

## Ex 2 [Contd]

$$Q_1 \quad f(x) = \frac{3x^2 + ax + a+3}{x^2 + x - 2} \quad [ \text{Q1 by } Q_4 ]$$

$$Q_2 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} (a)(+3) & x \leq -1 \\ 13x(+a) & -1 < x \leq 0 \\ \frac{b \ln 2x}{x} - 2b & 0 < x < \pi \\ a^2 x - 3 & x > \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = -1 \\ | -a+3 | = | a-3 | \end{array} \right| \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \\ | a | = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} b \frac{\ln 2x}{x} / (-2b) \\ | a | = 2b - 2b \end{array} \right| \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x = \pi \\ \left( \frac{b \ln 2\pi}{\pi} - 2b \right) = a^2 \pi - 3 \\ = (-1)^2 - 3 \\ -2b = -2 \\ b = 1 \end{array} \right|$$

$a = 0$

$$(3-2)(3+2) = 5$$

$$(x-3)(x-2)(x+2)$$

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x-3)(x-2)(x+2)}{x-3} & x \neq 3 \\ K & x=3 \end{cases}$$

①  $f(x) = \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 - 4x + 12}{x-3}$  zeroes

$$= x^2(x-3) - 4(x-3)$$

$$= (x-3)(x-2)(x+2)$$

$\bar{x}$  roots = 3, 2, -2

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} h$  is  $\infty$  at  $x=3$ .

$$K = 5$$

$$x \neq 3.$$

$$x=3.$$

$$Q \leq f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \sin \pi x}{1 + 6\sin 2\pi x} & 0 < x < \frac{1}{2} \\ P & x = \frac{1}{2} \\ P & x > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

(4)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^-} \frac{\pi(6\pi x)}{1 + 6\sin 2\pi x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^-} \frac{6\pi \sin \pi x}{2 \sin 2\pi x} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ DL}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}^+} \frac{-\pi \sin \pi x}{4\pi \cdot 6\sin 2\pi x} = \frac{-\frac{\pi}{4}}{-4\pi} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$g(x) = \sqrt{6-2x} \quad h(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + a$$

$$h(g(2)) = 2(\sqrt{6-2x})^2 - 3\sqrt{6-2x} + a$$

$$h = 2x^2 - 3x + a$$

$$(b) f(x) = \begin{cases} g(x) & x \leq 1 \\ h(x) & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{6-2x} & x \leq 1 \\ 2x^2 - 3x + a & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \sqrt{6-2} = h & 2-3+a \\ \hline 2 & a-1=2 \\ & a=3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Q7 (obj)

Q8 (obj)

9)

$$\boxed{10)} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(a+1)x + b}{x} & x < 0 \\ c & x = 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(1+b)^{1/2} - x^{1/2} & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{J.M.Q.} \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(a+1)x + b}{x} = \frac{b}{0} \quad \text{GR} \\ & \frac{b}{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(a+1)x + b}{x} = \frac{b}{0} \quad \frac{x^{1/2}(y + \frac{b}{2} - x)}{bx^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(a+1)x + b}{x} = a+2 \\ & \frac{b}{0} = a+2 \\ & b = a+2 \\ & a+2 = \frac{1}{2} \\ & a = -\frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

JM,

$$f(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{e^{2x}-1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x}-1 - 2x}{(2x)(e^{2x}-1)}$$

O<sub>3</sub> Drop ch<sup>2</sup> coming time

$$f(x) \rightarrow f\left(\frac{9}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int \left( \frac{1-6x^3}{x^2} \right)$$

$$= \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-6x^3}{x^2} \right) = f\left(\frac{3^2}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{9}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 5 & x \leq 1 \\ a+bx & 1 < x < 3 \\ b+5x & 3 \leq x < 5 \\ \frac{x^3}{x-1} & x > 5 \end{cases}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(x + \frac{2x}{1} + \frac{(2x)^2}{1^2}\right) - x - 2x}{(2x)\left(1 + \frac{2x}{1} - 1\right)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^2}{-2x^2} = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} a+b=5 & \\ \hline 3b+a=15 & \\ 2b+4=15 & \\ \hline b=10 & | a=-5 \end{array}$$

