^2 \left[\frac{d}{dx}ax + \frac{d}{dx}b \right] \\ &= (ax+b)(2c^2x + 2cd) + (cx+d^2)a \\ &= 2c(ax+b)(cx+d) + a(cx+d)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Question 5:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r

and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$

Answer 5:

Let $f(x) = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(cx+d)\frac{d}{dx}(ax+b) - (ax+b)\frac{d}{dx}(cx+d)}{(cx+d)^2} \\ &= \frac{(cx+d)(a) - (ax+b)(c)}{(cx+d)^2} \\ &= \frac{acx + ad - acx - bc}{(cx+d)^2} \\ &= \frac{ad - bc}{(cx+d)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Question 6:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers):

$$\frac{1 + \frac{1}{x}}{1 - \frac{1}{x}}$$

Answer 6:

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x}}{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{x+1}{x-1}, \text{ where } x \neq 0$$

By quotient rule,

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= \frac{(x-1)\frac{d}{dx}(x+1) - (x+1)\frac{d}{dx}(x-1)}{(x-1)^2}, \quad x \neq 0, 1 \\&= \frac{(x-1)(1) - (x+1)(1)}{(x-1)^2}, \quad x \neq 0, 1 \\&= \frac{x-1-x-1}{(x-1)^2}, \quad x \neq 0, 1 \\&= \frac{-2}{(x-1)^2}, \quad x \neq 0, 1\end{aligned}$$

Question 7:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $\frac{1}{ax^2 + bx + c}$

Answer 7:

Let $f(x) = \frac{1}{ax^2 + bx + c}$

By quotient rule,

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= \frac{(ax^2 + bx + c)\frac{d}{dx}(1) - \frac{d}{dx}(ax^2 + bx + c)}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^2} \\&= \frac{(ax^2 + bx + c)(0) - (2ax + b)}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^2} \\&= \frac{-(2ax + b)}{(ax^2 + bx + c)^2}\end{aligned}$$

Question 8:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r

and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $\frac{ax+b}{px^2+qx+r}$

Answer 8:

Let $f(x) = \frac{ax+b}{px^2+qx+r}$

By quotient rule,

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \frac{(px^2 + qx + r)\frac{d}{dx}(ax + b) - (ax + b)\frac{d}{dx}(px^2 + qx + r)}{(px^2 + qx + r)^2} \\
&= \frac{(px^2 + qx + r)(a) - (ax + b)(2px + q)}{(px^2 + qx + r)^2} \\
&= \frac{apx^2 + aqx + ar - 2apx^2 - aqx - 2bpx - bq}{(px^2 + qx + r)^2} \\
&= \frac{-apx^2 - 2bpx + ar - bq}{(px^2 + qx + r)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Question 9:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r

and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $\frac{px^2 + qx + r}{ax + b}$

Answer 9:

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \frac{px^2 + qx + r}{ax + b}$$

By quotient rule,

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \frac{(ax + b)\frac{d}{dx}(px^2 + qx + r) - (px^2 + qx + r)\frac{d}{dx}(ax + b)}{(ax + b)^2} \\
&= \frac{(ax + b)(2px + q) - (px^2 + qx + r)(a)}{(ax + b)^2} \\
&= \frac{2apx^2 + aqx + 2bpx + bq - apx^2 - aqx - ar}{(ax + b)^2} \\
&= \frac{apx^2 + 2bpx + bq - ar}{(ax + b)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Question 10:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r

and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $\frac{a}{x^4} - \frac{b}{x^2} + \cos x$

Answer 10:

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \frac{a}{x^4} - \frac{b}{x^2} + \cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{a}{x^4}\right) - \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{b}{x^2}\right) + \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) \\ &= a \frac{d}{dx}(x^{-4}) - b \frac{d}{dx}(x^{-2}) + \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) \\ &= a(-4x^{-5}) - b(-2x^{-3}) + (-\sin x) \quad \left[\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1} \text{ and } \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x \right] \\ &= \frac{-4a}{x^5} + \frac{2b}{x^3} - \sin x \end{aligned}$$

