



MATHS

BOOKS - CHHAYA PUBLICATION

MATHS (BENGALI ENGLISH)

SECOND ORDER DERIVATIVE

Example

1. If $f(x) = \sin 3x \cos 4x$, find $f''(x)$. Then find the value of $f''\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.



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2. If $y = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)$ find y_2 .



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3. IF $y = \cos^{-1} x$, find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ in terms of y alone.



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4. If $y = e^{2x} \sin 3x$, find y'' .



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5. Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$, when (i) $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (ii) $y = \sin(x+y)$.



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6. If $x = a\cos 2t$, $y = a\sin 2t$, find the value of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ in terms of t.



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7. If $x=2\cos\theta-\cos 2\theta$ and $y=2\sin\theta-\sin 2\theta$, find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$
at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$.



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8. If $y=a\cos(\log x)+b\sin(\log x)$, show, that,

$$x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0.$$



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9. IF $y = \left(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}\right)^n$, Prove that,
 $(1 + x^2)y_2 + xy_1 = n^2y$. Hence, find the
value of $(y_2)_0$.



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10. If $y = (\sin^{-1} x)^2$, find the value of
 $(1 - x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} + 4$



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11. If $y = e^{a \cos^{-1} x}$ ($-1 \leq x \leq 1$), show that ,

$$(1 - x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} - a^2 y = 0$$



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12. If $x = \sin t$ and $y = \sin pt$, prove that

$$(1 - x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} + p^2 y = 0.$$



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



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14. IF $x=f(t)$ and $y=g(t)$, prove that ,
 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{f_1g_2 - g_1f_2}{f_1^3}$ where suffixes denote
differentiations w.r.t. t.



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15. Eliminate a and b from the equation

$$y = a \sin^{-1} x + b \cos^{-1} x.$$



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16. If $\frac{dx}{dy} = u$ and $\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = v$, then the value of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is -



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17. If $y = x \log\left(\frac{x}{a + bx}\right)$, prove that
 $x^3 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \left(y - x \frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2$.



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18. If $y = \frac{1}{1 + x + x^2 + x^3}$, then the value of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ at $x = 0$ is -



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19. If $x = e^t \sin t$ and $y = e^t \cos t$, then show that,

$$(x + y)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2 \left(x \frac{dy}{dx} - y \right).$$



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20. If $y = \cos(2\sin^{-1}x)$, prove that

$$(1 - x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + 4 = 0$$



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21. Show that, $y = \sin(\sin x)$ satisfies the equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \tan x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \cos x = 0.$$



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22. Given, $y = \tan^{-1} \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$, if y_1 and y_2 are

the first and second derivatives of y , then

prove that $x(x^2 - 1)y_2 + (2x^2 - 1)y_1 = 0$.



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23. If $y = x^{n-1} \log x$, Prove that,

$$x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (3 - 2n)x \frac{dy}{dx} + (n - 1)^2 y = 0$$



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24. IF $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 1$, show that,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{h^2 - ab}{(hx + by)^3}.$$



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25. If $y = \sin x \log\left(\tan \frac{x}{2}\right)$, show that,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = \cot x.$$



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26. Let $y = (\sin^{-1} x)^2 + (\cos^{-1} x)^2$, show

that,

$$(1 - x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} = 4$$



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27. Evaluate $\int_0^{2\pi} |\sin x| dx$.



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28. If $\sec \theta + \tan \theta = x$, find the value of $\sec \theta - \tan \theta$



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29. If $y = e^u$ and $u = f(x)$, show that,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = e^u \left[\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + \left(\frac{du}{dx} \right)^2 \right]$$



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30. IF $f(x)g(x)=a$, for all x [a is a constant], show that,

$$\frac{g''(x)}{g'(x)} = \frac{f''(x)}{f'(x)} - \frac{2f'(x)}{f(x)}$$



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Exercise 4 Multiple Choice Type Question

1. If $y = \sqrt[3]{x^2}$ then the value of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is-

- A. $\frac{2}{9}x^{-\frac{4}{3}}$
- B. $-\frac{2}{9}x^{-\frac{4}{3}}$
- C. $-\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{4}{3}}$
- D. $\frac{2}{3}x^{-\frac{4}{3}}$

Answer: B



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2. If $y^2 = 4ax$ then the value of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is-

- A. $-4a^2y^{-3}$

B. $4ay^3$

C. $-2ay$

D. $2ay^{-2}$

Answer: A



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3. IF $y = \cos^2 x$ then the value of $\left[\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right]_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}}$

is-

A. -1

B. -2

C. 1

D. 0

Answer: D



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4. If $f(x) = x^{\frac{3}{2}}$, then-

