

**1. DIFFERENTIATION****I. MCQ (2 Marks each)**

- 1) If  $y = \sec(\tan^{-1} x)$  then  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  at  $x = 1$  is \_\_\_\_\_
- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$       (b) 1      (c)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$       (d)  $\sqrt{2}$
- 2) If  $f(x) = \log_x(\log x)$  then  $f'(e)$  is \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) 1      (b) e      (c)  $\frac{1}{e}$       (d) 0
- 3) If  $y = 25^{\log_5 \sin x} + 16^{\log_4 \cos x}$  then  $\frac{dy}{dx} =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) 1      (b) 0      (c) 9      (d)  $\cos x - \sin x$
- 4) If  $f'(4) = 5, f(4) = 3, g'(6) = 7$  and  $R(x) = g[3 + f(x)]$  then  $R'(4) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) 35      (b) 12      (c)  $\frac{7}{5}$       (d) 105
- 5) If  $y = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1-x^2}\right), x \in (-1,1)$  then  $\frac{dy}{dx} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a)  $\frac{-2}{1+x^2}$       (b) 1      (c)  $\frac{2}{1+x^2}$       (d)  $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$
- 6) If  $g$  is the inverse of  $f$  and  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^4}$  then  $g'(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- (a)  $\frac{1}{1+[g(x)]^4}$       (b)  $\frac{4x^3}{1+x^4}$       (c)  $\frac{1}{1+[g(x)]^3}$       (d)  $1+[g(x)]^4$
- 7) If  $\sin^{-1}(x^3 + y^3) = a$  then  $\frac{dy}{dx} =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- (a)  $\frac{-x}{\cos a}$       (b)  $\frac{-x^2}{y^2}$       (c)  $\frac{y^2}{x^2}$       (d)  $\frac{\sin a}{y}$
- 8) If  $x = \cos^{-1}(t), y = \sqrt{1-t^2}$  then  $\frac{dy}{dx} =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) t      (b) -t      (c)  $-\frac{1}{t}$       (d)  $\frac{1}{t}$

9) If  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  then  $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

- (a)  $x^3$       (b)  $y^3$       (c)  $-y^3$       (d)  $-\frac{1}{x^3}$

10) If  $x^2 + y^2 = t + \frac{1}{t}$  and  $x^4 + y^4 = t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2}$  then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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

11) If  $x = at^4$   $y = 2at^2$  then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- (a)  $\frac{1}{t}$       (b)  $-\frac{1}{t}$       (c)  $\frac{1}{t^2}$       (d)  $-\frac{1}{t^2}$

## II. Very Short answer questions ( 1 mark each)

1) Differentiate  $y = \sqrt{x^2 + 5}$  w.r. to  $x$

2) Differentiate  $y = e^{\tan x}$  w.r. to  $x$

3) If  $y = \sin^{-1}(2^x)$ , find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

4) If  $f(x)$  is odd and differentiable, then  $f'(x)$  is

5) If  $y = e^{1+\log x}$  then find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$

6) Find the  $n$ th order derivative of the function  $y = \log x$

7) Find the  $n$ th order derivative of the function  $y = \cos x$

8) Find the  $n$ th order derivative of the function  $y = \frac{1}{x}$

## III. Short answer questions ( 2 mark each)

1) If  $y = \log [\cos(x^5)]$  then find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$

2) If  $y = \sqrt{\tan \sqrt{x}}$ , find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$

3) Find the derivative of the inverse of function  $y = 2x^3 - 6x$  and calculate its value at  $x = -2$

4) Let  $f(x) = x^5 + 2x - 3$  find  $(f^{-1})'(-3)$

5) If  $y = \cos^{-1} [\sin(4^x)]$ , find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$

- 6) If  $y = \tan^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{1+\cos x}{1-\cos x}}\right)$ , find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$
- 7) If  $x = \sin \theta$ ,  $y = \tan \theta$  then find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$
- 8) Differentiate  $\sin^2(\sin^{-1}(x^2))$  w.r. to  $x$

#### IV. Short answer questions ( 3 mark each)

- 1) If  $y = \log\left[\sqrt{\frac{1-\cos(3x/2)}{1+\cos(3x/2)}}\right]$ , find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$
- 2) If  $y = \log\left[4^{2x}\left(\frac{x^2+5}{\sqrt{2x^3-4}}\right)^{3/2}\right]$ , find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$
- 3) Differentiate  $\cot^{-1}\left(\frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}\right)$  w.r. to  $x$
- 4) Differentiate  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2\cos x+3\sin x}{\sqrt{13}}\right)$  w.r. to  $x$
- 5) Differentiate  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{8x}{1-15x^2}\right)$  w.r. to  $x$
- 6) If  $\log_5\left(\frac{x^4+y^4}{x^4-y^4}\right) = 2$ , show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{12x^3}{13y^2}$
- 7) If  $y = \sqrt{\cos x + \sqrt{\cos x + \sqrt{\cos x + \dots \infty}}}$ , show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin x}{1-2y}$
- 8) Find the derivative of  $\cos^{-1}x$  w.r. to  $\sqrt{1-x^2}$
- 9) If  $x \sin(a+y) + \sin a \cos(a+y) = 0$  then show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin^2(a+y)}{\sin a}$
- 10) If  $y = 5^x \cdot x^5 \cdot x^x \cdot 5^5$ , find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$

#### V. Long answer questions ( 4 mark each)

- 1) If  $y = e^{m \tan^{-1} x}$ , show that  $(1+x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (2x-m)\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

2) If  $x^7 \cdot y^5 = (x + y)^{12}$ , show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$

3) Differentiate  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{x}\right)$  w.r. to  $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2x\sqrt{1-x^2}}{1-2x^2}\right)$

4) If  $y = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{a \cos x - b \sin x}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}\right)$  then find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$

5) If  $y = \cos(m \cos^{-1} x)$  then show that  $(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x\frac{dy}{dx} + m^2y = 0$

6) Find the nth order derivative of the function  $y = \sin(ax + b)$

7) Find the nth order derivative of the function  $y = \log(ax + b)$

8) Find the nth order derivative of the function  $y = \frac{1}{3x-5}$

**:: Theorems ::**

1) If  $y = f(u)$  is a differentiable function of  $u$  and  $u = g(x)$  is a differentiable function of  $x$  such that the composite function  $y = f[g(x)]$  is a differentiable function of  $x$

then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$  Hence find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if  $y = \sin^2 x$

2) Suppose  $y = f(x)$  is a differentiable function of  $x$  on an interval  $I$  and  $y$  is one-

one, onto and  $\frac{dy}{dx} \neq 0$  on  $I$ . Also if  $f^{-1}(y)$  is differentiable on  $f(I)$  then  $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}}$

,  $\frac{dy}{dx} \neq 0$

3) If  $x = f(t)$  and  $y = g(t)$  are differentiable functions of  $t$  so that  $y$  is a differentiable

function of  $x$  and it  $\frac{dx}{dt} \neq 0$  then  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$ .