



# MATHS

## NCERT - NCERT

### MATHEMATICS(TELUGU)

## APPLICATION OF DERIVATIVES

### Example

1. Find the rate of change of the area of a circle per second with respect to its radius  $r$

when  $r = 5$  cm.



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2. The volume of a cube is increasing at a rate of 9 cubic centimetres per second. How fast is the surface area increasing when the length of an edge is 10 centimetres ?



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3. A stone is dropped into a quiet lake and waves move in circles at a speed of 4cm per second. At the instant, when the radius of the circular wave is 10 cm, how fast is the enclosed area increasing?



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4. The length  $x$  of a rectangle is decreasing at the rate of 3 cm/minute and the width  $y$  is increasing at the rate of 2cm/minute. When  $x$

=10cm and  $y = 6$ cm, find the rates of change of  
(a) the perimeter and (b) the area of the  
rectangle.



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5. The total cost  $C(x)$  in Rupees, associated with the production of  $x$  units of an item is given by

$$C(x) = 0.005x^3 - 0.02x^2 + 30x + 5000$$

Find the marginal cost when 3 units are produced, where by marginal cost we mean

the instantaneous rate of change of total cost at any level of output.



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6. The total revenue in Rupees received from the sale of  $x$  units of a product is given by  $R(x) = 3x^2 + 36x + 5$ . Find the marginal revenue, when  $x = 5$ , where by marginal revenue we mean the rate of change of total revenue with respect to the number of items sold at an instant.



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7. Show that the function given by  $f(x) = 7x - 3$  is increasing on  $\mathbb{R}$ .



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8. Show that the function  $f$  given by

$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x, x \in \mathbb{R}$  is increasing on  $\mathbb{R}$ .



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**9.** Prove that the function given by  $f(x) = \cos x$

is

(a) decreasing in  $(0, \pi)$

(b) increasing in  $(\pi, 2\pi)$ , and

(c) neither increasing nor decreasing in  $(0, 2\pi)$

.



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**10.** Find the intervals in which the function  $f$

given by  $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 6$  is

(a) increasing (b) decreasing



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**11.** Find the intervals in which the function  $f$  given by  $f(x) = 4x^3 - 6x^2 - 72x + 30$  is (a) increasing (b) decreasing.



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**12.** Find the intervals in which the function given by :  $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x, 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ .



is strictly increasing and strictly decreasing.



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**13.** Find the slope of the tangent to the curve

$$y = x^3 - x \text{ at } x = 2.$$



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**14.** Find the point at which the tangent to the

$$\text{curve } y = \sqrt{4x - 3} - 1 \text{ has its slope } \frac{2}{3}.$$



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**15.** Find the equation of all lines having slope 2 and being tangent to the curve

$$y + \frac{2}{x - 3} = 0.$$



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**16.** Find points on the curve  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{25} = 1$  at which the tangents are (i) parallel to x-axis (ii) parallel to y-axis.



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17. Find the equation of the tangent to the curve  $y = \frac{x - 7}{(x - 2)(x - 3)}$  at the point where it cuts the x-axis.



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18. Find the equations of the tangent and normal to the curve  $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = 2$  at (1,1).



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19. Find the equation of tangent to the curve given by  $x = a \sin^3 t$ ,  $y = b \cos^3 t$  at a point where  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .



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20. Use differential to approximate  $\sqrt{36.6}$ .



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21. Use differential to approximate  $(25)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ .



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**22.** Find the approximate value of  $f(3.02)$ , where  $f(x) = 3x^2 + 5x + 3$ .



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**23.** Find the approximate change in the volume  $V$  of a cube of side  $x$  meters caused by increasing the side by 2%.



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**24.** If the radius of a sphere is measured as 9 cm with an error of 0.03 cm, then find the approximate error in calculating its volume.



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**25.** Find the maximum and the minimum values, if any, of the function  $f$  given by

$$f(x) = x^2, x \in \mathbb{R}.$$



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**26.** Find the maximum and minimum values of  $f$ , if any, of the function given by  $f(x) = |x|$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .



