

## Exercise 5.1

## Question 1:

Prove that the function  $f(x) = 5x - 3$  is continuous at  $x = 0$ , at  $x = -3$  and at  $x = 5$ .

Answer

The given function is  $f(x) = 5x - 3$

$$\text{At } x = 0, f(0) = 5 \times 0 - 3 = -3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (5x - 3) = 5 \times 0 - 3 = -3$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 0$

$$\text{At } x = -3, f(-3) = 5 \times (-3) - 3 = -18$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} (5x - 3) = 5 \times (-3) - 3 = -18$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = f(-3)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at  $x = -3$

$$\text{At } x = 5, f(5) = 5 \times 5 - 3 = 25 - 3 = 22$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} (5x - 3) = 5 \times 5 - 3 = 22$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} f(x) = f(5)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 5$

## Question 2:

Examine the continuity of the function  $f(x) = 2x^2 - 1$  at  $x = 3$ .

Answer

The given function is  $f(x) = 2x^2 - 1$

$$\text{At } x = 3, f(3) = 2 \times 3^2 - 1 = 17$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (2x^2 - 1) = 2 \times 3^2 - 1 = 17$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} f(x) = f(3)$$

Thus,  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 3$

### Question 3:

Examine the following functions for continuity.

(a)  $f(x) = x - 5$  (b)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x - 5}, x \neq 5$

(c)  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 25}{x + 5}, x \neq -5$  (d)  $f(x) = |x - 5|$

Answer

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

It is evident that  $f$  is defined at every real number  $k$  and its value at  $k$  is  $k - 5$ .

It is also observed that,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow k} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow k} (x - 5) = k - 5 = f(k)$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow k} f(x) = f(k)$

Hence,  $f$  is continuous at every real number and therefore, it is a continuous function.

(b) The given function is  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x - 5}, x \neq 5$

For any real number  $k \neq 5$ , we obtain

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow k} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow k} \frac{1}{x - 5} = \frac{1}{k - 5}$$

Also,  $f(k) = \frac{1}{k - 5}$  (As  $k \neq 5$ )

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow k} f(x) = f(k)$

Hence,  $f$  is continuous at every point in the domain of  $f$  and therefore, it is a continuous function.

(c) The given function is  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 25}{x + 5}, x \neq -5$

For any real number  $c \neq -5$ , we obtain

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{x^2 - 25}{x + 5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{(x+5)(x-5)}{x+5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (x-5) = (c-5)$$

$$\text{Also, } f(c) = \frac{(c+5)(c-5)}{c+5} = (c-5) \quad (\text{as } c \neq -5)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Hence,  $f$  is continuous at every point in the domain of  $f$  and therefore, it is a continuous function.

$$f(x) = |x-5| = \begin{cases} 5-x, & \text{if } x < 5 \\ x-5, & \text{if } x \geq 5 \end{cases}$$

(d) The given function is

This function  $f$  is defined at all points of the real line.

Let  $c$  be a point on a real line. Then,  $c < 5$  or  $c = 5$  or  $c > 5$

Case I:  $c < 5$

Then,  $f(c) = 5 - c$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (5 - x) = 5 - c$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all real numbers less than 5.

Case II :  $c = 5$

Then,  $f(c) = f(5) = (5-5) = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} (5 - x) = (5 - 5) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} (x - 5) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c^+} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 5$

Case III:  $c > 5$

Then,  $f(c) = f(5) = c - 5$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (x - 5) = c - 5$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all real numbers greater than 5.

Hence,  $f$  is continuous at every real number and therefore, it is a continuous function.

**Question 4:**

Prove that the function  $f(x) = x^n$  is continuous at  $x = n$ , where  $n$  is a positive integer.

Answer

The given function is  $f(x) = x^n$

It is evident that  $f$  is defined at all positive integers,  $n$ , and its value at  $n$  is  $n^n$ .

$$\text{Then, } \lim_{x \rightarrow n} f(n) = \lim_{x \rightarrow n} (x^n) = n^n$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow n} f(x) = f(n)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at  $n$ , where  $n$  is a positive integer.

**Question 5:**

Is the function  $f$  defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & \text{if } x \leq 1 \\ 5, & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

continuous at  $x = 0$ ? At  $x = 1$ ? At  $x = 2$ ?

Answer

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & \text{if } x \leq 1 \\ 5, & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

The given function  $f$  is

At  $x = 0$ ,

It is evident that  $f$  is defined at 0 and its value at 0 is 0.

$$\text{Then, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 0$

At  $x = 1$ ,

$f$  is defined at 1 and its value at 1 is 1.

The left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 1$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} x = 1$$

The right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 1$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (5) = 5$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is not continuous at  $x = 1$

At  $x = 2$ ,

$f$  is defined at 2 and its value at 2 is 5.

$$\text{Then, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (5) = 5$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = f(2)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 2$

### Question 6:

Find all points of discontinuity of  $f$ , where  $f$  is defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+3, & \text{if } x \leq 2 \\ 2x-3, & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

Answer

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+3, & \text{if } x \leq 2 \\ 2x-3, & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

The given function  $f$  is

It is evident that the given function  $f$  is defined at all the points of the real line.

Let  $c$  be a point on the real line. Then, three cases arise.

(i)  $c < 2$

(ii)  $c > 2$

(iii)  $c = 2$

Case (i)  $c < 2$

$$\text{Then, } f(c) = 2c+3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (2x+3) = 2c+3$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x < 2$

Case (ii)  $c > 2$

Then,  $f(c) = 2c - 3$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (2x - 3) = 2c - 3$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x > 2$

Case (iii)  $c = 2$

Then, the left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 2$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (2x + 3) = 2 \times 2 + 3 = 7$$

The right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 2$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (2x - 3) = 2 \times 2 - 3 = 1$$

It is observed that the left and right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 2$  do not coincide.

Therefore,  $f$  is not continuous at  $x = 2$

Hence,  $x = 2$  is the only point of discontinuity of  $f$ .

### Question 7:

Find all points of discontinuity of  $f$ , where  $f$  is defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} |x| + 3, & \text{if } x \leq -3 \\ -2x, & \text{if } -3 < x < 3 \\ 6x + 2, & \text{if } x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

Answer

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} |x| + 3 = -x + 3, & \text{if } x \leq -3 \\ -2x, & \text{if } -3 < x < 3 \\ 6x + 2, & \text{if } x \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

The given function  $f$  is

The given function  $f$  is defined at all the points of the real line.

Let  $c$  be a point on the real line.

Case I:

If  $c < -3$ , then  $f(c) = -c + 3$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (-x + 3) = -c + 3$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x < -3$

Case II:

$$\text{If } c = -3, \text{ then } f(-3) = -(-3) + 3 = 6$$

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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -3^+} (-2x) = -2 \times (-3) = 6$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x) = f(-3)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at  $x = -3$

Case III:

$$\text{If } -3 < c < 3, \text{ then } f(c) = -2c \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (-2x) = -2c$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous in  $(-3, 3)$ .

Case IV:

If  $c = 3$ , then the left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 3$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} (-2x) = -2 \times 3 = -6$$

The right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 3$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} (6x + 2) = 6 \times 3 + 2 = 20$$

It is observed that the left and right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 3$  do not coincide.

Therefore,  $f$  is not continuous at  $x = 3$

Case V:

$$\text{If } c > 3, \text{ then } f(c) = 6c + 2 \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (6x + 2) = 6c + 2$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x > 3$

Hence,  $x = 3$  is the only point of discontinuity of  $f$ .

### Question 8:

Find all points of discontinuity of  $f$ , where  $f$  is defined by

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

Answer

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

The given function  $f$  is

It is known that,  $x < 0 \Rightarrow |x| = -x$  and  $x > 0 \Rightarrow |x| = x$

Therefore, the given function can be rewritten as

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

The given function  $f$  is defined at all the points of the real line.

Let  $c$  be a point on the real line.

Case I:

If  $c < 0$ , then  $f(c) = -1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (-1) = -1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x < 0$

Case II:

If  $c = 0$ , then the left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 0$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-1) = -1$$

The right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 0$  is,

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

It is observed that the left and right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 0$  do not coincide.

Therefore,  $f$  is not continuous at  $x = 0$

Case III:



If  $c > 0$ , then  $f(c) = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (1) = 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x > 0$

Hence,  $x = 0$  is the only point of discontinuity of  $f$ .

### Question 9:

Find all points of discontinuity of  $f$ , where  $f$  is defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{|x|}, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ -1, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Answer

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{|x|}, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ -1, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

The given function  $f$  is

It is known that,  $x < 0 \Rightarrow |x| = -x$

Therefore, the given function can be rewritten as

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{|x|} = \frac{x}{-x} = -1, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ -1, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = -1 \text{ for all } x \in \mathbf{R}$$

Let  $c$  be any real number. Then,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (-1) = -1$

Also,  $f(c) = -1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$

Therefore, the given function is a continuous function.

Hence, the given function has no point of discontinuity.

### Question 10:

Find all points of discontinuity of  $f$ , where  $f$  is defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & \text{if } x \geq 1 \\ x^2 + 1, & \text{if } x < 1 \end{cases}$$

Answer

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & \text{if } x \geq 1 \\ x^2 + 1, & \text{if } x < 1 \end{cases}$$

The given function  $f$  is

The given function  $f$  is defined at all the points of the real line.

Let  $c$  be a point on the real line.

Case I:

$$\text{If } c < 1, \text{ then } f(c) = c^2 + 1 \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (x^2 + 1) = c^2 + 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x < 1$

Case II:

$$\text{If } c = 1, \text{ then } f(c) = f(1) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

The left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 1$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x^2 + 1) = 1^2 + 1 = 2$$

The right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 1$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x + 1) = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 1$

Case III:

$$\text{If } c > 1, \text{ then } f(c) = c + 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (x + 1) = c + 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x > 1$

Hence, the given function  $f$  has no point of discontinuity.

### Question 11:

Find all points of discontinuity of  $f$ , where  $f$  is defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - 3, & \text{if } x \leq 2 \\ x^2 + 1, & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

Answer

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 - 3, & \text{if } x \leq 2 \\ x^2 + 1, & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

The given function  $f$  is

The given function  $f$  is defined at all the points of the real line.

Let  $c$  be a point on the real line.

Case I:

$$\text{If } c < 2, \text{ then } f(c) = c^3 - 3 \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (x^3 - 3) = c^3 - 3$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x < 2$

Case II:

$$\text{If } c = 2, \text{ then } f(c) = f(2) = 2^3 - 3 = 5$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (x^3 - 3) = 2^3 - 3 = 5$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (x^2 + 1) = 2^2 + 1 = 5$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = f(2)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 2$

Case III:

$$\text{If } c > 2, \text{ then } f(c) = c^2 + 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (x^2 + 1) = c^2 + 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x > 2$

Thus, the given function  $f$  is continuous at every point on the real line.

Hence,  $f$  has no point of discontinuity.

### Question 12:

Find all points of discontinuity of  $f$ , where  $f$  is defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{10} - 1, & \text{if } x \leq 1 \\ x^2, & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Answer

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^{10} - 1, & \text{if } x \leq 1 \\ x^2, & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

The given function  $f$  is

The given function  $f$  is defined at all the points of the real line.

Let  $c$  be a point on the real line.

Case I:

$$\text{If } c < 1, \text{ then } f(c) = c^{10} - 1 \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (x^{10} - 1) = c^{10} - 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x < 1$

Case II:

If  $c = 1$ , then the left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 1$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x^{10} - 1) = 1^{10} - 1 = 1 - 1 = 0$$

The right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 1$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x^2) = 1^2 = 1$$

It is observed that the left and right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 1$  do not coincide.

Therefore,  $f$  is not continuous at  $x = 1$

Case III:

$$\text{If } c > 1, \text{ then } f(c) = c^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (x^2) = c^2$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x > 1$

Thus, from the above observation, it can be concluded that  $x = 1$  is the only point of discontinuity of  $f$ .

### Question 13:

Is the function defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+5, & \text{if } x \leq 1 \\ x-5, & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

a continuous function?

Answer

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+5, & \text{if } x \leq 1 \\ x-5, & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

The given function is

The given function  $f$  is defined at all the points of the real line.

Let  $c$  be a point on the real line.

Case I:

$$\text{If } c < 1, \text{ then } f(c) = c+5 \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (x+5) = c+5$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x < 1$

Case II:

$$\text{If } c = 1, \text{ then } f(1) = 1+5 = 6$$

The left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 1$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x+5) = 1+5 = 6$$

The right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 1$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x-5) = 1-5 = -4$$

It is observed that the left and right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 1$  do not coincide.

Therefore,  $f$  is not continuous at  $x = 1$

Case III:

$$\text{If } c > 1, \text{ then } f(c) = c-5 \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (x-5) = c-5$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x > 1$

Thus, from the above observation, it can be concluded that  $x = 1$  is the only point of discontinuity of  $f$ .

**Question 14:**

Discuss the continuity of the function  $f$ , where  $f$  is defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3, & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 4, & \text{if } 1 < x < 3 \\ 5, & \text{if } 3 \leq x \leq 10 \end{cases}$$

Answer

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3, & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 4, & \text{if } 1 < x < 3 \\ 5, & \text{if } 3 \leq x \leq 10 \end{cases}$$

The given function is

The given function is defined at all points of the interval  $[0, 10]$ .

Let  $c$  be a point in the interval  $[0, 10]$ .

Case I:

$$\text{If } 0 \leq c < 1, \text{ then } f(c) = 3 \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (3) = 3$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous in the interval  $[0, 1)$ .

Case II:

$$\text{If } c = 1, \text{ then } f(1) = 3$$

The left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 1$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (3) = 3$$

The right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 1$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (4) = 4$$

It is observed that the left and right hand limits of  $f$  at  $x = 1$  do not coincide.

Therefore,  $f$  is not continuous at  $x = 1$

Case III:

$$\text{If } 1 < c < 3, \text{ then } f(c) = 4 \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (4) = 4$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points of the interval  $(1, 3)$ .

Case IV:

$$\text{If } c = 3, \text{ then } f(c) = 5$$

The left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 3$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} (4) = 4$$

The right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 3$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} (5) = 5$$

It is observed that the left and right hand limits of  $f$  at  $x = 3$  do not coincide.

Therefore,  $f$  is not continuous at  $x = 3$

Case V:

$$\text{If } 3 < c \leq 10, \text{ then } f(c) = 5 \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (5) = 5$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points of the interval  $(3, 10]$ .

Hence,  $f$  is not continuous at  $x = 1$  and  $x = 3$

### Question 15:

Discuss the continuity of the function  $f$ , where  $f$  is defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 4x, & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Answer

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 4x, & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

The given function is

The given function is defined at all points of the real line.

Let  $c$  be a point on the real line.

Case I:

$$\text{If } c < 0, \text{ then } f(c) = 2c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (2x) = 2c$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x < 0$

Case II:

$$\text{If } c = 0, \text{ then } f(c) = f(0) = 0$$

The left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 0$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (2x) = 2 \times 0 = 0$$

The right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 0$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (0) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 0$

Case III:

$$\text{If } 0 < c < 1, \text{ then } f(x) = 0 \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (0) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points of the interval  $(0, 1)$ .

Case IV:

$$\text{If } c = 1, \text{ then } f(c) = f(1) = 0$$

The left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 1$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (0) = 0$$

The right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 1$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (4x) = 4 \times 1 = 4$$

It is observed that the left and right hand limits of  $f$  at  $x = 1$  do not coincide.

Therefore,  $f$  is not continuous at  $x = 1$

Case V:

$$\text{If } c < 1, \text{ then } f(c) = 4c \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (4x) = 4c$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x < 1$

Hence,  $f$  is not continuous only at  $x = 1$

### Question 16:

Discuss the continuity of the function  $f$ , where  $f$  is defined by



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -2, & \text{if } x \leq -1 \\ 2x, & \text{if } -1 < x \leq 1 \\ 2, & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

Answer

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -2, & \text{if } x \leq -1 \\ 2x, & \text{if } -1 < x \leq 1 \\ 2, & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$

The given function  $f$  is

The given function is defined at all points of the real line.

Let  $c$  be a point on the real line.

Case I:

$$\text{If } c < -1, \text{ then } f(c) = -2 \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (-2) = -2$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x < -1$

Case II:

$$\text{If } c = -1, \text{ then } f(c) = f(-1) = -2$$

The left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = -1$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} (-2) = -2$$

The right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = -1$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (2x) = 2 \times (-1) = -2$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} f(x) = f(-1)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at  $x = -1$

Case III:

$$\text{If } -1 < c < 1, \text{ then } f(c) = 2c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (2x) = 2c$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points of the interval  $(-1, 1)$ .

Case IV:

If  $c = 1$ , then  $f(c) = f(1) = 2 \times 1 = 2$

The left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 1$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (2x) = 2 \times 1 = 2$$

The right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 1$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} 2 = 2$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 2$

Case V:

If  $c > 1$ , then  $f(c) = 2$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (2) = 2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x > 1$

Thus, from the above observations, it can be concluded that  $f$  is continuous at all points of the real line.

### Question 17:

Find the relationship between  $a$  and  $b$  so that the function  $f$  defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax+1, & \text{if } x \leq 3 \\ bx+3, & \text{if } x > 3 \end{cases}$$

is continuous at  $x = 3$ .

Answer

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax+1, & \text{if } x \leq 3 \\ bx+3, & \text{if } x > 3 \end{cases}$$

The given function  $f$  is

If  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 3$ , then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = f(3) \quad \dots(1)$$

Also,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} (ax+1) = 3a+1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^+} (bx+3) = 3b+3$$

$$f(3) = 3a+1$$

Therefore, from (1), we obtain

$$3a+1 = 3b+3 = 3a+1$$

$$\Rightarrow 3a+1 = 3b+3$$

$$\Rightarrow 3a = 3b+2$$

$$\Rightarrow a = b + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$a = b + \frac{2}{3}$$

Therefore, the required relationship is given by,

### Question 18:

For what value of  $\lambda$  is the function defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda(x^2 - 2x), & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ 4x+1, & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

continuous at  $x = 0$ ? What about continuity at  $x = 1$ ?

Answer

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda(x^2 - 2x), & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ 4x+1, & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$$

The given function  $f$  is

If  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 0$ , then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \lambda(x^2 - 2x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (4x+1) = \lambda(0^2 - 2 \times 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(0^2 - 2 \times 0) = 4 \times 0 + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 1 = 0, \text{ which is not possible}$$

Therefore, there is no value of  $\lambda$  for which  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 0$

At  $x = 1$ ,

$$f(1) = 4x + 1 = 4 \times 1 + 1 = 5$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (4x + 1) = 4 \times 1 + 1 = 5$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = f(1)$$

Therefore, for any values of  $\lambda$ ,  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 1$

### Question 19:

Show that the function defined by  $g(x) = x - [x]$  is discontinuous at all integral point.

