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NCERT Solutions for Class 11 Maths Chapter 13

Limits and Derivatives Class 11

Chapter 13 Limits and Derivatives Exercise 13.1, 13.2, miscellaneous Solutions

Exercise 13.1 : Solutions of Questions on Page Number : **301**

Q1 :

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \to 3} x+3$

Answer :

$$\lim_{x \to 3} x+3 = 3+3 = 6$$

Q2 :

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \to \pi}\left(x-\frac{22}{7}\right)$

Answer :

$$\lim_{x \to \pi}\left(x-\frac{22}{7}\right) = \left(\pi-\frac{22}{7}\right)$$

Q3 :

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{r \to 1} \pi r^2$

Answer :

$$\lim_{r \to 1} \pi r^2 = \pi (1)^2 = \pi$$

Q4 :

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{4x+3}{x-2}$

Answer :

$$\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{4x+3}{x-2} = \frac{4(4)+3}{4-2} = \frac{16+3}{2} = \frac{19}{2}$$

Q5 :

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^{10}+x^5+1}{x-1}$

Answer :

$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^{10}+x^5+1}{x-1} = \frac{(-1)^{10}+(-1)^5+1}{-1-1} = \frac{1-1+1}{-2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Q6 :

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x+1)^5-1}{x}$

Answer :

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x+1)^5-1}{x}$$

Put $x + 1 = y$ so that y Ã¢â€ ’ 1 as x Ã¢â€ ’ 0.

Accordingly, $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x+1)^5-1}{x} = \lim_{y \to 1} \frac{y^5-1}{y-1}$

$$= \lim_{y \to 1} \frac{y^5-1^5}{y-1}$$

$$= 5.1^{5-1} \qquad \left[\lim_{x \to a} \frac{x^n-a^n}{x-a} = na^{n-1}\right]$$

$$= 5$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x+5)^5-1}{x} = 5$$

Q7 :

$$\lim_{x\to 2}\frac{3x^2-x-10}{x^2-4}$$

Answer :

At $x = 2$, the value of the given rational function takes the form $\frac{0}{0}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \lim_{x\to 2}\frac{3x^2-x-10}{x^2-4} &= \lim_{x\to 2}\frac{(x-2)(3x+5)}{(x-2)(x+2)}\\ &= \lim_{x\to 2}\frac{3x+5}{x+2}\\ &= \frac{3(2)+5}{2+2}\\ &= \frac{11}{4}\end{aligned}$$

Q8 :

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x\to 3}\frac{x^4-81}{2x^2-5x-3}$

Answer :

At $x = 2$, the value of the given rational function takes the form $\frac{0}{0}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \lim_{x\to 3}\frac{x^4-81}{2x^2-5x-3} &= \lim_{x\to 3}\frac{(x-3)(x+3)(x^2+9)}{(x-3)(2x+1)}\\ &= \lim_{x\to 3}\frac{(x+3)(x^2+9)}{2x+1}\\ &= \frac{(3+3)(3^2+9)}{2(3)+1}\\ &= \frac{6\times 18}{7}\\ &= \frac{108}{7}\end{aligned}$$

Q9 :

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{ax+b}{cx+1}$$

Answer :

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{ax+b}{cx+1}=\frac{a(0)+b}{c(0)+1}=b$$

Q10 :

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{z\to 1}\frac{z^{\frac{1}{3}}-1}{z^{\frac{1}{6}}-1}$

Answer :

$$\lim_{z\to 1}\frac{z^{\frac{1}{3}}-1}{z^{\frac{1}{6}}-1} \qquad \frac{0}{0}$$

At $z = 1$, the value of the given function takes the form .

Put $z^{\frac{1}{6}}=x$ so that z Ã¢â€ ’1 as x Ã¢â€ ’ 1.

$$\text{Accordingly, } \lim_{z\to 1}\frac{z^{\frac{1}{3}}-1}{z^{\frac{1}{6}}-1}=\lim_{x\to 1}\frac{x^2-1}{x-1}$$

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

$$=2.1^{2-1} \qquad \left[\lim_{x\to a}\frac{x^n-a^n}{x-a}=na^{n-1}\right]$$

$$=2$$

$$\therefore \lim_{z\to 1}\frac{z^{\frac{1}{3}}-1}{z^{\frac{1}{6}}-1}=2$$

Q11 :

$$\lim_{x\to 1}\frac{ax^2+bx+c}{cx^2+bx+a}, a+b+c\neq 0$$

Answer :

$$\lim_{x\to 1}\frac{ax^2+bx+c}{cx^2+bx+a}=\frac{a(1)^2+b(1)+c}{c(1)^2+b(1)+a}$$
$$=\frac{a+b+c}{a+b+c}$$
$$=1 \qquad [a+b+c\neq 0]$$

Q12 :

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x\to -2}\frac{\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{2}}{x+2}$

Answer :

$$\lim_{x\to -2}\frac{\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{2}}{x+2}$$

At x = â€“2, the value of the given function takes the form $\frac{0}{0}$.

$$\text{Now, } \lim_{x\to -2}\frac{\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{2}}{x+2}=\lim_{x\to -2}\frac{\left(\frac{2+x}{2x}\right)}{x+2}$$
$$=\lim_{x\to -2}\frac{1}{2x}$$
$$=\frac{1}{2(-2)}=\frac{-1}{4}$$

Q13 :

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin ax}{bx}$

Answer :

At $x = 0$, the value of the given function takes the form $\frac{0}{0}$.

$$\text{Now, } \lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin ax}{bx} = \lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin ax}{ax}\times\frac{ax}{bx}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0}\left(\frac{\sin ax}{ax}\right)\times\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$$

$$= \frac{a}{b}\lim_{ax\to 0}\left(\frac{\sin ax}{ax}\right) \qquad [x\to 0 \Rightarrow ax\to 0]$$

$$= \frac{a}{b}\times 1 \qquad \left[\lim_{y\to 0}\frac{\sin y}{y} = 1\right]$$

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

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin ax}{bx}$$

Q14 :

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx},\ a,\ b\neq 0$

Answer :

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx},\ a,\ b\neq 0$$

At $x = 0$, the value of the given function takes the form $\frac{0}{0}$.

$$\text{Now, } \lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin ax}{\sin bx} = \lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\left(\frac{\sin ax}{ax}\right)\times ax}{\left(\frac{\sin bx}{bx}\right)\times bx}$$

$$= \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)\times\frac{\lim\limits_{ax\to 0}\left(\frac{\sin ax}{ax}\right)}{\lim\limits_{bx\to 0}\left(\frac{\sin bx}{bx}\right)} \qquad \left[\begin{array}{l} x\to 0 \Rightarrow ax\to 0 \\ \text{and } x\to 0 \Rightarrow bx \to 0 \end{array}\right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)\times\frac{1}{1} \qquad \left[\lim_{y\to 0}\frac{\sin y}{y} = 1\right]$$

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

Q15 :

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim\limits_{x\to\pi}\frac{\sin(\pi - x)}{\pi(\pi - x)}$

Answer :

$$\lim_{x\to\pi}\frac{\sin(\pi - x)}{\pi(\pi - x)}$$

It is seen that x Ã¢â€ ' π ⇒ (π â€“ x) Ã¢â€ ' 0

$$\therefore \lim_{x\to\pi}\frac{\sin(\pi - x)}{\pi(\pi - x)} = \frac{1}{\pi}\lim_{(\pi - x)\to 0}\frac{\sin(\pi - x)}{(\pi - x)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}\times 1 \qquad \left[\lim_{y\to 0}\frac{\sin y}{y} = 1\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi}$$

Q16 :

Evaluate the given limit: $\lim\limits_{x\to 0}\frac{\cos x}{\pi - x}$

Answer :

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x}{\pi - x} = \frac{\cos 0}{\pi - 0} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

Q17 :

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos 2x - 1}{\cos x - 1}$

Answer :

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos 2x - 1}{\cos x - 1}$$

At $x = 0$, the value of the given function takes the form $\frac{0}{0}$.

Now,

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\cos 2x-1}{\cos x-1}=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{1-2\sin^2 x-1}{1-2\sin^2\frac{x}{2}-1} \qquad \left[\cos x=1-2\sin^2\frac{x}{2}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^2\frac{x}{2}}=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2}\right)\times x^2}{\left(\frac{\sin^2\frac{x}{2}}{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}\right)\times\frac{x^2}{4}}$$

$$=4\frac{\lim_{x\to 0}\left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2}\right)}{\lim_{x\to 0}\left(\frac{\sin^2\frac{x}{2}}{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}\right)}$$

$$=4\frac{\left(\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2}{\left(\lim_{\frac{x}{2}\to 0}\frac{\sin\frac{x}{2}}{\frac{x}{2}}\right)^2} \qquad \left[x\to 0\Rightarrow\frac{x}{2}\to 0\right]$$

$$=4\frac{1^2}{1^2} \qquad \left[\lim_{y\to 0}\frac{\sin y}{y}=1\right]$$

$$=4$$

Q18 :

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{ax+x\cos x}{b\sin x}$

Answer :

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{ax+x\cos x}{b\sin x}$$

At $x = 0$, the value of the given function takes the form $\frac{0}{0}$.
Now,

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{ax+x\cos x}{b\sin x}=\frac{1}{b}\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{x(a+\cos x)}{\sin x}$$
$$=\frac{1}{b}\lim_{x\to 0}\left(\frac{x}{\sin x}\right)\times\lim_{x\to 0}(a+\cos x)$$
$$=\frac{1}{b}\times\frac{1}{\left(\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)}\times\lim_{x\to 0}(a+\cos x)$$
$$=\frac{1}{b}\times(a+\cos 0)\qquad\left[\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin x}{x}=1\right]$$
$$=\frac{a+1}{b}$$

Q19 :

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x\to 0} x\sec x$

Answer :

$$\lim_{x\to 0} x\sec x=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{x}{\cos x}=\frac{0}{\cos 0}=\frac{0}{1}=0$$

Q20 :

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin ax+bx}{ax+\sin bx}\ a,b,a+b\neq 0$

Answer :

At $x = 0$, the value of the given function takes the form $\frac{0}{0}$.

