



Differentiation Ex 11.1 Q7

Let $f(x) = e^{\sqrt{\cot x}}$

$\Rightarrow f(x+h) = e^{\sqrt{\cot(x+h)}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \{f(x)\} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sqrt{\cot(x+h)}} - e^{\sqrt{\cot x}}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\sqrt{\cot x}} (e^{\sqrt{\cot(x+h)} - \sqrt{\cot x}} - 1)}{h} \\ &= e^{\sqrt{\cot x}} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^{\sqrt{\cot(x+h)} - \sqrt{\cot x}} - 1}{\sqrt{\cot(x+h)} - \sqrt{\cot x}} \right) \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{\cot(x+h)} - \sqrt{\cot x}}{h} \right) \\ &= e^{\sqrt{\cot x}} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\cot(x+h)} - \sqrt{\cot x}}{h} \right) \times \frac{\sqrt{\cot(x+h)} + \sqrt{\cot x}}{\sqrt{\cot(x+h)} + \sqrt{\cot x}} \end{aligned}$$

$\left[\text{Since, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \text{ and rationalizing numerator} \right]$

$$\begin{aligned} &= e^{\sqrt{\cot x}} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cot(x+h) - \cot x}{h (\sqrt{\cot(x+h)} + \sqrt{\cot x})} \\ &= e^{\sqrt{\cot x}} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cot(x+h) \cot x + 1}{h (\sqrt{\cot(x+h)} + \sqrt{\cot x})} \quad \left[\text{Since, } \cot(A-B) = \frac{\cot A \cot B + 1}{\cot A - \cot B} \right] \\ &= e^{\sqrt{\cot x}} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cot(x+h) \cot x + 1}{\coth x h (\sqrt{\cot(x+h)} + \sqrt{\cot x})} \\ &= e^{\sqrt{\cot x}} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cot(x+h) \cot x + 1}{\left(\frac{h}{\tanh} \right) (\sqrt{\cot(x+h)} + \sqrt{\cot x})} \\ &= \frac{e^{\sqrt{\cot x}} \times (\cot^2 x + 1)}{2\sqrt{\cot x}} \quad \left[\text{Since, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1 \right] \\ &= \frac{e^{\sqrt{\cot x}} \times \operatorname{cosec}^2 x}{2\sqrt{\cot x}} \quad \left[\text{Since, } (1 + \cot^2 x) = \operatorname{cosec}^2 x \right] \end{aligned}$$

So,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \{e^{\sqrt{\cot x}}\} = \frac{e^{\sqrt{\cot x}} \times \operatorname{cosec}^2 x}{2\sqrt{\cot x}}$$

Differentiation Ex 11.1 Q8

Let $f(x) = x^2 e^x$

$\Rightarrow f(x+h) = (x+h)^2 e^{(x+h)}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{d}{dx} \{f(x)\} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 e^{(x+h)} - x^2 e^x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x^2 e^{(x+h)} - x^2 e^x}{h} + \frac{2xh e^{(x+h)}}{h} + \frac{h^2 e^{(x+h)}}{h} \right) \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{x^2 e^x (e^{(x+h)-x} - 1)}{h} + 2x e^{(x+h)} + h e^{(x+h)} \right) \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[x^2 e^x \frac{(e^h - 1)}{h} + 2x e^{(x+h)} + h e^{(x+h)} \right] \\ &= x^2 e^x + 2x e^x + 0 \times e^x \quad \left[\text{Since, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \right] \end{aligned}$$

So,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \{x^2 e^x\} = e^x \{x^2 + 2x\}$$

