

# Assignment-2

AI24BTECH11019-PRATHEEK

## A. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1) If  $y = f\left(\frac{2x+1}{x^2+1}\right)$  and  $f'(x) = \sin x^2$ , then  $\frac{dy}{dx} =$  ..... (1982 – 2Marks)
- 2) 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  $F'(x)$  at  $x = a$  is ..... (1985 – 2Marks)
- 3) If  $f(x) = \log_x(\ln x)$ , then  $f'(x)$  at  $x = e$  is ..... (1982 – 2Marks)
- 4) The derivative of  $\sec^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2x^2-1}\right)$  with respect to  $\sqrt{1-x^2}$  at  $x = \frac{1}{e}$  is ..... (1986 – 2Marks)
- 5) If  $f(x) = |x-2|$  and  $g(x) = f[f(x)]$ , then  $g'(x) =$  ..... for  $x > 20$  (1990 – 2Marks)
- 6) if  $xe^{xy} = y + \sin^2 x$ , then at  $x = 0$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} =$  ..... (1992 – 1Mark)
- (c)  $(\sin x)^{\tan x} \sec^2 \log \sin x$
- (d)  $\tan x (\sin x)^{\tan x - 1}$
- 4) If  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  then ..... (2000)
  - (a)  $yy'' - 2(y')^2 + 1 = 0$
  - (b)  $yy'' + (y')^2 + 1 = 0$
  - (c)  $yy'' - (y')^2 + 1 = 0$
  - (d)  $yy'' + 2(y')^2 + 1 = 0$
- 5) Let  $f(x) : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ . If  $F(x^2) = x^2(1+x)$ , then  $f(4)$  equals ..... (2001S)
  - (a)  $\frac{5}{4}$
  - (b) 7
  - (c) 4
  - (d) 2
- 6) If  $y$  is a function of  $x$  and  $\log(x+y) - 2xy = 0$ , then the value of  $y'(0)$  is equal to ..... (2004S)
  - (a) 1
  - (b) -1
  - (c) 2
  - (d) 0

## B. TRUE/FALSE

- 1) The derivative of an even function is always an odd function (1983 – 1Mark)

## C. MCQs WITH ONE CORRECT ANSWER

- 1) If  $y = P(x)$ , a polynomial of degree 3, then  $2\frac{d}{dx}\left(y^3 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)$  equals ..... (1988 – 2Marks)
  - (a)  $P''(x) + P'(x)$
  - (b)  $P'(x)P''(x)$
  - (c)  $P(x)P''(x)$
  - (d) a constant
- 2) Let  $f(x)$  be a quadratic expression which is positive for all the real values of  $x$ . If  $g(x) = f(x) + f'(x) + f''(x)$ , then for any real  $x$ ,
  - (a)  $g(x) < 0$
  - (b)  $g(x) > 0$
  - (c)  $g(x) = 0$
  - (d)  $g(x) \geq 0$
- 3) If  $y = (\sin x)^{\tan x}$  then  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  is equal to ..... (1994)
  - (a)  $(\sin x)^{\tan x} (1 + \sec^2 \log \sin x)$
  - (b)  $\tan x (\sin x)^{\tan x - 1} \cdot \cos x$