Now,

$$\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin ax+bx}{ax+\sin bx}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\left(\frac{\sin ax}{ax}\right)ax+bx}{ax+bx\left(\frac{\sin bx}{bx}\right)}$$

$$=\frac{\left(\lim_{ax\to 0}\frac{\sin ax}{ax}\right)\times\lim_{x\to 0}(ax)+\lim_{x\to 0}bx}{\lim_{x\to 0}ax+\lim_{x\to 0}bx\left(\lim_{bx\to 0}\frac{\sin bx}{bx}\right)} \qquad [\text{As } x\to 0\Rightarrow ax\to 0 \text{ and } bx\to 0]$$

$$=\frac{\lim_{x\to 0}(ax)+\lim_{x\to 0}bx}{\lim_{x\to 0}ax+\lim_{x\to 0}bx} \qquad \left[\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin x}{x}=1\right]$$

$$=\frac{\lim_{x\to 0}(ax+bx)}{\lim_{x\to 0}(ax+bx)}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to 0}(1)$$

$$=1$$

Q21 :

Evaluate the Given limit: $\lim_{x\to 0}(\operatorname{cosec} x-\cot x)$

Answer :

At $x = 0$, the value of the given function takes the form $\infty-\infty$.

Now,

$$\lim_{x\to 0}(\operatorname{cosec} x-\cot x)$$
$$=\lim_{x\to 0}\left(\frac{1}{\sin x}-\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}\right)$$
$$=\lim_{x\to 0}\left(\frac{1-\cos x}{\sin x}\right)$$
$$=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\left(\frac{1-\cos x}{x}\right)}{\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)}$$
$$=\frac{\lim\limits_{x\to 0}\frac{1-\cos x}{x}}{\lim\limits_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin x}{x}}$$
$$=\frac{0}{1} \qquad \left[\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{1-\cos x}{x}=0 \text{ and } \lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin x}{x}=1\right]$$
$$=0$$

Q22 :

$$\lim_{x\to\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\tan 2x}{x-\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

Answer :

$$\lim_{x\to\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\tan 2x}{x-\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

At $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$, the value of the given function takes the form $\frac{0}{0}$.

Now, put $x-\frac{\pi}{2}=y$ so that $x\to\frac{\pi}{2},\ y\to 0$.

$$\therefore \lim_{x\to\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan 2x}{x-\frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{\tan 2\left(y+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{y}$$

$$= \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{\tan(\pi+2y)}{y}$$

$$= \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{\tan 2y}{y} \qquad [\tan(\pi+2y) = \tan 2y]$$

$$= \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{\sin 2y}{y\cos 2y}$$

$$= \lim_{y\to 0} \left(\frac{\sin 2y}{2y} \times \frac{2}{\cos 2y} \right)$$

$$= \left(\lim_{2y\to 0} \frac{\sin 2y}{2y} \right) \times \lim_{y\to 0} \left(\frac{2}{\cos 2y} \right) \qquad [y \to 0 \Rightarrow 2y \to 0]$$

$$= 1 \times \frac{2}{\cos 0} \qquad \left[\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \right]$$

$$= 1 \times \frac{2}{1}$$

$$= 2$$

Q23 :

Find $\lim\limits_{x\to 0}$ ***f*(*x*) and** $\lim\limits_{x\to 1}$ ***f*(*x*), where *f*(*x*) =** $\begin{cases} 2x+3, & x \le 0 \\ 3(x+1), & x > 0 \end{cases}$

Answer :

The given function is

f(*x*) = $\begin{cases} 2x+3, & x \le 0 \\ 3(x+1), & x > 0 \end{cases}$

$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} [2x+3] = 2(0)+3 = 3$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} 3(x+1) = 3(0+1) = 3$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 3$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1} 3(x+1) = 3(1+1) = 6$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1} 3(x+1) = 3(1+1) = 6$$
$$\therefore \lim_{x\to 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1} f(x) = 6$$

Q24 :

Find $\lim_{x\to 1}$ ***f*(*x*), where *f*(*x*) =** $\begin{cases} x^2-1, & x \le 1 \\ -x^2-1, & x > 1 \end{cases}$

Answer :

The given function is

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2-1, \ x \le 1 \\ -x^2-1, \ x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1}\left[x^2-1\right] = 1^2-1 = 1-1 = 0$$
$$\lim_{x\to 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1}\left[-x^2-1\right] = -1^2-1 = -1-1 = -2$$

It is observed that $\lim_{x\to 1^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x\to 1^+} f(x)$.

Hence, $\lim_{x\to 1} f(x)$ does not exist.

Q25 :

Evaluate $\lim_{x\to 0}$ ***f*(*x*), where *f*(*x*) =** $\begin{cases} \frac{|x|}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

Answer :

The given function is

f(*x*) = $\begin{cases} \frac{|x|}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^-}\left[\frac{|x|}{x}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0}\left(\frac{-x}{x}\right) \qquad [\text{When } x \text{ is negaitve, } |x| = -x]$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0}(-1)$$

$$= -1$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^+}\left[\frac{|x|}{x}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0}\left[\frac{x}{x}\right] \qquad [\text{When } x \text{ is positive, } |x| = x]$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0}(1)$$

$$= 1$$

It is observed that $\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x)$.

Hence, $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ does not exist.

Q26 :

Find $\lim_{x\to 0}$ *f*(*x*), where *f*(*x*) = $\begin{cases} \dfrac{x}{|x|}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

Answer :

The given function is

$$f(x)=\begin{cases}\dfrac{x}{|x|}, & x\neq 0\\ 0, & x=0\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x\to 0^-}\left[\frac{x}{|x|}\right]\\ &= \lim_{x\to 0}\left[\frac{x}{-x}\right] && \left[\text{When } x<0,\ |x|=-x\right]\\ &= \lim_{x\to 0}(-1)\\ &= -1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x\to 0^+}\left[\frac{x}{|x|}\right]\\ &= \lim_{x\to 0}\left[\frac{x}{x}\right] && \left[\text{When } x>0,\ |x|=x\right]\\ &= \lim_{x\to 0}(1)\\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

It is observed that $\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x)$.

Hence, $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ does not exist.

Q27 :

Find $\lim_{x\to 5}$ *f*(*x*), where *f*(*x*) = $|x|-5$

Answer :

The given function is $f(x) = |x|-5$.

$$\lim_{x\to 5^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 5^-}[|x|-5]$$
$$= \lim_{x\to 5}(x-5) \qquad [\text{When } x>0,\ |x|=x]$$
$$= 5-5$$
$$= 0$$
$$\lim_{x\to 5^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 5^+}(|x|-5)$$
$$= \lim_{x\to 5}(x-5) \qquad [\text{When } x>0,\ |x|=x]$$
$$= 5-5$$
$$= 0$$
$$\therefore \lim_{x\to 5^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 5^+} f(x) = 0$$
$$\text{Hence, } \lim_{x\to 5} f(x) = 0$$

Q28 :

Suppose *f*(*x*) = $\begin{cases} a+bx, & x<1 \\ 4, & x=1 \\ b-ax & x>1 \end{cases}$ **and if** $\lim_{x\to 1}$ ***f*(*x*) = *f*(1) what are possible values of *a* and *b*?**

Answer :

The given function is

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} a+bx, & x<1 \\ 4, & x=1 \\ b-ax & x>1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1}(a+bx) = a+b$$
$$\lim_{x\to 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1}(b-ax) = b-a$$
$$f(1) = 4$$

It is given that $\lim_{x\to 1} f(x) = f(1)$.

$$\therefore \lim_{x\to 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1} f(x) = f(1)$$
$$\Rightarrow a+b=4 \text{ and } b-a=4$$

On solving these two equations, we obtain $a=0$ and $b=4$.

Thus, the respective possible values of *a* and *b* are 0 and 4.

Q29 :

Let $a_1,\ a_2,\ ....,\ a_n$ be fixed real numbers and define a function

$$f(x)=(x-a_1)(x-a_2)...(x-a_n)$$

What is $\lim\limits_{x\to a_1}$ *f*(*x*)? For some $a \neq a_1,\ a_2...,\ a_n,$ compute $\lim\limits_{x\to a}$ *f*(*x*).

Answer :

The given function is $f(x)=(x-a_1)(x-a_2)...(x-a_n)$.

$$\lim_{x\to a_1} f(x)=\lim_{x\to a_1}\left[(x-a_1)(x-a_2)...(x-a_n)\right]$$
$$=\left[\lim_{x\to a_1}(x-a_1)\right]\left[\lim_{x\to a_1}(x-a_2)\right]...\left[\lim_{x\to a_1}(x-a_n)\right]$$
$$=(a_1-a_1)(a_1-a_2)...(a_1-a_n)=0$$
$$\therefore \lim_{x\to a_1} f(x)=0$$
$$\text{Now, } \lim_{x\to a} f(x)=\lim_{x\to a}\left[(x-a_1)(x-a_2)...(x-a_n)\right]$$
$$=\left[\lim_{x\to a}(x-a_1)\right]\left[\lim_{x\to a}(x-a_2)\right]...\left[\lim_{x\to a}(x-a_n)\right]$$
$$=(a-a_1)(a-a_2).....(a-a_n)$$
$$\therefore \lim_{x\to a} f(x)=(a-a_1)(a-a_2)...(a-a_n)$$

Q30 :

If *f*(*x*) = $\begin{cases} |x|+1, & x<0 \\ 0, & x=0 \\ |x|-1, & x>0 \end{cases}$ **.**

For what value (s) of a does $\lim\limits_{x\to a}$ *f*(*x*) exists?

Answer :

The given function is

$$f(x)=\begin{cases}|x|+1, & x<0\\ 0, & x=0\\ |x|-1, & x>0\end{cases}$$

When $a=0$,

$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x)=\lim_{x\to 0^-}(|x|+1)$$
$$=\lim_{x\to 0}(-x+1) \qquad [\text{If } x<0,\ |x|=-x]$$
$$=-0+1$$
$$=1$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x)=\lim_{x\to 0^+}(|x|-1)$$
$$=\lim_{x\to 0}(x-1) \qquad [\text{If } x>0,\ |x|=x]$$
$$=0-1$$
$$=-1$$

Here, it is observed that $\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x)\neq \lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x)$.

$\therefore \lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ does not exist.