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**27.** Find the maximum and the minimum values, if any, of the function given by  $f(x) = x$ ,  $x \in (0,1)$



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**28.** Find all points of local maxima and local minima of the function  $f$  given by

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 3.$$



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**29.** Find all the points of local maxima and local minima of the function  $f$  given by

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 6x^2 + 6x + 5.$$



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**30.** Find local minimum value of the function  $f$  given by  $f(x) = 3 + |x|$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .



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**31.** Find local maximum and local minimum values of the function  $f$  given by

$$f(x) = 3x^4 + 4x^3 - 12x^2 + 12$$



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**32.** Find all the points of local maxima and local minima of the function  $f$  given by

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 6x^2 + 6x + 5.$$



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**33.** Find two positive numbers whose sum is 15 so that the sum of their squares is minimum.



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**34.** Let AP and BQ be two vertical poles at points A and B, respectively. If AP = 16 m, BQ = 22 m and AB = 20 m, then find the distance of a point R on AB from the point A such that  $RP^2 + RQ^2$  is minimum.



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**35.** If the length of three sides of a trapezium other than base are equal to 10 cm, then find the area of trapezium when it is maximum.





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**36.** Prove that the radius of the right circular cylinder of greatest curved surface area which can be inscribed in a given cone is half of that of the cone.



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**37.** Find the absolute maximum and minimum values of a function  $f$  given by

$f(x) = 2x^3 - 15x^2 + 36x + 1$  on the interval  $[1, 5]$ .



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**38.** Find the absolute maximum and minimum values of the function.

$$f(x) = 12x^{4/3} - 6x^{1/3} \in (-1, 1)$$



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**39.** An Apache helicopter of enemy is flying along the curve given by  $y = x^2 + 7$ . A soldier, placed at  $(3, 7)$ , wants to shoot down the helicopter when it is nearest to him. Find the nearest distance.



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**40.** A car starts from a point P at time  $t = 0$  seconds and stops at point Q. The distance  $x$ , in metres, covered by it, in  $t$  seconds is given

by  $x = t^2 \left( 2 - \frac{t}{3} \right)$  Find the time taken by it to reach Q and also find distance between P and Q.



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**41.** A water tank has the shape of an inverted right circular cone with its axis vertical and vertex lowermost. Its semi-vertical angle is  $\tan^{-1}(0.5)$ . Water is poured into it at a constant rate of 5 cubic metre per hour. Find the rate at which the level of the water is

rising at the instant when the depth of water in the tank is 4m.



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**42.** A man of height 2 metres walks at a uniform speed of 5 km/h away from a lamp post which is 6 metres high. Find the rate at which the length of his shadow increases.



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**43.** The equation of the normal to the curve  $x^2 = 4y$  at  $(1,2)$  is



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**44.** Find the equation of tangents to the curve  $y = \cos(x + y)$ ,  $-2\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi$  that are parallel to the line  $x + 2y = 0$



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**45.** Show that the function  $f$  given by  $f(x) = \tan^{-1}(\sin x + \cos x)$ ,  $x > 0$  is always an strictly increasing functions in  $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$



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**46.** Manufacturer can sell  $x$  items at a price of rupees  $Rs\left(5 - \left(\frac{x}{100}\right)\right)$  each. The cost price of  $x$  items is  $Rs\left(\left(\frac{x}{5}\right) + 500\right)$ . Find the number of items he should sell to earn maximum profit.





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## Exercise 6 1

1. Find the rate of change of the area of a circle with respect to its radius  $r$  when

(a)  $r=3$  cm

(b)  $r=4$  cm



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2. The volume of a cube is increasing at a rate of 8 cubic centimeters per second. How fast is

the surface area increasing when the length of the edge is 12 cm?



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**3.** The radius of a circle is increasing uniformly at the rate of 3 cm/s. Find the rate at which the area of the circle is increasing when the radius is 10 cm.



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4. An edge of a variable cube is increasing at the rate of 3 cm/s. How fast is the volume of the cube increasing when the edge is 10 cm long?



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5. A stone is dropped into a quiet lake and ripples move in circles at the speed of 5 cm/sec. At the instant when the radius of

circular ripple is 8cm, how fast is the enclosed area increases?



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6. The radius of a circle is increasing at the rate of 0.7 cm/s. What is the rate of increase of its circumference?