Here  $[x]$  denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to  $x$ .

Answer

The given function is  $g(x) = x - [x]$

It is evident that  $g$  is defined at all integral points.

Let  $n$  be an integer.

Then,

$$g(n) = n - [n] = n - n = 0$$

The left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = n$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow n^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow n^-} (x - [x]) = \lim_{x \rightarrow n^-} (x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow n^-} [x] = n - (n-1) = 1$$

The right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = n$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow n^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow n^+} (x - [x]) = \lim_{x \rightarrow n^+} (x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow n^+} [x] = n - n = 0$$

It is observed that the left and right hand limits of  $f$  at  $x = n$  do not coincide.

Therefore,  $f$  is not continuous at  $x = n$

Hence,  $g$  is discontinuous at all integral points.

### Question 20:

Is the function defined by  $f(x) = x^2 - \sin x + 5$  continuous at  $x = p$ ?

Answer

The given function is  $f(x) = x^2 - \sin x + 5$

It is evident that  $f$  is defined at  $x = \pi$

$$\text{At } x = \pi, f(x) = f(\pi) = \pi^2 - \sin \pi + 5 = \pi^2 - 0 + 5 = \pi^2 + 5$$

$$\text{Consider } \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (x^2 - \sin x + 5)$$

Put  $x = \pi + h$

If  $x \rightarrow \pi$ , then it is evident that  $h \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (x^2 - \sin x + 5) \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [(\pi + h)^2 - \sin(\pi + h) + 5] \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (\pi + h)^2 - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin(\pi + h) + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 5 \\ &= (\pi + 0)^2 - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [\sin \pi \cosh + \cos \pi \sinh] + 5 \\ &= \pi^2 - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin \pi \cosh - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos \pi \sinh + 5 \\ &= \pi^2 - \sin \pi \cos 0 - \cos \pi \sin 0 + 5 \\ &= \pi^2 - 0 \times 1 - (-1) \times 0 + 5 \\ &= \pi^2 + 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} f(x) = f(\pi)$$

Therefore, the given function  $f$  is continuous at  $x = \pi$

### Question 21:

Discuss the continuity of the following functions.

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

(b)  $f(x) = \sin x - \cos x$

(c)  $f(x) = \sin x \times \cos x$

Answer

It is known that if  $g$  and  $h$  are two continuous functions, then

$g + h$ ,  $g - h$ , and  $g \cdot h$  are also continuous.

It has to be proved first that  $g(x) = \sin x$  and  $h(x) = \cos x$  are continuous functions.

Let  $g(x) = \sin x$

It is evident that  $g(x) = \sin x$  is defined for every real number.

Let  $c$  be a real number. Put  $x = c + h$

If  $x \rightarrow c$ , then  $h \rightarrow 0$

$$g(c) = \sin c$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \sin x \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin(c+h) \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [\sin c \cos h + \cos c \sin h] \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (\sin c \cos h) + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (\cos c \sin h) \\ &= \sin c \cos 0 + \cos c \sin 0 \\ &= \sin c + 0 \\ &= \sin c\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = g(c)$$

Therefore,  $g$  is a continuous function.

$$\text{Let } h(x) = \cos x$$

It is evident that  $h(x) = \cos x$  is defined for every real number.

Let  $c$  be a real number. Put  $x = c + h$

If  $x \rightarrow c$ , then  $h \rightarrow 0$

$$h(c) = \cos c$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \cos x \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos(c+h) \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [\cos c \cos h - \sin c \sin h] \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos c \cos h - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin c \sin h \\ &= \cos c \cos 0 - \sin c \sin 0 \\ &= \cos c \times 1 - \sin c \times 0 \\ &= \cos c\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x) = h(c)$$

Therefore,  $h$  is a continuous function.

Therefore, it can be concluded that

(a)  $f(x) = g(x) + h(x) = \sin x + \cos x$  is a continuous function

(b)  $f(x) = g(x) - h(x) = \sin x - \cos x$  is a continuous function

(c)  $f(x) = g(x) \times h(x) = \sin x \times \cos x$  is a continuous function

**Question 22:**

Discuss the continuity of the cosine, cosecant, secant and cotangent functions,

Answer

It is known that if  $g$  and  $h$  are two continuous functions, then

$$(i) \frac{h(x)}{g(x)}, g(x) \neq 0 \text{ is continuous}$$

$$(ii) \frac{1}{g(x)}, g(x) \neq 0 \text{ is continuous}$$

$$(iii) \frac{1}{h(x)}, h(x) \neq 0 \text{ is continuous}$$

It has to be proved first that  $g(x) = \sin x$  and  $h(x) = \cos x$  are continuous functions.

Let  $g(x) = \sin x$

It is evident that  $g(x) = \sin x$  is defined for every real number.

Let  $c$  be a real number. Put  $x = c + h$

If  $x \rightarrow c$ , then  $h \rightarrow 0$

$$g(c) = \sin c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \sin x \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin(c + h) \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [\sin c \cos h + \cos c \sin h] \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (\sin c \cos h) + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (\cos c \sin h) \\ &= \sin c \cos 0 + \cos c \sin 0 \\ &= \sin c + 0 \\ &= \sin c \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = g(c)$$

Therefore,  $g$  is a continuous function.

Let  $h(x) = \cos x$

It is evident that  $h(x) = \cos x$  is defined for every real number.

Let  $c$  be a real number. Put  $x = c + h$

If  $x \rightarrow c$ , then  $h \rightarrow 0$

$$h(c) = \cos c$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \cos x \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos(c+h) \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [\cos c \cos h - \sin c \sin h] \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos c \cos h - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin c \sin h \\
&= \cos c \cos 0 - \sin c \sin 0 \\
&= \cos c \times 1 - \sin c \times 0 \\
&= \cos c
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x) = h(c)$$

Therefore,  $h(x) = \cos x$  is continuous function.

It can be concluded that,

$$\operatorname{cosec} x = \frac{1}{\sin x}, \quad \sin x \neq 0 \text{ is continuous}$$

$\Rightarrow \operatorname{cosec} x, x \neq n\pi \ (n \in \mathbf{Z})$  is continuous

Therefore, cosecant is continuous except at  $x = n\pi, n \in \mathbf{Z}$

$$\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}, \quad \cos x \neq 0 \text{ is continuous}$$

$\Rightarrow \sec x, x \neq (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2} \ (n \in \mathbf{Z})$  is continuous

Therefore, secant is continuous except at  $x = (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2} \ (n \in \mathbf{Z})$

$$\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}, \quad \sin x \neq 0 \text{ is continuous}$$

$\Rightarrow \cot x, x \neq n\pi \ (n \in \mathbf{Z})$  is continuous

Therefore, cotangent is continuous except at  $x = n\pi, n \in \mathbf{Z}$

### Question 23:

Find the points of discontinuity of  $f$ , where

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ x+1, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



Answer

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin x}{x}, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ x+1, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

The given function  $f$  is

It is evident that  $f$  is defined at all points of the real line.

Let  $c$  be a real number.

Case I:

$$\text{If } c < 0, \text{ then } f(c) = \frac{\sin c}{c} \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \frac{\sin c}{c}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x < 0$

Case II:

$$\text{If } c > 0, \text{ then } f(c) = c+1 \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (x+1) = c+1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x > 0$

Case III:

$$\text{If } c = 0, \text{ then } f(c) = f(0) = 0+1 = 1$$

The left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 0$  is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

The right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 0$  is,

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

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

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 0$

From the above observations, it can be concluded that  $f$  is continuous at all points of the real line.

Thus,  $f$  has no point of discontinuity.

**Question 24:**

Determine if  $f$  defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

is a continuous function?

Answer

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

The given function  $f$  is

It is evident that  $f$  is defined at all points of the real line.

Let  $c$  be a real number.

Case I:

$$\text{If } c \neq 0, \text{ then } f(c) = c^2 \sin \frac{1}{c}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \left( x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow c} x^2 \right) \left( \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = c^2 \sin \frac{1}{c}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x \neq 0$

Case II:

$$\text{If } c = 0, \text{ then } f(0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \left( x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

It is known that,  $-1 \leq \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq 1$ ,  $x \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow -x^2 \leq \sin \frac{1}{x} \leq x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-x^2) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = 0$$

$$\text{Similarly, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} \right) = 0$$

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

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 0$

From the above observations, it can be concluded that  $f$  is continuous at every point of the real line.

Thus,  $f$  is a continuous function.

### Question 25:

Examine the continuity of  $f$ , where  $f$  is defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x - \cos x, & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ -1 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Answer

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x - \cos x, & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ -1 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$$

The given function  $f$  is

It is evident that  $f$  is defined at all points of the real line.

Let  $c$  be a real number.

Case I:

If  $c \neq 0$ , then  $f(c) = \sin c - \cos c$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (\sin x - \cos x) = \sin c - \cos c$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = f(c)$$

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x \neq 0$

Case II:

If  $c = 0$ , then  $f(0) = -1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x - \cos x) = \sin 0 - \cos 0 = 0 - 1 = -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x - \cos x) = \sin 0 - \cos 0 = 0 - 1 = -1$$

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

Therefore,  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 0$

From the above observations, it can be concluded that  $f$  is continuous at every point of the real line.

Thus,  $f$  is a continuous function.

### Question 26:

Find the values of  $k$  so that the function  $f$  is continuous at the indicated point.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{k \cos x}{\pi - 2x}, & \text{if } x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 3, & \text{if } x = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{at } x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Answer

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{k \cos x}{\pi - 2x}, & \text{if } x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 3, & \text{if } x = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

The given function  $f$  is

The given function  $f$  is continuous at  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , if  $f$  is defined at  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  and if the value of the  $f$

at  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  equals the limit of  $f$  at  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

It is evident that  $f$  is defined at  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  and  $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 3$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{k \cos x}{\pi - 2x}$$

$$\text{Put } x = \frac{\pi}{2} + h$$

$$\text{Then, } x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow h \rightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{k \cos x}{\pi - 2x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{k \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + h\right)}{\pi - 2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + h\right)} \\ &= k \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin h}{-2h} = \frac{k}{2} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin h}{h} = \frac{k}{2} \cdot 1 = \frac{k}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{k}{2} = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 6$$

Therefore, the required value of  $k$  is 6.

### Question 27:

Find the values of  $k$  so that the function  $f$  is continuous at the indicated point.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} kx^2, & \text{if } x \leq 2 \\ 3, & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{at } x = 2$$

Answer

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} kx^2, & \text{if } x \leq 2 \\ 3, & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

The given function is

The given function  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 2$ , if  $f$  is defined at  $x = 2$  and if the value of  $f$  at  $x = 2$  equals the limit of  $f$  at  $x = 2$

It is evident that  $f$  is defined at  $x = 2$  and  $f(2) = k(2)^2 = 4k$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = f(2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (kx^2) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (3) = 4k$$

$$\Rightarrow k \times 2^2 = 3 = 4k$$

$$\Rightarrow 4k = 3 = 4k$$

$$\Rightarrow 4k = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{3}{4}$$

Therefore, the required value of  $k$  is  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

### Question 28:

Find the values of  $k$  so that the function  $f$  is continuous at the indicated point.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} kx+1, & \text{if } x \leq \pi \\ \cos x, & \text{if } x > \pi \end{cases} \quad \text{at } x = \pi$$

Answer

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} kx+1, & \text{if } x \leq \pi \\ \cos x, & \text{if } x > \pi \end{cases}$$

The given function is

The given function  $f$  is continuous at  $x = p$ , if  $f$  is defined at  $x = p$  and if the value of  $f$  at  $x = p$  equals the limit of  $f$  at  $x = p$

It is evident that  $f$  is defined at  $x = p$  and  $f(\pi) = k\pi + 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} f(x) = f(\pi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} (kx+1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \cos x = k\pi + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow k\pi + 1 = \cos \pi = k\pi + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow k\pi + 1 = -1 = k\pi + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow k = -\frac{2}{\pi}$$

Therefore, the required value of  $k$  is  $-\frac{2}{\pi}$ .

**Question 29:**

Find the values of  $k$  so that the function  $f$  is continuous at the indicated point.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} kx+1, & \text{if } x \leq 5 \\ 3x-5, & \text{if } x > 5 \end{cases} \quad \text{at } x = 5$$

Answer

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} kx+1, & \text{if } x \leq 5 \\ 3x-5, & \text{if } x > 5 \end{cases}$$

The given function  $f$  is

The given function  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 5$ , if  $f$  is defined at  $x = 5$  and if the value of  $f$  at  $x = 5$  equals the limit of  $f$  at  $x = 5$

It is evident that  $f$  is defined at  $x = 5$  and  $f(5) = kx+1 = 5k+1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} f(x) = f(5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^-} (kx+1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5^+} (3x-5) = 5k+1$$

$$\Rightarrow 5k+1 = 15-5 = 5k+1$$

$$\Rightarrow 5k+1 = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow 5k = 9$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{9}{5}$$

Therefore, the required value of  $k$  is  $\frac{9}{5}$ .

**Question 30:**

Find the values of  $a$  and  $b$  such that the function defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 5, & \text{if } x \leq 2 \\ ax+b, & \text{if } 2 < x < 10 \\ 21, & \text{if } x \geq 10 \end{cases}$$

is a continuous function.

Answer

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 5, & \text{if } x \leq 2 \\ ax + b, & \text{if } 2 < x < 10 \\ 21, & \text{if } x \geq 10 \end{cases}$$

The given function  $f$  is

It is evident that the given function  $f$  is defined at all points of the real line.

If  $f$  is a continuous function, then  $f$  is continuous at all real numbers.

In particular,  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 2$  and  $x = 10$

Since  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 2$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = f(2) \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (5) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} (ax + b) = 5 \\ \Rightarrow 5 &= 2a + b = 5 \\ \Rightarrow 2a + b &= 5 \quad \dots(1) \end{aligned}$$

Since  $f$  is continuous at  $x = 10$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 10^-} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 10^+} f(x) = f(10) \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 10^-} (ax + b) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 10^+} (21) = 21 \\ \Rightarrow 10a + b &= 21 = 21 \\ \Rightarrow 10a + b &= 21 \quad \dots(2) \end{aligned}$$

On subtracting equation (1) from equation (2), we obtain

$$8a = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 2$$

By putting  $a = 2$  in equation (1), we obtain

$$2 \times 2 + b = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 + b = 5$$



$$\Rightarrow b = 1$$

Therefore, the values of  $a$  and  $b$  for which  $f$  is a continuous function are 2 and 1 respectively.

**Question 31:**

Show that the function defined by  $f(x) = \cos(x^2)$  is a continuous function.

Answer

The given function is  $f(x) = \cos(x^2)$

This function  $f$  is defined for every real number and  $f$  can be written as the composition of two functions as,

$f = g \circ h$ , where  $g(x) = \cos x$  and  $h(x) = x^2$

$$\left[ \because (goh)(x) = g(h(x)) = g(x^2) = \cos(x^2) = f(x) \right]$$

It has to be first proved that  $g(x) = \cos x$  and  $h(x) = x^2$  are continuous functions.

It is evident that  $g$  is defined for every real number.

Let  $c$  be a real number.

Then,  $g(c) = \cos c$

Put  $x = c + h$

If  $x \rightarrow c$ , then  $h \rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \cos x \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos(c + h) \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [\cos c \cos h - \sin c \sin h] \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos c \cos h - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin c \sin h \\ &= \cos c \cos 0 - \sin c \sin 0 \\ &= \cos c \times 1 - \sin c \times 0 \\ &= \cos c \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = g(c)$$

Therefore,  $g(x) = \cos x$  is continuous function.

$$h(x) = x^2$$

Clearly,  $h$  is defined for every real number.

Let  $k$  be a real number, then  $h(k) = k^2$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow k} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow k} x^2 = k^2$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow k} h(x) = h(k)$$

Therefore,  $h$  is a continuous function.

It is known that for real valued functions  $g$  and  $h$ , such that  $(g \circ h)$  is defined at  $c$ , if  $g$  is continuous at  $c$  and if  $h$  is continuous at  $g(c)$ , then  $(g \circ h)$  is continuous at  $c$ .

Therefore,  $f(x) = (g \circ h)(x) = \cos(x^2)$  is a continuous function.

### Question 32:

Show that the function defined by  $f(x) = |\cos x|$  is a continuous function.

Answer

The given function is  $f(x) = |\cos x|$

This function  $f$  is defined for every real number and  $f$  can be written as the composition of two functions as,

$f = g \circ h$ , where  $g(x) = |x|$  and  $h(x) = \cos x$

$$\left[ \because (g \circ h)(x) = g(h(x)) = g(\cos x) = |\cos x| = f(x) \right]$$

It has to be first proved that  $g(x) = |x|$  and  $h(x) = \cos x$  are continuous functions.

$g(x) = |x|$  can be written as

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ x, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Clearly,  $g$  is defined for all real numbers.

Let  $c$  be a real number.

Case I:

If  $c < 0$ , then  $g(c) = -c$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (-x) = -c$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = g(c)$$

Therefore,  $g$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x < 0$

Case II:

If  $c > 0$ , then  $g(c) = c$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} x = c$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = g(c)$$

Therefore,  $g$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x > 0$

Case III:

If  $c = 0$ , then  $g(c) = g(0) = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x) = g(0)$$

Therefore,  $g$  is continuous at  $x = 0$

From the above three observations, it can be concluded that  $g$  is continuous at all points.

$$h(x) = \cos x$$

It is evident that  $h(x) = \cos x$  is defined for every real number.

Let  $c$  be a real number. Put  $x = c + h$

If  $x \rightarrow c$ , then  $h \rightarrow 0$

$$h(c) = \cos c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \cos x \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos(c + h) \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [\cos c \cos h - \sin c \sin h] \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \cos c \cos h - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sin c \sin h \\ &= \cos c \cos 0 - \sin c \sin 0 \\ &= \cos c \times 1 - \sin c \times 0 \\ &= \cos c \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x) = h(c)$$

Therefore,  $h(x) = \cos x$  is a continuous function.

It is known that for real valued functions  $g$  and  $h$ , such that  $(g \circ h)$  is defined at  $c$ , if  $g$  is continuous at  $c$  and if  $f$  is continuous at  $g(c)$ , then  $(f \circ g)$  is continuous at  $c$ .

Therefore,  $f(x) = (goh)(x) = g(h(x)) = g(\cos x) = |\cos x|$  is a continuous function.

### Question 33:

Examine that  $\sin|x|$  is a continuous function.

Answer

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \sin|x|$$

This function  $f$  is defined for every real number and  $f$  can be written as the composition of two functions as,

$$f = g \circ h, \text{ where } g(x) = |x| \text{ and } h(x) = \sin x$$

$$[\because (goh)(x) = g(h(x)) = g(\sin x) = |\sin x| = f(x)]$$

It has to be proved first that  $g(x) = |x|$  and  $h(x) = \sin x$  are continuous functions.

