

Chapter 12

Differentiation

EE24BTECH11063 - Y.Harsha Vardhan Reddy

E : SUBJECTIVE PROBLEMS

- Let f be a twice differentiable function such that $f''(x) = -f(x)$, and $f'(x) = g(x)$, $h(x) = [f(x)]^2 + [g(x)]^2$. Find $h(10)$ if $h(5) = 11$.
(1982-3 Marks)
- If α be a repeated root of a quadratic equation $f(x) = 0$ and $A(x)$, $B(x)$ and $C(x)$ be polynomials of degree 3, 4 and 5 respectively, then show that $\begin{vmatrix} A(x) & B(x) & C(x) \\ A(\alpha) & B(\alpha) & C(\alpha) \\ A'(\alpha) & B'(\alpha) & C'(\alpha) \end{vmatrix}$ is divisible by $f(x)$, where prime denotes the derivatives.
(1984-4 Marks)
- If $x = \sec \theta - \cos \theta$ and $y = \sec^n \theta - \cos^n \theta$, then show that $(x^2 + 4) \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = n^2 (y^2 + 4)$
(1989-2 Marks)
- Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = -1$, when $(\sin y)^{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}x)} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sec^{-1}(2x) + 2^x \tan(\ln(x+2)) = 0$
(1991- 4 Marks)
- If $y = \frac{ax^2}{(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)} + \frac{bx}{(x-b)(x-c)} + 1$, prove that $\frac{y'}{y} = \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{a}{a-x} + \frac{b}{b-x} + \frac{c}{c-x} \right)$
(1998- 8 Marks)

$g(0) \neq 0, g'(0) = 0, g''(0) \neq 0$, and $f(x) = g(x) \sin x$

STATEMENT-1:

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [g(x) \cot x - g(0) \csc x] = f''(0)$ and

STATEMENT-2: $f'(0) = g(0)$ (2008)

- Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1
- Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is **NOT** a correct explanation for Statement-1
- Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is False
- Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is True

I: INTEGER VALUE CORRECT TYPE

- If the function $f(x) = x^3 + e^{\frac{x}{2}}$ and $g(x) = f^{-1}(x)$, then the value of $g'(1)$ is
(2009)
- Let $f(\theta) = \sin \left(\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} \right) \right)$, where $-\frac{\pi}{4} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{4}$. Then the value of $\frac{d}{d(\tan \theta)}(f(\theta))$ is
(2011)

H : ASSERTION & REASON TYPE QUESTIONS

- Let $f(x) = 2 + \cos x$ for all real x .
STATEMENT - 1: For each real t , there exists a point c in $[t, t+\pi]$ such that $f'(c) = 0$ because
STATEMENT - 2: $f(t) = f(t + 2\pi)$ for each real t .
(2007-3 Marks)
 - Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is a correct explanation for Statement-1
 - Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is True; Statement-2 is NOT a correct explanation for Statement-1
 - Statement-1 is True, Statement-2 is False
 - Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is True
- Let f and g be real valued functions defined on interval $(-1, 1)$ such that $g''(x)$ is continuous,