Question 11:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r

and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $4\sqrt{x} - 2$

Answer 11:

$$\text{Let } f(x) = 4\sqrt{x} - 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx}(4\sqrt{x} - 2) = \frac{d}{dx}(4\sqrt{x}) - \frac{d}{dx}(2) \\ &= 4 \frac{d}{dx}\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) - 0 = 4\left(\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}\right) \\ &= \left(2x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

Question 12:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $(ax + b)^n$

Answer 12:

Let $f(x) = (ax + b)^n$. Accordingly, $f(x+h) = \{a(x+h)+b\}^n = (ax+ah+b)^n$

By first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(ax+ah+b)^n - (ax+b)^n}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(ax+b)^n \left(1 + \frac{ah}{ax+b}\right)^n - (ax+b)^n}{h} \\
 &= (ax+b)^n \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{ah}{ax+b}\right)^n - 1}{h} \\
 &= (ax+b)^n \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{n} \left[\left\{ 1 + n \left(\frac{ah}{ax+b} \right) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \left(\frac{ah}{ax+b} \right)^2 + \dots \right\} - 1 \right] \\
 &\quad (\text{Using binomial theorem}) \\
 &= (ax+b)^n \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[n \left(\frac{ah}{ax+b} \right) + \frac{n(n-1)a^2h^2}{2(ax+b)^2} + \dots (\text{Terms containing higher degrees of } h) \right] \\
 &= (ax+b)^n \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{na}{(ax+b)} + \frac{n(n-1)a^2h}{2(ax+b)^2} + \dots \right] \\
 &= (ax+b)^n \left[\frac{na}{(ax+b)} + 0 \right] \\
 &= na \frac{(ax+b)^n}{(ax+b)} \\
 &= na(ax+b)^{n-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 13:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $(ax + b)^n (cx + d)^m$

Answer 13: Let $f(x) = (ax + b)^n (cx + d)^m$

$$f'(x) = (ax + b)^n \frac{d}{dx}(cx + d)^m + (cx + d)^m \frac{d}{dx}(ax + b)^n \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\text{Now, let } f_1(x) = (cx + d)^m$$

$$f_1(x + h) = (cx + ch + d)^m$$

$$f'_1(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_1(x + h) - f_1(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(cx + ch + d)^m - (cx + d)^m}{h}$$

$$= (cx + d)^m \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\left(1 + \frac{ch}{cx + d} \right)^m - 1 \right]$$

$$= (cx + d)^m \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\left(1 + \frac{mch}{(cx + d)} + \frac{m(m-1)}{2} \frac{(c^2 h^2)}{(cx + d)^2} + \dots \right) - 1 \right]$$

$$= (cx + d)^m \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{mch}{(cx + d)} + \frac{m(m-1)c^2 h^2}{2(cx + d)^2} + \dots \text{ (Terms containing higher degrees of } h \text{)} \right]$$

$$= (cx + d)^m \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{mc}{(cx + d)} + \frac{m(m-1)c^2 h}{2(cx + d)^2} + \dots \right]$$

$$= (cx + d)^m \left[\frac{mc}{cx + d} + 0 \right]$$

$$= \frac{mc(cx + d)^m}{(cx + d)}$$

$$= mc(cx + d)^{m-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(cx + d)^m = mc(cx + d)^{m-1} \quad \dots(2)$$

$$\text{Similarly, } \frac{d}{dx}(ax + b)^n = na(ax + b)^{n-1} \quad \dots(3)$$

Therefore, from (1), (2), and (3), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= (ax+b)^n \left\{ mc(cx+d)^{m-1} \right\} + (cx+d)^m \left\{ na(ax+b)^{n-1} \right\} \\&= (ax+b)^{n-1} (cx+d)^{m-1} [mc(ax+b) + na(cx+d)]\end{aligned}$$

Question 14:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $\sin(x+a)$

Answer 14:

Let $f(x) = \sin(x+a)$, therefore $f(x+h) = \sin(x+h+a)$

By first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(x+h+a) - \sin(x+a)}{h} \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[2 \cos\left(\frac{x+h+a+x+a}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{x+h+a-x-a}{2}\right) \right] \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[2 \cos\left(\frac{2x+2a+h}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) \right] \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\cos\left(\frac{2x+2a+h}{2}\right) \left\{ \frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)} \right\} \right] \\&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos\left(\frac{2x+2a+h}{2}\right) \lim_{\frac{h}{2} \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)} \right\} \quad \left[\text{As } h \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \frac{h}{2} \rightarrow 0 \right] \\&= \cos\left(\frac{2x+2a}{2}\right) \times 1 \quad \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \right] \\&= \cos(x+a)\end{aligned}$$

Question 15:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$

Answer 15:

Let $f(x) = \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$

By product rule,

$$f'(x) = \operatorname{cosec} x (\cot x)' + \cot x (\operatorname{cosec} x)' \quad \dots(1)$$

Let $f_1(x) = \cot x$. Accordingly, $f_1(x+h) = \cot(x+h)$

By first principle,

$$\begin{aligned} f_1'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_1(x+h) - f_1(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cot(x+h) - \cot x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left(\frac{\cos(x+h)}{\sin(x+h)} - \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right) \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin x \cos(x+h) - \cos x \sin(x+h)}{\sin x \sin(x+h)} \right] \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin(x-x-h)}{\sin x \sin(x+h)} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin(-h)}{\sin(x+h)} \right] \\ &= \frac{-1}{\sin x} \cdot \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} \right) \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sin(x+h)} \right) \\ &= \frac{-1}{\sin x} \cdot 1 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sin(x+0)} \right) \\ &= \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x} \\ &= -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (\cot x)' = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x \quad \dots(2)$$

Now, let $f_2(x) = \operatorname{cosec} x$. Accordingly, $f_2(x+h) = \operatorname{cosec}(x+h)$

By first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}
f_2'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_2(x+h) - f_2(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [\operatorname{cosec}(x+h) - \operatorname{cosec} x] \\
&\quad = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{1}{\sin(x+h)} - \frac{1}{\sin x} \right] \\
\text{From (1), (2), and (3), we obtain} \\
&\quad = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin x - \sin(x+h)}{\sin x \sin(x+h)} \right] \\
&\quad = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{2 \cos\left(\frac{x+x+h}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{x-x-h}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+h)} \right] \\
&\quad = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{2 \cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{-h}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+h)} \right] \\
&\quad = \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{-\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)} \cdot \frac{\cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+h)} \right] \\
&\quad = \frac{-1}{\sin x} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+h)} \\
&\quad = \frac{-1}{\sin x} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{\cos\left(\frac{2x+0}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+0)} \\
&\quad = \frac{-1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \\
&\quad = -\cos x \operatorname{cosec} x \\
\therefore (\operatorname{cosec} x)' &= -\cos x \operatorname{cosec} x \operatorname{cot} x \quad \dots(3)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= \operatorname{cosec} x(-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x) + \cot x(-\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x) \\&= -\operatorname{cosec}^3 x - \cot^2 x \operatorname{cosec} x\end{aligned}$$

Question 16:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r

and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $\frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}$

Answer 16:

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}$$

By quotient rule,

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= \frac{(1+\sin x)\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) - (\cos x)\frac{d}{dx}(1+\sin x)}{(1+\sin x)^2} \\&= \frac{(1+\sin x)(-\sin x) - (\cos x)(\cos x)}{(1+\sin x)^2} \\&= \frac{-\sin x - \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x}{(1+\sin x)^2} \\&= \frac{-\sin x - (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)}{(1+\sin x)^2} \\&= \frac{-\sin x - 1}{(1+\sin x)^2} \\&= \frac{-(1+\sin x)}{(1+\sin x)^2} \\&= \frac{-1}{(1+\sin x)}\end{aligned}$$