$g(x) = |x|$  can be written as

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ x, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Clearly,  $g$  is defined for all real numbers.

Let  $c$  be a real number.

Case I:

$$\text{If } c < 0, \text{ then } g(c) = -c \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (-x) = -c$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = g(c)$$

Therefore,  $g$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x < 0$

Case II:

$$\text{If } c > 0, \text{ then } g(c) = c \text{ and } \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} x = c$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = g(c)$$

Therefore,  $g$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x > 0$

Case III:

$$\text{If } c = 0, \text{ then } g(c) = g(0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x) = g(0)$$

Therefore,  $g$  is continuous at  $x = 0$

From the above three observations, it can be concluded that  $g$  is continuous at all points.

$$h(x) = \sin x$$

It is evident that  $h(x) = \sin x$  is defined for every real number.

Let  $c$  be a real number. Put  $x = c + k$

If  $x \rightarrow c$ , then  $k \rightarrow 0$

$$h(c) = \sin c$$

$$h(c) = \sin c$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \sin x$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \sin(c + k)$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} [\sin c \cos k + \cos c \sin k]$$

$$= \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} (\sin c \cos k) + \lim_{k \rightarrow 0} (\cos c \sin k)$$

$$= \sin c \cos 0 + \cos c \sin 0$$

$$= \sin c + 0$$

$$= \sin c$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x) = g(c)$$

Therefore,  $h$  is a continuous function.

It is known that for real valued functions  $g$  and  $h$ , such that  $(g \circ h)$  is defined at  $c$ , if  $g$  is continuous at  $c$  and if  $h$  is continuous at  $g(c)$ , then  $(g \circ h)$  is continuous at  $c$ .

Therefore,  $f(x) = (g \circ h)(x) = g(h(x)) = g(\sin x) = |\sin x|$  is a continuous function.

#### Question 34:

Find all the points of discontinuity of  $f$  defined by  $f(x) = |x| - |x+1|$ .

Answer

The given function is  $f(x) = |x| - |x+1|$

The two functions,  $g$  and  $h$ , are defined as

$$g(x) = |x| \text{ and } h(x) = |x+1|$$

Then,  $f = g - h$

The continuity of  $g$  and  $h$  is examined first.

$g(x) = |x|$  can be written as

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & \text{if } x < 0 \\ x, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Clearly,  $g$  is defined for all real numbers.

Let  $c$  be a real number.

Case I:

If  $c < 0$ , then  $g(c) = -c$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (-x) = -c$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = g(c)$$

Therefore,  $g$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x < 0$

Case II:

If  $c > 0$ , then  $g(c) = c$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} x = c$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = g(c)$$

Therefore,  $g$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x > 0$

Case III:

If  $c = 0$ , then  $g(c) = g(0) = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x) = g(0)$$

Therefore,  $g$  is continuous at  $x = 0$

From the above three observations, it can be concluded that  $g$  is continuous at all points.

$h(x) = |x+1|$  can be written as

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} -(x+1), & \text{if } x < -1 \\ x+1, & \text{if } x \geq -1 \end{cases}$$

Clearly,  $h$  is defined for every real number.

Let  $c$  be a real number.

Case I:

If  $c < -1$ , then  $h(c) = -(c+1)$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} [-(x+1)] = -(c+1)$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x) = h(c)$$

Therefore,  $h$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x < -1$

Case II:

If  $c > -1$ , then  $h(c) = c+1$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} (x+1) = c+1$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow c} h(x) = h(c)$$

Therefore,  $h$  is continuous at all points  $x$ , such that  $x > -1$

Case III:

If  $c = -1$ , then  $h(c) = h(-1) = -1+1 = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} [-(x+1)] = -(-1+1) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^+} (x+1) = (-1+1) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} h(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow -1} h(x) = h(-1)$$

Therefore,  $h$  is continuous at  $x = -1$

From the above three observations, it can be concluded that  $h$  is continuous at all points of the real line.

$g$  and  $h$  are continuous functions. Therefore,  $f = g - h$  is also a continuous function.

Therefore,  $f$  has no point of discontinuity.

## Exercise 5.2

### Question 1:

Differentiate the functions with respect to  $x$ .

$$\sin(x^2 + 5)$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \sin(x^2 + 5), \quad u(x) = x^2 + 5, \quad \text{and } v(t) = \sin t$$

$$\text{Then, } (v \circ u)(x) = v(u(x)) = v(x^2 + 5) = \sin(x^2 + 5) = f(x)$$

Thus,  $f$  is a composite of two functions.

$$\text{Put } t = u(x) = x^2 + 5$$

Then, we obtain

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(\sin t) = \cos t = \cos(x^2 + 5)$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + 5) = \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) + \frac{d}{dx}(5) = 2x + 0 = 2x$$

$$\text{Therefore, by chain rule, } \frac{df}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \cos(x^2 + 5) \times 2x = 2x \cos(x^2 + 5)$$

### Alternate method

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}[\sin(x^2 + 5)] &= \cos(x^2 + 5) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + 5) \\ &= \cos(x^2 + 5) \cdot \left[ \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) + \frac{d}{dx}(5) \right] \\ &= \cos(x^2 + 5) \cdot [2x + 0] \\ &= 2x \cos(x^2 + 5) \end{aligned}$$

### Question 2:

Differentiate the functions with respect to  $x$ .

$$\cos(\sin x)$$



Answer

Let  $f(x) = \cos(\sin x)$ ,  $u(x) = \sin x$ , and  $v(t) = \cos t$

Then,  $(v \circ u)(x) = v(u(x)) = v(\sin x) = \cos(\sin x) = f(x)$

Thus,  $f$  is a composite function of two functions.

Put  $t = u(x) = \sin x$

$$\therefore \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}[\cos t] = -\sin t = -\sin(\sin x)$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \cos x$$

$$\text{By chain rule, } \frac{df}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = -\sin(\sin x) \cdot \cos x = -\cos x \sin(\sin x)$$

**Alternate method**

$$\frac{d}{dx}[\cos(\sin x)] = -\sin(\sin x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = -\sin(\sin x) \cdot \cos x = -\cos x \sin(\sin x)$$

**Question 3:**

Differentiate the functions with respect to  $x$ .

$\sin(ax + b)$

Answer

Let  $f(x) = \sin(ax + b)$ ,  $u(x) = ax + b$ , and  $v(t) = \sin t$

Then,  $(v \circ u)(x) = v(u(x)) = v(ax + b) = \sin(ax + b) = f(x)$

Thus,  $f$  is a composite function of two functions,  $u$  and  $v$ .

Put  $t = u(x) = ax + b$

Therefore,

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(\sin t) = \cos t = \cos(ax + b)$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(ax + b) = \frac{d}{dx}(ax) + \frac{d}{dx}(b) = a + 0 = a$$

Hence, by chain rule, we obtain

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \cos(ax + b) \cdot a = a \cos(ax + b)$$

### Alternate method

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}[\sin(ax+b)] &= \cos(ax+b) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(ax+b) \\ &= \cos(ax+b) \cdot \left[ \frac{d}{dx}(ax) + \frac{d}{dx}(b) \right] \\ &= \cos(ax+b) \cdot (a+0) \\ &= a \cos(ax+b)\end{aligned}$$

### Question 4:

Differentiate the functions with respect to  $x$ .

$$\sec(\tan(\sqrt{x}))$$

Answer

Let  $f(x) = \sec(\tan \sqrt{x})$ ,  $u(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $v(t) = \tan t$ , and  $w(s) = \sec s$

Then,  $(w \circ v \circ u)(x) = w[v(u(x))] = w[v(\sqrt{x})] = w(\tan \sqrt{x}) = \sec(\tan \sqrt{x}) = f(x)$

Thus,  $f$  is a composite function of three functions,  $u$ ,  $v$ , and  $w$ .

Put  $s = v(t) = \tan t$  and  $t = u(x) = \sqrt{x}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Then, } \frac{dw}{ds} &= \frac{d}{ds}(\sec s) = \sec s \tan s = \sec(\tan t) \cdot \tan(\tan t) & [s = \tan t] \\ &= \sec(\tan \sqrt{x}) \cdot \tan(\tan \sqrt{x}) & [t = \sqrt{x}]\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(\tan t) = \sec^2 t = \sec^2 \sqrt{x}$$

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

Hence, by chain rule, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dt}{dx} &= \frac{dw}{ds} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} \\ &= \sec(\tan \sqrt{x}) \cdot \tan(\tan \sqrt{x}) \times \sec^2 \sqrt{x} \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \sec^2 \sqrt{x} \sec(\tan \sqrt{x}) \tan(\tan \sqrt{x}) \\ &= \frac{\sec^2 \sqrt{x} \sec(\tan \sqrt{x}) \tan(\tan \sqrt{x})}{2\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

**Alternate method**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} [\sec(\tan \sqrt{x})] &= \sec(\tan \sqrt{x}) \cdot \tan(\tan \sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\tan \sqrt{x}) \\ &= \sec(\tan \sqrt{x}) \cdot \tan(\tan \sqrt{x}) \cdot \sec^2(\sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{x}) \\ &= \sec(\tan \sqrt{x}) \cdot \tan(\tan \sqrt{x}) \cdot \sec^2(\sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \\ &= \frac{\sec(\tan \sqrt{x}) \cdot \tan(\tan \sqrt{x}) \sec^2(\sqrt{x})}{2\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

**Question 5:**

Differentiate the functions with respect to  $x$ .

$$\frac{\sin(ax+b)}{\cos(cx+d)}$$

Answer

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin(ax+b)}{\cos(cx+d)} = \frac{g(x)}{h(x)}$$

The given function is  $f(x) = \frac{g(x)}{h(x)}$ , where  $g(x) = \sin(ax+b)$  and

$$h(x) = \cos(cx+d)$$

$$\therefore f' = \frac{g'h - gh'}{h^2}$$

$$\text{Consider } g(x) = \sin(ax+b)$$

$$\text{Let } u(x) = ax+b, v(t) = \sin t$$

$$\text{Then, } (vou)(x) = v(u(x)) = v(ax+b) = \sin(ax+b) = g(x)$$

$\therefore g$  is a composite function of two functions,  $u$  and  $v$ .

$$\text{Put } t = u(x) = ax + b$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(\sin t) = \cos t = \cos(ax + b)$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(ax + b) = \frac{d}{dx}(ax) + \frac{d}{dx}(b) = a + 0 = a$$

Therefore, by chain rule, we obtain

$$g' = \frac{dg}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \cos(ax + b) \cdot a = a \cos(ax + b)$$

$$\text{Consider } h(x) = \cos(cx + d)$$

$$\text{Let } p(x) = cx + d, \quad q(y) = \cos y$$

$$\text{Then, } (q \circ p)(x) = q(p(x)) = q(cx + d) = \cos(cx + d) = h(x)$$

$\therefore h$  is a composite function of two functions,  $p$  and  $q$ .

$$\text{Put } y = p(x) = cx + d$$

$$\frac{dq}{dy} = \frac{d}{dy}(\cos y) = -\sin y = -\sin(cx + d)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(cx + d) = \frac{d}{dx}(cx) + \frac{d}{dx}(d) = c$$

Therefore, by chain rule, we obtain

$$h' = \frac{dh}{dx} = \frac{dq}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin(cx + d) \times c = -c \sin(cx + d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f' &= \frac{a \cos(ax+b) \cdot \cos(cx+d) - \sin(ax+b) \{-c \sin(cx+d)\}}{[\cos(cx+d)]^2} \\ &= \frac{a \cos(ax+b)}{\cos(cx+d)} + c \sin(ax+b) \cdot \frac{\sin(cx+d)}{\cos(cx+d)} \times \frac{1}{\cos(cx+d)} \\ &= a \cos(ax+b) \sec(cx+d) + c \sin(ax+b) \tan(cx+d) \sec(cx+d) \end{aligned}$$

**Question 6:**

Differentiate the functions with respect to  $x$ .

$$\cos x^3 \cdot \sin^2(x^5)$$

Answer

The given function is  $\cos x^3 \cdot \sin^2(x^5)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} [\cos x^3 \cdot \sin^2(x^5)] &= \sin^2(x^5) \times \frac{d}{dx} (\cos x^3) + \cos x^3 \times \frac{d}{dx} [\sin^2(x^5)] \\ &= \sin^2(x^5) \times (-\sin x^3) \times \frac{d}{dx} (x^3) + \cos x^3 \times 2 \sin(x^5) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [\sin x^5] \\ &= -\sin x^3 \sin^2(x^5) \times 3x^2 + 2 \sin x^5 \cos x^3 \cdot \cos x^5 \times \frac{d}{dx} (x^5) \\ &= -3x^2 \sin x^3 \cdot \sin^2(x^5) + 2 \sin x^5 \cos x^5 \cos x^3 \cdot 5x^4 \\ &= 10x^4 \sin x^5 \cos x^5 \cos x^3 - 3x^2 \sin x^3 \sin^2(x^5) \end{aligned}$$

**Question 7:**

Differentiate the functions with respect to  $x$ .

$$2\sqrt{\cot(x^2)}$$

Answer

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{d}{dx} \left[ 2\sqrt{\cot(x^2)} \right] \\
&= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\cot(x^2)}} \times \frac{d}{dx} [\cot(x^2)] \\
&= \frac{\sin(x^2)}{\cos(x^2)} \times -\operatorname{cosec}^2(x^2) \times \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) \\
&= -\frac{\sin(x^2)}{\cos(x^2)} \times \frac{1}{\sin^2(x^2)} \times (2x) \\
&= \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{\cos x^2} \sqrt{\sin x^2} \sin x^2} \\
&= \frac{-2\sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{2 \sin x^2 \cos x^2} \sin x^2} \\
&= \frac{-2\sqrt{2}x}{\sin x^2 \sqrt{\sin 2x^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

**Question 8:**

Differentiate the functions with respect to  $x$ .

$$\cos(\sqrt{x})$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } f(x) = \cos(\sqrt{x})$$

$$\text{Also, let } u(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\text{And, } v(t) = \cos t$$

$$\text{Then, } (v \circ u)(x) = v(u(x))$$

$$= v(\sqrt{x})$$

$$= \cos \sqrt{x}$$

$$= f(x)$$

Clearly,  $f$  is a composite function of two functions,  $u$  and  $v$ , such that

$$t = u(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Then, } \frac{dt}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{x}) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{And, } \frac{dv}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dt}(\cos t) = -\sin t \\ &= -\sin(\sqrt{x})\end{aligned}$$

By using chain rule, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dt}{dx} &= \frac{dv}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} \\ &= -\sin(\sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \sin(\sqrt{x}) \\ &= -\frac{\sin(\sqrt{x})}{2\sqrt{x}}\end{aligned}$$

#### Alternate method

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}[\cos(\sqrt{x})] &= -\sin(\sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{x}) \\ &= -\sin(\sqrt{x}) \times \frac{d}{dx}\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \\ &= -\sin \sqrt{x} \times \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{-\sin \sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}}\end{aligned}$$

#### Question 9:

Prove that the function  $f$  given by

$$f(x) = |x-1|, \quad x \in \mathbf{R}$$

is not differentiable at  $x = 1$ .

Answer

The given function is  $f(x) = |x-1|, \quad x \in \mathbf{R}$

It is known that a function  $f$  is differentiable at a point  $x = c$  in its domain if both

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(c+h) - f(c)}{h} \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(c+h) - f(c)}{h}$$
 are finite and equal.

To check the differentiability of the given function at  $x = 1$ ,

consider the left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|1+h-1| - |1-1|}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{|h| - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-h}{h} \quad (h < 0 \Rightarrow |h| = -h) \\ &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

Consider the right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|1+h-1| - |1-1|}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|h| - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{h}{h} \quad (h > 0 \Rightarrow |h| = h) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Since the left and right hand limits of  $f$  at  $x = 1$  are not equal,  $f$  is not differentiable at  $x = 1$

### Question 10:

Prove that the greatest integer function defined by  $f(x) = [x], 0 < x < 3$  is not differentiable at  $x = 1$  and  $x = 2$ .

Answer

The given function  $f$  is  $f(x) = [x], 0 < x < 3$

It is known that a function  $f$  is differentiable at a point  $x = c$  in its domain if both

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(c+h) - f(c)}{h} \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(c+h) - f(c)}{h}$$
 are finite and equal.

