

# Doubt Clearing Session

Detailed Course 2.0 on Function of One and Several Variable - IIT JAM, 23



Gajendra Purohit

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## ~~Mean Value Theorem :~~

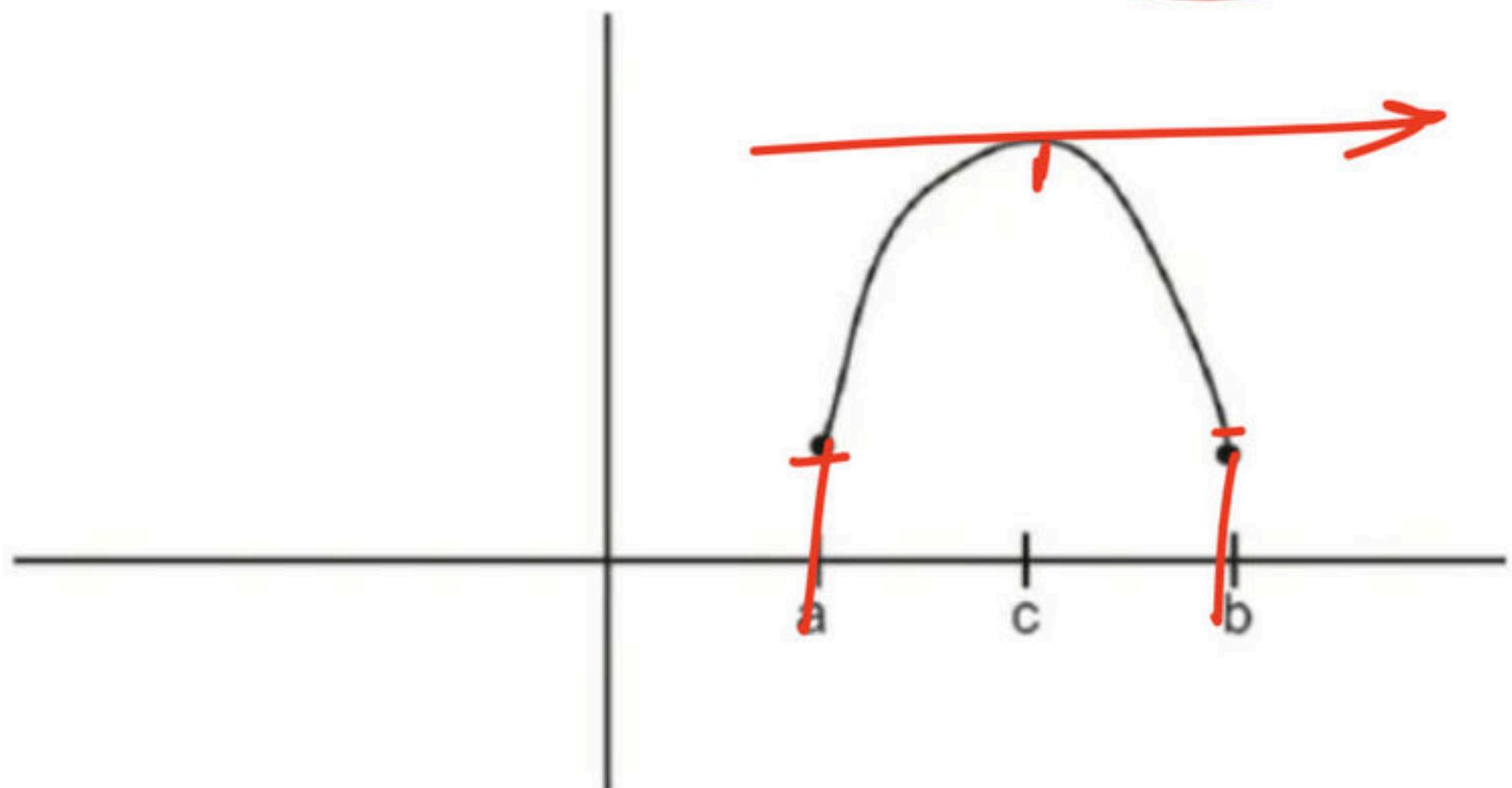
(1)

Rolle's Theorem : Let f be a function defined on  $[a, b]$  s.t.

