

MATHS

BOOKS - RESONANCE DPP ENGLISH

LIMITS AND DERIVATIVES

Others

1. Let $(\lim)_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[x]^2}{x^2} = l$ and $(\lim)_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[x]^2}{x^2} = m$,

where $[.]$ denotes greatest integer. Then l exists but m does not
m exists but l does not $\perp h$ | and
m exist (d) neither l n or m exists



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2. Which of the following is/are true? (a)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2+x)^{40}(4+x)^5}{(2-x)^{45}} = 1 \quad (\text{b})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos^3 x}{x \sin x \cos x} = \frac{3}{2} \quad (\text{c})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+2x) - 2\ln(1+x)}{x^2} = -1 \quad (\text{d})$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cot^{-1}(\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x})}{\sec^1\left(\frac{2x+1}{(x-1)^2}\right)} = 1$$



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3. If $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x + 4$ and $g(x)$ is the inverse of $f(x)$ then $g'(4)$ is equal to- $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) 0 (c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) 4



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4. If $(\lim)_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{px^2 + qx} - rx \right) = 2$, then
 $q = 4r$ b. $q = 2r$ c. $q = r$ d. $q = 6r$



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5. (\lim) $_{x \rightarrow 0}$ $\frac{1 - \cos^3 x}{x \sin x \cos x}$ is equal to
a. $\frac{3}{2}$ b. $\frac{1}{2}$ c. $\frac{3}{2}$ d.

$$-\frac{3}{2}$$



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6. (\lim) $_{x \rightarrow 0}$ $\frac{\ln(1 + 2x) - 2\ln(1 + x)}{x^2}$ is equal to

3 b. 1 c. -1 d. 0



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7. (\lim) $_{x \rightarrow 0}$ $\left(\frac{\sqrt{1 + x \sin x} - \sqrt{\cos 2x}}{\tan^2(x/2)} \right)$ is equal
to $\frac{1}{6}$ b. 6 c. 3 d. 2



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8. If $(\lim)_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + a^3) + 8e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{1 + (2 + b + b^2)e^{\frac{1}{x}}} = 2$, where $a, b \in R$, then the possible ordered pair (a,b) is
(a) (2, -2) (b) (1, -2) (c) (1, 1) (d) (-1, 1)



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9. If $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 3x + 5}{4x + 1 + x^k}$ exists then K
(a) $k = 2$
(b) $k < 2$ (c) $k > 2$ (d) $k \geq 2$



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$$10. \lim_{x \rightarrow (\pi)} \frac{1 - \sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{4}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)\right)}$$



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11.

$$\text{if } f(x) = \frac{a \cos x - \cos bx}{x^2}, x \neq 0 \text{ and } f(0) = 4,$$

is continuous at $x=0$, then the ordered pair (a,b) is



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12. The value of $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{r=1}^{2n} \frac{r}{\sqrt{n^2 + r^2}}$ is equal to



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13. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{x} \right) \left[\frac{x}{4} \right] = \frac{p}{q}$ find $p + q$



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