Question 17:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x - \cos x}$

Answer 17:

Let $f(x) = \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x - \cos x}$

By quotient rule,

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= \frac{(\sin x - \cos x) \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x + \cos x) - (\sin x + \cos x) \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x - \cos x)}{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} \\&= \frac{(\sin x - \cos x)(\cos x - \sin x) - (\sin x + \cos x)(\cos x + \sin x)}{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} \\&= \frac{-(\sin x - \cos x)^2 - (\sin x + \cos x)^2}{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} \\&= \frac{-[\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 2 \sin x \cos x + \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x]}{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} \\&= \frac{-[1+1]}{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} \\&= \frac{-2}{(\sin x - \cos x)^2}\end{aligned}$$

Question 18:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r

and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $\frac{\sec x - 1}{\sec x + 1}$

Answer 18:

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \frac{\sec x - 1}{\sec x + 1} \quad f(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{\cos x} - 1}{\frac{1}{\cos x} + 1} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}$$

By quotient rule,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(1 + \cos x) \frac{d}{dx}(1 - \cos x) - (1 - \cos x) \frac{d}{dx}(1 + \cos x)}{(1 + \cos x)^2} \\ &= \frac{(1 + \cos x)(\sin x) - (1 - \cos x)(-\sin x)}{(1 + \cos x)^2} \\ &= \frac{\sin x + \cos x \sin x + \sin x - \sin x \cos x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin x}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sec x}\right)^2} = \frac{2 \sin x}{\frac{(\sec x + 1)^2}{\sec^2 x}} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin x \sec^2 x}{(\sec x + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin x}{(\sec x + 1)^2} \sec x \\ &= \frac{2 \sec x \tan x}{(\sec x + 1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Question 19:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $\sin^n x$

Answer 19:

Let $y = \sin^n x$.

Accordingly, for $n = 1$, $y = \sin x$.

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x, \text{ i.e., } \frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$$

For $n = 2$, $y = \sin^2 x$.

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} (\sin x \sin x) \\ &= (\sin x)' \sin x + \sin x (\sin x)' \quad [\text{By Leibnitz product rule}] \\ &= \cos x \sin x + \sin x \cos x \\ &= 2 \sin x \cos x \quad \dots(1)\end{aligned}$$

For $n = 3$, $y = \sin^3 x$.

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} (\sin x \sin^2 x) \\ &= (\sin x)' \sin^2 x + \sin x (\sin^2 x)' \quad [\text{By Leibnitz product rule}] \\ &= \cos x \sin^2 x + \sin x (2 \sin x \cos x) \quad [\text{Using (1)}] \\ &= \cos x \sin^2 x + 2 \sin^2 x \cos x \\ &= 3 \sin^2 x \cos x\end{aligned}$$

We assert that $\frac{d}{dx} (\sin^n x) = n \sin^{(n-1)} x \cos x$

Let our assertion be true for $n = k$.

$$\text{i.e., } \frac{d}{dx}(\sin^k x) = k \sin^{(k-1)} x \cos x \quad \dots(2)$$

Consider

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}(\sin^{k+1} x) &= \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x \sin^k x) \\&= (\sin x)' \sin^k x + \sin x (\sin^k x)' \quad [\text{By Leibnitz product rule}] \\&= \cos x \sin^k x + \sin x (k \sin^{(k-1)} x \cos x) \quad [\text{Using (2)}] \\&= \cos x \sin^k x + k \sin^k x \cos x \\&= (k+1) \sin^k x \cos x\end{aligned}$$

Thus, our assertion is true for $n = k + 1$.

