



SPECTRUM
CAREER INSTITUTE
JEE/NEET EXPERT

MATHEMATICS

BY

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DIFFERENTIATION (ASSIGNMENT-I)

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DIFFERENTIATION-1

Differentiation

Introduction

- Problem: 1** If $f(2) = 4$, $f'(2) = 1$, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{xf(2) - 2f(x)}{x - 2} =$ [Rajasthan PET 1995, 2000]
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) -2
- Problem: 2** If $f(x+y) = f(x) \cdot f(y)$ for all x and y and $f(5) = 2$, $f'(0) = 3$, then $f'(5)$ will be [IIT 1981; Karnataka CET 2000; UPSEAT 2002; MP PET 2002; AIEEE 2002]
 (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8
- Problem: 3** If $f(a) = 3$, $f'(a) = -2$, $g(a) = -1$, $g'(a) = 4$, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{g(x)f(a) - g(a)f(x)}{x - a} =$ [MP PET 1997]
 (a) -5 (b) 10 (c) -10 (d) 5
- Problem: 4** If $5f(x) + 3f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = x + 2$ and $y = xf(x)$ then $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{x=1}$ is equal to
 (a) 14 (b) $\frac{7}{8}$ (c) 1 (d) None of these
- Problem: 5** The derivative of $f(x) = |x|^3$ at $x = 0$ is [Rajasthan PET 2001; Haryana CEE 2002]
 (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) Not defined
- Problem: 6** The first derivative of the function $(\sin 2x \cos 2x \cos 3x + \log_2 2^{x+3})$ with respect to x at $x = \pi$ is
 (a) 2 (b) -1 (c) $-2 + 2^\pi \log_e 2$ (d) $-2 + \log_e 2$
- Problem: 7** If $y = |\cos x| + |\sin x|$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ is
 (a) $\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (b) 0 (c) $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3}-1)$ (d) None of these
- Problem: 8** If $f(x) = \log_x(\log x)$, then $f'(x)$ at $x = e$ is [IIT 1985; Rajasthan PET 2000; MP PET 2000; Karnataka CET 2002]
 (a) e (b) $1/e$ (c) 1 (d) None of these
- Problem: 9** If $f(x) = |\log x|$, then for $x \neq 1$, $f'(x)$ equals
 (a) $\frac{1}{x}$ (b) $\frac{1}{|x|}$ (c) $\frac{-1}{x}$ (d) None of these
- Problem: 10** $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\log \left\{ e^x \left(\frac{x-2}{x+2} \right)^{3/4} \right\} \right]$ equals to
 (a) 1 (b) $\frac{x^2+1}{x^2-4}$ (c) $\frac{x^2-1}{x^2-4}$ (d) $e^x \frac{x^2-1}{x^2-4}$
- Problem: 11** If $x = \exp \left\{ \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y-x^2}{x^2} \right) \right\}$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ equals [MP PET 2002]
 (a) $2x[1 + \tan(\log x)] + x \sec^2(\log x)$ (b) $x[1 + \tan(\log x)] + \sec^2(\log x)$

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DIFFERENTIATION-1

(c) $2x[1 + \tan(\log x)] + x^2 \sec^2(\log x)$

(d) $2x[1 + \tan(\log x)] + \sec^2(\log x)$

Problem: 12 If $y = \sec^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}+1}{\sqrt{x}-1}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}+1}\right)$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$

[UPSEAT 1999; AMU 2002]

(a) 0

(b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+1}$

(c) 1

(d) None of these

Problem: 13 $\frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1}\left[\frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x + \sin x}\right]$

[AISSE 1985, 87; DSSE 1982, 84; MNR 1985; Karnataka CET 2002; Rajasthan PET 2002, 03]

(a) $\frac{1}{2(1+x^2)}$

(b) $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

(c) 1

(d) -1

Problem: 14 $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\sin^2 \cot^{-1} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} \right\} \right]$ equal

[MP PET 2002; EAMCET 1996]

(a) -1

(b) $\frac{1}{2}$

(c) $-\frac{1}{2}$

(d) 1

Problem: 15 If $y = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{5 \cos x - 12 \sin x}{13}\right)$, $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is equal to

(a) 1

(b) -1

(c) 0

(d) None of these

Problem: 16 $\frac{d}{dx} \cosh^{-1}(\sec x) =$

[Rajasthan PET 1997]