To check the differentiability of the given function at  $x = 1$ , consider the left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 1$



$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{[1+h] - [1]}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{0-1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-1}{h} = \infty\end{aligned}$$

Consider the right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 1$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{[1+h] - [1]}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1-1}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} 0 = 0\end{aligned}$$

Since the left and right hand limits of  $f$  at  $x = 1$  are not equal,  $f$  is not differentiable at  $x = 1$

To check the differentiability of the given function at  $x = 2$ , consider the left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 2$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{[2+h] - [2]}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1-2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-1}{h} = \infty\end{aligned}$$

Consider the right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = 2$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{[2+h] - [2]}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2-2}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} 0 = 0\end{aligned}$$

Since the left and right hand limits of  $f$  at  $x = 2$  are not equal,  $f$  is not differentiable at  $x = 2$

### Exercise 5.3

#### Question 1:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  :

$$2x + 3y = \sin x$$

Answer

The given relationship is  $2x + 3y = \sin x$

Differentiating this relationship with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dx}(2x + 3y) = \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(2x) + \frac{d}{dx}(3y) = \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 + 3\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x - 2$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos x - 2}{3}$$

#### Question 2:

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  :

$$2x + 3y = \sin y$$

Answer

The given relationship is  $2x + 3y = \sin y$

Differentiating this relationship with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dx}(2x) + \frac{d}{dx}(3y) = \frac{d}{dx}(\sin y)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 + 3 \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos y \frac{dy}{dx} \quad [\text{By using chain rule}]$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 = (\cos y - 3) \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{\cos y - 3}$$

**Question 3:**

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  :

$$ax + by^2 = \cos y$$

Answer

The given relationship is  $ax + by^2 = \cos y$

Differentiating this relationship with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dx}(ax) + \frac{d}{dx}(by^2) = \frac{d}{dx}(\cos y)$$

$$\Rightarrow a + b \frac{d}{dx}(y^2) = \frac{d}{dx}(\cos y) \quad \dots(1)$$

Using chain rule, we obtain  $\frac{d}{dx}(y^2) = 2y \frac{dy}{dx}$  and  $\frac{d}{dx}(\cos y) = -\sin y \frac{dy}{dx} \quad \dots(2)$

From (1) and (2), we obtain

$$a + b \times 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow (2by + \sin y) \frac{dy}{dx} = -a$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-a}{2by + \sin y}$$

**Question 4:**

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  :

$$xy + y^2 = \tan x + y$$

Answer

The given relationship is  $xy + y^2 = \tan x + y$

Differentiating this relationship with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dx}(xy + y^2) = \frac{d}{dx}(\tan x + y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(xy) + \frac{d}{dx}(y^2) = \frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) + \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ y \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x) + x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = \sec^2 x + \frac{dy}{dx} \quad [\text{Using product rule and chain rule}]$$

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

$$\Rightarrow (x + 2y - 1) \frac{dy}{dx} = \sec^2 x - y$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sec^2 x - y}{(x + 2y - 1)}$$

**Question 5:**

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  :

$$x^2 + xy + y^2 = 100$$

Answer

The given relationship is  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 100$

Differentiating this relationship with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + xy + y^2) = \frac{d}{dx}(100)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) + \frac{d}{dx}(xy) + \frac{d}{dx}(y^2) = 0 \quad [\text{Derivative of constant function is 0}]$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x + \left[ y \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x) + x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad \text{[Using product rule and chain rule]}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x + y \cdot 1 + x \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x + y + (x + 2y) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2x + y}{x + 2y}$$

**Question 6:**

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  :

$$x^3 + x^2y + xy^2 + y^3 = 81$$

Answer

The given relationship is  $x^3 + x^2y + xy^2 + y^3 = 81$

Differentiating this relationship with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^3 + x^2y + xy^2 + y^3) = \frac{d}{dx}(81)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(x^3) + \frac{d}{dx}(x^2y) + \frac{d}{dx}(xy^2) + \frac{d}{dx}(y^3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 + \left[ y \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) + x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + \left[ y^2 \frac{d}{dx}(x) + x \frac{d}{dx}(y^2) \right] + 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 + \left[ y \cdot 2x + x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + \left[ y^2 \cdot 1 + x \cdot 2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + 3y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2) \frac{dy}{dx} + (3x^2 + 2xy + y^2) = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-(3x^2 + 2xy + y^2)}{(x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2)}$$

**Question 7:**

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  :

$$\sin^2 y + \cos xy = \pi$$

Answer

The given relationship is  $\sin^2 y + \cos xy = \pi$

Differentiating this relationship with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}(\sin^2 y + \cos xy) &= \frac{d}{dx}(\pi) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(\sin^2 y) + \frac{d}{dx}(\cos xy) &= 0\end{aligned}\quad \dots(1)$$

Using chain rule, we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin^2 y) = 2 \sin y \frac{d}{dx}(\sin y) = 2 \sin y \cos y \frac{dy}{dx} \quad \dots(2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}(\cos xy) &= -\sin xy \frac{d}{dx}(xy) = -\sin xy \left[ y \frac{d}{dx}(x) + x \frac{dy}{dx} \right] \\ &= -\sin xy \left[ y \cdot 1 + x \frac{dy}{dx} \right] = -y \sin xy - x \sin xy \frac{dy}{dx}\end{aligned}\quad \dots(3)$$

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

$$2 \sin y \cos y \frac{dy}{dx} - y \sin xy - x \sin xy \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (2 \sin y \cos y - x \sin xy) \frac{dy}{dx} = y \sin xy$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sin 2y - x \sin xy) \frac{dy}{dx} = y \sin xy$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y \sin xy}{\sin 2y - x \sin xy}$$

**Question 8:**

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  :

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 y = 1$$

Answer

The given relationship is  $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 y = 1$

Differentiating this relationship with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 y) &= \frac{d}{dx}(1) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(\sin^2 x) + \frac{d}{dx}(\cos^2 y) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow 2 \sin x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) + 2 \cos y \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\cos y) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow 2 \sin x \cos x + 2 \cos y(-\sin y) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \sin 2x - \sin 2y \frac{dy}{dx} &= 0 \\ \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\sin 2x}{\sin 2y} \end{aligned}$$

**Question 9:**

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  :

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

Answer

The given relationship is  $y = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sin y = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$$

Differentiating this relationship with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}(\sin y) &= \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) \\ \Rightarrow \cos y \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right) \quad \dots(1) \end{aligned}$$

The function,  $\frac{2x}{1+x^2}$ , is of the form of  $\frac{u}{v}$ .

Therefore, by quotient rule, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right) &= \frac{(1+x^2) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(2x) - 2x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{(1+x^2) \cdot 2 - 2x \cdot [0+2x]}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{2+2x^2-4x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{2(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} \quad \dots(2) \end{aligned}$$

Also,  $\sin y = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \cos y &= \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y} = \sqrt{1 - \left( \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{(1+x^2)^2 - 4x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^2}}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^2}} = \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} \quad \dots(3) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} \times \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{2(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{2}{1+x^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Question 10:**

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  :

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{3x-x^3}{1-3x^2} \right), -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Answer

$$y = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{3x-x^3}{1-3x^2} \right)$$

The given relationship is



$$y = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3x-x^3}{1-3x^2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan y = \frac{3x-x^3}{1-3x^2} \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\tan y = \frac{3 \tan \frac{y}{3} - \tan^3 \frac{y}{3}}{1 - 3 \tan^2 \frac{y}{3}} \quad \dots(2)$$

It is known that,

Comparing equations (1) and (2), we obtain

$$x = \tan \frac{y}{3}$$

Differentiating this relationship with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\tan \frac{y}{3}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \sec^2 \frac{y}{3} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{y}{3}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = \sec^2 \frac{y}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{\sec^2 \frac{y}{3}} = \frac{3}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{y}{3}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3}{1+x^2}$$

**Question 11:**

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  :

$$y = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}\right), 0 < x < 1$$

**x**

Answer

The given relationship is,

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

$$\Rightarrow \cos y = \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 - \tan^2 \frac{y}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{y}{2}} = \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}$$

On comparing L.H.S. and R.H.S. of the above relationship, we obtain

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

Differentiating this relationship with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{y}{2} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} (x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{\sec^2 \frac{y}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{y}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

**Question 12:**

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  :

$$y = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}\right), \quad 0 < x < 1$$

Answer

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

The given relationship is

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

$$\Rightarrow \sin y = \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}$$

Differentiating this relationship with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin y) = \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}\right) \quad \dots(1)$$

Using chain rule, we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin y) = \cos y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos y &= \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(1+x^2)^2 - (1-x^2)^2}{(1+x^2)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{4x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}} = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx}(\sin y) = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \frac{dy}{dx} \quad \dots(2)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}\right) = \frac{(1+x^2) \cdot (1-x^2)' - (1-x^2) \cdot (1+x^2)'}{(1+x^2)^2} \quad \text{[Using quotient rule]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(1+x^2)(-2x) - (1-x^2) \cdot (2x)}{(1+x^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{-2x - 2x^3 - 2x + 2x^3}{(1+x^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{-4x}{(1+x^2)^2} \quad \dots(3) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\frac{2x}{1+x^2} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-4x}{(1+x^2)^2}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2}{1+x^2}$$

**Alternate method**

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

$$\Rightarrow \sin y = \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+x^2) \sin y = 1-x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+\sin y)x^2 = 1-\sin y$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{1-\sin y}{1+\sin y}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{\cos \frac{y}{2} - \sin \frac{y}{2}}{\cos \frac{y}{2} + \sin \frac{y}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{1 - \tan \frac{y}{2}}{1 + \tan \frac{y}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \tan \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{y}{2} \right)$$

Differentiating this relationship with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx}(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \tan \left( \frac{\pi - y}{4} \right) \right] \\ \Rightarrow 1 &= \sec^2 \left( \frac{\pi - y}{4} \right) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\pi - y}{4} \right) \\ \Rightarrow 1 &= \left[ 1 + \tan^2 \left( \frac{\pi - y}{4} \right) \right] \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{4} \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \\ \Rightarrow 1 &= (1 + x^2) \left( -\frac{1}{4} \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{-4}{1 + x^2} \end{aligned}$$

**Question 13:**

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  :

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

Answer

The given relationship is  $y = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right)$

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

$$\Rightarrow \cos y = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$$

Differentiating this relationship with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos y) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sin y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(1+x^2) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(2x) - 2x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sqrt{1-\cos^2 y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(1+x^2) \times 2 - 2x \cdot 2x}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{(1+x^2)^2 - 4x^2}{(1+x^2)^2}} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{(1-x^2)^2}{(1+x^2)^2}} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2(1-x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2}{1+x^2}$$

**Question 14:**

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  :

$$y = \sin^{-1}\left(2x\sqrt{1-x^2}\right), \quad -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Answer

relationship is  $y = \sin^{-1}\left(2x\sqrt{1-x^2}\right)$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sin y = 2x\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

Differentiating this relationship with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos y \frac{dy}{dx} &= 2 \left[ x \frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{1-x^2}) + \sqrt{1-x^2} \frac{dx}{dx} \right] \\
\Rightarrow \sqrt{1-\sin^2 y} \frac{dy}{dx} &= 2 \left[ \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \sqrt{1-x^2} \right] \\
\Rightarrow \sqrt{1-(2x\sqrt{1-x^2})^2} \frac{dy}{dx} &= 2 \left[ \frac{-x^2+1-x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right] \\
\Rightarrow \sqrt{1-4x^2(1-x^2)} \frac{dy}{dx} &= 2 \left[ \frac{1-2x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right] \\
\Rightarrow \sqrt{(1-2x^2)^2} \frac{dy}{dx} &= 2 \left[ \frac{1-2x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right] \\
\Rightarrow (1-2x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} &= 2 \left[ \frac{1-2x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right] \\
\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

**Question 15:**

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  :

$$y = \sec^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{2x^2 - 1} \right), 0 < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Answer

The given relationship is  $y = \sec^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{2x^2 - 1} \right)$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sec y = \frac{1}{2x^2 - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos y = 2x^2 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 = 1 + \cos y$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x^2 = 2 \cos^2 \frac{y}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \cos \frac{y}{2}$$

Differentiating this relationship with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \cos \frac{y}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = -\sin \frac{y}{2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{y}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{\sin \frac{y}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2}{\sin \frac{y}{2}} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \frac{y}{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$



## Exercise 5.4

### Question 1:

Differentiate the following w.r.t.  $x$ :

$$\frac{e^x}{\sin x}$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = \frac{e^x}{\sin x}$$

By using the quotient rule, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\sin x \frac{d}{dx}(e^x) - e^x \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x)}{\sin^2 x} \\ &= \frac{\sin x \cdot (e^x) - e^x \cdot (\cos x)}{\sin^2 x} \\ &= \frac{e^x (\sin x - \cos x)}{\sin^2 x}, x \neq n\pi, n \in \mathbf{Z} \end{aligned}$$

### Question 2:

Differentiate the following w.r.t.  $x$ :

$$e^{\sin^{-1} x}$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = e^{\sin^{-1} x}$$

By using the chain rule, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} \left( e^{\sin^{-1} x} \right) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= e^{\sin^{-1} x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\sin^{-1} x) \\ &= e^{\sin^{-1} x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= \frac{e^{\sin^{-1} x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{e^{\sin^{-1} x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, x \in (-1, 1)\end{aligned}$$

**Question 2:**

Show that the function given by  $f(x) = e^{2x}$  is strictly increasing on  $\mathbf{R}$ .

Answer

Let  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  be any two numbers in  $\mathbf{R}$ .

Then, we have:

$$x_1 < x_2 \Rightarrow 2x_1 < 2x_2 \Rightarrow e^{2x_1} < e^{2x_2} \Rightarrow f(x_1) < f(x_2)$$

Hence,  $f$  is strictly increasing on  $\mathbf{R}$ .

**Question 3:**

Differentiate the following w.r.t.  $x$ :

$$e^{x^3}$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = e^{x^3}$$

By using the chain rule, we obtain

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( e^{x^3} \right) = e^{x^3} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (x^3) = e^{x^3} \cdot 3x^2 = 3x^2 e^{x^3}$$

**Question 4:**

Differentiate the following w.r.t.  $x$ :

$$\sin(\tan^{-1} e^{-x})$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = \sin(\tan^{-1} e^{-x})$$

By using the chain rule, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} [\sin(\tan^{-1} e^{-x})] \\ &= \cos(\tan^{-1} e^{-x}) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\tan^{-1} e^{-x}) \\ &= \cos(\tan^{-1} e^{-x}) \cdot \frac{1}{1+(e^{-x})^2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (e^{-x}) \\ &= \frac{\cos(\tan^{-1} e^{-x})}{1+e^{-2x}} \cdot e^{-x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (-x) \\ &= \frac{e^{-x} \cos(\tan^{-1} e^{-x})}{1+e^{-2x}} \times (-1) \\ &= \frac{-e^{-x} \cos(\tan^{-1} e^{-x})}{1+e^{-2x}}\end{aligned}$$

**Question 5:**

Differentiate the following w.r.t.  $x$ :

$$\log(\cos e^x)$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = \log(\cos e^x)$$

By using the chain rule, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} [\log(\cos e^x)] \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos e^x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\cos e^x) \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos e^x} \cdot (-\sin e^x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (e^x) \\ &= \frac{-\sin e^x}{\cos e^x} \cdot e^x \\ &= -e^x \tan e^x, e^x \neq (2n+1)\frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbf{N}\end{aligned}$$

**Question 6:**

Differentiate the following w.r.t.  $x$ :

$$e^x + e^{x^2} + \dots + e^{x^5}$$

Answer

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dx}(e^x + e^{x^2} + \dots + e^{x^5}) \\ &= \frac{d}{dx}(e^x) + \frac{d}{dx}(e^{x^2}) + \frac{d}{dx}(e^{x^3}) + \frac{d}{dx}(e^{x^4}) + \frac{d}{dx}(e^{x^5}) \\ &= e^x + \left[ e^{x^2} \times \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) \right] + \left[ e^{x^3} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x^3) \right] + \left[ e^{x^4} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x^4) \right] + \left[ e^{x^5} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x^5) \right] \\ &= e^x + (e^{x^2} \times 2x) + (e^{x^3} \times 3x^2) + (e^{x^4} \times 4x^3) + (e^{x^5} \times 5x^4) \\ &= e^x + 2xe^{x^2} + 3x^2e^{x^3} + 4x^3e^{x^4} + 5x^4e^{x^5} \end{aligned}$$

**Question 7:**

Differentiate the following w.r.t.  $x$ :

$$\sqrt{e^{\sqrt{x}}}, x > 0$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = \sqrt{e^{\sqrt{x}}}$$

$$\text{Then, } y^2 = e^{\sqrt{x}}$$

By differentiating this relationship with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$y^2 = e^{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{d}{dx}(\sqrt{x})$$

[By applying the chain rule]

$$\Rightarrow 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{4y\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{4\sqrt{e^{\sqrt{x}}}\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{4\sqrt{xe^{\sqrt{x}}}}, x > 0$$

**Question 8:**

Differentiate the following w.r.t.  $x$ :

$$\log(\log x), x > 1$$

Answer

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

By using the chain rule, we obtain

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}[\log(\log x)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\log x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\log x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\log x} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x \log x}, x > 1$$

**Question 9:**

Differentiate the following w.r.t.  $x$ :

$$\frac{\cos x}{\log x}, x > 0$$

Answer

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

Let

By using the quotient rule, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) \times \log x - \cos x \times \frac{d}{dx}(\log x)}{(\log x)^2} \\ &= \frac{-\sin x \log x - \cos x \times \frac{1}{x}}{(\log x)^2} \\ &= \frac{-[x \log x \cdot \sin x + \cos x]}{x(\log x)^2}, x > 0\end{aligned}$$

**Question 10:**

Differentiate the following w.r.t.  $x$ :

$$\cos(\log x + e^x), x > 0$$

Answer

Let  $y = \cos(\log x + e^x)$

By using the chain rule, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= -\sin(\log x + e^x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\log x + e^x) \\ &= -\sin(\log x + e^x) \cdot \left[ \frac{d}{dx}(\log x) + \frac{d}{dx}(e^x) \right] \\ &= -\sin(\log x + e^x) \cdot \left( \frac{1}{x} + e^x \right) \\ &= -\left( \frac{1}{x} + e^x \right) \sin(\log x + e^x), x > 0\end{aligned}$$

## Exercise 5.5

### Question 1:

Differentiate the function with respect to  $x$ .

$$\cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = \cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x$$

Taking logarithm on both the sides, we obtain

$$\log y = \log(\cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \log y = \log(\cos x) + \log(\cos 2x) + \log(\cos 3x)$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) + \frac{1}{\cos 2x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\cos 2x) + \frac{1}{\cos 3x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\cos 3x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = y \left[ -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} - \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(2x) - \frac{\sin 3x}{\cos 3x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(3x) \right]$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -\cos x \cdot \cos 2x \cdot \cos 3x [\tan x + 2 \tan 2x + 3 \tan 3x]$$

### Question 2:

Differentiate the function with respect to  $x$ .

$$\sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)(x-5)}}$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)(x-5)}}$$

Taking logarithm on both the sides, we obtain

$$\log y = \log \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)(x-5)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log y = \frac{1}{2} \log \left[ \frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)(x-5)} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \log y = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \log \{(x-1)(x-2)\} - \log \{(x-3)(x-4)(x-5)\} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \log y = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \log(x-1) + \log(x-2) - \log(x-3) - \log(x-4) - \log(x-5) \right]$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x-1} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x-1) + \frac{1}{x-2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x-2) - \frac{1}{x-3} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x-3) \right. \\ \left. - \frac{1}{x-4} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x-4) - \frac{1}{x-5} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x-5) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-4} - \frac{1}{x-5} \right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{(x-1)(x-2)}{(x-3)(x-4)(x-5)}} \left[ \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-4} - \frac{1}{x-5} \right]$$

### Question 3:

Differentiate the function with respect to  $x$ .

$$(\log x)^{\cos x}$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = (\log x)^{\cos x}$$

Taking logarithm on both the sides, we obtain

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

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} (\cos x) \times \log(\log x) + \cos x \times \frac{d}{dx} [\log(\log x)] \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} &= -\sin x \log(\log x) + \cos x \times \frac{1}{\log x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\log x) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= y \left[ -\sin x \log(\log x) + \frac{\cos x}{\log x} \times \frac{1}{x} \right] \\ \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= (\log x)^{\cos x} \left[ \frac{\cos x}{x \log x} - \sin x \log(\log x) \right] \end{aligned}$$

#### Question 4:

Differentiate the function with respect to  $x$ .

$$x^x - 2^{\sin x}$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = x^x - 2^{\sin x}$$

Also, let  $x^x = u$  and  $2^{\sin x} = v$

$$\therefore y = u - v$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} - \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$u = x^x$$

Taking logarithm on both the sides, we obtain

$$\log u = x \log x$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx} = \left[ \frac{d}{dx} (x) \times \log x + x \times \frac{d}{dx} (\log x) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = u \left[ 1 \times \log x + x \times \frac{1}{x} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = x^x (\log x + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = x^x (1 + \log x)$$

$$v = 2^{\sin x}$$

Taking logarithm on both the sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\log v = \sin x \cdot \log 2$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{1}{v} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} = \log 2 \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} = v \log 2 \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} = 2^{\sin x} \cos x \log 2$$

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

### Question 5:

Differentiate the function with respect to  $x$ .

$$(x+3)^2 \cdot (x+4)^3 \cdot (x+5)^4$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = (x+3)^2 \cdot (x+4)^3 \cdot (x+5)^4$$

Taking logarithm on both the sides, we obtain

$$\log y = \log(x+3)^2 + \log(x+4)^3 + \log(x+5)^4$$

$$\Rightarrow \log y = 2 \log(x+3) + 3 \log(x+4) + 4 \log(x+5)$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{x+3} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x+3) + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{x+4} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x+4) + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{x+5} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x+5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = y \left[ \frac{2}{x+3} + \frac{3}{x+4} + \frac{4}{x+5} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = (x+3)^2 (x+4)^3 (x+5)^4 \cdot \left[ \frac{2}{x+3} + \frac{3}{x+4} + \frac{4}{x+5} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = (x+3)^2 (x+4)^3 (x+5)^4 \cdot \left[ \frac{2(x+4)(x+5) + 3(x+3)(x+5) + 4(x+3)(x+4)}{(x+3)(x+4)(x+5)} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = (x+3)(x+4)^2 (x+5)^3 \cdot \left[ 2(x^2 + 9x + 20) + 3(x^2 + 8x + 15) + 4(x^2 + 7x + 12) \right]$$

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

**Question 6:**

Differentiate the function with respect to  $x$ .

$$\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x + x^{\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)}$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x + x^{\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)}$$

$$\text{Also, let } u = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \text{ and } v = x^{\left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)}$$

$$\therefore y = u + v$$

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

$$\text{Then, } u = \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \log u = \log \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \log u = x \log \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( x \right) \times \log \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right) + x \times \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \log \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx} = 1 \times \log \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right) + x \times \frac{1}{\left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right)} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = u \left[ \log \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right) + \frac{x}{\left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right)} \times \left( 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \right]$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right)^x \left[ \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^2 + 1} + \log \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right] \quad \dots(2)$$

$$v = x^{\left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \log v = \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \log x$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{v} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} &= \left[ \frac{d}{dx} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right] \times \log x + \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \log x \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{v} \frac{dv}{dx} &= \left( -\frac{1}{x^2} \right) \log x + \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{v} \frac{dv}{dx} &= -\frac{\log x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} &= v \left[ \frac{-\log x + x + 1}{x^2} \right] \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} &= x^{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} \left( \frac{x + 1 - \log x}{x^2} \right) \quad \dots(3) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

### Question 7:

Differentiate the function with respect to  $x$ .

