

← ULTIMATE MATHEMATICS →

Page 1

Topic :

Date :

Page No. :

By: AJAY MITTAL

9891067390

DIFFERENTIATION & CONTINUITY

← CLASS NO: 2 →

Logarithms

(i) Basic properties

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \checkmark \quad \log(AB) &= \log A + \log B \\ \checkmark \quad \log(ABC) &= \log A + \log B + \log C \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \checkmark \quad \log(A/B) = \log A - \log B$$

$$\textcircled{3} \checkmark \quad \log(m)^n = n \log m$$

$$\textcircled{x} \log A \cdot \log B$$

$$\textcircled{x} \frac{\log A}{\log B}$$

$$\textcircled{x} (\log m)^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \checkmark \quad \log 1 &= 0 \\ \checkmark \quad \log e &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Base of $\log x$

$$y = \log_e x = \text{Natural log}$$

$e \rightarrow \text{base}$

$$\text{Diff} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \log_2 x \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &\neq \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}$$

Property = Change of base

$$\log_a b = \frac{\log b}{\log a}$$

$$y = \log_2 x$$

$$y = \frac{\log x}{\log 2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x \log 2}$$

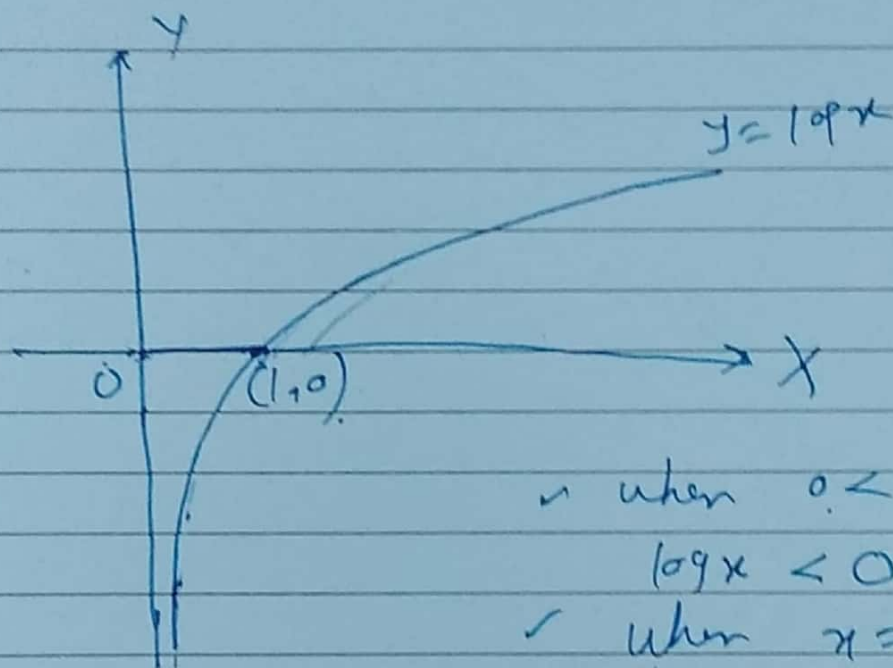
(i) $y = \log x$

$\log x$ exists only when $\boxed{x > 0}$ ^{Domain}

✓ $\log 0$ (X)

$\log(-ve)$ (X)

(ii) Graph



✓ when $0 < x < 1$

$\log x < 0$

✓ when $x = 1$

$\log x = 0$

✓ when $x > 1$

$\log x > 0$

✓ Exponential function

(~~base~~) = (Constant) ^{function}

$y = e^x$

Domain: $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Range: $y > 0$ $\boxed{e^x > 0}$

$y = \log x$

(i) $x > 0$ (Domain)

(ii) $y \in \mathbb{R}$ (Range)

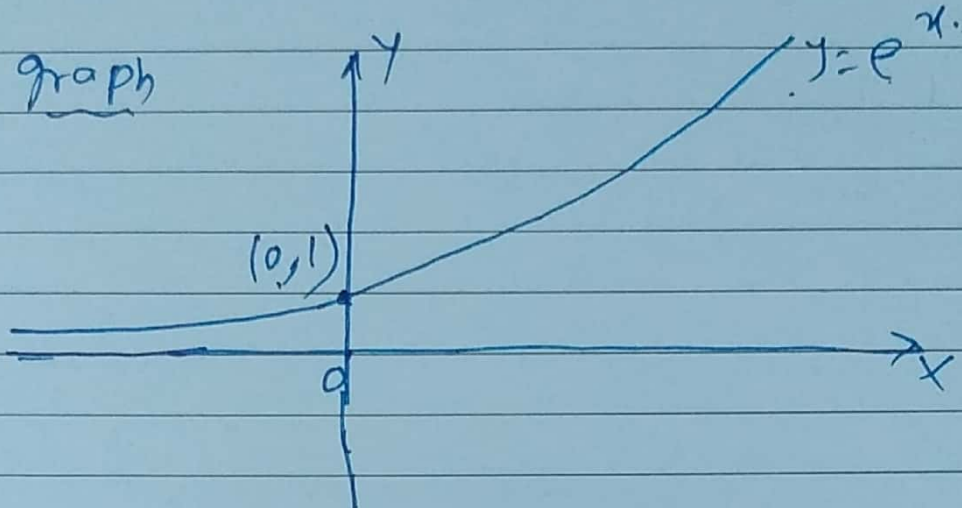
(i) $y = \log_e x$

\Rightarrow $\log_e x = y$

then $x = e^y$

(1.)