Hence, by mathematical induction, $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin^n x) = n \sin^{(n-1)} x \cos x$

Question 20:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r

and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $\frac{a+b \sin x}{c+d \cos x}$

Answer 20:

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \frac{a+b \sin x}{c+d \cos x}$$

By quotient rule,

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \frac{(c+d \cos x) \frac{d}{dx}(a+b \sin x) - (a+b \sin x) \frac{d}{dx}(c+d \cos x)}{(c+d \cos x)^2} \\
&= \frac{(c+d \cos x)(b \cos x) - (a+b \sin x)(-d \sin x)}{(c+d \cos x)^2} \\
&= \frac{cb \cos x + bd \cos^2 x + ad \sin x + bd \sin^2 x}{(c+d \cos x)^2} \\
&= \frac{bc \cos x + ad \sin x + bd(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)}{(c+d \cos x)^2} \\
&= \frac{bc \cos x + ad \sin x + bd}{(c+d \cos x)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Question 21:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r

and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $\frac{\sin(x+a)}{\cos x}$

Answer 21:

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \frac{\sin(x+a)}{\cos x}$$

By quotient rule,

$$f'(x) = \frac{\cos x \frac{d}{dx}[\sin(x+a)] - \sin(x+a) \frac{d}{dx}\cos x}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{\cos x \frac{d}{dx}[\sin(x+a)] - \sin(x+a)(-\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} \quad \dots (\text{i})$$

Let $g(x) = \sin(x+a)$. Accordingly, $g(x+h) = \sin(x+h+a)$

By first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}
g'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [\sin(x+h+a) - \sin(x+a)] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[2 \cos\left(\frac{x+h+a+x+a}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{x+h+a-x-a}{2}\right) \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[2 \cos\left(\frac{2x+2a+h}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\cos\left(\frac{2x+2a+h}{2}\right) \left[\frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)} \right] \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos\left(\frac{2x+2a+h}{2}\right) \cdot \lim_{\frac{h}{2} \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)} \right] \quad \left[\text{As } h \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \frac{h}{2} \rightarrow 0 \right] \\
&= \left(\cos\frac{2x+2a}{2} \right) \times 1 \quad \left[\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} = 1 \right] \\
&= \cos(x+a) \quad \dots \text{(ii)}
\end{aligned}$$

From (i) and (ii), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \frac{\cos x \cdot \cos(x+a) + \sin x \sin(x+a)}{\cos^2 x} \\
&= \frac{\cos(x+a-x)}{\cos^2 x} \\
&= \frac{\cos a}{\cos^2 x}
\end{aligned}$$

Question 22:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $x^4(5 \sin x - 3 \cos x)$

Answer 22:

Let $f(x) = x^4(5 \sin x - 3 \cos x)$

By product rule,

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= x^4 \frac{d}{dx}(5 \sin x - 3 \cos x) + (5 \sin x - 3 \cos x) \frac{d}{dx}(x^4) \\&= x^4 \left[5 \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) - 3 \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) \right] + (5 \sin x - 3 \cos x) \frac{d}{dx}(x^4) \\&= x^4 [5 \cos x - 3(-\sin x)] + (5 \sin x - 3 \cos x)(4x^3) \\&= x^3 [5x \cos x + 3x \sin x + 20 \sin x - 12 \cos x]\end{aligned}$$

Question 23:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $(x^2 + 1) \cos x$

Answer 23:

Let $f(x) = (x^2 + 1) \cos x$

By product rule,

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= (x^2 + 1) \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) + \cos x \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + 1) \\&= (x^2 + 1)(-\sin x) + \cos x(2x) \\&= -x^2 \sin x - \sin x + 2x \cos x\end{aligned}$$

Question 24:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $(ax^2 + \sin x)(p + q \cos x)$

Answer 24:

Let $f(x) = (ax^2 + \sin x)(p + q \cos x)$

By product rule,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (ax^2 + \sin x) \frac{d}{dx}(p + q \cos x) + (p + q \cos x) \frac{d}{dx}(ax^2 + \sin x) \\ &= (ax^2 + \sin x)(-q \sin x) + (p + q \cos x)(2ax + \cos x) \\ &= -q \sin x(ax^2 + \sin x) + (p + q \cos x)(2ax + \cos x) \end{aligned}$$

Question 25:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r

and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $(x + \cos x)(x - \tan x)$

