

**RAVI MATHS TUITION CENTER, CHENNAI-82. WHATSAPP -
8056206308**

Continuity And Differentiability

12th Standard

Maths

$10 \times 2 = 20$

- 1) 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 $x = 3$.

- 2) Differentiate $\sin^2 x$ w.r.t. $e^{\cos x}$

- 3) If $y = A \sin x + B \cos x$, then prove that $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + y = 0$

- 4) Differentiate $\sin \{\log (x^3 - 1)\}$, with respect to x.

- 5) Differentiate the following w.r.t. x, or find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

$$y = e^x + e^{x^2} + e^{x^3} + e^{x^4} + e^{x^5}.$$

- 6) If $y = \tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}}$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

- 7) If $y = a^x + x^a + x^{x+a}$, find dy/dx

- 8) If $y = \log \left(\tan x \frac{x}{2} \right)$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

- 9) Evaluate the left hand and right hand limits of the following function at $x = 2$.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + 3, & \text{if } x \leq 2 \\ x + 5, & \text{if } x > 2 \end{cases} \text{ Does } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) \text{ exist?}$$

- 10) If $x = a \sec^3 \theta$ and $y = a \tan^3 \theta$, find $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$ at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

$5 \times 3 = 15$

- 11) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$, if $x = a(\theta + \sin \theta)$, $y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$

- 12) If $y = 3e^{2x} + 2e^{3x}$, prove that $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 5 \frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = 0$

- 13) If $y = \sin^{-1} x$, show that $(1 - x^2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

- 14) Find dy/dx of the function : $x = a(\cos t + \log \tan \frac{t}{2})$, $y = a \sin t$

- 15) If $y = A e^{mx} + B e^{nx}$, show that $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - (m + n) \frac{dy}{dx} + mny = 0$

$9 \times 5 = 45$

- 16) Differentiate $(x^2 - 5x + 8)(x^3 + 7x + 9)$ 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?

- 17) Determine the constants a and b, such that the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + b, & \text{if } x > 2 \\ 2, & \text{if } x = 2 \\ 2ax - b, & \text{if } x < 2 \end{cases} \text{ is continuous.}$$

- 18) Is the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{[x]-1}{x-1}, & \text{if } x \neq 1 \\ -1, & \text{if } x = 1 \end{cases}$ continuous at $x=1$?

- 19) If $y = \sin(\log x)$, prove that $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$

- 20) If $\log y = \tan^{-1} x$, show that $(1+x^2) y_2 + (2x-1) y_1 = 0$

- 21) If $y = \log(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$, then prove that $(x^2 + 1) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$.

- 22) If $y^x = e^{y-x}$, prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(1 + \log y)^2}{\log y}$.

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

- 24) Let $y = (\log x)^x + x^{x \cos x}$ then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$