graph



(1.)

$$e \approx 2.73 \text{ (Approx)}$$

exp_{ing}

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x^1}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots \infty$$

← TOPIC: 1 LOGARITHMIC DIFFERENTIATION →

(1.)

$$y = (f(x))^{g(x)}$$

taking log on both sides

$$\log y = \log (f(x))^{g(x)}$$

$$\log y = \underline{g(x)} \cdot \underline{\log(f(x))}$$

Diff with x

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \text{product rule}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \left[\text{product rule} \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (f(x))^{g(x)} \cdot \left[\text{product rule} \right]$$

Qn 1

Differentiate w.r.t x

$$y = (\sin x)^{\sqrt{x}}$$

Sol

taking log on both sides

$$\log y = \log (\sin x)^{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log y = \sqrt{x} \cdot \log (\sin x)$$

Diff w.r.t x

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x + \log (\sin x) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (\sin x)^{\sqrt{x}} \left[\sqrt{x} \cot x + \frac{\log (\sin x)}{2\sqrt{x}} \right] \underline{\text{Ans}}$$

Qn 2

$$y = (\log x)^{\log x}$$

Sol

taking log on both sides

$$\log y = \log (\log x)^{\log x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log y = \log x \cdot \log (\log x)$$

Diff w.r.t x

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \log x \cdot \frac{1}{\log x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \log (\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (\log x)^{\log x} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{\log (\log x)}{x} \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(\log x)^{\log x}}{x} \left[1 + \log (\log x) \right] \underline{\text{Ans}}$$

Ques 3 → $y = (\sin x)^{\cos x} + (\tan^{-1} x)^{\log x}$

* $\log(A+B) \neq \log A + \log B$

→ $y = u + v$

Diff w.r.t x

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dx} \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

Consider $u = (\sin x)^{\cos x}$

taking log

$$\log u = \log(\sin x)^{\cos x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log u = \cos x \cdot \log(\sin x)$$

Diff w.r.t x

$$\frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \cos x + \log(\sin x) \cdot (-\sin x)$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = (\sin x)^{\cos x} \left[\cos x \cdot \cot x - \sin x \cdot \log(\sin x) \right]$$

Consider $v = (\tan^{-1} x)^{\log x}$

taking log

$$\log v = \log(\tan^{-1} x)^{\log x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log v = \log x \cdot \log(\tan^{-1} x)$$

Diff

$$\frac{1}{v} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} = \log x \cdot \frac{1}{\tan^{-1} x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \log(\tan^{-1} x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = (\tan^{-1} x)^{\log x} \left[\frac{\log x}{\tan^{-1} x \cdot (1+x^2)} + \frac{\log(\tan^{-1} x)}{x} \right]$$

∴ equation (i) becomes

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \boxed{} + \boxed{} \quad \text{Ans}$$

Qn. 4 → $y = (x \sin x)^x + (\cos x)^{x \sin x}$

$$y = u + v$$

Diff $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dx} \quad \dots (1)$

Consider $u = (x \sin x)^x$

taking log

$$\log u = \log (x \sin x)^x$$

→ $\log u = x \cdot \log (x \sin x)$

Diff w.r.t x

$$\frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = x \cdot \frac{1}{x \sin x} \cdot (x \cos x + \sin x) + \log (x \sin x) \cdot 1$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = (x \sin x)^x \left[x \cot x + 1 + \log (x \sin x) \right]$$

Consider $v = (\cos x)^{x \sin x}$

taking log

$$\log v = \log (\cos x)^{x \sin x}$$

→ $\log v = x \sin x \cdot \log (\cos x)$

proceed

Ques

$$y = (x^x)^x$$

$$(2^3)^2 = 2^6$$

$$y = x^{x^2}$$

taking log on both sides

$$\log y = \log(x^{x^2})$$

$$\log y = x^2 \cdot \log x$$

Diff

$$y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \log x \cdot 2x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (x^x)^x \cdot [x + 2x \log x] \underline{\underline{Ans}}$$

