

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 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \dots\dots$ (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 $\dots\dots$ (1985 – 2Marks)
- 3) If $f(x) = \log_x(\ln x)$, then $f'(x)$ at $x = e$ is $\dots\dots$ (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 $\dots\dots$ (1986 – 2Marks)
- 5) If $f(x) = |x-2|$ and $g(x) = f[f(x)]$, then $g'(x) = \dots\dots$ for $x > 20$ (1990 – 2Marks)
- 6) if $xe^{xy} = y + \sin^2 x$, then at $x = 0$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \dots\dots$ (1992 – 1Mark)

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) $\tan x (\sin x)^{\tan x - 1} \cdot \cos x$
 - 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