When $a<0$,

$$\lim_{x\to a^-} f(x)=\lim_{x\to a^-}(|x|+1)$$
$$=\lim_{x\to a}(-x+1) \qquad [x<a<0\Rightarrow |x|=-x]$$
$$=-a+1$$

$$\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x)=\lim_{x\to a^+}(|x|+1)$$
$$=\lim_{x\to a}(-x+1) \qquad [a<x<0\Rightarrow |x|=-x]$$
$$=-a+1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x\to a^-} f(x)=\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x)=-a+1$$

Thus, limit of $f(x)$ exists at $x=a$, where $a<0$.

When $a>0$

$$\lim_{x\to a^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to a^-}(|x|-1)$$
$$= \lim_{x\to a}(x-1) \qquad [0 < x < a \Rightarrow |x| = x]$$
$$= a-1$$
$$\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to a^+}(|x|-1)$$
$$= \lim_{x\to a}(x-1) \qquad [0 < a < x \Rightarrow |x| = x]$$
$$= a-1$$
$$\therefore \lim_{x\to a^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = a-1$$

Thus, limit of $f(x)$ exists at $x = a$, where $a > 0$.

Thus, $\lim_{x\to a} f(x)$ exists for all $a \neq 0$.

Q31 :

If the function *f*(*x*) satisfies $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{f(x)-2}{x^2-1} = \pi$, evaluate $\lim_{x\to 1} f(x)$.

Answer :

$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{f(x)-2}{x^2-1} = \pi$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\lim_{x\to 1}(f(x)-2)}{\lim_{x\to 1}(x^2-1)} = \pi$$
$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x\to 1}(f(x)-2) = \pi \lim_{x\to 1}(x^2-1)$$
$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x\to 1}(f(x)-2) = \pi(1^2-1)$$
$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x\to 1}(f(x)-2) = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x\to 1} f(x) - \lim_{x\to 1} 2 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x\to 1} f(x) - 2 = 0$$
$$\therefore \lim_{x\to 1} f(x) = 2$$

Q32 :

If $f(x) = \begin{cases} mx^2+n, & x<0 \\ nx+m, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ nx^3+m, & x>1 \end{cases}$. For what integers *m* and *n* does $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x\to 1} f(x)$ exist?

Answer :

The given function is

$$f(x)=\begin{cases} mx^2+n, & x<0 \\ nx+m, & 0\le x\le 1 \\ nx^3+m, & x>1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x\to 0}(mx^2+n)\\ &= m(0)^2+n\\ &= n\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x\to 0}(nx+m)\\ &= n(0)+m\\ &= m.\end{aligned}$$

Thus, $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ exists if *m* = *n*.

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x\to 1^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x\to 1}(nx+m)\\ &= n(1)+m\\ &= m+n\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x\to 1^+} f(x) &= \lim_{x\to 1}(nx^3+m)\\ &= n(1)^3+m\\ &= m+n\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x\to 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 1} f(x).$$

Thus, $\lim_{x\to 1} f(x)$ exists for any integral value of *m* and *n*.

Exercise 13.2 : Solutions of Questions on Page Number : **312**

Q1 :

Find the derivative of x^2 - 2 at x = 10.

Answer :

Let $f(x) = x^2$ â€“ 2. Accordingly,

$$f'(10) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(10+h) - f(10)}{h}$$
$$= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{\left[(10+h)^2 - 2\right] - (10^2 - 2)}{h}$$
$$= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{10^2 + 2.10.h + h^2 - 2 - 10^2 + 2}{h}$$
$$= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{20h + h^2}{h}$$
$$= \lim_{h\to 0} (20+h) = (20+0) = 20$$

Thus, the derivative of x^2 â€“ 2 at x = 10 is 20.

Q2 :

Find the derivative of 99*x* at *x* = 100.

Answer :

Let $f(x) = 99x$. Accordingly,

$$f'(100) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(100+h) - f(100)}{h}$$
$$= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{99(100+h) - 99(100)}{h}$$
$$= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{99\times 100 + 99h - 99\times 100}{h}$$
$$= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{99h}{h}$$
$$= \lim_{h\to 0} (99) = 99$$

Thus, the derivative of 99x at x = 100 is 99.

Q3 :

Find the derivative of *x* at *x* = 1.

Answer :

Let$f(x) = x$. Accordingly,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(1) &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(1+h)-f(1)}{h}\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{(1+h)-1}{h}\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{h}{h}\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}(1)\\
&= 1
\end{aligned}
$$

Thus, the derivative of x at $x = 1$ is 1.

Q4 :

Find the derivative of the following functions from first principle.

(i) x^3 **â€“ 27 (ii) (*x* â€“ 1) (*x* â€“ 2)**

(ii) $\frac{1}{x^2}$ **(iv)** $\frac{x+1}{x-1}$

Answer :

(i) Let $f(x) = x^3$ â€“ 27. Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\left[(x+h)^3-27\right]-\left(x^3-27\right)}{h}\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{x^3+h^3+3x^2h+3xh^2-x^3}{h}\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{h^3+3x^2h+3xh^2}{h}\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\left(h^2+3x^2+3xh\right)\\
&= 0+3x^2+0=3x^2
\end{aligned}
$$

(ii) Let $f(x)$ = (x â€“ 1) (x â€“ 2). Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{(x+h-1)(x+h-2)-(x-1)(x-2)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\left(x^2+hx-2x+hx+h^2-2h-x-h+2\right)-\left(x^2-2x-x+2\right)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\left(hx+hx+h^2-2h-h\right)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{2hx+h^2-3h}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}(2x+h-3) \\
&= (2x+0-3) \\
&= 2x-3
\end{aligned}
$$

(iii) Let $f(x)=\frac{1}{x^2}$. Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\frac{1}{(x+h)^2}-\frac{1}{x^2}}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{x^2-(x+h)^2}{x^2(x+h)^2}\right] \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{x^2-x^2-h^2-2hx}{x^2(x+h)^2}\right] \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{-h^2-2hx}{x^2(x+h)^2}\right] \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\left[\frac{-h-2x}{x^2(x+h)^2}\right] \\
&= \frac{0-2x}{x^2(x+0)^2}=\frac{-2}{x^3}
\end{aligned}
$$

(iv) Let $f(x)=\frac{x+1}{x-1}$. Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$f'(x)=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$$
$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\left(\frac{x+h+1}{x+h-1}-\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)}{h}$$
$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{(x-1)(x+h+1)-(x+1)(x+h-1)}{(x-1)(x+h-1)}\right]$$
$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\left(x^2+hx+x-x-h-1\right)-\left(x^2+hx-x+x+h-1\right)}{(x-1)(x+h-1)}\right]$$
$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{-2h}{(x-1)(x+h-1)}\right]$$
$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\left[\frac{-2}{(x-1)(x+h-1)}\right]$$
$$=\frac{-2}{(x-1)(x-1)}=\frac{-2}{(x-1)^2}$$

Q5 :

For the function

$$f(x)=\frac{x^{100}}{100}+\frac{x^{99}}{99}+\ldots+\frac{x^2}{2}+x+1$$

Prove that $f'(1)=100f'(0)$

Answer :

The given function is

$$f(x)=\frac{x^{100}}{100}+\frac{x^{99}}{99}+\ldots+\frac{x^2}{2}+x+1$$
$$\frac{d}{dx}f(x)=\frac{d}{dx}\left[\frac{x^{100}}{100}+\frac{x^{99}}{99}+\ldots+\frac{x^2}{2}+x+1\right]$$
$$\frac{d}{dx}f(x)=\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x^{100}}{100}\right)+\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x^{99}}{99}\right)+\ldots+\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)+\frac{d}{dx}(x)+\frac{d}{dx}(1)$$
On using theorem $\frac{d}{dx}(x^n)=nx^{n-1}$, we obtain
$$\frac{d}{dx}f(x)=\frac{100x^{99}}{100}+\frac{99x^{98}}{99}+\ldots+\frac{2x}{2}+1+0$$
$$=x^{99}+x^{98}+\ldots+x+1$$
$$\therefore f'(x)=x^{99}+x^{98}+\ldots+x+1$$
At $x=0$,
$$f'(0)=1$$
At $x=1$,
$$f'(1)=1^{99}+1^{98}+\ldots+1+1=[1+1+\ldots+1+1]_{100\text{ terms}}=1\times100=100$$
Thus, $f'(1)=100\times f^1(0)$

Q6 :

Find the derivative of $x^n+ax^{n-1}+a^2x^{n-2}+\ldots+a^{n-1}x+a^n$ **for some fixed real number *a*.**

Answer :

Let $f(x)=x^n+ax^{n-1}+a^2x^{n-2}+\ldots+a^{n-1}x+a^n$
$$\therefore f'(x)=\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^n+ax^{n-1}+a^2x^{n-2}+\ldots+a^{n-1}x+a^n\right)$$
$$=\frac{d}{dx}(x^n)+a\frac{d}{dx}(x^{n-1})+a^2\frac{d}{dx}(x^{n-2})+\ldots+a^{n-1}\frac{d}{dx}(x)+a^n\frac{d}{dx}(1)$$
On using theorem $\frac{d}{dx}x^n=nx^{n-1}$, we obtain
$$f'(x)=nx^{n-1}+a(n-1)x^{n-2}+a^2(n-2)x^{n-3}+\ldots+a^{n-1}+a^n(0)$$
$$=nx^{n-1}+a(n-1)x^{n-2}+a^2(n-2)x^{n-3}+\ldots+a^{n-1}$$

Q7 :

For some constants *a* and *b*, find the derivative of

(i) (*x* â€“ *a*) (*x* â€“ *b*) (ii) (*a*x^2 + *b*)^2 (iii) $\dfrac{x-a}{x-b}$

Answer :

(i) Let *f* (*x*) = (*x* â€“ *a*) (*x* â€“ *b*)

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = x^2 - (a+b)x + ab$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(x^2 - (a+b)x + ab\right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx}\left(x^2\right) - (a+b)\frac{d}{dx}(x) + \frac{d}{dx}(ab)$$