A. $f'(0)$ and $f''(0)$ both exists

B. none of $f'(0)$ and $f''(0)$ exists

C. $f'(0)$ exists but $f''(0)$ does not exists

D. none of these

Answer: C



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5. If $r = e^{-m\theta}$ then $\frac{d^2r}{d\theta^2}$ is-

A. $me^{-m\theta}$

B. $-m^2e^{-m\theta}$

C. $m^2e^{-m\theta}$

D. $-me^{-m\theta}$

Answer: C



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6. If $y = \tan x$, then the value of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is-

A. $2 \sec^2 x$

B. $\sec^3 x$

C. $2 \sec^2 x \tan x$

D. $\sec^2 x \tan x$

Answer: C



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7. If $f(x) = \log(\cos x)$, then the value of $f''(x)$ is-

A. $-\sec^2 x$

B. $-\cos ec^2 x$

C. $\sec^2 x$

D. $\cos ec^2 x$

Answer: A



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8. If $f(x) = \sin \frac{x}{2}$, then the value of $f''(\pi)$ is-

A. $-\frac{1}{2}$

B. $\frac{1}{4}$

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. $-\frac{1}{4}$

Answer: D



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9. IF $f(x)=\log(3x+1)$, then the value of $f''(1)$ is-

A. $\frac{9}{16}$

B. $-\frac{9}{16}$

C. $\frac{9}{4}$

D. $-\frac{9}{4}$

Answer: B



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10. If $y = 2^{3-2x}$, then the value of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is-

A. $4y(\log_e 2)^2$

B. $2y(\log_e 2)^2$

C. $-4y(\log_e 2)^2$

D. $4y(\log_e 2)$

Answer: A



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Very Answer Type Question

1. Find the seconds derivatives of each of the following functions w.r.t.x:

$$x^5 - 6x$$



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2. Find the seconds derivatives of each of the following functions w.r.t.x:

$$\cot x$$



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3. Find the seconds derivatives of each of the following functions w.r.t.x:

$$\log(x^2 - 4)$$



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4. Find the seconds derivatives of each of the following functions w.r.t.x:

$$\tan^{-1} x$$



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5. Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$, When :

$$y = \log(\sin x)$$



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6. Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$, When :

$$y = 2 \sin x \cos x \text{ at } x=0$$



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7. Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$, When :

$$y = 10^{2-3x}$$



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8. Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$, When :

$$y = \sin^3 x$$



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9. Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$, When :

$$y = x^2 \log x^2 \text{ at } x=1$$



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10. Find y_2 , when:

$$y = \cos 3x \sin 4x$$



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11. Find y_2 , when:

$$y = \frac{x}{2x - 3}$$



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12. Find y_2 , when:

$$y = \log\left(\frac{a - x}{a + x}\right)$$



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13. Find y_2 , when:

$$y = e^{4x} \cos 3x$$



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14. Find y_2 , when:

$$y = \log(ax + x^2)$$



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15. Find y_2 , when:

$$y = xe^{\frac{1}{x}}$$



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16. Find y_2 , when:

$$y = \sin^2 x$$



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17. If $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.



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18. If $x^2 + y^2 = 25$, find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ at $x=0$.



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19. If $y = \tan^{-1}(\sec x + \tan x)$, find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ at $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$.



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20. Find y_2 in each of the following cases:

$$x = t, y = t^2$$



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21. Find y_2 in each of the following cases:

$$x = at^2, y = 2at$$



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22. Find y_2 in each of the following cases:

$$y = a \cos \theta, x = b \sin \theta$$



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23. If $y = A \cos nt + B \sin nt$ (A, B, n are constants),

show that $\frac{d^2x}{dx^2} + n^2x = 0$.