(a) $\sec x$

(b) $\sin x$

(c) $\tan x$

(d) $\operatorname{cosec} x$

Problem: 17 $\frac{d}{dx} \left[\left(\frac{\tan^2 2x - \tan^2 x}{1 - \tan^2 2x \tan^2 x} \right) \cot 3x \right]$

[AMU 2000]

(a) $\tan 2x \tan x$

(b) $\tan 3x \tan x$

(c) $\sec^2 x$

(d) $\sec x \tan x$

Problem: 18 If $f(x) = \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{x^x - x^{-x}}{2}\right)$, then $f(1)$ is equal to

[Rajasthan PET 2000]

(a) -1

(b) 1

(c) $\log 2$

(d) $-\log 2$

Problem: 19 If $y = (1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^4) \dots (1+x^{2^n})$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x=0$ is

(a) 1

(b) -1

(c) 0

(d) None of these

Problem: 20 If $f(x) = \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 4x \cdot \cos 8x \cdot \cos 16x$ then $f'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ is

(a) $\sqrt{2}$

(b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

(c) 1

(d) None of these

Problem: 21 If $xe^{xy} = y + \sin^2 x$, then at $x=0$, $\frac{dy}{dx} =$

[IIT 1996]

(a) -1

(b) -2

(c) 1

(d) 2

Problem: 22 If $\sin(x+y) = \log(x+y)$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$

[Karnataka CET 1993; Rajasthan PET 1989, 1992; Roorkee 2000]

(a) 2

(b) -2

(c) 1

(d) -1

Problem: 23 If $\ln(x+y) = 2xy$, then $y'(0) =$

[IIT Screening 2004]

(a) 1

(b) -1

(c) 2

(d) 0

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Problem: 24 If $x^m y^n = 2(x+y)^{m+n}$, the value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is [MP PET 2003]

- (a) $x+y$ (b) $\frac{x}{y}$ (c) $\frac{y}{x}$ (d) $x-y$

Problem: 25 If $y = (\sin x)^{\tan x}$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is equal to [IIT 1994; Rajasthan PET 1996]

- (a) $(\sin x)^{\tan x} \cdot (1 + \sec^2 x \cdot \log \sin x)$ (b) $\tan x \cdot (\sin x)^{\tan x - 1} \cdot \cos x$
(c) $(\sin x)^{\tan x} \cdot \sec^2 x \log \sin x$ (d) $\tan x \cdot (\sin x)^{\tan x - 1}$

Problem: 26 If $x = a(\cos \theta + \theta \sin \theta)$, $y = a(\sin \theta - \theta \cos \theta)$, $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ [DCE 1999]

- (a) $\cos \theta$ (b) $\tan \theta$ (c) $\sec \theta$ (d) $\operatorname{cosec} \theta$

Problem: 27 If $\cos x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$ and $\sin y = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ [MP PET 1994]

- (a) -1 (b) $\frac{1-t}{1+t^2}$ (c) $\frac{1}{1+t^2}$ (d) 1

Problem: 28 If $x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}$ and $y = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ [Karnataka CET 2000]

- (a) $\frac{-y}{x}$ (b) $\frac{y}{x}$ (c) $\frac{x}{y}$ (d) $\frac{x}{y}$

Problem: 29 If $y = \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x + \dots \text{to } \infty}}}$ then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$ [Rajasthan PET 2002]

- (a) $\frac{x}{2y-1}$ (b) $\frac{2}{2y-1}$ (c) $\frac{-1}{2y-1}$ (d) $\frac{1}{2y-1}$

Problem: 30 If $y = x^{x^{x^{\dots \infty}}}$, then $x(1 - y \log_e x) \frac{dy}{dx}$ is [DCE 2000]

- (a) x^2 (b) y^2 (c) xy^2 (d) None of these

Problem: 31 If $y = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + \dots \infty}}}$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$

- (a) $\frac{2xy}{2y-x^2}$ (b) $\frac{xy}{y+x^2}$ (c) $\frac{xy}{y-x^2}$ (d) $\frac{2x}{2+\frac{x^2}{y}}$

Problem: 32 If $x = e^{y+e^{y+\dots \text{to } \infty}}$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is

- (a) $\frac{1+x}{x}$ (b) $\frac{1}{x}$ (c) $\frac{1-x}{x}$ (d) $\frac{x}{1+x}$

Problem: 33 If $f(x) = |x-2|$ and $g(x) = f(f(x))$, then for $x > 20$, $g(x)$ equals

- (a) -1 (b) 1 (c) 0 (d) None of these

Problem: 34 If g is inverse of f and $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^n}$, then $g'(x)$ equals