On using theorem $\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^n\right) = nx^{n-1}$, we obtain

$$f'(x) = 2x - (a+b) + 0 = 2x - a - b$$

(ii) Let $f(x) = \left(ax^2 + b\right)^2$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = a^2x^4 + 2abx^2 + b^2$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(a^2x^4 + 2abx^2 + b^2\right) = a^2\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^4\right) + 2ab\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^2\right) + \frac{d}{dx}\left(b^2\right)$$

On using theorem $\frac{d}{dx}x^n = nx^{n-1}$, we obtain

$$f'(x) = a^2\left(4x^3\right) + 2ab(2x) + b^2(0)$$

$$= 4a^2x^3 + 4abx$$

$$= 4ax\left(ax^2 + b\right)$$

(iii) $\text{Let } f(x) = \dfrac{(x-a)}{(x-b)}$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x-a}{x-b}\right)$$

By quotient rule,

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

Q8 :

Find the derivative $\frac{x^n-a^n}{x-a}$ **of** **for some constant *a*.**

Answer :

$$\text{Let } f(x)=\frac{x^n-a^n}{x-a}$$
$$\Rightarrow f'(x)=\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x^n-a^n}{x-a}\right)$$

By quotient rule,

$$f'(x)=\frac{(x-a)\frac{d}{dx}(x^n-a^n)-(x^n-a^n)\frac{d}{dx}(x-a)}{(x-a)^2}$$
$$=\frac{(x-a)(nx^{n-1}-0)-(x^n-a^n)}{(x-a)^2}$$
$$=\frac{nx^n-anx^{n-1}-x^n+a^n}{(x-a)^2}$$

Q9 :

Find the derivative of

(i) $2x-\frac{3}{4}$ **(ii) (5x^3 + 3x â€“ 1) (x â€“ 1)**
(iii) $x^{â€“3}$ (5 + 3x) (iv) x^5 (3 â€“ 6$x^{â€“9}$)

(v) $x^{â€“4}$ (3 â€“ 4$x^{â€“5}$) (vi) $\frac{2}{x+1}-\frac{x^2}{3x-1}$

Answer :

(i) Let $f(x)=2x-\frac{3}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx}\left(2x-\frac{3}{4}\right) \\ &= 2\frac{d}{dx}(x)-\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \\ &= 2-0 \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Let $f(x)$ = (5x^3 + 3x â€“ 1) (x â€“ 1)

By Leibnitz product rule,

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \left(5x^3+3x-1\right)\frac{d}{dx}(x-1)+(x-1)\frac{d}{dx}\left(5x^3+3x-1\right) \\ &= \left(5x^3+3x-1\right)(1)+(x-1)\left(5.3x^2+3-0\right) \\ &= \left(5x^3+3x-1\right)+(x-1)\left(15x^2+3\right) \\ &= 5x^3+3x-1+15x^3+3x-15x^2-3 \\ &= 20x^3-15x^2+6x-4 \end{aligned}$$

(iii) Let$f(x)$ = $x^{â€“3}$ (5 + 3x)

By Leibnitz product rule,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= x^{-3}\frac{d}{dx}(5+3x)+(5+3x)\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^{-3}\right)\\
&= x^{-3}(0+3)+(5+3x)\left(-3x^{-3-1}\right)\\
&= x^{-3}(3)+(5+3x)\left(-3x^{-4}\right)\\
&= 3x^{-3}-15x^{-4}-9x^{-3}\\
&= -6x^{-3}-15x^{-4}\\
&= -3x^{-3}\left(2+\frac{5}{x}\right)\\
&= \frac{-3x^{-3}}{x}(2x+5)\\
&= \frac{-3}{x^4}(5+2x)
\end{aligned}
$$

(iv) Let *f* (*x*) = x^{5} (3 â€“ 6$x^{\text{â€‘9}}$)

By Leibnitz product rule,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= x^{5}\frac{d}{dx}\left(3-6x^{-9}\right)+\left(3-6x^{-9}\right)\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^{5}\right)\\
&= x^{5}\left\{0-6(-9)x^{-9-1}\right\}+\left(3-6x^{-9}\right)\left(5x^{4}\right)\\
&= x^{5}\left(54x^{-10}\right)+15x^{4}-30x^{-5}\\
&= 54x^{-5}+15x^{4}-30x^{-5}\\
&= 24x^{-5}+15x^{4}\\
&= 15x^{4}+\frac{24}{x^{5}}
\end{aligned}
$$

(v) Let *f* (*x*) = $x^{\text{â€‘4}}$ (3 â€“ 4$x^{\text{â€‘5}}$)

By Leibnitz product rule,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= x^{-4}\frac{d}{dx}\left(3-4x^{-5}\right)+\left(3-4x^{-5}\right)\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^{-4}\right)\\
&= x^{-4}\left\{0-4(-5)x^{-5-1}\right\}+\left(3-4x^{-5}\right)(-4)x^{-4-1}\\
&= x^{-4}\left(20x^{-6}\right)+\left(3-4x^{-5}\right)\left(-4x^{-5}\right)\\
&= 20x^{-10}-12x^{-5}+16x^{-10}\\
&= 36x^{-10}-12x^{-5}\\
&= -\frac{12}{x^{5}}+\frac{36}{x^{10}}
\end{aligned}
$$

(vi) Let *f* (*x*) = $\frac{2}{x+1}-\frac{x^2}{3x-1}$

$$f'(x)=\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{2}{x+1}\right)-\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x^2}{3x-1}\right)$$

By quotient rule,

$$f'(x)=\left[\frac{(x+1)\frac{d}{dx}(2)-2\frac{d}{dx}(x+1)}{(x+1)^2}\right]-\left[\frac{(3x-1)\frac{d}{dx}(x^2)-x^2\frac{d}{dx}(3x-1)}{(3x-1)^2}\right]$$

$$=\left[\frac{(x+1)(0)-2(1)}{(x+1)^2}\right]-\left[\frac{(3x-1)(2x)-(x^2)(3)}{(3x-1)^2}\right]$$

$$=\frac{-2}{(x+1)^2}-\left[\frac{6x^2-2x-3x^2}{(3x-1)^2}\right]$$

$$=\frac{-2}{(x+1)^2}-\left[\frac{3x^2-2x^2}{(3x-1)^2}\right]$$

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

Q10 :

Find the derivative of cos *x* from first principle.

Answer :

Let $f(x)=\cos x$. Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$f'(x)=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\cos(x+h)-\cos x}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \left[\frac{\cos x \cos h - \sin x \sin h - \cos x}{h} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \left[\frac{-\cos x (1 - \cos h) - \sin x \sin h}{h} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \left[\frac{-\cos x (1 - \cos h)}{h} - \frac{\sin x \sin h}{h} \right]$$

$$= -\cos x \left(\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos h}{h} \right) - \sin x \lim_{h \to 0} \left(\frac{\sin h}{h} \right)$$

$$= -\cos x (0) - \sin x (1) \qquad \left[\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos h}{h} = 0 \text{ and } \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} = 1 \right]$$

$$= -\sin x$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = -\sin x$$

Q11 :

Find the derivative of the following functions:

(i) sin *x* cos *x* (ii) sec *x* (iii) 5 sec *x* + 4 cos *x*

(iv) cosec *x* (v) 3cot *x* + 5cosec *x*

(vi) 5sin *x* - 6cos *x* + 7 (vii) 2tan *x* - 7sec *x*

Answer :

(i) Let $f(x) = \sin x \cos x$. Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin(x+h)\cos(x+h)-\sin x\cos x}{h}\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{2h}\left[2\sin(x+h)\cos(x+h)-2\sin x\cos x\right]\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{2h}\left[\sin 2(x+h)-\sin 2x\right]\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{2h}\left[2\cos\frac{2x+2h+2x}{2}\cdot\sin\frac{2x+2h-2x}{2}\right]\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\cos\frac{4x+2h}{2}\sin\frac{2h}{2}\right]\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\cos(2x+h)\sin h\right]\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\cos(2x+h).\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin h}{h}\\
&= \cos(2x+0).1\\
&= \cos 2x
\end{aligned}
$$

(ii) Let $f(x) = \sec x$. Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sec(x+h)-\sec x}{h}\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{1}{\cos(x+h)}-\frac{1}{\cos x}\right]\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\cos x-\cos(x+h)}{\cos x\cos(x+h)}\right]\\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x}.\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{-2\sin\left(\frac{x+x+h}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{x-x-h}{2}\right)}{\cos(x+h)}\right]\\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x}.\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{-2\sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)\sin\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\cos(x+h)}\right]\\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x}.\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\left[\sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)\frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}\right]}{\cos(x+h)}\\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x}.\lim_{\frac{h}{2}\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}.\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)}{\cos(x+h)}\\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x}.1.\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\\
&= \sec x\tan x
\end{aligned}
$$

(iii) Let $f(x) = 5\sec x + 4\cos x$. Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{5\sec(x+h) + 4\cos(x+h) - [5\sec x + 4\cos x]}{h}$$

$$= 5\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{[\sec(x+h) - \sec x]}{h} + 4\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{[\cos(x+h) - \cos x]}{h}$$

$$= 5\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{1}{\cos(x+h)} - \frac{1}{\cos x}\right] + 4\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}[\cos(x+h) - \cos x]$$

$$= 5\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\cos x - \cos(x+h)}{\cos x\cos(x+h)}\right] + 4\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}[\cos x\cos h - \sin x\sin h - \cos x]$$

$$= \frac{5}{\cos x}\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{-2\sin\left(\frac{x+x+h}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{x-x-h}{2}\right)}{\cos(x+h)}\right] + 4\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}[-\cos x(1-\cos h) - \sin x\sin h]$$

$$= \frac{5}{\cos x}.\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{-2\sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)\sin\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\cos(x+h)}\right] + 4\left[-\cos x\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{(1-\cos h)}{h} - \sin x\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin h}{h}\right]$$

$$= \frac{5}{\cos x}.\lim_{h\to 0}\left[\frac{\sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right).\frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\frac{h}{2}}}{\cos(x+h)}\right] + 4[(-\cos x).(0) - (\sin x).1]$$

$$= \frac{5}{\cos x}.\left[\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)}{\cos(x+h)}.\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\frac{h}{2}}\right] - 4\sin x$$

$$= \frac{5}{\cos x}.\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}.1 - 4\sin x$$

$$= 5\sec x\tan x. - 4\sin x$$

(iv) Let $f(x) = \operatorname{cosec} x$. Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$f'(x)=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$$

$$f'(x)=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\operatorname{cosec}(x+h)-\operatorname{cosec}x\right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{1}{\sin(x+h)}-\frac{1}{\sin x}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin x-\sin(x+h)}{\sin(x+h)\sin x}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{2\cos\left(\frac{x+x+h}{2}\right)\cdot\sin\left(\frac{x-x-h}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+h)\sin x}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{2\cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)\sin\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+h)\sin x}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{-\cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)\cdot\frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}}{\sin(x+h)\sin x}$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\left(\frac{-\cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+h)\sin x}\right).\lim_{\frac{h}{2}\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}$$

$$=\left(\frac{-\cos x}{\sin x\sin x}\right).1$$

$$=-\operatorname{cosec}x\cot x$$

(v) Let $f(x) = 3\cot x + 5\operatorname{cosec} x$. Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$f'(x)=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{3\cot(x+h)+5\operatorname{cosec}(x+h)-3\cot x-5\operatorname{cosec} x}{h}$$

$$=3\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\cot(x+h)-\cot x\right]+5\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\operatorname{cosec}(x+h)-\operatorname{cosec} x\right] \qquad ...(1)$$