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Short Answer Type Question

1. Find $f''(x)$ in each of the following cases:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 5x + 6}$$



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2. Find $f''(x)$ in each of the following cases:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 - 4}$$



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3. Find $f''(x)$ in each of the following cases:

$$f(x) = \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x$$



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4. Find $f''(x)$ in each of the following cases:

$$f(x) = e^x \sin^2 x$$



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5. Find $f''(x)$ in each of the following cases:

$$f(x) = x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$



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6. Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ when:

$$\tan y = \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}-1}{x}$$



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7. Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ when:

$$y = \tan(x + y)$$



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8. Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ when:

$$\sin x + \cos y = 1$$



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9. Find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ when:

$$x^p y^q = (x + y)^{p+q}$$



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10. Find y_2 in each of the following cases:

$$x = a \cos^3 \theta, y = a \sin^3 \theta$$



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11. Find y_2 in each of the following cases:

$$x = a(\theta + \sin \theta), y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$$



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12. Find y_2 in each of the following cases:

$$x = a\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right), y = a\left(t - \frac{1}{t}\right)$$



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13. Find y_2 in each of the following cases:

$$x = e^t, y = \sin t \text{ at } t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



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14. Find y_2 in each of the following cases:

$$x = a(\cos \theta + \theta \sin \theta), y = a(\sin \theta - \theta \cos \theta)$$

$$\text{at } \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



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15. Find y_2 in each of the following cases:

$$\sin x = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^2 \theta}, \cot y = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{2 \tan \theta}$$



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16. Find y_2 in each of the following cases:

$$y = t^2 + t^3, x = t - t^4$$



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17. If $y^3 = x^2 + y^2$, find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ at $y=1$.



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18. IF $y = \frac{x}{x^2 - x - 2}$, find the value of y_2 at $x=1$.



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19. IF $y=x\sin x$, prove that,

$$x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + (2 + x^2)y = 0$$



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20. If $y = ae^{mx} + b \cos mx$, prove that,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + m^2y = 2am^2e^{mx}$$



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21. IF $y = e^{-x}(\cos x + \sin x)$, show that ,

$$y_2 + 2y_1 + 2y = 0.$$



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22. If $y = e^x(\sin x + \cos x)$, then prove that,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$



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23. If $y = x^3 \log \frac{1}{x}$, Prove that ,

$$xy_2 - 2y_1 + 3x^2 = 0.$$



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24. If $y = \log\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}\right)$, show that

$$(a^2 + x^2)y_2 + xy_1 = 0$$



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25. If $y = \left[\log\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}\right)\right]^2$, show that,

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



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26. IF $y = \sec x + \tan x$, show that , $y_2 - yy_1 = 0$.



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27. If $y=3\cos(\log x)+4\sin(\log x)$, Prove that

$$x^2y_2 + xy_1 + y = 0$$



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28. IF $y=x\sin(\log x)+x\log x$, Prove that,

$$x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 2x \log x$$



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29. If $y = x^2 \cos x$, prove that ,

$$x^2 y_2 - 4xy_1 + (x^2 + 6)y = 0.$$



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30. If $\cos x = y \cos(a+x)$, prove that,

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



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31. If $y = \sin(\log x)$, prove that ,

$$x^2 y_2 + xy_1 + y = 0.$$



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32. If $\log y = \sin^{-1} x$, show that,

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



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33. If $y = \cos(\cos x)$, show that,

$$y_2 - y_1 \cot x + y \sin^2 x = 0.$$



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34. If $y = \sin^{-1} x$, show that,

$$(1 - x^2)y_2 - xy_1 = 0.$$



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35. If $y = \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$, then show that
 $(1-x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$.



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36. IF $x = (a + bt)e^{-nt}$, show that ,
 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 2n \frac{dx}{dt} + n^2x = 0$.



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37. If $y = \tan^{-1} x$, prove that ,

$$(x^2 + 1) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2x \frac{dy}{dx} = 0.$$



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38. If $y = (\tan^{-1} x)^2$, show that,

$$(1 + x^2)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2x(1 + x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} - 2 = 0.$$



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39. If $y = e^{m \sin^{-1} x}$ ($-1 \leq x \leq 1$), Prove that,

$$(1 - x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} = m^2 y.$$



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40. IF $y = \cos(m \sin^{-1} x)$, prove that ,

$$(1 - x^2)y_2 - xy_1 + m^2y = 0.$$



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41. If $y = \sin(2\sin^{-1} x)$, Prove that,

$$(1 - x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = x \frac{dy}{dx} - 4y.$$



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42. If $y = 3e^{2x} + 2e^{3x}$, show that,

$$y_2 - 5y_1 + 6y = 0.$$



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43. IF $y = \frac{\log x}{x}$, show that ,
 $\left[\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right]_{x=1} = -3.$



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44. IF $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, show that,
$$\frac{(1 + y_1^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{y_2} = -a$$



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45. If $y = x^3$ then the value of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \left[1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}$

at the point $(1, 1)$ is -



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46. If $x = a \cos^3 \theta$ and $y = a \sin^3 \theta$ show that,

$$\frac{(1 + y_1^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{y_2} = 3a \sin \theta \cos \theta$$