Differentiation Ex 11.1 Q9

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Let } f(x) &= \log \operatorname{cosec} x \\ \Rightarrow f(x+h) &= \log \operatorname{cosec}(x+h)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}(f(x)) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \operatorname{cosec}(x+h) - \log \operatorname{cosec} x}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \left(\frac{\operatorname{cosec}(x+h)}{\operatorname{cosec} x} \right)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log \left(1 + \left(\frac{\sin x}{\sin(x+h)} - 1 \right) \right)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{\log \left(1 + \left(\frac{\sin x - \sin(x+h)}{\sin(x+h)} \right) \right)}{\left(\frac{\sin x - \sin(x+h)}{\sin(x+h)} \right)} \right\} \left\{ \frac{(\sin x - \sin(x+h))}{h} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos \left(\frac{x+x+h}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{x-x-h}{2} \right)}{\sin(x+h) h} \\ &\quad \left[\text{Since, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+x)}{x} = 1 \text{ and } \sin A - \sin B = 2 \cos \left(\frac{A+B}{2} \right) \sin \left(\frac{A-B}{2} \right) \right] \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos \left(\frac{2x+h}{2} \right) \left\{ \sin \left(-\frac{h}{2} \right) \right\}}{\sin(x+h) (-2) \left\{ -\frac{h}{2} \right\}} \quad \left[\text{Since, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \right] \\ &= -\cot x\end{aligned}$$

So,

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\log \operatorname{cosec} x) = -\cot x.$$

Differentiation Ex 11.1 Q10

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Let } f(x) &= \sin^{-1}(2x+3) \\ \Rightarrow f(x+h) &= \sin^{-1}(2(x+h)+3) \\ \Rightarrow f(x+h) &= \sin^{-1}(2x+2h+3)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{d}{dx}(f(x)) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^{-1}(2x+2h+3) - \sin^{-1}(2x+3)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^{-1} \left[(2x+2h+3) \sqrt{1-(2x+3)^2} - (2x+3) \sqrt{1-(2x+2h+3)^2} \right]}{h} \\ &\quad \left[\text{Since, } \sin^{-1} x - \sin^{-1} y = \sin^{-1} \left[x \sqrt{1-y^2} - y \sqrt{1-x^2} \right] \right] \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^{-1} z}{z} \times \frac{z}{h}\end{aligned}$$

Where, $z = (2x+2h+3) \sqrt{1-(2x+3)^2} - (2x+3) \sqrt{1-(2x+2h+3)^2}$ and $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^{-1} h}{h} = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{z}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2x+2h+3) \sqrt{1-(2x+3)^2} - (2x+3) \sqrt{1-(2x+2h+3)^2}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2x+2h+3)^2 - (2x+3)^2 - (2x+3)^2 \{1-(2x+2h+3)^2\}}{h \{ (2x+2h+3) \sqrt{1-(2x+3)^2} + (2x+3) \sqrt{1-(2x+2h+3)^2} \}}\end{aligned}$$

[Since, rationalizing numerator]

$$\begin{aligned}&\quad \frac{\left[(2x+3)^2 + 4h^2 + 4h(2x+3) \right] \{1-(2x+3)^2\} - (2x+3)^2}{h \{ (2x+2h+3) \sqrt{1-(2x+3)^2} + (2x+3) \sqrt{1-(2x+2h+3)^2} \}} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left[1-(2x+3)^2 - 4h^2 - 4h(2x+3) \right]}{h \{ (2x+2h+3) \sqrt{1-(2x+3)^2} + (2x+3) \sqrt{1-(2x+2h+3)^2} \}} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left[(2x+3)^2 + 4h^2 + 4h(2x+3) - (2x+3)^4 - 4h^2(2x+3)^2 - 4h(2x+3)^3 - (2x+3)^2 \right]}{h \{ (2x+2h+3) \sqrt{1-(2x+3)^2} + (2x+3) \sqrt{1-(2x+2h+3)^2} \}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4h[h + (2x + 3)]}{h\{(2x + 2h + 3)\sqrt{1 - (2x + 3)^2} + (2x + 3)\sqrt{1 - (2x + 2h + 3)^2}\}} \\
&= \frac{4(2x + 3)}{(2x + 3)\sqrt{1 - (2x + 3)^2} + (2x + 3)\sqrt{1 - (2x + 3)^2}} \\
&= \frac{4(2x + 3)}{2(2x + 3)\sqrt{1 - (2x + 3)^2}} \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - (2x + 3)^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

So,

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin^{-1}(2x + 3)) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - (2x + 3)^2}}$$

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