Now, $\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\cot(x+h)-\cot x\right]$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\cos(x+h)}{\sin(x+h)}-\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\cos(x+h)\sin x-\cos x\sin(x+h)}{\sin x\sin(x+h)}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin(x-x-h)}{\sin x\sin(x+h)}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin(-h)}{\sin x\sin(x+h)}\right]$$

$$=-\left(\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin h}{h}\right).\left(\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{\sin x\cdot\sin(x+h)}\right)$$

$$=-1.\frac{1}{\sin x\cdot\sin(x+0)}=\frac{-1}{\sin^2 x}=-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x \qquad ...(2)$$

$$\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\operatorname{cosec}(x+h)-\operatorname{cosec}x\right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{1}{\sin(x+h)}-\frac{1}{\sin x}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin x-\sin(x+h)}{\sin(x+h)\sin x}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{2\cos\left(\frac{x+x+h}{2}\right)\cdot\sin\left(\frac{x-x-h}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+h)\sin x}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{2\cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)\sin\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+h)\sin x}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{-\cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)\cdot\frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}}{\sin(x+h)\sin x}$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\left(\frac{-\cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+h)\sin x}\right).\lim_{\frac{h}{2}\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}$$

$$=\left(\frac{-\cos x}{\sin x\sin x}\right).1$$

$$=-\operatorname{cosec}x\cot x \qquad \ldots(3)$$

From (1), (2), and (3), we obtain

$$f'(x)=-3\operatorname{cosec}^2 x-5\operatorname{cosec}x\cot x$$

(vi) Let $f(x)$ = 5sin x â€“ 6cos x + 7. Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[5\sin(x+h)-6\cos(x+h)+7-5\sin x+6\cos x-7\right]\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[5\{\sin(x+h)-\sin x\}-6\{\cos(x+h)-\cos x\}\right]\\
&= 5\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\sin(x+h)-\sin x\right]-6\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\cos(x+h)-\cos x\right]\\
&= 5\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[2\cos\left(\frac{x+h+x}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{x+h-x}{2}\right)\right]-6\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\cos x\cos h-\sin x\sin h-\cos x}{h}\\
&= 5\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[2\cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)\sin\frac{h}{2}\right]-6\lim_{h\to 0}\left[\frac{-\cos x(1-\cos h)-\sin x\sin h}{h}\right]\\
&= 5\lim_{h\to 0}\left(\cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)\frac{\sin\frac{h}{2}}{\frac{h}{2}}\right)-6\lim_{h\to 0}\left[\frac{-\cos x(1-\cos h)}{h}-\frac{\sin x\sin h}{h}\right]\\
&= 5\left[\lim_{h\to 0}\cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)\right]\left[\lim_{\frac{h}{2}\to 0}\frac{\sin\frac{h}{2}}{\frac{h}{2}}\right]-6\left[(-\cos x)\left(\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1-\cos h}{h}\right)-\sin x\lim_{h\to 0}\left(\frac{\sin h}{h}\right)\right]\\
&= 5\cos x.1-6\left[(-\cos x).(0)-\sin x.1\right]\\
&= 5\cos x+6\sin x
\end{aligned}
$$

(vii) Let $f(x) = 2\tan x$ â€“ $7\sec x$. Accordingly, from the first principle,

$$f'(x)=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[2\tan(x+h)-7\sec(x+h)-2\tan x+7\sec x\right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[2\left\{\tan(x+h)-\tan x\right\}-7\left\{\sec(x+h)-\sec x\right\}\right]$$

$$=2\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\tan(x+h)-\tan x\right]-7\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\sec(x+h)-\sec x\right]$$

$$=2\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin(x+h)}{\cos(x+h)}-\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right]-7\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{1}{\cos(x+h)}-\frac{1}{\cos x}\right]$$

$$=2\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin(x+h)\cos x-\sin x\cos(x+h)}{\cos x\cos(x+h)}\right]-7\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\cos x-\cos(x+h)}{\cos x\cos(x+h)}\right]$$

$$=2\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin(x+h-x)}{\cos x\cos(x+h)}\right]-7\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{-2\sin\left(\frac{x+x+h}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{x-x-h}{2}\right)}{\cos x\cos(x+h)}\right]$$

$$=2\lim_{h\to 0}\left[\left(\frac{\sin h}{h}\right)\frac{1}{\cos x\cos(x+h)}\right]-7\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{-2\sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)\sin\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\cos x\cos(x+h)}\right]$$

$$=2\left(\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin h}{h}\right)\left(\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{\cos x\cos(x+h)}\right)-7\left(\lim_{\frac{h}{2}\to 0}\frac{\sin\frac{h}{2}}{\frac{h}{2}}\right)\left(\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)}{\cos x\cos(x+h)}\right)$$

$$=2.1.\frac{1}{\cos x\cos x}-7.1\left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x\cos x}\right)$$

$$=2\sec^2 x-7\sec x\tan x$$

Exercise Miscellaneous : Solutions of Questions on Page Number : **317**

Q1 :

Find the derivative of the following functions from first principle:

(i) â€“*x* (ii) (â€“*x*)â€“1 (iii) sin (*x* + 1)

(iv) $\cos\left(x-\frac{\pi}{8}\right)$

Answer :

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h}\left[\sin(x+h+1) - \sin(x+1)\right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h}\left[2\cos\left(\frac{x+h+1+x+1}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{x+h+1-x-1}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h}\left[2\cos\left(\frac{2x+h+2}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0}\left[\cos\left(\frac{2x+h+2}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \cos\left(\frac{2x+h+2}{2}\right) \cdot \lim_{\frac{h}{2} \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)} \qquad \left[\text{As } h \to 0 \Rightarrow \frac{h}{2} \to 0\right]$$

$$= \cos\left(\frac{2x+0+2}{2}\right) \cdot 1 \qquad \left[\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1\right]$$

$$= \cos(x+1)$$

(iv) Let $f(x) = \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$. Accordingly, $f(x+h) = \cos\left(x + h - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$

By first principle,

$$= \lim \left[\frac{-x+(x+h)}{\;}\right]$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h}\left[\cos\left(x + h - \frac{\pi}{8}\right) - \cos\left(x - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)\right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{h}{x(x+h)}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{x(x+h)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x \cdot x} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

(iii) Let $f(x) = \sin(x + 1)$. Accordingly, $f(x+h) = \sin(x+h+1)$

By first principle,

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[-2\sin\frac{\left(x+h-\frac{\pi}{8}+x-\frac{\pi}{8}\right)}{2}\sin\left(\frac{x+h-\frac{\pi}{8}-x+\frac{\pi}{8}}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[-2\sin\left(\frac{2x+h-\frac{\pi}{4}}{2}\right)\sin\frac{h}{2}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\left[-\sin\left(\frac{2x+h-\frac{\pi}{4}}{2}\right)\frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\left[-\sin\left(\frac{2x+h-\frac{\pi}{4}}{2}\right)\right].\lim_{\frac{h}{2}\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)} \qquad \left[\text{As } h\to 0\Rightarrow\frac{h}{2}\to 0\right]$$

$$=-\sin\left(\frac{2x+0-\frac{\pi}{4}}{2}\right).1$$

$$=-\sin\left(x-\frac{\pi}{8}\right)$$

Q2 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed nonzero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): (*x* + *a*)

Answer :

Let $f(x) = x + a$. Accordingly, $f(x+h) = x+h+a$

By first principle,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{x+h+a-x-a}{h}\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\left(\frac{h}{h}\right)\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}(1)\\
&= 1
\end{aligned}
$$

Q3 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed non-zero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): $(px+q)\left(\frac{r}{x}+s\right)$

Answer :

$$\text{Let } f(x) = (px+q)\left(\frac{r}{x}+s\right)$$

By Leibnitz product rule,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= (px+q)\left(\frac{r}{x}+s\right)' + \left(\frac{r}{x}+s\right)(px+q)'\\
&= (px+q)\left(rx^{-1}+s\right)' + \left(\frac{r}{x}+s\right)(p)\\
&= (px+q)\left(-rx^{-2}\right) + \left(\frac{r}{x}+s\right)p\\
&= (px+q)\left(\frac{-r}{x^2}\right) + \left(\frac{r}{x}+s\right)p\\
&= \frac{-pr}{x} - \frac{qr}{x^2} + \frac{pr}{x} + ps\\
&= ps - \frac{qr}{x^2}
\end{aligned}
$$

Q4 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed nonzero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): $(ax+b)(cx+d)^2$

Answer :

Let $f(x)=(ax+b)(cx+d)^2$

By Leibnitz product rule,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x)&=(ax+b)\frac{d}{dx}(cx+d)^2+(cx+d)^2\frac{d}{dx}(ax+b)\\
&=(ax+b)\frac{d}{dx}\left(c^2x^2+2cdx+d^2\right)+(cx+d)^2\frac{d}{dx}(ax+b)\\
&=(ax+b)\left[\frac{d}{dx}\left(c^2x^2\right)+\frac{d}{dx}(2cdx)+\frac{d}{dx}d^2\right]+(cx+d)^2\left[\frac{d}{dx}ax+\frac{d}{dx}b\right]\\
&=(ax+b)\left(2c^2x+2cd\right)+\left(cx+d^2\right)a\\
&=2c(ax+b)(cx+d)+a(cx+d)^2
\end{aligned}
$$