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47. IF $pv^\gamma = c$ [γ and c are constants], show that,

$$v^2 \frac{d^2 p}{dv^2} = \gamma(\gamma + 1)p$$



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48. Eliminate a and b :

$$y = a \log x + b$$



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49. Eliminate a and b :

$$xy = ax^3 + b$$



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50. Eliminate a and b :

$$xy = ax^2 + \frac{b}{x}$$



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Long Answer Type Question

1. IF $y = \sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x-1}$, Prove that,

$$(x^2 - 1) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{4}y$$



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2. IF $y=A$

$$\left(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}\right)^n + B\left(x - \sqrt{x^2 - 1}\right)^n,$$

Show that,

$$(1 - x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} + n^2y = 0$$



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3. IF $y = (\cos^{-1} x)^2$, prove that,

$$(1 - x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} - 2 = 0.$$

Hence, find y_2 when $x=0$.



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4. If $y = e^x$, Prove that ,

$$xy_2 - (2x - 1)y_1 + (x - 1)y = 0.$$



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5. In the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$, prove that

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \cdot \frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{-2a}{y^3}$$



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6. If $x=\cos t$ and $y=\log t$, prove that at $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 = 0.$$



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7. If $x = t^2 + 2t$, $y = t^3 - 3t$, where t is a parameter then show that, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{3}{4(t+1)}$.



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8. If $y = ae^{t\sqrt{2}} + be^{-t\sqrt{2}}$ and $x = \sin t$, show that,

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



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9. Evaluate $\int \sin 3x \sin 5x dx$.



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10. If $x = \frac{1}{z}$ and $y=f(x)$, then prove that,

$$\frac{d^2 f}{dx^2} = 2z^3 \frac{dy}{dz} + z^4 \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2}$$



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11. Putting $\log x = z$ show that,

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} - \frac{dy}{dz}.$$



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12. If $x = Ae^{-\frac{kt}{2}} \cos(pt + \in)$, and A,k,p, \in

are constants, show that

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + k\frac{dx}{dt} + n^2x = 0,$$

$$n^2 = p^2 + \frac{1}{4}k^2.$$
 where



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13. IF $y^4 + 5xy + y = 2$, find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$, when
 $x=0, y=1$.



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14. If $F(x) = f(x)\phi(x)$ and $f'(x)\phi'(x) = a$ (a constant),

then prove that $\frac{F''}{F} = \frac{f''}{f} + \frac{\phi''}{\phi} + \frac{2a}{f\phi}$,

where $'' \equiv \frac{d^2}{dx^2}$, $' \equiv \frac{d}{dx}$ and $F(x) \neq 0$.



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15. IF $y = e^{ax} \sin bx$, then prove that,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2a\frac{dy}{dx} + (a^2 + b^2)y = 0$$



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16. If $y = \csc x + \cot x$, then show that,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\sin x}{(1 - \cos x)^2}.$$



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17. IF $y^2 = ax^2 + 2bx + c$, Prove that

$$\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} = \frac{b^2 - ac}{(ax + b)^3}.$$



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18. IF $y = Ae^{mx} + Be^{nx}$, show that

$$y_2 - (m + n)y_1 + mny = 0.$$



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19. IF $x\sqrt{1+y} + y\sqrt{1+x} = 0$, show that,

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



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20. IF $x\sqrt{1+y} + y\sqrt{1+x} = 0$, show that,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3}.$$



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21. IF $y = e^{m\sin^{-1}x}$, find the value of $(y_2)_0$.



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22.

IF

$$y = \sqrt{\sin x + \sqrt{\sin x + \sqrt{\sin x + \dots \infty}}},$$

show that

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



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Sample Question For Competitive Examination Multiple Correct Answer Type

1. Let $f(x) = e^{ax} \sin(bx + c)$ and

$f''(x) = r^2 e^{ax} \sin(bx + \theta)$, then-

A. $r = a^2 + b^2$

$$\text{B. } r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\text{C. } \theta = c + 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{D. } \theta = 2a \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)$$

Answer: B::C



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2. IF $x^3 - 2x^2y^2 + 5x + y - 5 = 0$ **and** $y(1)=1$,

then -

$$\text{A. } y'(1) = \frac{4}{3}$$

B. $y'''(1) = \frac{-4}{3}$

C. $y''(1) = -8\frac{22}{27}$

D. $y'(1) = \frac{2}{3}$

Answer: A::C



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3. IF $y = e^x \sin x$ and $z = e^x \cos x$, then-