(a) f is continuous on  $[a, b]$

(b) f is differentiable on  $(a, b)$

(c)  $f(a) = f(b)$  then  $\exists c \in (a, b)$  s.t.  $f'(c) = 0$

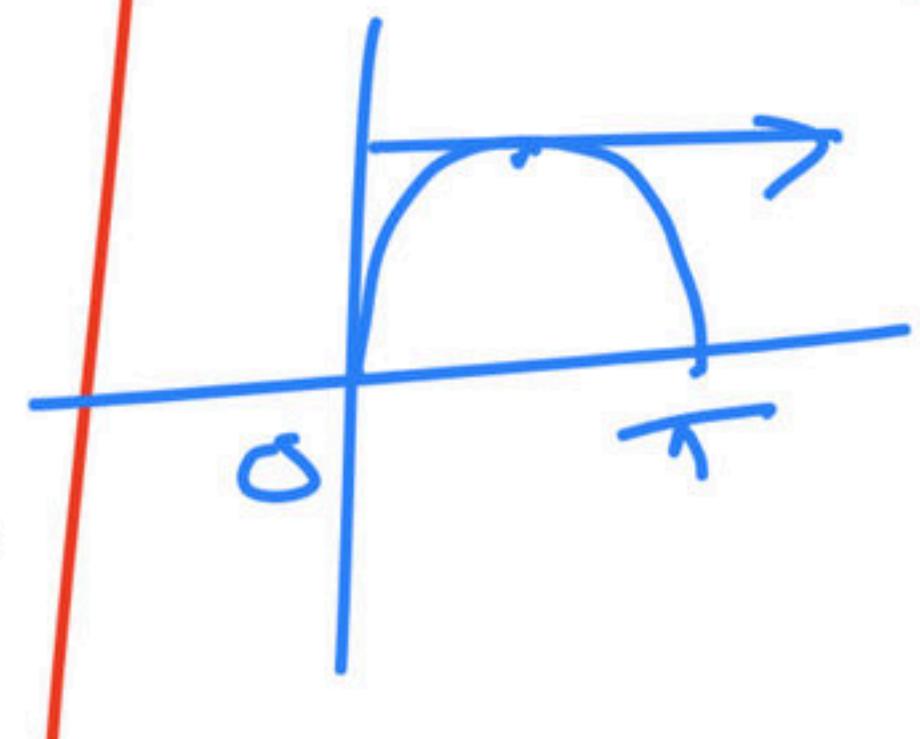


$$f(x_1) = \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{a - b} \quad [0, \pi]$$

$$f(x_1) = 0 = f(\pi)$$

$$f'(c) = \frac{f(\pi) - f(0)}{\pi - 0}$$

$$c = \pi$$



$$f(x) = \gamma^x$$

$x \in [1, i]$

Q.1. If  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x & \text{if } x < 0 \\ (1-x)(px+q) & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$  satisfies the assumption of Rolle's theorem in the interval  $[-1, 1]$   
 then the order pair  $(p, q)$  is IIT JAM 2017

- (a)  $(2, -1)$
- (b)  $(-2, -1)$
- (c)  $(-2, 1)$
- (d)  $(2, 1)$

$$p - q = 1$$

$$\underline{p = 1 + q = 2}$$

Q.3. Using Rolle's theorem ,the equation  $\underline{a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1}}$   
 $\underline{+ a_2x^{n-2} + \dots + a_n} = 0$  has atleast one root between  $\underline{0}$   
 and  $\underline{1}$  , If