Q5 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed non-zero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): $\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$

Answer :

Let $f(x)=\frac{ax+b}{cx+d}$

By quotient rule,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x)&=\frac{(cx+d)\frac{d}{dx}(ax+b)-(ax+b)\frac{d}{dx}(cx+d)}{(cx+d)^2}\\
&=\frac{(cx+d)(a)-(ax+b)(c)}{(cx+d)^2}\\
&=\frac{acx+ad-acx-bc}{(cx+d)^2}\\
&=\frac{ad-bc}{(cx+d)^2}
\end{aligned}
$$

Q6 :
Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a, b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed nonzero constants and *m* and *n* are integers):

$$\frac{1+\frac{1}{x}}{1-\frac{1}{x}}$$

Answer :

$$\text{Let } f(x)=\frac{1+\frac{1}{x}}{1-\frac{1}{x}}=\frac{\frac{x+1}{x}}{\frac{x-1}{x}}=\frac{x+1}{x-1}, \text{ where } x\neq 0$$

By quotient rule,

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x)&=\frac{(x-1)\frac{d}{dx}(x+1)-(x+1)\frac{d}{dx}(x-1)}{(x-1)^2},\ x\neq 0,\ 1\\
&=\frac{(x-1)(1)-(x+1)(1)}{(x-1)^2},\ x\neq 0,\ 1\\
&=\frac{x-1-x-1}{(x-1)^2},\ x\neq 0,\ 1\\
&=\frac{-2}{(x-1)^2},\ x\neq 0,\ 1
\end{aligned}$$

Q7 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed non-zero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): $\frac{1}{ax^2+bx+c}$

Answer :

Let $f(x)=\frac{1}{ax^2+bx+c}$

By quotient rule,

$$f'(x)=\frac{\left(ax^2+bx+c\right)\frac{d}{dx}(1)-\frac{d}{dx}\left(ax^2+bx+c\right)}{\left(ax^2+bx+c\right)^2}$$

$$=\frac{\left(ax^2+bx+c\right)(0)-(2ax+b)}{\left(ax^2+bx+c\right)^2}$$

$$=\frac{-(2ax+b)}{\left(ax^2+bx+c\right)^2}$$

Q8 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed non-zero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): $\frac{ax+b}{px^2+qx+r}$

Answer :

Let $f(x)=\frac{ax+b}{px^2+qx+r}$

By quotient rule,

$$f'(x)=\frac{\left(px^2+qx+r\right)\frac{d}{dx}(ax+b)-(ax+b)\frac{d}{dx}\left(px^2+qx+r\right)}{\left(px^2+qx+r\right)^2}$$

$$=\frac{\left(px^2+qx+r\right)(a)-(ax+b)(2px+q)}{\left(px^2+qx+r\right)^2}$$

$$=\frac{apx^2+aqx+ar-2apx^2-aqx-2bpx-bq}{\left(px^2+qx+r\right)^2}$$

$$=\frac{-apx^2-2bpx+ar-bq}{\left(px^2+qx+r\right)^2}$$

Q9 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed non-zero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): $\frac{px^2+qx+r}{ax+b}$

Answer :

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \frac{px^2 + qx + r}{ax + b}$$

By quotient rule,

$$f'(x) = \frac{(ax+b)\frac{d}{dx}(px^2+qx+r) - (px^2+qx+r)\frac{d}{dx}(ax+b)}{(ax+b)^2}$$
$$= \frac{(ax+b)(2px+q) - (px^2+qx+r)(a)}{(ax+b)^2}$$
$$= \frac{2apx^2 + aqx + 2bpx + bq - apx^2 - aqx - ar}{(ax+b)^2}$$
$$= \frac{apx^2 + 2bpx + bq - ar}{(ax+b)^2}$$

Q10 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed non-zero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): $\frac{a}{x^4} - \frac{b}{x^2} + \cos x$

Answer :

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \frac{a}{x^4} - \frac{b}{x^2} + \cos x$$
$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{a}{x^4}\right) - \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{b}{x^2}\right) + \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x)$$
$$= a\frac{d}{dx}(x^{-4}) - b\frac{d}{dx}(x^{-2}) + \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x)$$
$$= a(-4x^{-5}) - b(-2x^{-3}) + (-\sin x) \qquad \left[\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1} \text{and} \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x\right]$$
$$= \frac{-4a}{x^5} + \frac{2b}{x^3} - \sin x$$

Q11 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed non-zero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): $4\sqrt{x} - 2$

Answer :

$$\text{Let } f(x) = 4\sqrt{x} - 2$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(4\sqrt{x} - 2\right) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(4\sqrt{x}\right) - \frac{d}{dx}(2)$$

$$= 4\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) - 0 = 4\left(\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}\right)$$

$$= \left(2x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$$

Q12 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed nonzero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): (*ax* + *b*)^n

Answer :

$$\text{Let } f(x) = (ax + b)^n \text{. Accordingly, } f(x+h) = \{a(x+h) + b\}^n = (ax + ah + b)^n$$

By first principle,

$$f'(x)=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{(ax+ah+b)^n-(ax+b)^n}{h}$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{(ax+b)^n\left(1+\frac{ah}{ax+b}\right)^n-(ax+b)^n}{h}$$

$$=(ax+b)^n\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\left(1+\frac{ah}{ax+b}\right)^n-1}{h}$$

$$=(ax+b)^n\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{n}\left[\left\{1+n\left(\frac{ah}{ax+b}\right)+\frac{n(n-1)}{\underline{|2}}\left(\frac{ah}{ax+b}\right)^2+\dots\right\}-1\right]$$

$$\text{(Using binomial theorem)}$$

$$=(ax+b)^n\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[n\left(\frac{ah}{ax+b}\right)+\frac{n(n-1)a^2h^2}{\underline{|2}(ax+b)^2}+\dots\text{(Terms containing higher degrees of } h)\right]$$

$$=(ax+b)^n\lim_{h\to 0}\left[\frac{na}{(ax+b)}+\frac{n(n-1)a^2h}{\underline{|2}(ax+b)^2}+\dots\right]$$

$$=(ax+b)^n\left[\frac{na}{(ax+b)}+0\right]$$

$$=na\frac{(ax+b)^n}{(ax+b)}$$

$$=na(ax+b)^{n-1}$$

Q13 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed nonzero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): $(ax + b)^n (cx + d)^m$

Answer :

Let $f(x)=(ax+b)^n(cx+d)^m$

By Leibnitz product rule,

$$f'(x) = (ax+b)^n \frac{d}{dx}(cx+d)^m + (cx+d)^m \frac{d}{dx}(ax+b)^n \qquad ...(1)$$

Now, let $f_1(x) = (cx+d)^m$

$$f_1(x+h) = (cx+ch+d)^m$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f_1'(x) &= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f_1(x+h) - f_1(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{(cx+ch+d)^m - (cx+d)^m}{h} \\
&= (cx+d)^m \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{h}\left[\left(1+\frac{ch}{cx+d}\right)^m - 1\right] \\
&= (cx+d)^m \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{h}\left[\left(1+\frac{mch}{(cx+d)} + \frac{m(m-1)}{2}\frac{(c^2h^2)}{(cx+d)^2} + ...\right) - 1\right] \\
&= (cx+d)^m \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{mch}{(cx+d)} + \frac{m(m-1)c^2h^2}{2(cx+d)^2} + ...(\text{Terms containing higher degrees of } h)\right] \\
&= (cx+d)^m \lim_{h\to 0}\left[\frac{mc}{(cx+d)} + \frac{m(m-1)c^2h}{2(cx+d)^2} + ...\right] \\
&= (cx+d)^m \left[\frac{mc}{cx+d} + 0\right] \\
&= \frac{mc(cx+d)^m}{(cx+d)} \\
&= mc(cx+d)^{m-1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(cx+d)^m = mc(cx+d)^{m-1} \qquad ...(2)$$

Similarly, $\frac{d}{dx}(ax+b)^n = na(ax+b)^{n-1} \qquad ...(3)$

Therefore, from (1), (2), and (3), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= (ax+b)^n \left\{mc(cx+d)^{m-1}\right\} + (cx+d)^m \left\{na(ax+b)^{n-1}\right\} \\
&= (ax+b)^{n-1}(cx+d)^{m-1}\left[mc(ax+b) + na(cx+d)\right]
\end{aligned}$$

Q14 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed nonzero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): sin (*x* + *a*)

Answer :

Let $f(x)=\sin(x+a)$

$f(x+h)=\sin(x+h+a)$

By first principle,

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin(x+h+a)-\sin(x+a)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[2\cos\left(\frac{x+h+a+x+a}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{x+h+a-x-a}{2}\right)\right] \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[2\cos\left(\frac{2x+2a+h}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)\right] \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\left[\cos\left(\frac{2x+2a+h}{2}\right)\left\{\frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}\right\}\right] \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\cos\left(\frac{2x+2a+h}{2}\right)\lim_{\frac{h}{2}\to 0}\left\{\frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}\right\} && \left[\text{As } h\to 0 \Rightarrow \frac{h}{2}\to 0\right] \\
&= \cos\left(\frac{2x+2a}{2}\right)\times 1 && \left[\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\sin x}{x}=1\right] \\
&= \cos(x+a)
\end{aligned}$$

Q15 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed nonzero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): cosec *x* cot *x*

Answer :

Let $f(x)=\operatorname{cosec} x\cot x$

By Leibnitz product rule,

$$f'(x)=\operatorname{cosec} x(\cot x)'+\cot x(\operatorname{cosec} x)' \qquad \ldots(1)$$