A. $y' = z$

B. $y'' = 2z$

C. $z'' = -2y$

D. $z' = -y$

Answer: B::C



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4. Let $y=f(x)$ be a polynomial in x . the second order derivative of $f(e^x)$ at $x=1$ is-

A. $ef''(e) + f'(e)$

B. $(f''(e) + f'(e))e^2$

C. $y'(1) = ef'(e)$

D. $(f''(e)e + f'(e))e$

Answer: C::D



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5. IF $u=x^2 + y^2$ and $x=s+3t, y=2s-t$, then-

A. $\frac{dx}{ds} = 1$

B. $\frac{dy}{ds} = 2$

C. $\frac{d^2u}{ds^2} = 10$

$$D. \frac{d^2y}{ds^2} = 0$$

Answer: A::B::C::D



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Sample Question For Competitive Examination Integer Answer Type

1. If $y = \sin(4 \sin^{-1} x)$ satisfies the relation $(1 - x^2)y_2 - xy_1 + 4Ay = 0$, then the value of A is -



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2. IF $y = e^t \cos t, x = e^t \sin t$ satisfies
 $y_2(x + y)^2 = A(xy_1 - y)$ then A is equal to-



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3. IF $y = (\cos t)^5$ and $x = \sin t$ then the value
of $2\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)$ at $t = \frac{2\pi}{9}$ is-



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4. IF $\sqrt{x+y} + \sqrt{y-x} = c$ then $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{K}{c^2}$,

find the value of K.



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5. IF $y = \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$ then $\frac{2\sqrt{y_2(2) + \frac{1}{8}}}{\log \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{3}}$ is equal to



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**Sample Question For Competitive Examination
Matrix Match Type**

1. Evaluate: $\int_0^1 \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{1+x^2} dx$



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2. If $y = \frac{x}{x+2}$ find $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$



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Sample Question For Competitive Examination
Comprehension Type

1. $f(x) = x^2 + xg'(1) + g''(2)$ and

$$g(x) = x^2 f(1) + xf'(x) + f''(x).$$

the value of $f(1)$ is-

A. 1

B. 0

C. -1

D. -2

Answer: D



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2. $f(x) = x^2 + xg'(1) + g''(2)$ and
 $g(x) = x^2 f(1) + xf'(x) + f''(x).$

the value of $g(0)$ is-

A. 0

B. -3

C. 2

D. -2

Answer: C



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3. $f(x) = x^2 + xg'(1) + g''(2)$ and

$$g(x) = f(1)x^2 + xg'(1) + f''(x).$$

The domain of the function $\sqrt{\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}}$ is-

- A. $(-\infty, 1] \cup (2, 3]$
- B. $(-2, 0] \cup (1, \infty]$
- C. $(-\infty, 0] \cup \left(\frac{2}{3}, 3\right]$
- D. none of these

Answer: C



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4. The function $u = e^x \sin x$ and $v = e^x \cos x$.

The value of $v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}$ is-

A. $u^2 + v^2$

B. $u+v$

C. $u^2 - v^2$

D. $u-v$

Answer: A



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5. The function $u = e^x \sin x$ and $v = e^x \cos x$.

The value of $\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}$ is-

A. $2u$

B. $2v$

C. $\frac{u}{v}$

D. $\frac{v}{u}$

Answer: B



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6. The function $u = e^x \sin x$ and $v = e^x \cos x$.

The value of $\frac{d^2v}{dx^2}$ is-

A. $2u$

B. $2v$

C. $-2u$

D. $-2v$

Answer: C



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Sample Question For Competitive Examination

Assertion Reason Type

1. Given, $x^2 + y^2 = 1$. y' and y'' are first and second order derivative of y respectively.

Statement-I $1 + yy'' + (y')^2 = 0$

Statement-II $xx' + 2y = 0$

A. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true,

Statement-2 is a correct explanation for

Statement-1

B. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true, Statement-2 is not a correct explanation for Statement-1

C. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is False.

D. Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is true.

Answer:



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2. Given, $x=f(t), y=g(t)$ where t is a parameter.

Statement-I $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{g''(t)}{f''(t)}$

Statement-II

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{f'(t)g''(t) - g'(t)f''(t)}{\{f'(t)\}^3}$$

A. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is true,

Statement-2 is a correct explanation for

Statement-2

B. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is

true, Statement-2 is not a correct

explanation for Statement-2

- C. Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is False.
- D. Statement-1 is False, Statement-2 is true.

Answer: D



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