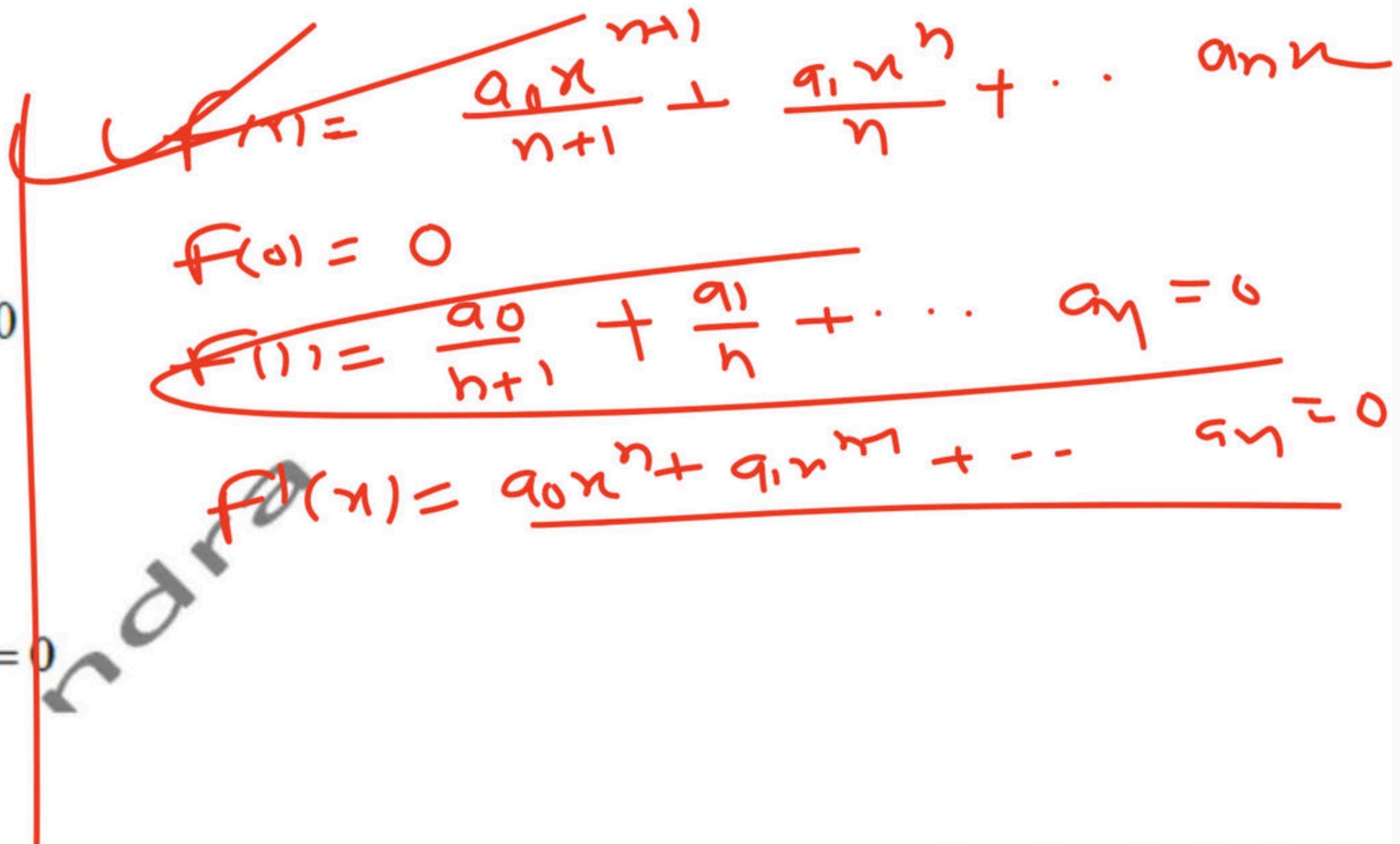
$$f(0) = f(1)$$

$$(a) \frac{a_0}{n} + \frac{a_1}{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} = 0$$

$$(b) \frac{a_0}{n-1} + \frac{a_1}{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-2} = 0$$