Let $f_1(x)=\cot x$. Accordingly, $f_1(x+h)=\cot(x+h)$

By first principle,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f_1'(x) &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f_1(x+h)-f_1(x)}{h}\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\cot(x+h)-\cot x}{h}\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left(\frac{\cos(x+h)}{\sin(x+h)}-\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}\right)\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin x\cos(x+h)-\cos x\sin(x+h)}{\sin x\sin(x+h)}\right]\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin(x-x-h)}{\sin x\sin(x+h)}\right]\\
&= \frac{1}{\sin x}.\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin(-h)}{\sin(x+h)}\right]\\
&= \frac{-1}{\sin x}.\left(\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin h}{h}\right)\left(\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{\sin(x+h)}\right)\\
&= \frac{-1}{\sin x}.1.\left(\frac{1}{\sin(x+0)}\right)\\
&= \frac{-1}{\sin^2 x}\\
&= -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x
\end{aligned}
$$

$$\therefore (\cot x)' = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x \qquad \ldots(2)$$

Now, let $f_2(x) = \operatorname{cosec} x$. Accordingly, $f_2(x+h) = \operatorname{cosec}(x+h)$

By first principle,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f_2'(x) &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{f_2(x+h)-f_2(x)}{h}\\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\operatorname{cosec}(x+h)-\operatorname{cosec} x\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{1}{\sin(x+h)} - \frac{1}{\sin x}\right]$$
$$= \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin x - \sin(x+h)}{\sin x \sin(x+h)}\right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sin x}.\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{2\cos\left(\frac{x+x+h}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{x-x-h}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+h)}\right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sin x}.\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{2\cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{-h}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+h)}\right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sin x}.\lim_{h \to 0}\left[\frac{-\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}.\frac{\cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+h)}\right]$$
$$= \frac{-1}{\sin x}.\lim_{h \to 0}\frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}.\lim_{h \to 0}\frac{\cos\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+h)}$$
$$= \frac{-1}{\sin x}.1.\frac{\cos\left(\frac{2x+0}{2}\right)}{\sin(x+0)}$$
$$= \frac{-1}{\sin x}.\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$
$$= -\operatorname{cosec} x.\cot x$$
$$\therefore (\operatorname{cosec} x)' = -\operatorname{cosec} x.\cot x \qquad ...(3)$$

From (1), (2), and (3), we obtain

$$f'(x) = \operatorname{cosec} x\left(-\operatorname{cosec}^2 x\right) + \cot x\left(-\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x\right)$$
$$= -\operatorname{cosec}^3 x - \cot^2 x \operatorname{cosec} x$$

Q16 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a, b, c, d, p,* q, *r* and *s* are fixed non-zero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): $\frac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}$

Answer :

Let $f(x)=\dfrac{\cos x}{1+\sin x}$

By quotient rule,

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

$$=\frac{(1+\sin x)(-\sin x)-(\cos x)(\cos x)}{(1+\sin x)^2}$$

$$=\frac{-\sin x-\sin^2 x-\cos^2 x}{(1+\sin x)^2}$$

$$=\frac{-\sin x-\left(\sin^2 x+\cos^2 x\right)}{(1+\sin x)^2}$$

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

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

$$=\frac{-1}{(1+\sin x)}$$

Q17 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed non-zero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): $\dfrac{\sin x+\cos x}{\sin x-\cos x}$

Answer :

Let $f(x)=\dfrac{\sin x+\cos x}{\sin x-\cos x}$

By quotient rule,

$$f'(x)=\frac{(\sin x-\cos x)\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x+\cos x)-(\sin x+\cos x)\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x-\cos x)}{(\sin x-\cos x)^2}$$

$$=\frac{(\sin x-\cos x)(\cos x-\sin x)-(\sin x+\cos x)(\cos x+\sin x)}{(\sin x-\cos x)^2}$$

$$=\frac{-(\sin x-\cos x)^2-(\sin x+\cos x)^2}{(\sin x-\cos x)^2}$$

$$=\frac{-\left[\sin^2 x+\cos^2 x-2\sin x\cos x+\sin^2 x+\cos^2 x+2\sin x\cos x\right]}{(\sin x-\cos x)^2}$$

$$=\frac{-[1+1]}{(\sin x-\cos x)^2}$$

$$=\frac{-2}{(\sin x-\cos x)^2}$$

Q18 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed non-zero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): $\frac{\sec x-1}{\sec x+1}$

Answer :

Let $f(x)=\frac{\sec x-1}{\sec x+1}$

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

By quotient rule,

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

$$=\frac{(1+\cos x)(\sin x)-(1-\cos x)(-\sin x)}{(1+\cos x)^2}$$

$$=\frac{\sin x+\cos x\sin x+\sin x-\sin x\cos x}{(1+\cos x)^2}$$

$$=\frac{2\sin x}{(1+\cos x)^2}$$

$$=\frac{2\sin x}{\left(1+\frac{1}{\sec x}\right)^2}=\frac{2\sin x}{\frac{(\sec x+1)^2}{\sec^2 x}}$$

$$=\frac{2\sin x\sec^2 x}{(\sec x+1)^2}$$

$$=\frac{\frac{2\sin x}{\cos x}\sec x}{(\sec x+1)^2}$$

$$=\frac{2\sec x\tan x}{(\sec x+1)^2}$$

Q19 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed nonzero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): $\sin^n x$

Answer :

Let $y = \sin^n x$.

Accordingly, for $n = 1$, $y = \sin x$.

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx}=\cos x,\ \text{i.e.,}\ \frac{d}{dx}\sin x=\cos x$$

For $n = 2$, $y = \sin^2 x$.

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx}=\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x\sin x)$$

$$=(\sin x)'\sin x+\sin x(\sin x)' \qquad [\text{By Leibnitz product rule}]$$

$$=\cos x\sin x+\sin x\cos x$$

$$=2\sin x\cos x \qquad ...(1)$$

For $n = 3$, $y = \sin^3 x$.

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\sin x \sin^2 x\right)$$
$$= (\sin x)' \sin^2 x + \sin x \left(\sin^2 x\right)' \qquad \text{[By Leibnitz product rule]}$$
$$= \cos x \sin^2 x + \sin x \left(2 \sin x \cos x\right) \qquad \text{[Using (1)]}$$
$$= \cos x \sin^2 x + 2 \sin^2 x \cos x$$
$$= 3 \sin^2 x \cos x$$

We assert that $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\sin^n x\right) = n \sin^{(n-1)} x \cos x$

Let our assertion be true for $n = k$.

i.e., $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\sin^k x\right) = k \sin^{(k-1)} x \cos x \qquad ...(2)$

Consider

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\sin^{k+1} x\right) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\sin x \sin^k x\right)$$
$$= (\sin x)' \sin^k x + \sin x \left(\sin^k x\right)' \qquad \text{[By Leibnitz product rule]}$$
$$= \cos x \sin^k x + \sin x \left(k \sin^{(k-1)} x \cos x\right) \qquad \text{[Using (2)]}$$
$$= \cos x \sin^k x + k \sin^k x \cos x$$
$$= (k+1) \sin^k x \cos x$$

Thus, our assertion is true for $n = k + 1$.

Hence, by mathematical induction, $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\sin^n x\right) = n \sin^{(n-1)} x \cos x$

Q20 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed non-zero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): $\frac{a + b \sin x}{c + d \cos x}$

Answer :

Let $f(x)=\dfrac{a+b\sin x}{c+d\cos x}$

By quotient rule,

$$f'(x)=\frac{(c+d\cos x)\frac{d}{dx}(a+b\sin x)-(a+b\sin x)\frac{d}{dx}(c+d\cos x)}{(c+d\cos x)^2}$$
$$=\frac{(c+d\cos x)(b\cos x)-(a+b\sin x)(-d\sin x)}{(c+d\cos x)^2}$$
$$=\frac{cb\cos x+bd\cos^2 x+ad\sin x+bd\sin^2 x}{(c+d\cos x)^2}$$
$$=\frac{bc\cos x+ad\sin x+bd\left(\cos^2 x+\sin^2 x\right)}{(c+d\cos x)^2}$$
$$=\frac{bc\cos x+ad\sin x+bd}{(c+d\cos x)^2}$$

Q21 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed non-zero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): $\dfrac{\sin(x+a)}{\cos x}$

Answer :

Let $f(x)=\dfrac{\sin(x+a)}{\cos x}$

By quotient rule,

$$f'(x)=\frac{\cos x\frac{d}{dx}\left[\sin(x+a)\right]-\sin(x+a)\frac{d}{dx}\cos x}{\cos^2 x}$$
$$f'(x)=\frac{\cos x\frac{d}{dx}\left[\sin(x+a)\right]-\sin(x+a)(-\sin x)}{\cos^2 x} \quad \text{... (i)}$$

Let $g(x)=\sin(x+a)$. Accordingly, $g(x+h)=\sin(x+h+a)$

By first principle,

$$
\begin{aligned}
g'(x) &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{g(x+h)-g(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\sin(x+h+a)-\sin(x+a)\right] \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[2\cos\left(\frac{x+h+a+x+a}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{x+h+a-x-a}{2}\right)\right] \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[2\cos\left(\frac{2x+2a+h}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)\right] \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\left[\cos\left(\frac{2x+2a+h}{2}\right)\left\{\frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}\right\}\right] \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\cos\left(\frac{2x+2a+h}{2}\right).\lim_{\frac{h}{2}\to 0}\left\{\frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}\right\} \qquad \left[\text{As } h\to 0 \Rightarrow \frac{h}{2}\to 0\right] \\
&= \left(\cos\frac{2x+2a}{2}\right)\times 1 \qquad \left[\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin h}{h}=1\right] \\
&= \cos(x+a) \qquad \ldots \text{(ii)}
\end{aligned}
$$

From (i) and (ii), we obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \frac{\cos x\cdot\cos(x+a)+\sin x\sin(x+a)}{\cos^2 x} \\
&= \frac{\cos(x+a-x)}{\cos^2 x} \\
&= \frac{\cos a}{\cos^2 x}
\end{aligned}
$$

Q22 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed nonzero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): x^4 (5 sin *x* - 3 cos *x*)

Answer :

Let $f(x)=x^4(5\sin x-3\cos x)$

By product rule,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= x^4 \frac{d}{dx}(5\sin x - 3\cos x) + (5\sin x - 3\cos x)\frac{d}{dx}(x^4) \\
&= x^4\left[5\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) - 3\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x)\right] + (5\sin x - 3\cos x)\frac{d}{dx}(x^4) \\
&= x^4\left[5\cos x - 3(-\sin x)\right] + (5\sin x - 3\cos x)(4x^3) \\
&= x^3\left[5x\cos x + 3x\sin x + 20\sin x - 12\cos x\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