# Differentiability

---

Q Check diff' of  $f(x) = \underline{\sin|x|^3}$  at  $x=0$

$$\text{LHD} = f'(0^-) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0-h) - f(0)}{-h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin|0-h|^3 - \sin|0|^3}{-h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h^3 - 0}{-h} = \frac{h^{3/2}}{-h} = 0$$

$$\text{RHD} = f'(0^+) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin|h|^3 - \sin|0|^3}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h^3 - 0}{h} = \frac{h^{3/2}}{h} = 0$$

LHD = RHD  $\Rightarrow$  fxn is diff

Q Check diff' of

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x^2}{x} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{at } x=0$$

$$\text{LHD} = f'(0^-) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0-h) - f(0)}{-h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(-h)^2 - 0}{-h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h^2}{h^2} = 1$$

$$\text{RHD} = f'(0^+) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h^2 - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h^2}{h^2} = 1$$

LHD = RHD  
 $\Rightarrow$  fxn is diff at  $x=0$

$$Q \quad f(x) = |x-a| \times \phi(x) \quad \& \quad \boxed{\phi(x) = (\text{cont}) \text{ function}} \quad \text{find } f'(a^+)$$

$$f'(a^+) = RHD = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{|a+h - a| \cdot \phi(a+h) - |a-a| \cdot \phi(a)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{K \cdot \phi(a+h) - \phi(a)}{h} = \phi(a) = f'(a^+)$$

Ans

$$Q \quad f(x) = [x] \sin \pi x \quad \text{find LHD at } x=K; \quad (K=I=n) \quad \sum m n \pi = 0$$

$$LHD = f'(K^-) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(K-h) - f(K)}{-h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[K-h] \sin \pi(K-h) - [K] \sin \pi K}{-h}$$

$$= (K-1) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(K\pi - \pi h)}{-h} = (K-1) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin K\pi + \cancel{G\pi h} - G K \pi \cdot \cancel{\sin \pi h}}{-h}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(G K \pi) \sin \pi h}{h} \\ & (-1)^K (-1)^K \cdot \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \pi h}{h} \\ & (-1)^K (K-1) \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi h}{K} \end{aligned}$$

$(0) \pi = -1$
$(1) 2\pi = +1$
$(2) 3\pi = -1$
$(3) 4\pi = +1$
$(4) 5\pi = -1$
$(n) n\pi = (-1)^n$

Q  $f(x) = [x] + m\pi x$  find RHD at  $x = K$ ,  $K \in \mathbb{I}$

$$\text{RHD} = f'(K^+) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(K+h) - f(K)}{h}$$

$$\text{tm } n\pi = 0 \quad \overbrace{\begin{array}{c} K+h \\ K \\ K+1 \end{array}}^{\text{Int.}} \quad \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

~~$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[K+h] + m\pi(K+h) - [K] + m\pi K}{h}$$~~

$$= K \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{tm(K\pi + kh)}{h}$$

~~$$= K \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{tmK\pi} + \cancel{tm\pi h}}{1 - \cancel{tmK\pi} - \cancel{tm\pi h}}$$~~

$$= K \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 + tm\pi h}{h} = K \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{tm\pi h}{h} = K \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi K}{h} = K\pi$$

Q  $f(x)$  is a Real Valued fn such that  $|f(x) - f(y)| \leq (x-y)^2$  &  $f(0) = 0$  find  $f(\frac{22}{7}) = ?$

① Diff (off at  $x=a$ ) is Rep by  $f'(a)$

(2)  $f'(a)=?$  (3 formulae)

①  $f'(a)=\text{RHD}$

$$f'(a^-) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

(2)  $f'(a)=\text{LHD}$

$$f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a-h) - f(a)}{-h}$$

$$(3) f'(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

Kranti Kari  
formula

$$\boxed{f\left(\frac{22}{7}\right)=0} \Leftarrow f(x)=0$$

$$\left( \because \begin{array}{l} \text{as } f(0)=0 \\ f(x)=\text{const} \end{array} \right) \Leftarrow f'(x)=0 \Leftarrow |f'(x)|=0$$