- (a) $1+x^n$ (b) $1+[f(x)]^n$ (c) $1+[g(x)]^n$ (d) None of these

Problem: 35 The differential coefficient of $\tan^{-1} \frac{2x}{1-x^2}$ w.r.t. $\sin^{-1} \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$ is

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DIFFERENTIATION-1

[Roorkee 1966; BIT Mesra 1996; Karnataka CET 1994; MP PET 1999; UPSEAT 1999, 2001]

- (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) 0 (d) None of these

Problem: 36 The first derivative of the function $\left[\cos^{-1} \left(\sin \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{2} \right) + x^x \right]$ with respect to x at $x=1$ is

- (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) 0 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $-\frac{1}{2}$

Problem: 37 If $y = \left(x + \sqrt{1+x^2} \right)^n$, then $(1+x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx}$ is [AIEEE 2002]

- (a) n^2y (b) $-n^2y$ (c) $-y$ (d) $2x^2y$

Problem: 38 If $f(x) = x^n$, then the value of $f(1) - \frac{f'(1)}{1!} + \frac{f''(1)}{2!} - \frac{f'''(1)}{3!} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n f^{(n)}(1)}{n!}$ is [AIEEE 2003]

- (a) 2^n (b) 2^{n-1} (c) 0 (d) 1

Problem: 39 If $f(x) = \tan^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\log \left(\frac{e}{x^2} \right)}{\log(ex^2)} \right\} + \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{3+2\log x}{1-6\log x} \right)$, then $\frac{d^n y}{dx^n}$ is ($n \geq 1$)

- (a) $\tan^{-1} \{ (\log x)^n \}$ (b) 0 (c) $1/2$ (d) None of these

Problem: 40 If $f(x) = (\cos x + i \sin x)(\cos 3x + i \sin 3x) \dots (\cos 2n-1x + i \sin 2n-1x)$, then $f''(x)$ is equal to

- (a) $n^2 f(x)$ (b) $-n^4 f(x)$ (c) $-n^2 f(x)$ (d) $n^4 f(x)$

Problem: 41 If $y = \frac{x^4}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$, then for $n > 2$ the value of y_n is equal to

- (a) $(-1)^n n! [16(x-2)^{-n-1} - (x-1)^{-n-1}]$ (b) $(-1)^n n! [16(x-2)^{-n-1} + (x-1)^{-n-1}]$
(c) $n! [16(x-2)^{-n-1} + (x-1)^{-n-1}]$ (d) None of these

Problem: 42 If $f_r(x), g_r(x), h_r(x), r=1,2,3$ are polynomials in x such that $f_r(a) = g_r(a) = h_r(a), r=1,2,3$ and

$F(x) = \begin{vmatrix} f_1(x) & f_2(x) & f_3(x) \\ g_1(x) & g_2(x) & g_3(x) \\ h_1(x) & h_2(x) & h_3(x) \end{vmatrix}$, then find $F(x)$ at $x=a$ [IIT 1985]

- (a) 0 (b) $f_1(a)g_2(a)h_3(a)$ (c) 1 (d) None of these

Problem: 43 Let $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x^3 & \sin x & \cos x \\ 6 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & p^2 & p^3 \end{vmatrix}$ where p is a constant. Then $\frac{d^3}{dx^3} [f(x)]$ at $x=0$ is [IIT 1997]

- (a) p (b) $p + p^2$ (c) $p + p^3$ (d) Independent of p

Problem: 44 If $F(x) = \int_{x^2}^{x^3} \log t \, dt (x > 0)$, then $F'(x) =$ [MP PET 2001]

- (a) $(9x^2 - 4x) \log x$ (b) $(4x - 9x^2) \log x$ (c) $(9x^2 + 4x) \log x$ (d) None of these

Problem: 45 If $x = \int_0^y \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4t^2}} dt$, then $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is

- (a) $2y$ (b) $4y$ (c) $8y$ (d) $6y$

Problem: 46 If $y = x^2 e^x$, then value of y_n is

- (a) $\{x^2 - 2nx + n(n-1)\} e^x$ (b) $\{x^2 + 2nx + n(n-1)\} e^x$ (c) $\{x^2 + 2nx - n(n-1)\} e^x$ (d) None of these

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Problem: 47 If $y = x^2 \log x$, then value of y_n is

(a) $\frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-3)!}{x^{n-2}}$

(b) $\frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-3)!}{x^{n-2}}.2$

(c) $\frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-2)!}{x^{n-2}}$

(d) None of these