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

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = (\log x)^x + x^{\log x}$$

$$\text{Also, let } u = (\log x)^x \text{ and } v = x^{\log x}$$

$$\therefore y = u + v$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \log u = \log \left[ (\log x)^x \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \log u = x \log(\log x)$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx}(x) \times \log(\log x) + x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}[\log(\log x)] \\
\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} &= u \left[ 1 \times \log(\log x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{\log x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\log x) \right] \\
\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} &= (\log x)^x \left[ \log(\log x) + \frac{x}{\log x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] \\
\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} &= (\log x)^x \left[ \log(\log x) + \frac{1}{\log x} \right] \\
\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} &= (\log x)^x \left[ \frac{\log(\log x) \cdot \log x + 1}{\log x} \right] \\
\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} &= (\log x)^{x-1} [1 + \log x \cdot \log(\log x)] \quad \dots(2)
\end{aligned}$$

$$v = x^{\log x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log v = \log(x^{\log x})$$

$$\Rightarrow \log v = \log x \log x = (\log x)^2$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{v} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx}[(\log x)^2] \\
\Rightarrow \frac{1}{v} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} &= 2(\log x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\log x) \\
\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} &= 2v(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \\
\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} &= 2x^{\log x} \frac{\log x}{x} \\
\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} &= 2x^{\log x - 1} \cdot \log x \quad \dots(3)
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

### Question 8:

Differentiate the function with respect to  $x$ .

$$(\sin x)^x + \sin^{-1} \sqrt{x}$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = (\sin x)^x + \sin^{-1} \sqrt{x}$$

$$\text{Also, let } u = (\sin x)^x \text{ and } v = \sin^{-1} \sqrt{x}$$

$$\therefore y = u + v$$

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

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

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

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

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} (x) \times \log (\sin x) + x \times \frac{d}{dx} [\log (\sin x)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = u \left[ 1 \cdot \log (\sin x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\sin x) \right]$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = (\sin x)^x (x \cot x + \log \sin x) \quad \dots(2)$$

$$v = \sin^{-1} \sqrt{x}$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\sqrt{x})^2}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{x})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-x^2}} \quad \dots(3)$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (\sin x)^x (x \cot x + \log \sin x) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-x^2}}$$

**Question 9:**

Differentiate the function with respect to  $x$ .

$$x^{\sin x} + (\sin x)^{\cos x}$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = x^{\sin x} + (\sin x)^{\cos x}$$

$$\text{Also, let } u = x^{\sin x} \text{ and } v = (\sin x)^{\cos x}$$

$$\therefore y = u + v$$

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

$$u = x^{\sin x}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \log u = \sin x \log x$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = u \left[ \cos x \log x + \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = x^{\sin x} \left[ \cos x \log x + \frac{\sin x}{x} \right] \quad \dots(2)$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \log v = \cos x \log(\sin x)$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain



$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{v} \frac{dv}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} (\cos x) \times \log(\sin x) + \cos x \times \frac{d}{dx} [\log(\sin x)] \\
\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} &= v \left[ -\sin x \cdot \log(\sin x) + \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\sin x) \right] \\
\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} &= (\sin x)^{\cos x} \left[ -\sin x \log \sin x + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \cos x \right] \\
\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} &= (\sin x)^{\cos x} [-\sin x \log \sin x + \cot x \cos x] \\
\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} &= (\sin x)^{\cos x} [\cot x \cos x - \sin x \log \sin x] \quad \dots(3)
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

#### Question 10:

Differentiate the function with respect to  $x$ .

$$x^{x \cos x} + \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1}$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = x^{x \cos x} + \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\text{Also, let } u = x^{x \cos x} \text{ and } v = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$\therefore y = u + v$$

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

$$u = x^{x \cos x}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \log u = x \cos x \log x$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx}(x) \cdot \cos x \cdot \log x + x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) \cdot \log x + x \cos x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\log x) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} &= u \left[ 1 \cdot \cos x \cdot \log x + x \cdot (-\sin x) \log x + x \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] \\ \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} &= x^{\cos x} (\cos x \log x - x \sin x \log x + \cos x) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} &= x^{\cos x} [\cos x(1 + \log x) - x \sin x \log x] \quad \dots(2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \\ \Rightarrow \log v &= \log(x^2 + 1) - \log(x^2 - 1) \end{aligned}$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{v} \frac{dv}{dx} &= \frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{2x}{x^2 - 1} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} &= v \left[ \frac{2x(x^2 - 1) - 2x(x^2 + 1)}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 - 1)} \right] \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} &= \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1} \times \left[ \frac{-4x}{(x^2 + 1)(x^2 - 1)} \right] \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} &= \frac{-4x}{(x^2 - 1)^2} \quad \dots(3) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

### Question 11:

Differentiate the function with respect to  $x$ .

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

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = (x \cos x)^x + (x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\text{Also, let } u = (x \cos x)^x \text{ and } v = (x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\therefore y = u + v$$

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

$$u = (x \cos x)^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \log u = \log (x \cos x)^x$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \log u = x [\log x + \log \cos x]$$

$$\Rightarrow \log u = x \log x + x \log \cos x$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = u \left[ \left\{ \log x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (x) + x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\log x) \right\} + \left\{ \log \cos x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (x) + x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\log \cos x) \right\} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = (x \cos x)^x \left[ \left( \log x \cdot 1 + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) + \left\{ \log \cos x \cdot 1 + x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\cos x) \right\} \right]$$

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = (x \cos x)^x \left[ 1 - x \tan x + \log (x \cos x) \right] \quad \dots(2)$$

$$v = (x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log v = \log (x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log v = \frac{1}{x} \log (x \sin x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \log v = \frac{1}{x} (\log x + \log \sin x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \log v = \frac{1}{x} \log x + \frac{1}{x} \log \sin x$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{1}{v} \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x} \log x \right) + \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{1}{x} \log (\sin x) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{v} \frac{dv}{dx} = \left[ \log x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\log x) \right] + \left[ \log (\sin x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \{ \log (\sin x) \} \right]$$

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} = (x \sin x)^{\frac{1}{x}} \left[ \frac{1 - \log (x \sin x) + x \cot x}{x^2} \right] \quad \dots(3)$$

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

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

**Question 12:**

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  of function.

$$x^y + y^x = 1$$

Answer

The given function is  $x^y + y^x = 1$

Let  $x^y = u$  and  $y^x = v$

Then, the function becomes  $u + v = 1$

$$\therefore \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dx} = 0 \quad \dots(1)$$

$$u = x^y$$

$$\Rightarrow \log u = \log(x^y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \log u = y \log x$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = x^y \left( \log x \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} \right) \quad \dots(2)$$

$$v = y^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \log v = \log(y^x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \log v = x \log y$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{1}{v} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} = \log y \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x) + x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\log y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} = v \left( \log y \cdot 1 + x \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} = y^x \left( \log y + \frac{x}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \quad \dots(3)$$

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

$$x^y \left( \log x \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} \right) + y^x \left( \log y + \frac{x}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x^y \log x + xy^{x-1}) \frac{dy}{dx} = -(yx^{y-1} + y^x \log y)$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{yx^{y-1} + y^x \log y}{x^y \log x + xy^{x-1}}$$

**Question 13:**

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  of function.

$$y^x = x^y$$

Answer

The given function is  $y^x = x^y$

Taking logarithm on both the sides, we obtain

$$x \log y = y \log x$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Question 14:**

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  of function.

$$(\cos x)^y = (\cos y)^x$$

Answer

The given function is  $(\cos x)^y = (\cos y)^x$

Taking logarithm on both the sides, we obtain

$$y \log \cos x = x \log \cos y$$

Differentiating both sides, we obtain

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \log \cos x \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{\cos x} \cdot (-\sin x) = \log \cos y + \frac{x}{\cos y} \cdot (-\sin y) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log \cos x \frac{dy}{dx} - y \tan x = \log \cos y - x \tan y \frac{dy}{dx}$$

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

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y \tan x + \log \cos y}{x \tan y + \log \cos x}$$

**Question 15:**

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  of function.

$$xy = e^{(x-y)}$$

Answer

The given function is  $xy = e^{(x-y)}$

Taking logarithm on both the sides, we obtain

$$\log(xy) = \log(e^{x-y})$$

$$\Rightarrow \log x + \log y = (x - y) \log e$$

$$\Rightarrow \log x + \log y = (x - y) \times 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \log x + \log y = x - y$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\log x) + \frac{d}{dx}(\log y) = \frac{d}{dx}(x) - \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{y}\right) \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{y+1}{y}\right) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x-1}{x}$$

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

**Question 16:**

Find the derivative of the function given by  $f(x) = (1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^4)(1+x^8)$  and hence

find  $f'(1)$ .

Answer

The given relationship is  $f(x) = (1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^4)(1+x^8)$

Taking logarithm on both the sides, we obtain

$$\log f(x) = \log(1+x) + \log(1+x^2) + \log(1+x^4) + \log(1+x^8)$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{f(x)} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)] &= \frac{d}{dx} \log(1+x) + \frac{d}{dx} \log(1+x^2) + \frac{d}{dx} \log(1+x^4) + \frac{d}{dx} \log(1+x^8) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{f(x)} \cdot f'(x) &= \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(1+x) + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(1+x^2) + \frac{1}{1+x^4} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(1+x^4) + \frac{1}{1+x^8} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(1+x^8) \\ \Rightarrow f'(x) &= f(x) \left[ \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \cdot 2x + \frac{1}{1+x^4} \cdot 4x^3 + \frac{1}{1+x^8} \cdot 8x^7 \right] \\ \therefore f'(x) &= (1+x)(1+x^2)(1+x^4)(1+x^8) \left[ \frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{2x}{1+x^2} + \frac{4x^3}{1+x^4} + \frac{8x^7}{1+x^8} \right] \\ \text{Hence, } f'(1) &= (1+1)(1+1^2)(1+1^4)(1+1^8) \left[ \frac{1}{1+1} + \frac{2 \times 1}{1+1^2} + \frac{4 \times 1^3}{1+1^4} + \frac{8 \times 1^7}{1+1^8} \right] \\ &= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{4}{2} + \frac{8}{2} \right] \\ &= 16 \times \left( \frac{1+2+4+8}{2} \right) \\ &= 16 \times \frac{15}{2} = 120 \end{aligned}$$

**Question 17:**

Differentiate  $(x^5 - 5x + 8)(x^3 + 7x + 9)$  in three ways mentioned below

- (i) By using product rule.
- (ii) By expanding the product to obtain a single polynomial.
- (iii) By logarithmic differentiation.

Do they all give the same answer?

Answer

Let  $y = (x^5 - 5x + 8)(x^3 + 7x + 9)$

- (i)

$$\text{Let } x^2 - 5x + 8 = u \text{ and } x^3 + 7x + 9 = v$$

$$\therefore y = uv$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} \cdot v + u \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} \quad (\text{By using product rule})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 - 5x + 8) \cdot (x^3 + 7x + 9) + (x^2 - 5x + 8) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x^3 + 7x + 9)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = (2x - 5)(x^3 + 7x + 9) + (x^2 - 5x + 8)(3x^2 + 7)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x(x^3 + 7x + 9) - 5(x^3 + 7x + 9) + x^2(3x^2 + 7) - 5x(3x^2 + 7) + 8(3x^2 + 7)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = (2x^4 + 14x^2 + 18x) - 5x^3 - 35x - 45 + (3x^4 + 7x^2) - 15x^3 - 35x + 24x^2 + 56$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 5x^4 - 20x^3 + 45x^2 - 52x + 11$$

(ii)

$$y = (x^2 - 5x + 8)(x^3 + 7x + 9)$$

$$= x^2(x^3 + 7x + 9) - 5x(x^3 + 7x + 9) + 8(x^3 + 7x + 9)$$

$$= x^5 + 7x^3 + 9x^2 - 5x^4 - 35x^2 - 45x + 8x^3 + 56x + 72$$

$$= x^5 - 5x^4 + 15x^3 - 26x^2 + 11x + 72$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(x^5 - 5x^4 + 15x^3 - 26x^2 + 11x + 72)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx}(x^5) - 5 \frac{d}{dx}(x^4) + 15 \frac{d}{dx}(x^3) - 26 \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) + 11 \frac{d}{dx}(x) + \frac{d}{dx}(72)$$

$$= 5x^4 - 5 \times 4x^3 + 15 \times 3x^2 - 26 \times 2x + 11 \times 1 + 0$$

$$= 5x^4 - 20x^3 + 45x^2 - 52x + 11$$

(iii)  $y = (x^2 - 5x + 8)(x^3 + 7x + 9)$

Taking logarithm on both the sides, we obtain

$$\log y = \log(x^2 - 5x + 8) + \log(x^3 + 7x + 9)$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} \log(x^2 - 5x + 8) + \frac{d}{dx} \log(x^3 + 7x + 9) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 8} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 - 5x + 8) + \frac{1}{x^3 + 7x + 9} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x^3 + 7x + 9) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= y \left[ \frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 8} \times (2x - 5) + \frac{1}{x^3 + 7x + 9} \times (3x^2 + 7) \right] \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= (x^2 - 5x + 8)(x^3 + 7x + 9) \left[ \frac{2x - 5}{x^2 - 5x + 8} + \frac{3x^2 + 7}{x^3 + 7x + 9} \right] \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= (x^2 - 5x + 8)(x^3 + 7x + 9) \left[ \frac{(2x - 5)(x^3 + 7x + 9) + (3x^2 + 7)(x^2 - 5x + 8)}{(x^2 - 5x + 8)(x^3 + 7x + 9)} \right] \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= 2x(x^3 + 7x + 9) - 5(x^3 + 7x + 9) + 3x^2(x^2 - 5x + 8) + 7(x^2 - 5x + 8) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= (2x^4 + 14x^2 + 18x) - 5x^3 - 35x - 45 + (3x^4 - 15x^3 + 24x^2) + (7x^2 - 35x + 56) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= 5x^4 - 20x^3 + 45x^2 - 52x + 11 \end{aligned}$$

From the above three observations, it can be concluded that all the results of  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  are same.

**Question 18:**

If  $u$ ,  $v$  and  $w$  are functions of  $x$ , then show that

$$\frac{d}{dx}(u.v.w) = \frac{du}{dx} v.w + u \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} .w + u.v \cdot \frac{dw}{dx}$$

in two ways—first by repeated application of product rule, second by logarithmic differentiation.