$$(c) \frac{a_0}{n+1} + \frac{a_1}{n} + \dots + a_n = 0$$

$$(d) a_0n + a_1(n-1) + \dots + a_{n-1} = 0$$



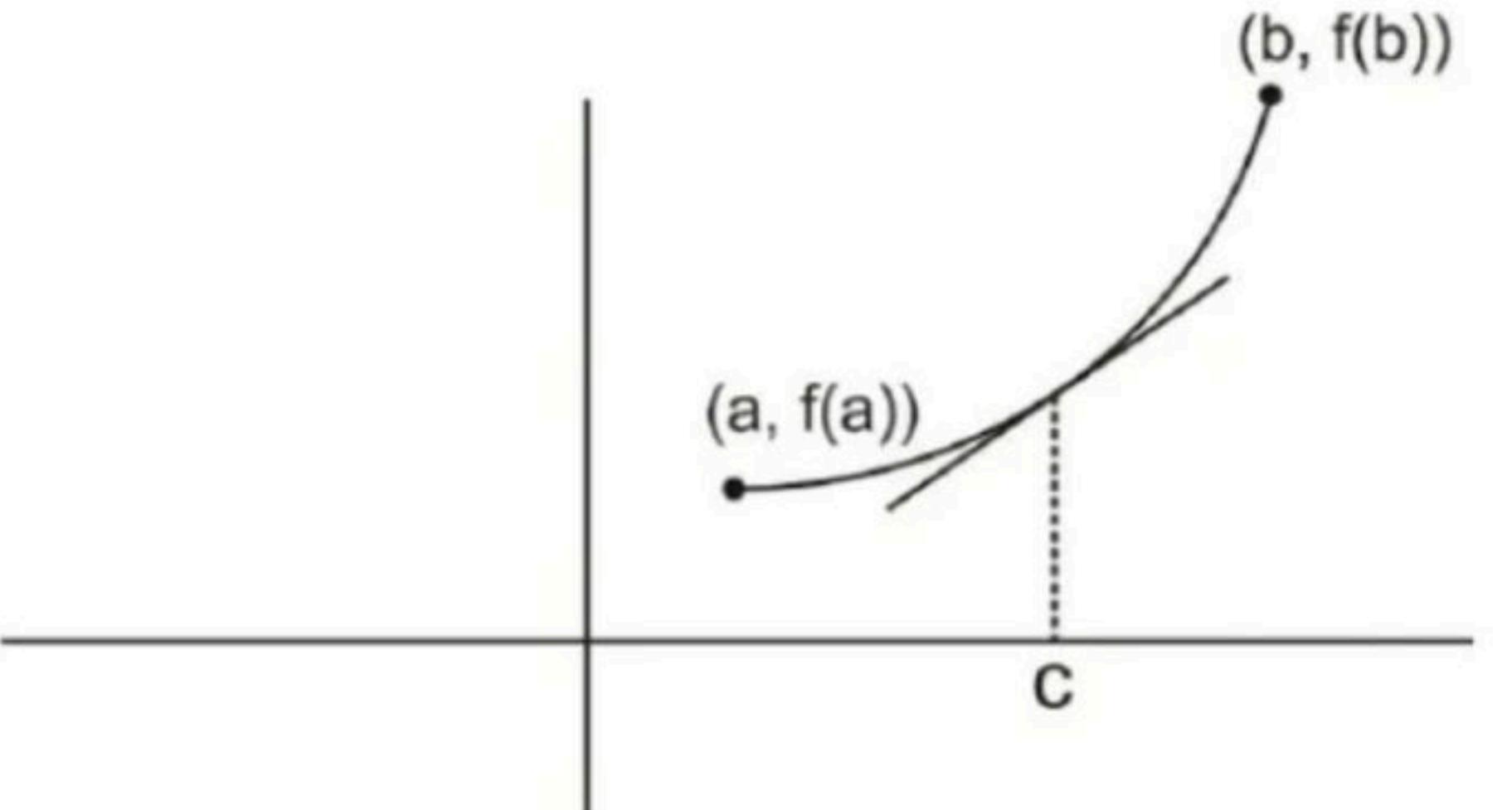
## Lagrange's mean value theorem (LMVT) :

Let  $f$  be a function defined on  $[a, b]$  s.t.