Ques

$$y = x^{x^x}$$

$$2^{\frac{3^2}{2}} = 2^9$$

taking log

$$\log y = \log(x^{x^x})$$

$$\Rightarrow \log y = x^x \cdot \log x$$

take log again

$$\log(\log y) = \log(x^x \cdot \log x) \quad \text{(A) (B)}$$

Diff both

$$\frac{1}{\log y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} =$$

$$\log(x^x) + \log(\log x)$$

$$\log(\log y) = x \log x + \log(\log x)$$

Diff

$$\log(\log y) = x \log x + \log(\log x)$$

Diff w.r.t x

$$\frac{1}{\log y} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \log x \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{\log x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \cdot \log y \left[\log x + \frac{1}{x \log x} \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^x \cdot x^x \cdot \log x \left[\log x + \frac{1}{x \log x} \right] \underline{\underline{Ans}}$$

← DIFFERENTIATION & CONTINUITY →

Topic :

Date :

Page No. : (1)

(WORKSHEET No: 1)

Qn 1 → $y = (\log x)^x + x^{\log x}$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

Qn 2 → $y = (\sin x)^{\cos x} + x^{\sin x}$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

Qn 3 → $y = (x \cos x)^x + (x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

Qn 4 → $y = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x + (x)^{1 + \frac{1}{x}}$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

Qn 5 → $y = x^{x \cos x} + \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1}$

Qn 6 → $y = (x+3)^2 \cdot (x+4)^3 \cdot (x+5)^4$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

HINT: $\log(ABC) = \log A + \log B + \log C$
(take directly log on both sides)

Qn 7 → $y = \cos x \cdot \cos(2x) \cdot \cos(3x)$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

HINT: take directly log on both sides

Qn 8 → $(\cos x)^y = (\cos y)^x$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

HINT take log on both sides and last me $\frac{dy}{dx}$ common

Qn 9 → $y \cdot x^y = y^x$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

Qn 10 → $y = x^{x^x}$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

Qns 11 \rightarrow If $x^y + y^x = 1$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

HINT $u+v=1 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dx} = 0$

and last me $\frac{dy}{dx}$ common lena

Qns 12 \rightarrow If $x^y + y^x + x^x = a^b$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

HINT $u+v+w=a^b \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{dw}{dx} = 0$

and last me $\frac{dy}{dx}$ common lena.

Qns 13 \rightarrow If $xy = e^{x-y}$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

Qns 14 \rightarrow If $y = (\sin x)^x + \sin^{-1} \sqrt{x}$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

Qns 15 \rightarrow If $f(x) = (1+x) \cdot (1+x^2) \cdot (1+x^4) \cdot (1+x^8)$
find $f'(1)$

HINT Take log on both side
 $\log(ABCD) = \log A + \log B + \log C + \log D$

and last me put $x=1$ to find $f'(1)$

\rightarrow ANSWERS \rightarrow

(1) $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(\log x)^x}{\log x} \left[1 + \log x \cdot \log(\log x) \right] + 2x^{\log x - 1} \cdot \log x$

(2) $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^{\sin x} \left[\frac{\sin x}{x} + \cos x \cdot \log x \right] + (\sin x)^{\cos x} \left[\cos x \cdot \cot x - \sin x \cdot \log(\sin x) \right]$

(3) $\frac{dy}{dx} = (x \cos x)^x \left[1 - x \tan x + \log(x \cos x) \right] +$

$$+ (x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \left[\frac{x \cot x + 1}{x^2} - \frac{\log(x \sin x)}{x} \right]$$

$$(4) \frac{dy}{dx} = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \left[\frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} + \log\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) \right] + x^{1 + \frac{1}{x}} \left[\frac{x + 1 - \log x}{x^2} \right]$$

$$(5) \frac{dy}{dx} = x^{x \cos x} \left[\cos x \cdot (1 + \log x) - x \sin x \log x \right] - \frac{4x}{(x^2 - 1)^2}$$

$$(6) \frac{dy}{dx} = (x+3)(x+4)^2(x+5)^3 \cdot [9x^2 + 70x + 133]$$

$$(7) \frac{dy}{dx} = -\cos x \cdot \cos(2x) \cdot \cos(3x) \left[\tan x + 2 \tan(2x) + 3 \tan(3x) \right]$$

$$(8) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y \tan x + \log(\cos y)}{x \tan y + \log(\cos x)}$$

$$(9) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{x \log y - y}{y \log x - x} \right)$$

$$(10) \text{ already done in notes (class)}$$

$$(11) \frac{dy}{dx} = x^{x^x} \cdot x^x \cdot \log x \left[\log x + \frac{1}{x \log x} \right]$$

$$(ii) \frac{dy}{dx} = - \left[\frac{y x^{y-1} + y^x \log y}{x^y \log x + x y^{x-1}} \right]$$

$$(12) \frac{dy}{dx} = - \left[\frac{y^x \log y + y \cdot x^{y-1} + x^x (1 + \log x)}{x \cdot y^{x-1} + x^y \log x} \right]$$

$$(13) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y(x-1)}{x(y+1)}$$

$$(14) \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = (\sin x)^x \left[x \cot x + \log(\sin x) \right] + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-x^2}}$$

$$(15) \quad f'(1) = 120$$

— x —