Answer

Let  $y = u.v.w = u.(v.w)$

By applying product rule, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{du}{dx} \cdot (v \cdot w) + u \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(v \cdot w) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{du}{dx} \cdot v \cdot w + u \left[ \frac{dv}{dx} \cdot w + v \cdot \frac{dw}{dx} \right] && \text{(Again applying product rule)} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{du}{dx} \cdot v \cdot w + u \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} \cdot w + u \cdot v \cdot \frac{dw}{dx} \end{aligned}$$

By taking logarithm on both sides of the equation  $y = u \cdot v \cdot w$ , we obtain

$$\log y = \log u + \log v + \log w$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx}(\log u) + \frac{d}{dx}(\log v) + \frac{d}{dx}(\log w) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{1}{v} \frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{1}{w} \frac{dw}{dx} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= y \left( \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{1}{v} \frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{1}{w} \frac{dw}{dx} \right) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= u \cdot v \cdot w \cdot \left( \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{1}{v} \frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{1}{w} \frac{dw}{dx} \right) \\ \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{du}{dx} \cdot v \cdot w + u \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} \cdot w + u \cdot v \cdot \frac{dw}{dx} \end{aligned}$$

## Exercise 5.6

### Question 1:

If  $x$  and  $y$  are connected parametrically by the equation, without eliminating the

parameter, find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

$$x = 2at^2, y = at^4$$

Answer

The given equations are  $x = 2at^2$  and  $y = at^4$

$$\text{Then, } \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(2at^2) = 2a \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(t^2) = 2a \cdot 2t = 4at$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(at^4) = a \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(t^4) = a \cdot 4 \cdot t^3 = 4at^3$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)}{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)} = \frac{4at^3}{4at} = t^2$$

### Question 2:

If  $x$  and  $y$  are connected parametrically by the equation, without eliminating the

parameter, find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

$$x = a \cos \theta, y = b \cos \theta$$

Answer

The given equations are  $x = a \cos \theta$  and  $y = b \cos \theta$

$$\text{Then, } \frac{dx}{d\theta} = \frac{d}{d\theta}(a \cos \theta) = a(-\sin \theta) = -a \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = \frac{d}{d\theta}(b \cos \theta) = b(-\sin \theta) = -b \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)}{\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)} = \frac{-b \sin \theta}{-a \sin \theta} = \frac{b}{a}$$

**Question 3:**

If  $x$  and  $y$  are connected parametrically by the equation, without eliminating the

parameter, find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

$$x = \sin t, y = \cos 2t$$

Answer

The given equations are  $x = \sin t$  and  $y = \cos 2t$

$$\text{Then, } \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(\sin t) = \cos t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(\cos 2t) = -\sin 2t \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(2t) = -2 \sin 2t$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)}{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)} = \frac{-2 \sin 2t}{\cos t} = \frac{-2 \cdot 2 \sin t \cos t}{\cos t} = -4 \sin t$$

**Question 4:**

If  $x$  and  $y$  are connected parametrically by the equation, without eliminating the

parameter, find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

$$x = 4t, y = \frac{4}{t}$$

Answer

The given equations are  $x = 4t$  and  $y = \frac{4}{t}$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(4t) = 4$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{4}{t}\right) = 4 \cdot \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{t^2}\right) = \frac{-4}{t^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)}{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)} = \frac{\left(\frac{-4}{t^2}\right)}{4} = \frac{-1}{t^2}$$

### Question 5:

If  $x$  and  $y$  are connected parametrically by the equation, without eliminating the

parameter, find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

$$x = \cos \theta - \cos 2\theta, \quad y = \sin \theta - \sin 2\theta$$

Answer

The given equations are  $x = \cos \theta - \cos 2\theta$  and  $y = \sin \theta - \sin 2\theta$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then, } \frac{dx}{d\theta} &= \frac{d}{d\theta}(\cos \theta - \cos 2\theta) = \frac{d}{d\theta}(\cos \theta) - \frac{d}{d\theta}(\cos 2\theta) \\ &= -\sin \theta - (-2 \sin 2\theta) = 2 \sin 2\theta - \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{d\theta} &= \frac{d}{d\theta}(\sin \theta - \sin 2\theta) = \frac{d}{d\theta}(\sin \theta) - \frac{d}{d\theta}(\sin 2\theta) \\ &= \cos \theta - 2 \cos 2\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)}{\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)} = \frac{\cos \theta - 2 \cos 2\theta}{2 \sin 2\theta - \sin \theta}$$

### Question 6:

If  $x$  and  $y$  are connected parametrically by the equation, without eliminating the

parameter, find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

$$x = a(\theta - \sin \theta), \quad y = a(1 + \cos \theta)$$

Answer

The given equations are  $x = a(\theta - \sin \theta)$  and  $y = a(1 + \cos \theta)$

$$\text{Then, } \frac{dx}{d\theta} = a \left[ \frac{d}{d\theta}(\theta) - \frac{d}{d\theta}(\sin \theta) \right] = a(1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = a \left[ \frac{d}{d\theta}(1) + \frac{d}{d\theta}(\cos \theta) \right] = a[0 + (-\sin \theta)] = -a \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)}{\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)} = \frac{-a \sin \theta}{a(1 - \cos \theta)} = \frac{-2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{-\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} = -\cot \frac{\theta}{2}$$

### Question 7:

If  $x$  and  $y$  are connected parametrically by the equation, without eliminating the

parameter, find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

$$x = \frac{\sin^3 t}{\sqrt{\cos 2t}}, \quad y = \frac{\cos^3 t}{\sqrt{\cos 2t}}$$

Answer

The given equations are  $x = \frac{\sin^3 t}{\sqrt{\cos 2t}}$  and  $y = \frac{\cos^3 t}{\sqrt{\cos 2t}}$



$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Then, } \frac{dx}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \frac{\sin^3 t}{\sqrt{\cos 2t}} \right] \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{\cos 2t} \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(\sin^3 t) - \sin^3 t \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{\cos 2t}}{\cos 2t} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{\cos 2t} \cdot 3 \sin^2 t \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(\sin t) - \sin^3 t \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\cos 2t}} \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(\cos 2t)}{\cos 2t} \\
&= \frac{3\sqrt{\cos 2t} \cdot \sin^2 t \cos t - \frac{\sin^3 t}{2\sqrt{\cos 2t}} \cdot (-2 \sin 2t)}{\cos 2t} \\
&= \frac{3 \cos 2t \sin^2 t \cos t + \sin^3 t \sin 2t}{\cos 2t \sqrt{\cos 2t}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dy}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \frac{\cos^3 t}{\sqrt{\cos 2t}} \right] \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{\cos 2t} \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(\cos^3 t) - \cos^3 t \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(\sqrt{\cos 2t})}{\cos 2t} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{\cos 2t} \cdot 3 \cos^2 t \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(\cos t) - \cos^3 t \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\cos 2t}} \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(\cos 2t)}{\cos 2t} \\
&= \frac{3\sqrt{\cos 2t} \cdot \cos^2 t (-\sin t) - \cos^3 t \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\cos 2t}} \cdot (-2 \sin 2t)}{\cos 2t} \\
&= \frac{-3 \cos 2t \cdot \cos^2 t \cdot \sin t + \cos^3 t \sin 2t}{\cos 2t \cdot \sqrt{\cos 2t}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)}{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)} = \frac{-3 \cos 2t \cdot \cos^2 t \cdot \sin t + \cos^3 t \sin 2t}{3 \cos 2t \sin^2 t \cos t + \sin^3 t \sin 2t} \\
&= \frac{-3 \cos 2t \cdot \cos^2 t \cdot \sin t + \cos^3 t (2 \sin t \cos t)}{3 \cos 2t \sin^2 t \cos t + \sin^3 t (2 \sin t \cos t)} \\
&= \frac{\sin t \cos t [-3 \cos 2t \cdot \cos t + 2 \cos^3 t]}{\sin t \cos t [3 \cos 2t \sin t + 2 \sin^3 t]} \\
&= \frac{[-3(2 \cos^2 t - 1) \cos t + 2 \cos^3 t]}{[3(1 - 2 \sin^2 t) \sin t + 2 \sin^3 t]} && \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2t = (2 \cos^2 t - 1), \\ \cos 2t = (1 - 2 \sin^2 t) \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \frac{-4 \cos^3 t + 3 \cos t}{3 \sin t - 4 \sin^3 t} \\
&= \frac{-\cos 3t}{\sin 3t} && \begin{bmatrix} \cos 3t = 4 \cos^3 t - 3 \cos t, \\ \sin 3t = 3 \sin t - 4 \sin^3 t \end{bmatrix} \\
&= -\cot 3t
\end{aligned}$$

### Question 8:

If  $x$  and  $y$  are connected parametrically by the equation, without eliminating the

parameter, find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

$$x = a \left( \cos t + \log \tan \frac{t}{2} \right), \quad y = a \sin t$$

Answer

$$x = a \left( \cos t + \log \tan \frac{t}{2} \right) \text{ and } y = a \sin t$$

The given equations are

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Then, } \frac{dx}{dt} &= a \cdot \left[ \frac{d}{dt}(\cos t) + \frac{d}{dt} \left( \log \tan \frac{t}{2} \right) \right] \\
&= a \left[ -\sin t + \frac{1}{\tan \frac{t}{2}} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left( \tan \frac{t}{2} \right) \right] \\
&= a \left[ -\sin t + \cot \frac{t}{2} \cdot \sec^2 \frac{t}{2} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{t}{2} \right) \right] \\
&= a \left[ -\sin t + \frac{\cos \frac{t}{2}}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} \times \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{t}{2}} \times \frac{1}{2} \right] \\
&= a \left[ -\sin t + \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{t}{2} \cos \frac{t}{2}} \right] \\
&= a \left( -\sin t + \frac{1}{\sin t} \right) \\
&= a \left( \frac{-\sin^2 t + 1}{\sin t} \right) \\
&= a \frac{\cos^2 t}{\sin t}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = a \frac{d}{dt}(\sin t) = a \cos t$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\left( \frac{dy}{dt} \right)}{\left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right)} = \frac{a \cos t}{\left( a \frac{\cos^2 t}{\sin t} \right)} = \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} = \tan t$$

### Question 9:

If  $x$  and  $y$  are connected parametrically by the equation, without eliminating the

parameter, find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

$$x = a \sec \theta, \quad y = b \tan \theta$$

Answer

The given equations are  $x = a \sec \theta$  and  $y = b \tan \theta$

$$\text{Then, } \frac{dx}{d\theta} = a \cdot \frac{d}{d\theta}(\sec \theta) = a \sec \theta \tan \theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = b \cdot \frac{d}{d\theta}(\tan \theta) = b \sec^2 \theta$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)}{\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)} = \frac{b \sec^2 \theta}{a \sec \theta \tan \theta} = \frac{b}{a} \sec \theta \cot \theta = \frac{b \cos \theta}{a \cos \theta \sin \theta} = \frac{b}{a} \times \frac{1}{\sin \theta} = \frac{b}{a} \operatorname{cosec} \theta$$

### Question 10:

If  $x$  and  $y$  are connected parametrically by the equation, without eliminating the

parameter, find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .

$$x = a(\cos \theta + \theta \sin \theta), \quad y = a(\sin \theta - \theta \cos \theta)$$

Answer

The given equations are  $x = a(\cos \theta + \theta \sin \theta)$  and  $y = a(\sin \theta - \theta \cos \theta)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then, } \frac{dx}{d\theta} &= a \left[ \frac{d}{d\theta} \cos \theta + \frac{d}{d\theta}(\theta \sin \theta) \right] = a \left[ -\sin \theta + \theta \frac{d}{d\theta}(\sin \theta) + \sin \theta \frac{d}{d\theta}(\theta) \right] \\ &= a \left[ -\sin \theta + \theta \cos \theta + \sin \theta \right] = a\theta \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{d\theta} &= a \left[ \frac{d}{d\theta}(\sin \theta) - \frac{d}{d\theta}(\theta \cos \theta) \right] = a \left[ \cos \theta - \left\{ \theta \frac{d}{d\theta}(\cos \theta) + \cos \theta \cdot \frac{d}{d\theta}(\theta) \right\} \right] \\ &= a \left[ \cos \theta + \theta \sin \theta - \cos \theta \right] \\ &= a\theta \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)}{\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)} = \frac{a\theta \sin \theta}{a\theta \cos \theta} = \tan \theta$$

**Question 11:**

$x = \sqrt{a^{\sin^{-1} t}}$ ,  $y = \sqrt{a^{\cos^{-1} t}}$ , show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x}$   
If

Answer

The given equations are  $x = \sqrt{a^{\sin^{-1} t}}$  and  $y = \sqrt{a^{\cos^{-1} t}}$

$$x = \sqrt{a^{\sin^{-1} t}} \text{ and } y = \sqrt{a^{\cos^{-1} t}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \left(a^{\sin^{-1} t}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ and } y = \left(a^{\cos^{-1} t}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = a^{\frac{1}{2}\sin^{-1} t} \text{ and } y = a^{\frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1} t}$$

Consider  $x = a^{\frac{1}{2}\sin^{-1} t}$

Taking logarithm on both the sides, we obtain

$$\log x = \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} t \log a$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \log a \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(\sin^{-1} t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x \log a}{2 \sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x \log a}{2\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

Then, consider  $y = a^{\frac{1}{2}\cos^{-1} t}$

Taking logarithm on both the sides, we obtain

$$\log y = \frac{1}{2} \cos^{-1} t \log a$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \log a \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(\cos^{-1} t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{y \log a}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{-y \log a}{2\sqrt{1-t^2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)}{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)} = \frac{\left(\frac{-y \log a}{2\sqrt{1-t^2}}\right)}{\left(\frac{x \log a}{2\sqrt{1-t^2}}\right)} = -\frac{y}{x}.$$

Hence, proved.

## Exercise 5.7

### Question 1:

Find the second order derivatives of the function.

$$x^2 + 3x + 2$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = x^2 + 3x + 2$$

Then,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) + \frac{d}{dx}(3x) + \frac{d}{dx}(2) = 2x + 3 + 0 = 2x + 3$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}(2x + 3) = \frac{d}{dx}(2x) + \frac{d}{dx}(3) = 2 + 0 = 2$$

### Question 2:

Find the second order derivatives of the function.

$$x^{20}$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = x^{20}$$

Then,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(x^{20}) = 20x^{19}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}(20x^{19}) = 20 \frac{d}{dx}(x^{19}) = 20 \cdot 19 \cdot x^{18} = 380x^{18}$$

### Question 3:

Find the second order derivatives of the function.

$$x \cdot \cos x$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = x \cdot \cos x$$

Then,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(x \cdot \cos x) = \cos x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x) + x \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = \cos x \cdot 1 + x(-\sin x) = \cos x - x \sin x$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}[\cos x - x \sin x] = \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) - \frac{d}{dx}(x \sin x)$$

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

$$= -\sin x - (\sin x + x \cos x)$$

$$= -(x \cos x + 2 \sin x)$$

#### Question 4:

Find the second order derivatives of the function.

$\log x$

Answer

Let  $y = \log x$

Then,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(\log x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

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

#### Question 5:

Find the second order derivatives of the function.

$x^3 \log x$

Answer

Let  $y = x^3 \log x$

Then,



$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} [x^3 \log x] = \log x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (x^3) + x^3 \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\log x) \\ &= \log x \cdot 3x^2 + x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \log x \cdot 3x^2 + x^2 \\ &= x^2 (1 + 3 \log x)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx} [x^2 (1 + 3 \log x)] \\ &= (1 + 3 \log x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (x^2) + x^2 \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (1 + 3 \log x) \\ &= (1 + 3 \log x) \cdot 2x + x^2 \cdot \frac{3}{x} \\ &= 2x + 6x \log x + 3x \\ &= 5x + 6x \log x \\ &= x(5 + 6 \log x)\end{aligned}$$

**Question 6:**

Find the second order derivatives of the function.

$$e^x \sin 5x$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = e^x \sin 5x$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} (e^x \sin 5x) = \sin 5x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (e^x) + e^x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\sin 5x) \\ &= \sin 5x \cdot e^x + e^x \cdot \cos 5x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (5x) = e^x \sin 5x + e^x \cos 5x \cdot 5 \\ &= e^x (\sin 5x + 5 \cos 5x)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx} [e^x (\sin 5x + 5 \cos 5x)] \\ &= (\sin 5x + 5 \cos 5x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (e^x) + e^x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\sin 5x + 5 \cos 5x) \\ &= (\sin 5x + 5 \cos 5x) e^x + e^x \left[ \cos 5x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (5x) + 5(-\sin 5x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (5x) \right] \\ &= e^x (\sin 5x + 5 \cos 5x) + e^x (5 \cos 5x - 25 \sin 5x) \\ &= e^x (10 \cos 5x - 24 \sin 5x) = 2e^x (5 \cos 5x - 12 \sin 5x)\end{aligned}$$

Then,

**Question 7:**

Find the second order derivatives of the function.

$$e^{6x} \cos 3x$$

Answer

Let  $y = e^{6x} \cos 3x$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx}(e^{6x} \cdot \cos 3x) = \cos 3x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(e^{6x}) + e^{6x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\cos 3x) \\ &= \cos 3x \cdot e^{6x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(6x) + e^{6x} \cdot (-\sin 3x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(3x) \\ &= 6e^{6x} \cos 3x - 3e^{6x} \sin 3x \quad \dots(1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx}(6e^{6x} \cos 3x - 3e^{6x} \sin 3x) = 6 \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(e^{6x} \cos 3x) - 3 \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(e^{6x} \sin 3x) \\ &= 6 \cdot [6e^{6x} \cos 3x - 3e^{6x} \sin 3x] - 3 \cdot \left[ \sin 3x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(e^{6x}) + e^{6x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\sin 3x) \right] \quad \text{[Using (1)]} \\ &= 36e^{6x} \cos 3x - 18e^{6x} \sin 3x - 3 \left[ \sin 3x \cdot e^{6x} \cdot 6 + e^{6x} \cdot \cos 3x \cdot 3 \right] \\ &= 36e^{6x} \cos 3x - 18e^{6x} \sin 3x - 18e^{6x} \sin 3x - 9e^{6x} \cos 3x \\ &= 27e^{6x} \cos 3x - 36e^{6x} \sin 3x \\ &= 9e^{6x} (3 \cos 3x - 4 \sin 3x) \end{aligned}$$

**Question 8:**

Find the second order derivatives of the function.

$$\tan^{-1} x$$

Answer

Let  $y = \tan^{-1} x$

Then,

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

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) = \frac{d}{dx}(1+x^2)^{-1} = (-1) \cdot (1+x^2)^{-2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(1+x^2) \\ &= \frac{-1}{(1+x^2)^2} \times 2x = \frac{-2x}{(1+x^2)^2}\end{aligned}$$

**Question 9:**

Find the second order derivatives of the function.

$$\log(\log x)$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = \log(\log x)$$

Then,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}[\log(\log x)] = \frac{1}{\log x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\log x) = \frac{1}{x \log x} = (x \log x)^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx}[(x \log x)^{-1}] = (-1) \cdot (x \log x)^{-2} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x \log x) \\ &= \frac{-1}{(x \log x)^2} \cdot \left[ \log x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x) + x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\log x) \right] \\ &= \frac{-1}{(x \log x)^2} \cdot \left[ \log x \cdot 1 + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] = \frac{-(1 + \log x)}{(x \log x)^2}\end{aligned}$$

**Question 10:**

Find the second order derivatives of the function.

$$\sin(\log x)$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = \sin(\log x)$$

Then,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} [\sin(\log x)] = \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\log x) = \frac{\cos(\log x)}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{\cos(\log x)}{x} \right] \\ &= \frac{x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [\cos(\log x)] - \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x)}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{x \cdot \left[ -\sin(\log x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\log x) \right] - \cos(\log x) \cdot 1}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{-x \sin(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \cos(\log x)}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{-[\sin(\log x) + \cos(\log x)]}{x^2}\end{aligned}$$

**Question 11:**

If  $y = 5 \cos x - 3 \sin x$ , prove that  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = 0$

Answer

It is given that,  $y = 5 \cos x - 3 \sin x$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx}(5 \cos x) - \frac{d}{dx}(3 \sin x) = 5 \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) - 3 \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) \\ &= 5(-\sin x) - 3 \cos x = -(5 \sin x + 3 \cos x)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx}[-(5 \sin x + 3 \cos x)] \\ &= -\left[5 \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) + 3 \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x)\right] \\ &= -[5 \cos x + 3(-\sin x)] \\ &= -[5 \cos x - 3 \sin x] \\ &= -y\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = 0$$

Hence, proved.

#### Question 12:

If  $y = \cos^{-1} x$ , find  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  in terms of  $y$  alone.