Q f(x) is a Real Valued fn such

$$\text{that } \boxed{|f(x) - f(y)| \leq (x-y)^2}$$

$$\& f(0)=0 \quad \text{find } f\left(\frac{22}{7}\right)=? \quad ( )^2=11^2$$

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq |x-y|^2$$

$$\frac{|f(x) - f(y)|}{|x-y|} \leq |x-y|$$

$$\left| \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{(x-y)} \right| \leq |x-y|$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y-x} \right| \leq \left| \lim_{y \rightarrow x} y-x \right|$$

$$|f'(x)| \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow |f'(x)| \leq 0$$

Q.  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \log_a(|x| + |x|)^x \left( \frac{a^{\frac{2}{|x|+|x|}} - 5}{3 + a^{\frac{1}{|x|}}} \right) & x > 0 \\ 1 & |x|=0 \\ \log_a(a|1-x|) \left( \frac{a^{\frac{2}{|1-x|}} - 5}{3 + a^{\frac{1}{|x|}}} \right) & x < 0 \end{cases}$

$|x| \neq 0$   
 $a > 1$

$f$  min diffble & conts

$x=0$  (check cont & diff at  $x=0$ )

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0^+) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(a^{-2h-5})}{3+a^{1/h}} - 0 \cdot a^{-5} \\ &= \frac{a^{-5}}{3+(>1)^{\infty}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0^-) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0-h) - f(0)}{-h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-h)(a^{-2h-5})}{3+a^{1/h}} - 0 \\ &= \frac{a^{-5}(-b)}{3+a^{\infty}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x > 0 \\ \log_a(a|1-x|) \left( \frac{a^{\frac{2}{|1-x|}} - 5}{3 + a^{\frac{1}{|x|}}} \right) & x < 0 \end{cases}$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x > 0 \\ \cancel{x \log_a a} \left( \frac{a^{-2x-5}}{3 + a^{1/x}} \right) & x < 0 \\ 0 & x=0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x \cdot (a^{-2x-5})}{3 + a^{1/x}} & x > 0 \\ \cancel{(x)}(a^{-2x-5}) & x < 0 \\ 0 & x=0 \end{cases}$

Q (check diff of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x + \{x\} + x \cdot \sin\{x\} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x=0 \end{cases}$  at  $x=0$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(0^+) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h + \{h\} + h \cdot \sin\{h\} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{ht + h \sinh}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2ht + h \sinh}{h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(2 + \sinh)}{h} = 2 + \sin 0 \\
 &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LHD } f'(0^-) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0-h) - f(0)}{-h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h + \{-h\} + (-h) \sin\{-h\} - 0}{-h} \\
 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-h + 1 - h + -h \sin(1-h)}{-h}
 \end{aligned}$$

Katega Nhi  
 $\infty$

Not a finite quantity  
 fn is not diff<sup>ble</sup>

$$\text{Q } f(x) = \begin{cases} x \cdot \frac{\ln(1+x) + \ln(1-x)}{\sec x - \csc x} & x \in (-1, 0) \\ (a^2 - 3a + 1)x + x^2 & x \in [0, \infty) \end{cases}$$

diff<sup>b1e</sup> at  $x=0$  then  $a_1^2 + a_2^2 = ?$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x \cdot \frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{1 - \csc^2 x} & -1 < x < 0 \\ (a^2 - 3a + 1)x + x^2 & \underline{0 \leq x < \infty} \end{cases}$$

as  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \text{diff} \Rightarrow f'(0^+) - f(0^-)$