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7. The length  $x$  of a rectangle is decreasing at the rate of 5 cm/minute and the width  $y$  is increasing at the rate of 4 cm/minute. When  $x = 8\text{cm}$  and  $y = 6\text{cm}$ , find the rates of change of (a) the perimeter, and (b) the area of the rectangle.



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8. A balloon which always remains spherical on inflation is being inflated by pumping in 900

cubic centimeters of gas per second. Find the rate at which the radius of balloon increases when the radius is 15 cm.



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9. A balloon, which always remains spherical has a variable radius. Find the rate at which its volume is increasing with the radius when the later is 10 cm.



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**10.** A ladder 5 m long is leaning against a wall. The bottom of the ladder is pulled along the ground, away from the wall, at the rate of 2cm/s. How fast is its height on the wall decreasing when the foot of the ladder is 4 m away from the wall ?



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**11.** A particle moves along the curve  $6y = x^3 + 2$ . Find the points on the curve at which

the y-coordinate is changing 8 times as fast as the x-coordinate.



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**12.** The radius of an air bubble is increasing at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cm/sec. At what rate is the volume of the bubble increasing when the radius is 1 cm?



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**13.** A balloon, which always remains spherical, has a variable diameter  $\frac{3}{2}(2x+1)$ . Find the rate of change of its volume with respect to  $x$ .



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**14.** Sand is pouring from a pipe at the rate of 12 cubic cm./sec. The falling sand forms a cone on the ground in such a way that the height of the cone is always one-sixth of the radius of the base. At which rate is the height of the

sand-cone increasing when the height is 4 cm.

?



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**15.** The total cost  $C(x)$  in Rupees associated with the production of  $x$  units of an item is given by

$$C(x) = 0.007x^3 - 0.003x^2 + 15x + 4000.$$

Find the marginal cost when 17 units are produced.



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**16.** The total revenue in Rupees received from the sale of  $x$  units of a product is given by

$$R(x) = 13x^2 + 26x + 15.$$

Find the marginal revenue when  $x = 7$ .



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**17.** The rate of change of the area of a circle with respect to its radius  $r$  at  $r = 6$  cm is

A.  $10\pi$

B.  $12\pi$

C.  $8\pi$

D.  $11\pi$

**Answer: B**



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**18.** The total revenue in Rupees received from the sale of  $x$  units of a product is given by

$R(x) = 3x^2 + 36x + 5$ . The marginal revenue,

when  $x = 15$  is

A. 116

B. 96

C. 90

D. 126

**Answer: D**



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**Exercise 6 2**

1. Show that the function given by  $f(x) = 3x + 17$  is increasing on  $\mathbb{R}$ .



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2. Show that the function given by  $f(x) = e^{2x}$  is increasing on  $\mathbb{R}$ .



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3. Find the intervals in which the function  $f$  given by  $f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x$  is

(a) increasing (b) decreasing



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4. Find the intervals in which the function  $f$  given by  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 36x + 7$  is

(a) increasing (b) decreasing



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5. Find the intervals in which the following functions are strictly increasing or strictly decreasing.

$$x^2 + 2x - 5$$



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6. Find the intervals in which the functions are strictly increasing or decreasing:

$$10 - 6x - 2x^2$$



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7. Find the intervals in which the functions are strictly increasing or decreasing:

$$-2x^3 - 9x^2 - 12x + 1$$



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8. Find the intervals in which the following functions are strictly increasing or strictly decreasing.

$$6 - 9x - x^2$$





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9. Find the intervals in which the functions are strictly increasing or decreasing:

$$(x + 1)^3(x - 3)^3$$



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10. If  $f(x) = \log(1 + x) - \frac{2x}{2 + x}$  is increasing ,

then.....



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**11.** Find the values of  $x$  for which  $y = [x(x-2)]^2$  is an increasing function.



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**12.** Prove that  $y = 4\frac{\sin \theta}{2 + \cos \theta} - \theta$ , is an increasing function of  $\theta$  in  $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ .



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**13.** Prove that the logarithmic function is increasing on  $(0, \infty)$ .



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**14.** Prove that the function  $f$  given by  $f(x) = x^2 - x + 1$  is neither strictly increasing nor decreasing on  $(-1, 1)$ .