Answer

It is given that,  $y = \cos^{-1} x$

Then,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(\cos^{-1} x) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx} \left[ -(1-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right] \\ &= - \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot (1-x^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(1-x^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3}} \times (-2x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3}} \quad \dots(i)$$

$$y = \cos^{-1} x \Rightarrow x = \cos y$$

Putting  $x = \cos y$  in equation (i), we obtain

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-\cos y}{\sqrt{(1-\cos^2 y)^3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{-\cos y}{\sqrt{(\sin^2 y)^3}} \\ &= \frac{-\cos y}{\sin^3 y} \\ &= \frac{-\cos y}{\sin y} \times \frac{1}{\sin^2 y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\cot y \cdot \operatorname{cosec}^2 y$$

### Question 13:

If  $y = 3 \cos(\log x) + 4 \sin(\log x)$ , show that  $x^2 y_2 + x y_1 + y = 0$

Answer

It is given that,  $y = 3 \cos(\log x) + 4 \sin(\log x)$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
y_1 &= 3 \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [\cos(\log x)] + 4 \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [\sin(\log x)] \\
&= 3 \cdot \left[ -\sin(\log x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\log x) \right] + 4 \cdot \left[ \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\log x) \right] \\
\therefore y_1 &= \frac{-3 \sin(\log x)}{x} + \frac{4 \cos(\log x)}{x} = \frac{4 \cos(\log x) - 3 \sin(\log x)}{x} \\
\therefore y_2 &= \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{4 \cos(\log x) - 3 \sin(\log x)}{x} \right) \\
&= \frac{x \{4 \cos(\log x) - 3 \sin(\log x)\}' - \{4 \cos(\log x) - 3 \sin(\log x)\} (x)'}{x^2} \\
&= \frac{x \left[ 4 \{\cos(\log x)\}' - 3 \{\sin(\log x)\}' \right] - \{4 \cos(\log x) - 3 \sin(\log x)\} \cdot 1}{x^2} \\
&= \frac{x \left[ -4 \sin(\log x) \cdot (\log x)' - 3 \cos(\log x) \cdot (\log x)' \right] - 4 \cos(\log x) + 3 \sin(\log x)}{x^2} \\
&= \frac{x \left[ -4 \sin(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} - 3 \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] - 4 \cos(\log x) + 3 \sin(\log x)}{x^2} \\
&= \frac{-4 \sin(\log x) - 3 \cos(\log x) - 4 \cos(\log x) + 3 \sin(\log x)}{x^2} \\
&= \frac{-\sin(\log x) - 7 \cos(\log x)}{x^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore x^2 y_2 + x y_1 + y &= x^2 \left( \frac{-\sin(\log x) - 7 \cos(\log x)}{x^2} \right) + x \left( \frac{4 \cos(\log x) - 3 \sin(\log x)}{x} \right) + 3 \cos(\log x) + 4 \sin(\log x) \\
&= -\sin(\log x) - 7 \cos(\log x) + 4 \cos(\log x) - 3 \sin(\log x) + 3 \cos(\log x) + 4 \sin(\log x) \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, proved.

#### Question 14:

If  $y = Ae^{mx} + Be^{nx}$ , show that  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - (m+n) \frac{dy}{dx} + mny = 0$

Answer

It is given that,  $y = Ae^{mx} + Be^{nx}$

Then,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = A \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(e^{mx}) + B \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(e^{nx}) = A \cdot e^{mx} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(mx) + B \cdot e^{nx} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(nx) = Ame^{mx} + Bne^{nx}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx}(Ame^{mx} + Bne^{nx}) = Am \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(e^{mx}) + Bn \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(e^{nx}) \\ &= Am \cdot e^{mx} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(mx) + Bn \cdot e^{nx} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(nx) = Am^2e^{mx} + Bn^2e^{nx}\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - (m+n) \frac{dy}{dx} + mny$$

$$= Am^2e^{mx} + Bn^2e^{nx} - (m+n) \cdot (Ame^{mx} + Bne^{nx}) + mn(Ae^{mx} + Be^{nx})$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= Am^2e^{mx} + Bn^2e^{nx} - Am^2e^{mx} - Bmne^{nx} - Amne^{mx} - Bn^2e^{nx} + Amne^{mx} + Bmne^{nx} \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Hence, proved.

**Question 15:**

If  $y = 500e^{7x} + 600e^{-7x}$ , show that  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 49y$

Answer

It is given that,  $y = 500e^{7x} + 600e^{-7x}$

Then,



$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dy}{dx} &= 500 \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(e^{7x}) + 600 \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(e^{-7x}) \\
&= 500 \cdot e^{7x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(7x) + 600 \cdot e^{-7x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(-7x) \\
&= 3500e^{7x} - 4200e^{-7x} \\
\therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= 3500 \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(e^{7x}) - 4200 \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(e^{-7x}) \\
&= 3500 \cdot e^{7x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(7x) - 4200 \cdot e^{-7x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(-7x) \\
&= 7 \times 3500 \cdot e^{7x} + 7 \times 4200 \cdot e^{-7x} \\
&= 49 \times 500e^{7x} + 49 \times 600e^{-7x} \\
&= 49(500e^{7x} + 600e^{-7x}) \\
&= 49y
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, proved.

**Question 16:**

If  $e^y(x+1) = 1$ , show that  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2$

Answer

The given relationship is  $e^y(x+1) = 1$

$$e^y(x+1) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow e^y = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

Taking logarithm on both the sides, we obtain

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

Differentiating this relationship with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

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

$$\therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x+1} \right) = -\left( \frac{-1}{(x+1)^2} \right) = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left( \frac{-1}{x+1} \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2$$

Hence, proved.

**Question 17:**

If  $y = (\tan^{-1} x)^2$ , show that  $(x^2 + 1)^2 y_2 + 2x(x^2 + 1)y_1 = 2$

Answer

The given relationship is  $y = (\tan^{-1} x)^2$

Then,

$$y_1 = 2 \tan^{-1} x \frac{d}{dx} (\tan^{-1} x)$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 = 2 \tan^{-1} x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+x^2)y_1 = 2 \tan^{-1} x$$

Again differentiating with respect to  $x$  on both the sides, we obtain

$$(1+x^2)y_2 + 2xy_1 = 2 \left( \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+x^2)^2 y_2 + 2x(1+x^2)y_1 = 2$$

Hence, proved.

## Exercise 5.8

### Question 1:

Verify Rolle's Theorem for the function  $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 8, x \in [-4, 2]$

Answer

The given function,  $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 8$ , being a polynomial function, is continuous in  $[-4, 2]$  and is differentiable in  $(-4, 2)$ .

$$f(-4) = (-4)^2 + 2 \times (-4) - 8 = 16 - 8 - 8 = 0$$

$$f(2) = (2)^2 + 2 \times 2 - 8 = 4 + 4 - 8 = 0$$

$$\therefore f(-4) = f(2) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  The value of  $f(x)$  at  $-4$  and  $2$  coincides.

Rolle's Theorem states that there is a point  $c \in (-4, 2)$  such that  $f'(c) = 0$

$$f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 8$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = 2x + 2$$

$$\therefore f'(c) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2c + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c = -1, \text{ where } c = -1 \in (-4, 2)$$

Hence, Rolle's Theorem is verified for the given function.

### Question 2:

Examine if Rolle's Theorem is applicable to any of the following functions. Can you say something about the converse of Rolle's Theorem from these examples?

(i)  $f(x) = [x]$  for  $x \in [5, 9]$

(ii)  $f(x) = [x]$  for  $x \in [-2, 2]$

(iii)  $f(x) = x^2 - 1$  for  $x \in [1, 2]$

Answer

By Rolle's Theorem, for a function  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ , if

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

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

(c)  $f(a) = f(b)$

then, there exists some  $c \in (a, b)$  such that  $f'(c) = 0$

Therefore, Rolle's Theorem is not applicable to those functions that do not satisfy any of the three conditions of the hypothesis.

(i)  $f(x) = [x]$  for  $x \in [5, 9]$

It is evident that the given function  $f(x)$  is not continuous at every integral point.

In particular,  $f(x)$  is not continuous at  $x = 5$  and  $x = 9$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$  is not continuous in  $[5, 9]$ .

Also,  $f(5) = [5] = 5$  and  $f(9) = [9] = 9$

$\therefore f(5) \neq f(9)$

The differentiability of  $f$  in  $(5, 9)$  is checked as follows.

Let  $n$  be an integer such that  $n \in (5, 9)$ .

The left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = n$  is,

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(n+h) - f(n)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{[n+h] - [n]}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{n-1-n}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-1}{h} = \infty$$

The right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = n$  is,

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(n+h) - f(n)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{[n+h] - [n]}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{n-n}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} 0 = 0$$

Since the left and right hand limits of  $f$  at  $x = n$  are not equal,  $f$  is not differentiable at  $x = n$

$\therefore f$  is not differentiable in  $(5, 9)$ .

It is observed that  $f$  does not satisfy all the conditions of the hypothesis of Rolle's Theorem.

Hence, Rolle's Theorem is not applicable for  $f(x) = [x]$  for  $x \in [5, 9]$ .

(ii)  $f(x) = [x]$  for  $x \in [-2, 2]$

It is evident that the given function  $f(x)$  is not continuous at every integral point.

In particular,  $f(x)$  is not continuous at  $x = -2$  and  $x = 2$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$  is not continuous in  $[-2, 2]$ .

Also,  $f(-2) = [-2] = -2$  and  $f(2) = [2] = 2$

$\therefore f(-2) \neq f(2)$

The differentiability of  $f$  in  $(-2, 2)$  is checked as follows.

Let  $n$  be an integer such that  $n \in (-2, 2)$ .

The left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = n$  is,

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(n+h) - f(n)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{[n+h] - [n]}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{n-1-n}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-1}{h} = \infty$$

The right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = n$  is,

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(n+h) - f(n)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{[n+h] - [n]}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{n-n}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} 0 = 0$$

Since the left and right hand limits of  $f$  at  $x = n$  are not equal,  $f$  is not differentiable at  $x = n$

$\therefore f$  is not differentiable in  $(-2, 2)$ .

It is observed that  $f$  does not satisfy all the conditions of the hypothesis of Rolle's Theorem.

Hence, Rolle's Theorem is not applicable for  $f(x) = [x]$  for  $x \in [-2, 2]$ .

(iii)  $f(x) = x^2 - 1$  for  $x \in [1, 2]$

It is evident that  $f$ , being a polynomial function, is continuous in  $[1, 2]$  and is differentiable in  $(1, 2)$ .

$$f(1) = (1)^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$f(2) = (2)^2 - 1 = 3$$

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

It is observed that  $f$  does not satisfy a condition of the hypothesis of Rolle's Theorem.

Hence, Rolle's Theorem is not applicable for  $f(x) = x^2 - 1$  for  $x \in [1, 2]$ .

**Question 3:**

If  $f: [-5, 5] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is a differentiable function and if  $f'(x)$  does not vanish anywhere, then prove that  $f(-5) \neq f(5)$ .

Answer

It is given that  $f: [-5, 5] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  is a differentiable function.

Since every differentiable function is a continuous function, we obtain

(a)  $f$  is continuous on  $[-5, 5]$ .

(b)  $f$  is differentiable on  $(-5, 5)$ .

Therefore, by the Mean Value Theorem, there exists  $c \in (-5, 5)$  such that

$$f'(c) = \frac{f(5) - f(-5)}{5 - (-5)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10f'(c) = f(5) - f(-5)$$

It is also given that  $f'(x)$  does not vanish anywhere.

$$\therefore f'(c) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 10f'(c) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(5) - f(-5) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(5) \neq f(-5)$$

Hence, proved.

**Question 4:**

Verify Mean Value Theorem, if  $f(x) = x^2 - 4x - 3$  in the interval  $[a, b]$ , where  $a = 1$  and  $b = 4$ .

Answer

The given function is  $f(x) = x^2 - 4x - 3$

$f$ , being a polynomial function, is continuous in  $[1, 4]$  and is differentiable in  $(1, 4)$  whose derivative is  $2x - 4$ .

$$f(1) = 1^2 - 4 \times 1 - 3 = -6, f(4) = 4^2 - 4 \times 4 - 3 = -3$$

$$\therefore \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = \frac{f(4) - f(1)}{4 - 1} = \frac{-3 - (-6)}{3} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

Mean Value Theorem states that there is a point  $c \in (1, 4)$  such that  $f'(c) = 1$

$$f'(c) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2c - 4 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{5}{2}, \text{ where } c = \frac{5}{2} \in (1, 4)$$

Hence, Mean Value Theorem is verified for the given function.

#### Question 5:

Verify Mean Value Theorem, if  $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 - 3x$  in the interval  $[a, b]$ , where  $a = 1$  and

$b = 3$ . Find all  $c \in (1, 3)$  for which  $f'(c) = 0$

Answer

The given function  $f$  is  $f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 - 3x$

$f$ , being a polynomial function, is continuous in  $[1, 3]$  and is differentiable in  $(1, 3)$  whose derivative is  $3x^2 - 10x - 3$ .

$$f(1) = 1^3 - 5 \times 1^2 - 3 \times 1 = -7, f(3) = 3^3 - 5 \times 3^2 - 3 \times 3 = -27$$

$$\therefore \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = \frac{f(3) - f(1)}{3 - 1} = \frac{-27 - (-7)}{3 - 1} = -10$$



Mean Value Theorem states that there exist a point  $c \in (1, 3)$  such that  $f'(c) = -10$

$$f'(c) = -10$$

$$\Rightarrow 3c^2 - 10c - 3 = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow 3c^2 - 10c + 7 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3c^2 - 3c - 7c + 7 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3c(c-1) - 7(c-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (c-1)(3c-7) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 1, \frac{7}{3}, \text{ where } c = \frac{7}{3} \in (1, 3)$$

Hence, Mean Value Theorem is verified for the given function and  $c = \frac{7}{3} \in (1, 3)$  is the only point for which  $f'(c) = 0$

### Question 6:

Examine the applicability of Mean Value Theorem for all three functions given in the above exercise 2.

Answer

Mean Value Theorem states that for a function  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ , if

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

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

then, there exists some  $c \in (a, b)$  such that 
$$f'(c) = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a}$$

Therefore, Mean Value Theorem is not applicable to those functions that do not satisfy any of the two conditions of the hypothesis.

$$(i) f(x) = [x] \text{ for } x \in [5, 9]$$

It is evident that the given function  $f(x)$  is not continuous at every integral point.

In particular,  $f(x)$  is not continuous at  $x = 5$  and  $x = 9$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$  is not continuous in  $[5, 9]$ .

The differentiability of  $f$  in  $(5, 9)$  is checked as follows.

Let  $n$  be an integer such that  $n \in (5, 9)$ .

The left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = n$  is,

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(n+h) - f(n)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{[n+h] - [n]}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{n-1-n}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-1}{h} = \infty$$

The right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = n$  is,

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(n+h) - f(n)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{[n+h] - [n]}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{n-n}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} 0 = 0$$

Since the left and right hand limits of  $f$  at  $x = n$  are not equal,  $f$  is not differentiable at  $x = n$

$\therefore f$  is not differentiable in  $(5, 9)$ .

It is observed that  $f$  does not satisfy all the conditions of the hypothesis of Mean Value Theorem.

Hence, Mean Value Theorem is not applicable for  $f(x) = [x]$  for  $x \in [5, 9]$ .

$$(ii) f(x) = [x] \text{ for } x \in [-2, 2]$$

It is evident that the given function  $f(x)$  is not continuous at every integral point.

In particular,  $f(x)$  is not continuous at  $x = -2$  and  $x = 2$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$  is not continuous in  $[-2, 2]$ .

The differentiability of  $f$  in  $(-2, 2)$  is checked as follows.

Let  $n$  be an integer such that  $n \in (-2, 2)$ .

The left hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = n$  is,

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(n+h) - f(n)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{[n+h] - [n]}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{n-1-n}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{-1}{h} = \infty$$

The right hand limit of  $f$  at  $x = n$  is,

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(n+h) - f(n)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{[n+h] - [n]}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{n-n}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} 0 = 0$$

Since the left and right hand limits of  $f$  at  $x = n$  are not equal,  $f$  is not differentiable at  $x = n$

$\therefore f$  is not differentiable in  $(-2, 2)$ .

It is observed that  $f$  does not satisfy all the conditions of the hypothesis of Mean Value Theorem.

Hence, Mean Value Theorem is not applicable for  $f(x) = [x]$  for  $x \in [-2, 2]$ .

(iii)  $f(x) = x^2 - 1$  for  $x \in [1, 2]$

It is evident that  $f$ , being a polynomial function, is continuous in  $[1, 2]$  and is differentiable in  $(1, 2)$ .

It is observed that  $f$  satisfies all the conditions of the hypothesis of Mean Value Theorem.

Hence, Mean Value Theorem is applicable for  $f(x) = x^2 - 1$  for  $x \in [1, 2]$ .