- (i)  $f$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$
- (ii)  $f$  is differentiable on  $(a, b)$ ,

then  $\exists c \in (a, b)$

s.t. 
$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = f'(c)$$

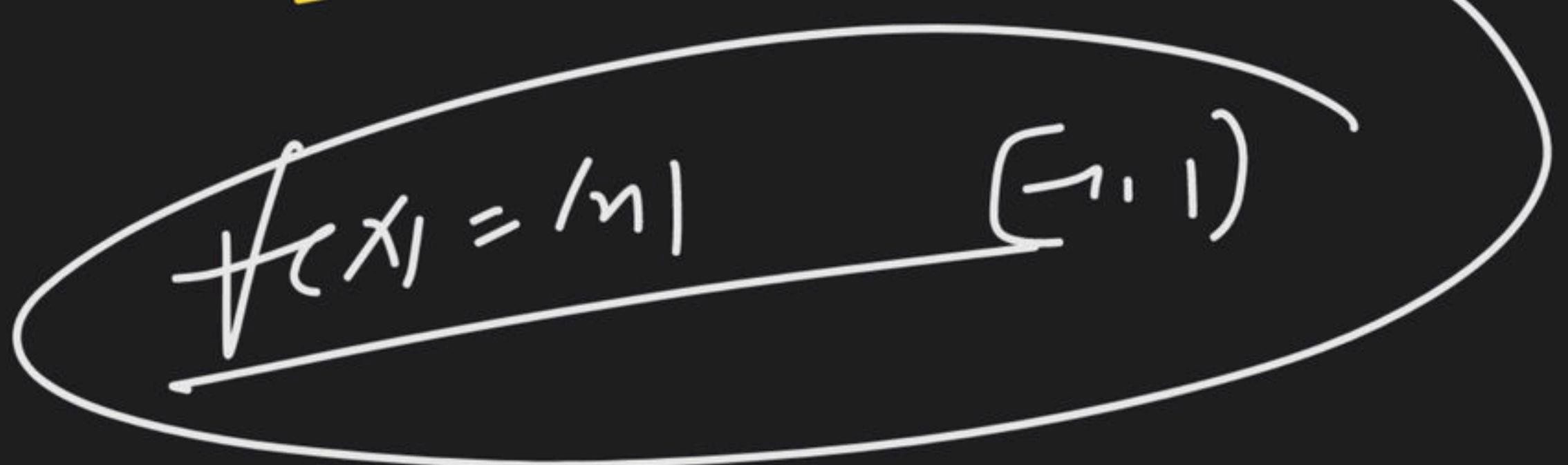


$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 3x + 4}{4}$$

$$f(1) = 9$$

$$f(2) = 18$$

$$\frac{f(2) - f(1)}{2-1} \Rightarrow$$



$$x \in [1, 2]$$

$$f(x) = 4x + 3$$

$$f(1) \neq f(2)$$

$$4c+ = \frac{18-9}{2-1}$$

$$4c+ = 9$$

$$4c = 5$$

$$c = \frac{4c}{4} = \underline{\underline{3.5}}$$

Q.3. Let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differentiable function. there exist point  $c_1, c_2 \in (a, b)$  then which of the following is true

