DPP: 7

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Basic Maths & Calculus (Mathematical Tools)

- **Q1** $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin 30^\circ)$ is equal to
 - (A) $\cos 30^{\circ}$
 - (B) $\csc 30^\circ$
 - (C) 0
 - (D) $\sin 30^{\circ}$
- **Q2** If $y=4x^2-2x+4$ then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$
 - (A) 8x 2x
- (B) 8x-2
- (C) 8x 2 + 4
- (D) 4x + 4
- **Q3** If $y=x^2+4x^3-8x+4$, then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$
 - $(A) 2x + 4x^2 x$
 - (B) $2x + 12x^2 8$
 - (C) $2x+4x^3-8$
 - (D) $2x + 12x^2 x$
- $\begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Q4} & \frac{d}{dx} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} \right) \\ & \text{(A) } x + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} \\ & \text{(B) } \frac{-2}{x^3} \frac{3}{x^4} \\ & \text{(C) } x \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{3}{x^3} \\ & \text{(D) } \frac{-2}{x} \frac{3}{x^2} \end{array}$
- **Q5** $y = \sec x + \tan x$, value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is:
 - (A) $\sec^2 x + \tan x$
 - (B) $\tan^2 x + \sec x$
 - (C) $\sec x(\tan x + \sec x)$
 - (D) $\sec x(1 + \sec x)$
- **Q6** $\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x \csc x)$ is:
 - (A) $\sin^2 x \csc^2 x$
 - (B) x
 - (C) 0

- (D) 1
- **Q7** If $y = \ln x + e^x$, then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$
 - (A) $e^x + x$
 - (B) $\ln x + x$

 - $\begin{array}{l} \text{(C)}\,\frac{1}{x}+e^x \\ \text{(D)}\,\frac{1}{x}+e \end{array}$
- **Q8** If $y=rac{x}{x+1}$ then find $rac{dy}{dx}$ (A) $rac{1}{(x+1)^2}$

 - (B) $\frac{x}{(1+x)^2}$
 - (C) $(x+1)^2$
- **Q9** If $y=t^3+2t+3$, then find $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$
 - (A) 8t
- (B) 4t
- (C) 6t
- (D) 3t

Q10

$$-rac{d}{dx}\Big(x^{5/2}\Big)$$

- (A) $\frac{5}{2}x$ (B) $\frac{5}{2}x^{3/2}$
- (C) $\frac{5}{2}\sqrt{x}$
- (D) $5\sqrt{x}$
- Q11 $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x} + x^3 \right)$ (A) $-\frac{1}{x^2} + 3x^2$ (B) $-\frac{1}{x} + x^2$ (C) $-\frac{1}{x^2} + x^2$

 - (D) Zero

Answer Key

Q1	(C)	Q7	(C)
Q2	(B)	Q8	(A) (C)
Q3	(B)	Q9	(C)
Q4	(B)	Q10	(B)
Q5	(C)	Q11	(A)
Q6	(C)		