It can be proved as follows.

$$f(1) = 1^2 - 1 = 0, \quad f(2) = 2^2 - 1 = 3$$

$$\therefore \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{b - a} = \frac{f(2) - f(1)}{2 - 1} = \frac{3 - 0}{1} = 3$$

$$f'(x) = 2x$$

$$\therefore f'(c) = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2c = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5, \text{ where } 1.5 \in [1, 2]$$

**Question 1:**

$$(3x^2 - 9x + 5)^9$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = (3x^2 - 9x + 5)^9$$

Using chain rule, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx}(3x^2 - 9x + 5)^9 \\ &= 9(3x^2 - 9x + 5)^8 \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(3x^2 - 9x + 5) \\ &= 9(3x^2 - 9x + 5)^8 \cdot (6x - 9) \\ &= 9(3x^2 - 9x + 5)^8 \cdot 3(2x - 3) \\ &= 27(3x^2 - 9x + 5)^8(2x - 3) \end{aligned}$$

**Question 2:**

$$\sin^3 x + \cos^6 x$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = \sin^3 x + \cos^6 x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx}(\sin^3 x) + \frac{d}{dx}(\cos^6 x) \\ &= 3\sin^2 x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) + 6\cos^5 x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) \\ &= 3\sin^2 x \cdot \cos x + 6\cos^5 x \cdot (-\sin x) \\ &= 3\sin x \cos x (\sin x - 2\cos^4 x) \end{aligned}$$

**Question 3:**

$$(5x)^{3\cos 2x}$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = (5x)^{3\cos 2x}$$

Taking logarithm on both the sides, we obtain

$$\log y = 3 \cos 2x \log 5x$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} &= 3 \left[ \log 5x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\cos 2x) + \cos 2x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\log 5x) \right] \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= 3y \left[ \log 5x (-\sin 2x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(2x) + \cos 2x \cdot \frac{1}{5x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(5x) \right] \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= 3y \left[ -2 \sin 2x \log 5x + \frac{\cos 2x}{x} \right] \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= 3y \left[ \frac{3 \cos 2x}{x} - 6 \sin 2x \log 5x \right] \\ \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= (5x)^{3\cos 2x} \left[ \frac{3 \cos 2x}{x} - 6 \sin 2x \log 5x \right]\end{aligned}$$

**Question 4:**

$$\sin^{-1}(x\sqrt{x}), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = \sin^{-1}(x\sqrt{x})$$

Using chain rule, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1}(x\sqrt{x}) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(x\sqrt{x})^2}} \times \frac{d}{dx}(x\sqrt{x}) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^3}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}\left(x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^3}} \times \frac{3}{2} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{1-x^3}} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x^3}}\end{aligned}$$

**Question 5:**

$$\frac{\cos^{-1} \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{2x+7}}, \quad -2 < x < 2$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = \frac{\cos^{-1} \frac{x}{2}}{\sqrt{2x+7}}$$

By quotient rule, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\sqrt{2x+7} \frac{d}{dx} \left( \cos^{-1} \frac{x}{2} \right) - \left( \cos^{-1} \frac{x}{2} \right) \frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{2x+7})}{(\sqrt{2x+7})^2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2x+7} \left[ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{x}{2} \right) \right] - \left( \cos^{-1} \frac{x}{2} \right) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2x+7}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (2x+7)}{2x+7} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2x+7} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} - \left( \cos^{-1} \frac{x}{2} \right) \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2x+7}}}{2x+7} \\ &= \frac{-\sqrt{2x+7}}{\sqrt{4-x^2} \times (2x+7)} - \frac{\cos^{-1} \frac{x}{2}}{(\sqrt{2x+7})(2x+7)} \\ &= - \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2} \sqrt{2x+7}} + \frac{\cos^{-1} \frac{x}{2}}{(2x+7)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

**Question 6:**

$$\cot^{-1} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{1+\sin x} + \sqrt{1-\sin x}}{\sqrt{1+\sin x} - \sqrt{1-\sin x}} \right], 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Answer



$$\text{Let } y = \cot^{-1} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin x} + \sqrt{1 - \sin x}}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x} - \sqrt{1 - \sin x}} \right] \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then, } & \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sin x} + \sqrt{1 - \sin x}}{\sqrt{1 + \sin x} - \sqrt{1 - \sin x}} \\ &= \frac{(\sqrt{1 + \sin x} + \sqrt{1 - \sin x})^2}{(\sqrt{1 + \sin x} - \sqrt{1 - \sin x})(\sqrt{1 + \sin x} + \sqrt{1 - \sin x})} \\ &= \frac{(1 + \sin x) + (1 - \sin x) + 2\sqrt{(1 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)}}{(1 + \sin x) - (1 - \sin x)} \\ &= \frac{2 + 2\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x}}{2 \sin x} \\ &= \frac{1 + \cos x}{\sin x} \\ &= \frac{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}} \\ &= \cot \frac{x}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, equation (1) becomes

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

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

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx}(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}$$

**Question 7:**

$$(\log x)^{\log x}, \quad x > 1$$

Answer

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

Taking logarithm on both the sides, we obtain

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

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} [\log x \cdot \log(\log x)] \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} &= \log(\log x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\log x) + \log x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} [\log(\log x)] \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= y \left[ \log(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \log x \cdot \frac{1}{\log x} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\log x) \right] \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= y \left[ \frac{1}{x} \log(\log x) + \frac{1}{x} \right] \\ \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= (\log x)^{\log x} \left[ \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\log(\log x)}{x} \right]\end{aligned}$$

**Question 8:**

$$\cos(a \cos x + b \sin x), \text{ for some constant } a \text{ and } b.$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = \cos(a \cos x + b \sin x)$$

By using chain rule, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} \cos(a \cos x + b \sin x) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} &= -\sin(a \cos x + b \sin x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(a \cos x + b \sin x) \\ &= -\sin(a \cos x + b \sin x) \cdot [a(-\sin x) + b \cos x] \\ &= (a \sin x - b \cos x) \cdot \sin(a \cos x + b \sin x)\end{aligned}$$

**Question 9:**

$$(\sin x - \cos x)^{(\sin x - \cos x)}, \quad \frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = (\sin x - \cos x)^{(\sin x - \cos x)}$$

Taking logarithm on both the sides, we obtain

$$\log y = \log \left[ (\sin x - \cos x)^{(\sin x - \cos x)} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \log y = (\sin x - \cos x) \cdot \log(\sin x - \cos x)$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ (\sin x - \cos x) \log(\sin x - \cos x) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \log(\sin x - \cos x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x - \cos x) + (\sin x - \cos x) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \log(\sin x - \cos x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = \log(\sin x - \cos x) \cdot (\cos x + \sin x) + (\sin x - \cos x) \cdot \frac{1}{(\sin x - \cos x)} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\sin x - \cos x)$$

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

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = (\sin x - \cos x)^{(\sin x - \cos x)} (\cos x + \sin x) [1 + \log(\sin x - \cos x)]$$

#### Question 10:

$$x^x + x^a + a^x + a^a, \text{ for some fixed } a > 0 \text{ and } x > 0$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = x^x + x^a + a^x + a^a$$

$$\text{Also, let } x^x = u, x^a = v, a^x = w, \text{ and } a^a = s$$

$$\therefore y = u + v + w + s$$

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

$$u = x^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \log u = \log x^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \log u = x \log x$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx} &= \log x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x) + x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\log x) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} &= u \left[ \log x \cdot 1 + x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right] \\ \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} &= x^x [\log x + 1] = x^x (1 + \log x) \quad \dots(2)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}v &= x^a \\ \therefore \frac{dv}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx}(x^a) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} &= ax^{a-1} \quad \dots(3)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}w &= a^x \\ \Rightarrow \log w &= \log a^x \\ \Rightarrow \log w &= x \log a\end{aligned}$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{w} \cdot \frac{dw}{dx} &= \log a \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dw}{dx} &= w \log a \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dw}{dx} &= a^x \log a \quad \dots(4)\end{aligned}$$

$$s = a^a$$

Since  $a$  is constant,  $a^a$  is also a constant.

$$\therefore \frac{ds}{dx} = 0 \quad \dots(5)$$

From (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} &= x^x (1 + \log x) + ax^{a-1} + a^x \log a + 0 \\ &= x^x (1 + \log x) + ax^{a-1} + a^x \log a\end{aligned}$$

**Question 11:**

$$x^{x^2-3} + (x-3)^{x^2}, \text{ for } x > 3$$

Answer

$$\text{Let } y = x^{x^2-3} + (x-3)^{x^2}$$

$$\text{Also, let } u = x^{x^2-3} \text{ and } v = (x-3)^{x^2}$$

$$\therefore y = u + v$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

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

$$u = x^{x^2-3}$$

$$\therefore \log u = \log(x^{x^2-3})$$

$$\log u = (x^2 - 3) \log x$$

Differentiating with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \log x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x^2 - 3) + (x^2 - 3) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(\log x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{dx} = \log x \cdot 2x + (x^2 - 3) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = x^{x^2-3} \cdot \left[ \frac{x^2 - 3}{x} + 2x \log x \right]$$

Also,

$$v = (x-3)^{x^2}$$

$$\therefore \log v = \log(x-3)^{x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \log v = x^2 \log(x-3)$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{v} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} &= \log(x-3) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) + x^2 \cdot \frac{d}{dx}[\log(x-3)] \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{v} \frac{dv}{dx} &= \log(x-3) \cdot 2x + x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x-3} \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x-3) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} &= v \left[ 2x \log(x-3) + \frac{x^2}{x-3} \cdot 1 \right] \\ \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} &= (x-3)^{x^2} \left[ \frac{x^2}{x-3} + 2x \log(x-3) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Substituting the expressions of  $\frac{du}{dx}$  and  $\frac{dv}{dx}$  in equation (1), we obtain

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

#### Question 12:

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , if  $y = 12(1 - \cos t)$ ,  $x = 10(t - \sin t)$ ,  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$

Answer

It is given that,  $y = 12(1 - \cos t)$ ,  $x = 10(t - \sin t)$

$$\therefore \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}[10(t - \sin t)] = 10 \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(t - \sin t) = 10(1 - \cos t)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}[12(1 - \cos t)] = 12 \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(1 - \cos t) = 12 \cdot [0 - (-\sin t)] = 12 \sin t$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)}{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)} = \frac{12 \sin t}{10(1 - \cos t)} = \frac{12 \cdot 2 \sin \frac{t}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{t}{2}}{10 \cdot 2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2}} = \frac{6}{5} \cot \frac{t}{2}$$

#### Question 13:

Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , if  $y = \sin^{-1} x + \sin^{-1} \sqrt{1-x^2}$ ,  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

Answer

It is given that,  $y = \sin^{-1} x + \sin^{-1} \sqrt{1-x^2}$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \sin^{-1} x + \sin^{-1} \sqrt{1-x^2} \right]$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{1-x^2})^2}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{1-x^2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (1-x^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{2x\sqrt{1-x^2}} (-2x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

**Question 14:**

If  $x\sqrt{1+y} + y\sqrt{1+x} = 0$ , for,  $-1 < x < 1$ , prove that

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

Answer

It is given that,

$$x\sqrt{1+y} + y\sqrt{1+x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x\sqrt{1+y} = -y\sqrt{1+x}$$

Squaring both sides, we obtain

$$x^2(1+y) = y^2(1+x)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + x^2y = y^2 + xy^2$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - y^2 = xy^2 - x^2y$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - y^2 = xy(y-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x+y)(x-y) = xy(y-x)$$

$$\therefore x+y = -xy$$

$$\Rightarrow (1+x)y = -x$$

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

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

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

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

Hence, proved.

### Question 15:

If  $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = c^2$ , for some  $c > 0$ , prove that

$$\frac{\left[1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}$$
 is a constant independent of  $a$  and  $b$ .

Answer

It is given that,  $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = c^2$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain



$$\frac{d}{dx}[(x-a)^2] + \frac{d}{dx}[(y-b)^2] = \frac{d}{dx}(c^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(x-a) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x-a) + 2(y-b) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(y-b) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(x-a) \cdot 1 + 2(y-b) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-(x-a)}{y-b} \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{-(x-a)}{y-b} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= - \left[ \frac{(y-b) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x-a) - (x-a) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(y-b)}{(y-b)^2} \right] \\
&= - \left[ \frac{(y-b) - (x-a) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}}{(y-b)^2} \right] \\
&= - \left[ \frac{(y-b) - (x-a) \cdot \left\{ \frac{-(x-a)}{y-b} \right\}}{(y-b)^2} \right] \quad [\text{Using (1)}] \\
&= - \left[ \frac{(y-b)^2 + (x-a)^2}{(y-b)^3} \right] \\
\therefore \left[ \frac{1 + \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2}{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}} \right] &= \frac{\left[ 1 + \frac{(x-a)^2}{(y-b)^2} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}{- \left[ \frac{(y-b)^2 + (x-a)^2}{(y-b)^3} \right]} = \frac{\left[ \frac{(y-b)^2 + (x-a)^2}{(y-b)^2} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}{- \left[ \frac{(y-b)^2 + (x-a)^2}{(y-b)^3} \right]} \\
&= \frac{\left[ \frac{c^2}{(y-b)^2} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}{- \frac{c^2}{(y-b)^3}} = \frac{\frac{c^3}{(y-b)^3}}{- \frac{c^2}{(y-b)^3}} \\
&= -c, \text{ which is constant and is independent of } a \text{ and } b
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, proved.

#### Question 16:

If  $\cos y = x \cos(a+y)$ , with  $\cos a \neq \pm 1$ , prove that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos^2(a+y)}{\sin a}$

Answer

It is given that,  $\cos y = x \cos(a + y)$

$$\therefore \frac{d}{dx}[\cos y] = \frac{d}{dx}[x \cos(a + y)]$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sin y \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(a + y) \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x) + x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}[\cos(a + y)]$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sin y \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(a + y) + x \cdot [-\sin(a + y)] \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow [x \sin(a + y) - \sin y] \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(a + y) \quad \dots(1)$$

Since  $\cos y = x \cos(a + y)$ ,  $x = \frac{\cos y}{\cos(a + y)}$

Then, equation (1) reduces to

$$\left[ \frac{\cos y}{\cos(a + y)} \cdot \sin(a + y) - \sin y \right] \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(a + y)$$

$$\Rightarrow [\cos y \cdot \sin(a + y) - \sin y \cdot \cos(a + y)] \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos^2(a + y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(a + y - y) \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos^2(a + b)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos^2(a + b)}{\sin a}$$

Hence, proved.

**Question 17:**

If  $x = a(\cos t + t \sin t)$  and  $y = a(\sin t - t \cos t)$ , find  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$

Answer

It is given that,  $x = a(\cos t + t \sin t)$  and  $y = a(\sin t - t \cos t)$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \frac{dx}{dt} &= a \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(\cos t + t \sin t) \\ &= a \left[ -\sin t + \sin t \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(t) + t \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(\sin t) \right] \\ &= a[-\sin t + \sin t + t \cos t] = at \cos t\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dt} &= a \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(\sin t - t \cos t) \\ &= a \left[ \cos t - \left\{ \cos t \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(t) + t \cdot \frac{d}{dt}(\cos t) \right\} \right] \\ &= a[\cos t - \{\cos t - t \sin t\}] = at \sin t\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)}{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)} = \frac{at \sin t}{at \cos t} = \tan t$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Then, } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dx}(\tan t) = \sec^2 t \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} \\ &= \sec^2 t \cdot \frac{1}{at \cos t} \quad \left[ \frac{dx}{dt} = at \cos t \Rightarrow \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{at \cos t} \right] \\ &= \frac{\sec^3 t}{at}, 0 < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\end{aligned}$$

### Question 18:

If  $f(x) = |x|^3$ , show that  $f''(x)$  exists for all real  $x$ , and find it.

Answer

$$|x| = \begin{cases} x, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -x, & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

It is known that,

$$\text{Therefore, when } x \geq 0, \quad f(x) = |x|^3 = x^3$$

$$\text{In this case, } f'(x) = 3x^2 \text{ and hence, } f''(x) = 6x$$

$$\text{When } x < 0, \quad f(x) = |x|^3 = (-x)^3 = -x^3$$

In this case,  $f'(x) = -3x^2$  and hence,  $f''(x) = -6x$

Thus, for  $f(x) = |x|^3$ ,  $f''(x)$  exists for all real  $x$  and is given by,

$$f''(x) = \begin{cases} 6x, & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ -6x, & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

### Question 19:

Using mathematical induction prove that  $\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$  for all positive integers  $n$ .

Answer

To prove:  $P(n): \frac{d}{dx}(x^n) = nx^{n-1}$  for all positive integers  $n$

For  $n = 1$ ,

$$P(1): \frac{d}{dx}(x) = 1 = 1 \cdot x^{1-1}$$

$\therefore P(n)$  is true for  $n = 1$

Let  $P(k)$  is true for some positive integer  $k$ .

$$P(k): \frac{d}{dx}(x^k) = kx^{k-1}$$

That is,

It has to be proved that  $P(k + 1)$  is also true.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Consider } \frac{d}{dx}(x^{k+1}) &= \frac{d}{dx}(x \cdot x^k) \\ &= x^k \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x) + x \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(x^k) && \text{[By applying product rule]} \\ &= x^k \cdot 1 + x \cdot k \cdot x^{k-1} \\ &= x^k + kx^k \\ &= (k+1) \cdot x^k \\ &= (k+1) \cdot x^{(k+1)-1} \end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $P(k + 1)$  is true whenever  $P(k)$  is true.

Therefore, by the principle of mathematical induction, the statement  $P(n)$  is true for every positive integer  $n$ .

Hence, proved.

### Question 20:

Using the fact that  $\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$  and the differentiation, obtain the sum formula for cosines.

Answer

$$\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} [\sin(A + B)] &= \frac{d}{dx} (\sin A \cos B) + \frac{d}{dx} (\cos A \sin B) \\ \Rightarrow \cos(A + B) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (A + B) &= \cos B \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\sin A) + \sin A \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\cos B) \\ &\quad + \sin B \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\cos A) + \cos A \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (\sin B) \\ \Rightarrow \cos(A + B) \cdot \frac{d}{dx} (A + B) &= \cos B \cdot \cos A \frac{dA}{dx} + \sin A (-\sin B) \frac{dB}{dx} \\ &\quad + \sin B (-\sin A) \frac{dA}{dx} + \cos A \cos B \frac{dB}{dx} \\ \Rightarrow \cos(A + B) \cdot \left[ \frac{dA}{dx} + \frac{dB}{dx} \right] &= (\cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B) \cdot \left[ \frac{dA}{dx} + \frac{dB}{dx} \right] \\ \therefore \cos(A + B) &= \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B \end{aligned}$$

### Question 22:

$$y = \begin{vmatrix} f(x) & g(x) & h(x) \\ l & m & n \\ a & b & c \end{vmatrix}, \text{ prove that } \frac{dy}{dx} = \begin{vmatrix} f'(x) & g'(x) & h'(x) \\ l & m & n \\ a & b & c \end{vmatrix}$$

Answer

$$y = \begin{vmatrix} f(x) & g(x) & h(x) \\ l & m & n \\ a & b & c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = (mc - nb)f(x) - (lc - na)g(x) + (lb - ma)h(x)$$

$$\text{Then, } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}[(mc - nb)f(x)] - \frac{d}{dx}[(lc - na)g(x)] + \frac{d}{dx}[(lb - ma)h(x)]$$

$$= (mc - nb)f'(x) - (lc - na)g'(x) + (lb - ma)h'(x)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} f'(x) & g'(x) & h'(x) \\ l & m & n \\ a & b & c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \begin{vmatrix} f'(x) & g'(x) & h'(x) \\ l & m & n \\ a & b & c \end{vmatrix}$$

Thus,

### Question 23:

If  $y = e^{a \cos^{-1} x}$ ,  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ , show that  $(1 - x^2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} - a^2 y = 0$

Answer

It is given that,  $y = e^{a \cos^{-1} x}$

Taking logarithm on both the sides, we obtain

$$\log y = a \cos^{-1} x \log e$$

$$\log y = a \cos^{-1} x$$

Differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = a \times \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-ay}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

By squaring both the sides, we obtain

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = \frac{a^2 y^2}{1-x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-x^2) \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = a^2 y^2$$

$$(1-x^2) \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = a^2 y^2$$

Again differentiating both sides with respect to  $x$ , we obtain

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 \frac{d}{dx}(1-x^2) + (1-x^2) \times \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 \right] = a^2 \frac{d}{dx}(y^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 (-2x) + (1-x^2) \times 2 \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = a^2 \cdot 2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 (-2x) + (1-x^2) \times 2 \frac{dy}{dx} \cdot \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = a^2 \cdot 2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\Rightarrow -x \frac{dy}{dx} + (1-x^2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = a^2 \cdot y \quad \left[ \frac{dy}{dx} \neq 0 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-x^2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} - a^2 y = 0$$

Hence, proved.