**IIT JAM 2005**

- (a)  $3f(c_1) f'(c_1) = f'(c_2) [f(a) - f(b)]$
- (b)  $4f(c_1) f'(c_1) = f'(c_2) [f(a) + f(b)]$
- (c)  $5f(c_1) f''(c_1) = f'(c_2) [f(a) + f(b)]$
- (d)  $2f(c_1) f'(c_1) = f'(c_2) [f(a) + f(b)]$

$$(f(c_1))$$

$$2f(c_1) f'(c_1) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

$$2f(c_1) f'(c_1) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} (f(a) + f(b))$$

$$2f(c_1) f'(c_1) = f'(c_2) \left( \frac{f(b) + f(a)}{b - a} \right)$$

**Q.4.** For  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  with  $a < b$ , let  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous on  $[a, b]$  and twice differentiable on  $(a, b)$ . Further, assume that the graph of  $f$  intersects the straight line segment joining the points  $(a, f(a))$  and  $(b, f(b))$  at point  $(c, f(c))$  for  $a < c < b$ . Then which of the following is always true **IIT JAM 2012**

- (a)** There exists a real number  $\xi \in (a, b)$  such that  $f''(\xi) = 0$
- (b)** For all real number  $\xi \in (a, b)$  such that  $f''(\xi) \neq 0$
- (c)** we can't say
- (d)** None of these

Xtra



$$P = \left( 1 + \frac{A''}{A' x} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

A hand-drawn diagram in yellow ink on a black background. It shows a large oval containing a smaller oval. Inside the smaller oval, there is a cross-like shape with arrows indicating a clockwise direction of flow. To the right of the ovals, the letter 'x' is written above a horizontal line.

## Cauchy's Mean Value Theorem :

Let  $f$  &  $g$  be two functions defined on  $[a, b]$  s.t.

(i)  ~~$f$  and  $g$  are continuous in  $[a, b]$~~

(ii)  ~~$f$  &  $g$  are differentiable in  $(a, b)$~~

(iii)  ~~$g'(x) \neq 0$  for each  $x \in (a, b)$  and  $g(a) \neq g(b)$ .~~

Then  $\exists$  at least one point  $c$   $\in$   $(a, b)$  s.t.

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$$

$$f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

$$g'(c) = \frac{g(b) - g(a)}{b - a}$$

$$\frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}$$

$$f(x_1) = y^2$$

$$g(x) = y$$

$$\underline{x \in [1, 2]}$$

$$\frac{f(2) - f(1)}{g(2) - g(1)} = \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}$$

$$\frac{4 - 1}{8 - 1} = \frac{24}{3c^2}$$

$$\frac{3}{7} = \frac{2}{3}c$$
$$c = \frac{14}{3}$$

**Q.5.** The value of  $\xi$  in the mean value theorem of  $f(b) - f(a) = (b - a)f'(\xi)$  for  $f(x) = Ax^2 + Bx + C$  in  $(a, b)$  is

(a)  $b + a$

(b)  $b - a$

(c)  $\frac{(b+a)}{2}$

(d)  $\frac{(b-a)}{2}$

$$f(a) = Aa^2 + Ba + C$$

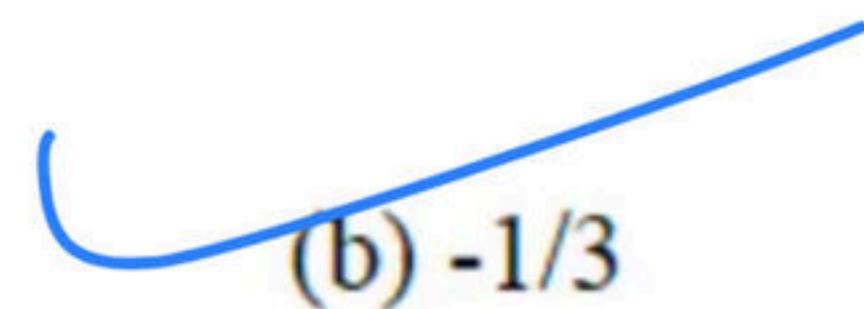
$$f(b) = Ab^2 + Bb + C$$

$$\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

$$2Ax + B = A(a+b) + B$$
$$f'(c) = \frac{(Ac^2 + Bc + C) - (Aa^2 + Ba + C)}{(b - a)}$$
$$f'(c) = -\frac{A(a-b)(a+b) + B(a-b)}{b-a}$$
$$f'(c) = \frac{A(a+b) + B}{b-a}$$