Answer 25:

Let $f(x) = (x + \cos x)(x - \tan x)$

By product rule,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= (x + \cos x) \frac{d}{dx}(x - \tan x) + (x - \tan x) \frac{d}{dx}(x + \cos x) \\ &= (x + \cos x) \left[\frac{d}{dx}(x) - \frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) \right] + (x - \tan x)(1 - \sin x) \\ &= (x + \cos x) \left[1 - \frac{d}{dx} \tan x \right] + (x - \tan x)(1 - \sin x) \quad \dots (i) \end{aligned}$$

Let $g(x) = \tan x$. Accordingly, $g(x+h) = \tan(x+h)$

By first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}
g'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan(x+h) - \tan x}{h} \right) \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin(x+h)}{\cos(x+h)} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin(x+h)\cos x - \sin x\cos(x+h)}{\cos(x+h)\cos x} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin(x+h-x)}{\cos(x+h)} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin h}{\cos(x+h)} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} \right) \cdot \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos(x+h)} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos(x+0)} \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \\
&= \sec^2 x \quad \dots \text{(ii)}
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, from (i) and (ii), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= (x + \cos x)(1 - \sec^2 x) + (x - \tan x)(1 - \sin x) \\
&= (x + \cos x)(-\tan^2 x) + (x - \tan x)(1 - \sin x) \\
&= -\tan^2 x(x + \cos x) + (x - \tan x)(1 - \sin x)
\end{aligned}$$

Question 26:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $\frac{4x+5\sin x}{3x+7\cos x}$

Answer 26:

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \frac{4x+5\sin x}{3x+7\cos x}$$

By quotient rule,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{(3x+7\cos x)\frac{d}{dx}(4x+5\sin x) - (4x+5\sin x)\frac{d}{dx}(3x+7\cos x)}{(3x+7\cos x)^2} \\ &= \frac{(3x+7\cos x)\left[4\frac{d}{dx}(x)+5\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x)\right] - (4x+5\sin x)\left[3\frac{d}{dx}x+7\frac{d}{dx}\cos x\right]}{(3x+7\cos x)^2} \\ &= \frac{(3x+7\cos x)(4+5\cos x) - (4x+5\sin x)(3-7\sin x)}{(3x+7\cos x)^2} \\ &= \frac{12x+15x\cos x+28\cos x+35\cos^2 x-12x+28x\sin x-15\sin x+35\sin^2 x}{(3x+7\cos x)^2} \\ &= \frac{15x\cos x+28\cos x+28x\sin x-15\sin x+35(\cos^2 x+\sin^2 x)}{(3x+7\cos x)^2} \\ &= \frac{35+15x\cos x+28\cos x+28x\sin x-15\sin x}{(3x+7\cos x)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Question 27:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers):

$$\frac{x^2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\sin x}$$

Answer 27:

Let $f(x) = \frac{x^2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\sin x}$

By quotient rule,

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= \cos\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left[\frac{\sin x \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) - x^2 \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x)}{\sin^2 x} \right] \\&= \cos\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left[\frac{\sin x \cdot 2x - x^2 \cos x}{\sin^2 x} \right] \\&= \frac{x \cos\frac{\pi}{4} [2 \sin x - x \cos x]}{\sin^2 x}\end{aligned}$$

Question 28:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $\frac{x}{1 + \tan x}$

Answer 28:

Let $f(x) = \frac{x}{1 + \tan x}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(1 + \tan x) \frac{d}{dx}(x) - x \frac{d}{dx}(1 + \tan x)}{(1 + \tan x)^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(1 + \tan x) - x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(1 + \tan x)}{(1 + \tan x)^2} \quad \dots (i)$$

Let $g(x) = 1 + \tan x$. Accordingly, $g(x+h) = 1 + \tan(x+h)$.