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15. Which of the following functions are decreasing on  $0, \frac{\pi}{2}$  ?

A.  $\cos x$

B.  $\cos 2x$

C.  $\cos 3x$

D.  $\tan x$

**Answer: A::B**



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16. On which the following intervals in the function  $x^{100} + \sin x - 1$  decreasing ?

A. (0,1)

B.  $\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi$

C.  $0, \frac{\pi}{2}$

D. None of these

**Answer: D**



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**17.** For what values of  $a$  the function  $f$  given by

$f(x) = x^2 + ax + 1$  is increasing on  $[1, 2]$ ?



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**18.** Let  $I$  be any interval disjoint from  $[-1, 1]$

Prove that the function  $f$  given by

$f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$  is increasing on  $I$ .



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**19.** Prove that the function  $f$  given by  $f(x) = \log(\sin x)$  is strictly increasing on  $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  strictly decreasing on  $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right)$



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**20.** Prove that the function  $f$  given by  $f(x) = \log|\cos x|$  is decreasing on  $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  and increasing on  $\left(3\frac{\pi}{2}, 2\pi\right)$



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21. Prove that the function given by  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 3x - 100$  is increasing in  $\mathbb{R}$ .



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22. The interval in which  $y = x^2 e^{-x}$  is increasing is

A.  $(-\infty, \infty)$

B.  $(-2, 0)$

C.  $(2, 00)$

D. (0,2)

**Answer: D**



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## Exercise 6 3

1. Find the slope of the tangent to the curve

$$y = 3x^4 - 4x \text{ at } x = 4.$$



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2. Find the slope of the tangent to the curve

$$y = \frac{x - 1}{x - 2} \text{ at } x \neq 2 \text{ and } x = 10.$$



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3. Find the slope of the tangent to the curve

$$y = x^3 - x + 1 \text{ at the point whose x coordinate is 2.}$$



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4. Find the slope of the tangent to the curve,  
 $y = x^3 - 3x + 2$  at the point whose x co-  
ordinate is 3.



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5. Find the slope of the normal to the curve  
 $x = a \cos^3 \theta, y = a \sin^3 \theta$  at  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .



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6. Find the slope of the normal to the curve  $x = 1 - a \sin \theta$ ,  $y = b \cos^2 \theta$  at  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .



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7. Find the points at which the tangent to the curve  $y = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 7$  is parallel to the x-axis.



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8. Find a point on the curve  $y = (x-2)^2$  at which the tangent is parallel to the chord joining the points  $(2, 0)$  and  $(4, 4)$ .



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9. Find the point on the curve  $y = x^3 - 11x + 5$  at which the tangent is  $y = x - 11$



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**10.** Find the equation of all lines having slope  $-1$  that are tangents to the curve

$$y = \frac{1}{x - 1}, x \neq 1.$$



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**11.** Find the equation of all lines having slope  $2$  which are tangents to the curve

$$y = \frac{1}{x - 1}, x \neq 1.$$



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**12.** Find the equations of all lines having slope 0 which are tangent to the curve

$$y = \frac{1}{x^2 - 2x + 3}.$$



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**13.** Find points on the curve  $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$  at which the tangents are

(i) parallel to x-axis (ii) parallel to y-axis.



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**14.** Find the equations of the tangent to the given curves at the indicated points:

$$y = x^4 - 6x^3 + 13x^2 - 10x + 51 \text{ at } (0,5)$$



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**15.** Find the equations of the tangent and normal to the given curves at the indicated points:

$$y = x^4 - 6x^3 + 13x^2 - 10x + 5 \text{ at } (1, 3)$$



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**16.** Find the equations of the tangent to the given curves at the indicated points:

$$y = x^3 \text{ at } (1,1)$$



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**17.** Find the equations of the tangent to the given curves at the indicated points:

$$y = x^2 \text{ at } (0,0)$$



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**18.** Find the equations of the tangent to the given curves at the indicated points:

$$x = \cos t, y = \sin t \text{ at } t = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



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**19.** Find the equation of the tangent line to the curve  $y = x^2 - 2x + 7$  which is

(a) parallel to the line  $2x - y + 9 = 0$

(b) perpendicular to the line  $5y - 15x = 13$ .