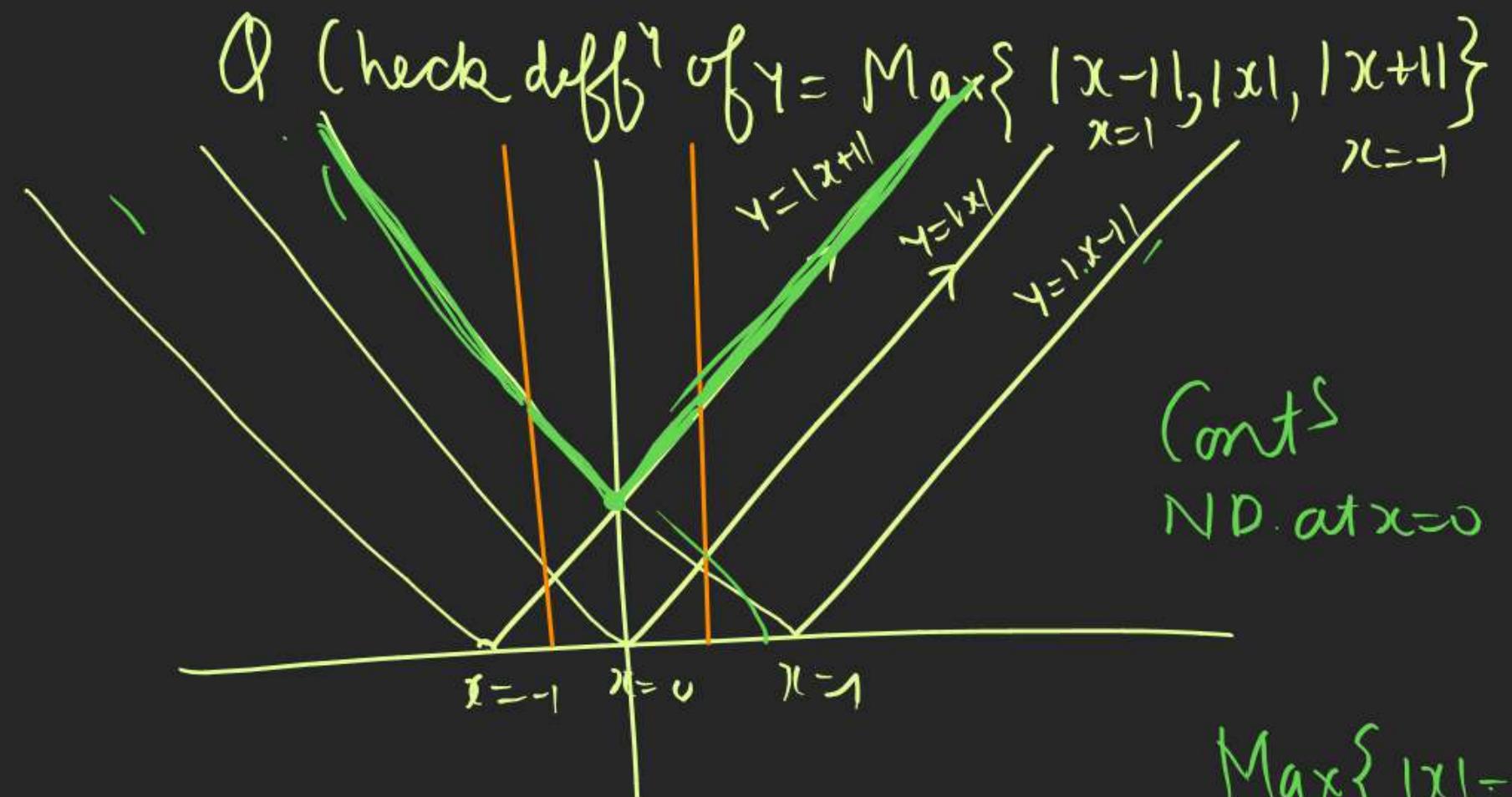
$$a^2 - 3a + 1 = -1$$

$$a^2 - 3a + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1, 2$$

$$a_1^2 + a_2^2 = 1^2 + 2^2 = 5$$

$$f'(0^+) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{(0)}}{\sin^2(-h)} \frac{\ln(1-(-h)^2) \cdot \cancel{f(-h)} - ((a^2 - 3a + 1) \cdot 0 + 0^2)}{-h} = \frac{\ln(1-h^2)}{-h^2} = -1$$

$$f'(0^+) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h) - f(0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(a^2 - 3a + 1)h + h^2 - ((a^2 - 3a + 1) \cdot 0 + 0^2)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(a^2 - 3a + 1 + h)}{h} = a^2 - 3a + 1$$



$$\max\{|x-1|,$$

$$|x|$$

$$20, 18, 11, 12, 15, 117, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1$$