By first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}
 g'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g(x+h) - g(x)}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{1 + \tan(x+h) - 1 - \tan x}{h} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin(x+h)}{\cos(x+h)} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin(x+h)\cos x - \sin x \cos(x+h)}{\cos(x+h)\cos x} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin(x+h-x)}{\cos(x+h)\cos x} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin h}{\cos(x+h)\cos x} \right] \\
 &= \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} \right) \cdot \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos(x+h)\cos x} \right) \\
 &= 1 \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(1 + \tan x) &= \sec^2 x \quad \dots \text{(ii)}
 \end{aligned}$$

From (i) and (ii), we obtain

$$f'(x) = \frac{1 + \tan x - x \sec^2 x}{(1 + \tan x)^2}$$

Question 29:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $(x + \sec x)(x - \tan x)$

Answer 29:

Let $f(x) = (x + \sec x)(x - \tan x)$

By product rule,

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= (x + \sec x) \frac{d}{dx}(x - \tan x) + (x - \tan x) \frac{d}{dx}(x + \sec x) \\&= (x + \sec x) \left[\frac{d}{dx}(x) - \frac{d}{dx} \tan x \right] + (x - \tan x) \left[\frac{d}{dx}(x) + \frac{d}{dx} \sec x \right] \\&= (x + \sec x) \left[1 - \frac{d}{dx} \tan x \right] + (x - \tan x) \left[1 + \frac{d}{dx} \sec x \right] \quad \dots (i)\end{aligned}$$

Let $f_1(x) = \tan x, f_2(x) = \sec x$

Accordingly, $f_1(x+h) = \tan(x+h)$ and $f_2(x+h) = \sec(x+h)$

$$\begin{aligned}
f'_1(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{f_1(x+h) - f_1(x)}{h} \right) \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan(x+h) - \tan x}{h} \right) \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\tan(x+h) - \tan x}{h} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin(x+h)}{\cos(x+h)} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin(x+h)\cos x - \sin x\cos(x+h)}{\cos(x+h)\cos x} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin(x+h-x)}{\cos(x+h)\cos x} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\sin h}{\cos(x+h)\cos x} \right] \\
&= \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} \right) \cdot \left(\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos(x+h)\cos x} \right) \\
&= 1 \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x \\
\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \tan x &= \sec^2 x \quad \dots \text{(ii)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f'_2(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{f_2(x+h) - f_2(x)}{h} \right) \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sec(x+h) - \sec x}{h} \right) \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{1}{\cos(x+h)} - \frac{1}{\cos x} \right] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{\cos x - \cos(x+h)}{\cos(x+h)\cos x} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{-2 \sin\left(\frac{x+x+h}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x-x-h}{2}\right)}{\cos(x+h)} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \left[\frac{-2 \sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{-h}{2}\right)}{\cos(x+h)} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{\sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right) \left\{ \frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\frac{h}{2}} \right\}}{\cos(x+h)} \right] \\
&= \sec x \cdot \frac{\left\{ \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right) \right\} \left\{ \lim_{\frac{h}{2} \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\frac{h}{2}} \right\}}{\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos(x+h)} \\
&= \sec x \cdot \frac{\sin x \cdot 1}{\cos x} \\
\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \sec x &= \sec x \tan x \quad . \quad .. \text{ (iii)}
\end{aligned}$$

From (i), (ii), and (iii), we obtain

$$f'(x) = (x + \sec x)(1 - \sec^2 x) + (x - \tan x)(1 + \sec x \tan x)$$

Question 30:

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that a, b, c, d, p, q, r

and s are fixed non-zero constants and m and n are integers): $\frac{x}{\sin^n x}$

Answer 30:

Let $f(x) = \frac{x}{\sin^n x}$

By quotient rule,

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sin^n x \frac{d}{dx}x - x \frac{d}{dx}\sin^n x}{\sin^{2n} x}$$

It can be easily shown that $\frac{d}{dx}\sin^n x = n\sin^{n-1} x \cos x$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{\sin^n x \frac{d}{dx}x - x \frac{d}{dx}\sin^n x}{\sin^{2n} x} \\ &= \frac{\sin^n x \cdot 1 - x(n\sin^{n-1} x \cos x)}{\sin^{2n} x} \\ &= \frac{\sin^{n-1} x (\sin x - nx \cos x)}{\sin^{2n} x} \\ &= \frac{\sin x - nx \cos x}{\sin^{n+1} x} \end{aligned}$$

Mathematics

(Chapter – 13) (Limits and Derivatives)

(Class – XI)

Exercise 13.2 (Supplementary)

Evaluate the following limits, if exist.