**Q.6** A function  $f(x) = 1 - x^2 + x^3$  is defined in the closed interval  $[-1, 1]$ . The value of  $x$ , in the open interval  $(-1, 1)$  for which the mean value theorem is satisfied is

(a)  $-1/2$



(c)  $1/3$

(d)  $1/2$

$$x^2 - x - 1 = 0$$

$$(3c+1)(c-1) = 0$$

$$c = -1 \quad c = 1$$

$$c = -1/2$$

$$f(-1) = -1$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f'(c) =$$

$$\frac{f(1) - f(-1)}{1 - (-1)}$$

$$-2c + 3c^2 = \frac{1 - (-1)}{1 - (-1)}$$

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

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

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## Taylor's infinite series :

Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $I = [a, b]$  and  $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function  $f$ ,  $f'$ ,

$f'' \dots f^{(n)}$  are continuous on  $I$  and that  $f^{(n+1)}$  exist on  $(a, b)$ .

then

$$f(x) = f(a) + (x-a)f'(a) + \dots + \frac{(x-a)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(a) + \frac{(x-a)^n}{n!} f^{(n)}(a) + \dots$$

$$\text{Let } n=5 \quad \frac{f^{(5)}(0)}{5!} = \frac{f^{(5)}(0)}{120} = \frac{f^{(5)}(0)}{5!} = \frac{f^{(5)}(0)}{120}$$

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x-a)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(5)}(a)}{5!}(x-a)^5$$

This is called Taylor's infinite series about  $x = a$ .

## Maclaurin's infinite series :

In Taylor's series put  $a = 0$ .

$$\text{So, } f(x) = f(0) + xf'(0) + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} f^{(n)}(0)$$

which is called Maclaurin's infinite series

$$\log(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3}$$

**Tricks :** If  $f(x)$  is continuous function and it is vanishes at countably infinite numbers then it will

be identically zero

**Q.7.** Let  $S$  be the set of all continuous function  $f : [-1,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  satisfying the following three conditions

- (i)  $f$  is infinitely differentiable on the open interval  $(-1,1)$
- (ii) The Taylor's series

$$f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots \text{ of } f \text{ at } 0$$

converges to  $f(x)$  for each  $x \in (-1,1)$

- (iii)  $f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = 0$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

Which of the following is true **IIT JAM 2022**

- (a)  $f(0) = 0$  for all  $f \in S$

- (b)  $f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$  for all  $f \in S$

- (c)  $\exists f \in S$  such that  $f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \neq 0$

- (d)  $\exists f \in S$  such that  $f(x) \neq 0$  for some  $x \in [-1,1]$

**Q.8.** Let  $\alpha$  be the real number such that the coefficient of  $x^{125}$  in Maclaurin's series of  $(x + \alpha^3)e^x$  is  $\frac{28}{(124)!}$ , then

$\alpha$

**IIT JAM 2020**

- (a) 15
- (b) 20
- (c) 25
- (d) 30

**Q.9.** Let  $f(x) = \sqrt{x + \alpha x^2}$ ,  $x > 0$  and  $g(x) = a_0 + a_1(x - 1) + a_2(x - 1)^2$  be the sum of the first three terms of the Taylor series of  $f(x)$  around  $x = 1$ . If  $g(3) = 3$ , then  $\alpha$  is? **IIT JAM 2019**

- (a) 1
- (b) 1/2
- (c) 1/4
- (d) 3/4

**Q.10.** The coefficient of  $x^2$  in the Maclaurin's series expansion of the function  $f(x) = xe^x$ .



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- 📍 Works at Pacific Science College
- 📍 Studied at M.Sc., NET, PhD(Algebra), MBA(Finance), BEd
- 📍 PhD, NET | Plus Educator For CSIR NET | Youtuber (260K+Subs.) | Director Pacific Science College |
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