## jee-main-maths-27-08-2021-shift-1

## EE24BTECH11030 - J.KEDARANANDA

1) If  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  are the distinct roots of  $x^2 + bx + c = 0$ , then  $\lim_{x \to \beta} \frac{e^{2(x^2 + bx + c)} - 1 - 2(x^2 + bx + c)}{(x - \beta)^2}$  is

b)  $2(b^2 + 4c)$  c)  $2(b^2 - 4c)$ 

d)  $b^2 - 4c$ 

equal to:

a)  $b^2 + 4c$ 