Question 1: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{4x} - 1}{x}$

Answer 1:
$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{4x} - 1}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{4x} - 1}{4x} \times 4 \\ &= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^y - 1}{y} \times 4 && [\text{Where } y = 4x] \\ &= 1 \times 4 && \left[\text{Using } \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^y - 1}{y} = 1 \right] \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

Question 2: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2+x} - e^2}{x}$

Answer 2:
$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2+x} - e^2}{x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^2(e^x - 1)}{x} \\ &= e^2 \times 1 && \left[\text{Using } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \right] \\ &= e^2 \end{aligned}$$

Question 3: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{e^x - e^5}{x - 5}$

Answer 3: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{e^x - e^5}{x - 5}$

Put $x = 5 + h$, then as $x \rightarrow 5 \Rightarrow h \rightarrow 0$. Therefore



$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{e^x - e^5}{x - 5} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{5+h} - e^5}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^5(e^h - 1)}{h} \\
&= e^5 \times 1 && \left[\text{Using } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^h - 1}{h} = 1 \right] \\
&= e^5
\end{aligned}$$

Question 4: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - 1}{x}$

Answer 4: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - 1}{x}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - 1}{x} \times \frac{\sin x}{\sin x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sin x} - 1}{\sin x} \times \frac{\sin x}{x} \\
&= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^y - 1}{y} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} && [\text{Where } y = \sin x] \\
&= 1 \times 1 && \left[\text{Using } \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^y - 1}{y} = 1 \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \right] \\
&= 1
\end{aligned}$$

Question 5: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{e^x - e^3}{x - 3}$

Answer 5: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{e^x - e^3}{x - 3}$

Put $x = 3 + h$, then as $x \rightarrow 3 \Rightarrow h \rightarrow 0$. Therefore



$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{e^x - 3}{x - 3} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3+h} - e^3}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^3(e^h - 1)}{h} \\
&= e^3 \times 1 && \left[\text{Using } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^h - 1}{h} = 1 \right] \\
&= e^3
\end{aligned}$$

Question 6: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(e^x - 1)}{1 - \cos x}$

Answer 6: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(e^x - 1)}{1 - \cos x}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(e^x - 1)}{1 - \cos x} \times \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 + \cos x} \times \frac{x}{x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)}{x} \times \frac{1 + \cos x}{1} \times \frac{x^2}{1 - \cos^2 x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)}{x} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos x}{1} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(e^x - 1)}{x} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 + \cos x}{1} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2} \\
&= 1 \times (1 + 1) \times \frac{1}{1^2} && \left[\text{Using } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \right] \\
&= 2
\end{aligned}$$

Question 7: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_e(1+2x)}{x}$

Answer 7: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_e(1+2x)}{x}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_e(1+2x)}{2x} \times 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_e(1+y)}{y} \times 2 \quad [Where \ y = 2x]$$

$$= 1 \times 2 \quad \left[Using \ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_e(1+y)}{y} = 1 \right]$$

$$= 2$$

Question 8: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x^3)}{\sin^3 x}$

Answer 8: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x^3)}{\sin^3 x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x^3)}{\sin^3 x} \times \frac{x^3}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x^3)}{x^3} \times \frac{x^3}{\sin^3 x}$$

$$= \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+y)}{y} \times \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^3} \quad [Where \ y = x^3]$$

$$= 1 \times \frac{1}{1^3} \quad \left[Using \ \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+y)}{y} = 1 \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \right]$$

$$= 1$$