Q23 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed nonzero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): (x^2 + 1) cos *x*

Answer :

Let $f(x) = (x^2+1)\cos x$

By product rule,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= (x^2+1)\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) + \cos x \frac{d}{dx}(x^2+1) \\
&= (x^2+1)(-\sin x) + \cos x(2x) \\
&= -x^2\sin x - \sin x + 2x\cos x
\end{aligned}
$$

Q24 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed nonzero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): (ax^2 + sin *x*) (*p* + *q* cos *x*)

Answer :

Let $f(x) = (ax^2 + \sin x)(p + q\cos x)$

By product rule,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= (ax^2 + \sin x)\frac{d}{dx}(p + q\cos x) + (p + q\cos x)\frac{d}{dx}(ax^2 + \sin x) \\
&= (ax^2 + \sin x)(-q\sin x) + (p + q\cos x)(2ax + \cos x) \\
&= -q\sin x(ax^2 + \sin x) + (p + q\cos x)(2ax + \cos x)
\end{aligned}
$$

Q25 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed non-

zero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): $(x+\cos x)(x-\tan x)$

Answer :

Let $f(x)=(x+\cos x)(x-\tan x)$

By product rule,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= (x+\cos x)\frac{d}{dx}(x-\tan x)+(x-\tan x)\frac{d}{dx}(x+\cos x) \\
&= (x+\cos x)\left[\frac{d}{dx}(x)-\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x)\right]+(x-\tan x)(1-\sin x) \\
&= (x+\cos x)\left[1-\frac{d}{dx}\tan x\right]+(x-\tan x)(1-\sin x) \qquad \text{... (i)}
\end{aligned}
$$

Let $g(x)=\tan x$. Accordingly, $g(x+h)=\tan(x+h)$

By first principle,

$$
\begin{aligned}
g'(x) &= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{g(x+h)-g(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\left(\frac{\tan(x+h)-\tan x}{h}\right) \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin(x+h)}{\cos(x+h)}-\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right] \\
&= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin(x+h)\cos x-\sin x\cos(x+h)}{\cos(x+h)\cos x}\right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x}.\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin(x+h-x)}{\cos(x+h)}\right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x}.\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin h}{\cos(x+h)}\right] \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x}.\left(\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin h}{h}\right).\left(\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{\cos(x+h)}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos x}.1.\frac{1}{\cos(x+0)} \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \\
&= \sec^2 x \qquad \ldots \text{(ii)}
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore, from (i) and (ii), we obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= (x+\cos x)(1-\sec^2 x)+(x-\tan x)(1-\sin x) \\
&= (x+\cos x)(-\tan^2 x)+(x-\tan x)(1-\sin x) \\
&= -\tan^2 x(x+\cos x)+(x-\tan x)(1-\sin x)
\end{aligned}
$$

Q26 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed non-zero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): $\frac{4x+5\sin x}{3x+7\cos x}$

Answer :

Let $f(x)=\frac{4x+5\sin x}{3x+7\cos x}$

By quotient rule,

$$f'(x)=\frac{(3x+7\cos x)\frac{d}{dx}(4x+5\sin x)-(4x+5\sin x)\frac{d}{dx}(3x+7\cos x)}{(3x+7\cos x)^2}$$

$$=\frac{(3x+7\cos x)\left[4\frac{d}{dx}(x)+5\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x)\right]-(4x+5\sin x)\left[3\frac{d}{dx}x+7\frac{d}{dx}\cos x\right]}{(3x+7\cos x)^2}$$

$$=\frac{(3x+7\cos x)(4+5\cos x)-(4x+5\sin x)(3-7\sin x)}{(3x+7\cos x)^2}$$

$$=\frac{12x+15x\cos x+28\cos x+35\cos^2 x-12x+28x\sin x-15\sin x+35\sin^2 x}{(3x+7\cos x)^2}$$

$$=\frac{15x\cos x+28\cos x+28x\sin x-15\sin x+35(\cos^2 x+\sin^2 x)}{(3x+7\cos x)^2}$$

$$=\frac{35+15x\cos x+28\cos x+28x\sin x-15\sin x}{(3x+7\cos x)^2}$$

Q27 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed nonzero constants and *m* and *n* are integers):

$$\frac{x^2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\sin x}$$

Answer :

Let $f(x)=\frac{x^2\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\sin x}$

By quotient rule,

$$f'(x)=\cos\frac{\pi}{4}.\left[\frac{\sin x\frac{d}{dx}(x^2)-x^2\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x)}{\sin^2 x}\right]$$

$$=\cos\frac{\pi}{4}.\left[\frac{\sin x\cdot 2x-x^2\cos x}{\sin^2 x}\right]$$

$$=\frac{x\cos\frac{\pi}{4}[2\sin x-x\cos x]}{\sin^2 x}$$

Q28 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed non-zero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): $\frac{x}{1+\tan x}$

Answer :

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

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

$$f'(x)=\frac{(1+\tan x)-x\cdot\frac{d}{dx}(1+\tan x)}{(1+\tan x)^2} \quad \text{... (i)}$$

Let $g(x)=1+\tan x$. Accordingly, $g(x+h)=1+\tan(x+h)$.

By first principle,

$$g'(x)=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{g(x+h)-g(x)}{h}$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\left[\frac{1+\tan(x+h)-1-\tan x}{h}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin(x+h)}{\cos(x+h)}-\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin(x+h)\cos x-\sin x\cos(x+h)}{\cos(x+h)\cos x}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin(x+h-x)}{\cos(x+h)\cos x}\right]$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin h}{\cos(x+h)\cos x}\right]$$

$$=\left(\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin h}{h}\right).\left(\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{\cos(x+h)\cos x}\right)$$

$$=1\times\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}=\sec^2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow\frac{d}{dx}(1+\tan x)=\sec^2 x \qquad \text{... (ii)}$$

From (i) and (ii), we obtain

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

Q29 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed nonzero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): (*x* + sec *x*) (*x* - tan *x*)

Answer :

Let $f(x)=(x+\sec x)(x-\tan x)$

By product rule,

$$f'(x) = (x+\sec x)\frac{d}{dx}(x-\tan x) + (x-\tan x)\frac{d}{dx}(x+\sec x)$$

$$= (x+\sec x)\left[\frac{d}{dx}(x) - \frac{d}{dx}\tan x\right] + (x-\tan x)\left[\frac{d}{dx}(x) + \frac{d}{dx}\sec x\right]$$

$$= (x+\sec x)\left[1 - \frac{d}{dx}\tan x\right] + (x-\tan x)\left[1 + \frac{d}{dx}\sec x\right] \qquad \text{... (i)}$$

Let $f_1(x) = \tan x,\ f_2(x) = \sec x$

Accordingly, $f_1(x+h) = \tan(x+h)$ and $f_2(x+h) = \sec(x+h)$

$$f_1'(x) = \lim_{h\to 0}\left(\frac{f_1(x+h) - f_1(x)}{h}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0}\left(\frac{\tan(x+h) - \tan x}{h}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0}\left[\frac{\tan(x+h) - \tan x}{h}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin(x+h)}{\cos(x+h)} - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin(x+h)\cos x - \sin x\cos(x+h)}{\cos(x+h)\cos x}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin(x+h-x)}{\cos(x+h)\cos x}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\sin h}{\cos(x+h)\cos x}\right]$$

$$= \left(\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{\sin h}{h}\right).\left(\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{\cos(x+h)\cos x}\right)$$

$$= 1\times\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}\tan x = \sec^2 x \qquad \text{... (ii)}$$

$$f_2'(x) = \lim_{h\to 0}\left(\frac{f_2(x+h)-f_2(x)}{h}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0}\left(\frac{\sec(x+h)-\sec x}{h}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{1}{\cos(x+h)}-\frac{1}{\cos x}\right]$$

$$= \lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{\cos x-\cos(x+h)}{\cos(x+h)\cos x}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos x}.\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{-2\sin\left(\frac{x+x+h}{2}\right)\cdot\sin\left(\frac{x-x-h}{2}\right)}{\cos(x+h)}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos x}.\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1}{h}\left[\frac{-2\sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)\cdot\sin\left(\frac{-h}{2}\right)}{\cos(x+h)}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos x}.\lim_{h\to 0}\left[\frac{\sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)\left\{\frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\frac{h}{2}}\right\}}{\cos(x+h)}\right]$$

$$= \sec x.\frac{\left\{\lim_{h\to 0}\sin\left(\frac{2x+h}{2}\right)\right\}\left\{\lim_{\frac{h}{2}\to 0}\frac{\sin\left(\frac{h}{2}\right)}{\frac{h}{2}}\right\}}{\lim_{h\to 0}\cos(x+h)}$$

$$= \sec x.\frac{\sin x.1}{\cos x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}\sec x = \sec x\tan x \qquad ..\text{(iii)}$$

From (i), (ii), and (iii), we obtain

$$f'(x) = (x+\sec x)(1-\sec^2 x)+(x-\tan x)(1+\sec x\tan x)$$

Q30 :

Find the derivative of the following functions (it is to be understood that *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *p*, q, *r* and *s* are fixed non-zero constants and *m* and *n* are integers): $\dfrac{x}{\sin^n x}$

Answer :

Let $f(x)=\dfrac{x}{\sin^n x}$

By quotient rule,

$$f'(x)=\frac{\sin^n x\frac{d}{dx}x-x\frac{d}{dx}\sin^n x}{\sin^{2n} x}$$

It can be easily shown that $\dfrac{d}{dx}\sin^n x=n\sin^{n-1}x\cos x$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x)&=\frac{\sin^n x\frac{d}{dx}x-x\frac{d}{dx}\sin^n x}{\sin^{2n} x}\\
&=\frac{\sin^n x.1-x\left(n\sin^{n-1}x\cos x\right)}{\sin^{2n} x}\\
&=\frac{\sin^{n-1}x\left(\sin x-nx\cos x\right)}{\sin^{2n} x}\\
&=\frac{\sin x-nx\cos x}{\sin^{n+1} x}
\end{aligned}$$