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**20.** Show that the tangents to the curve  $y = 7x^3 + 11$  at the points where  $x = 2$  and  $x = -2$  are parallel.



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**21.** Find the points on the curve  $y = x^3$  at which the slope of the tangent is equal to the y-coordinate of the point.



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22. For the curve  $y = 4x^3 - 2x^5$ , find all the points at which the tangent passes through the origin.



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23. The point on the curve  $x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$  at which the tangent is parallel to x-axis is



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24. Find the equation of the normal at the point  $(am^2, am^3)$  for the curve  $ay^2 = x^3$



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25. Find the equation of the normals to the curve  $y = x^3 + 2x + 6$  which are parallel to the line  $x + 14y + 4 = 0$



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**26.** Find the equations of the tangent and normal to the parabola  $y^2 = 4ax$  at the point  $(at^2, 2at)$ .



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**27.** The condition that the two curves  $x = y^2, xy = k$  cut orthogonally is



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**28.** Find the equation of tangent and normal to the hyperbola  $x^2 = 4y$  at  $(at^2, 2at)$



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**29.** Find the equation of the tangent to the curve  $y = \sqrt{3x - 2}$  which is parallel to the line  $4x - 2y + 5 = 0$ .



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30. The slope of the normal to the curve  $y = 2x^2 + 3 \sin x$  at  $x = 0$  is

A. 3

B.  $\frac{1}{3}$

C.  $-3$

D.  $-\frac{1}{3}$

**Answer: D**



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31. The line  $y = x + 1$  is a tangent to the curve  $y^2 = 4x$  at the point

A. (1, 2)

B. (2, 1)

C. (1, - 2)

D. (- 1, 2)

**Answer: A**



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## Exercise 6 4

1. Using differentials, find the approximate value of each of the up to 3 places of decimal.

$$\sqrt{25.3}$$



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2. Using differentials, find the approximate value of each of the up to 3 places of decimal.

$$\sqrt{49.5}$$



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3. Using differentials, find the approximate value of each of the up to 3 places of decimal.

$$\sqrt{0.6}$$



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4. Using differentials, find the approximate value of each of the up to 3 places of decimal.

$$(0.009)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$



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5. Using differentials, find the approximate value of each of the up to 3 places of decimal.

$$(0.0999)^{\frac{1}{10}}$$



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6. Using differentials, find the approximate value of each of the up to 3 places of decimal.

$$(15)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$



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7. Using differentials, find the approximate value of each of the up to 3 places of decimal.

$$(26)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$



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8. Using differentials, find the approximate value of each of the up to 3 places of decimal.

$$(255)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$



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9. Find the approximate value of  $\sqrt{82}$



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10. Using differentials, find the approximate value of each of the up to 3 places of decimal.

$$(401)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$



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**11.** Using differentials, find the approximate value of each of the up to 3 places of decimal.

$$(0.0037)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$



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**12.** Using differentials, find the approximate value of each of the up to 3 places of decimal.

$$(26.57)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$



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**13.** Using differentials, find the approximate value of each of the up to 3 places of decimal.

$$(81.5)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$



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**14.** Using differentials, find the approximate value of each of the up to 3 places of decimal.

$$(3.968)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$



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**15.** Using differentials, find the approximate value of each of the up to 3 places of decimal.

$$(32.15)^{\frac{1}{5}}$$



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**16.** Find the approximate value of  $f(2.01)$ , where

$$f(x) = 4x^2 + 5x + 2.$$



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**17.** Find the approximate value of  $f(5.001)$ ,  
where  $f(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 + 15$ .



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**18.** Find the approximate change in the volume  $V$  of a cube of side  $x$  metres caused by increasing the side by 1%.



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**19.** Find the approximate change in the surface area of a cube of side  $x$  metres caused by decreasing the side by 1%.



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**20.** If the radius of a sphere is measured as 7 m with an error of 0.02 m, then find the approximate error in calculating its volume



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21. If the radius of a sphere is measured as 9 m with an error of 0.03 m, then find the approximate error in calculating its surface area.



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22. If  $f(x) = 3x^2 + 15x + 5$ , then the approximate value of  $f(3.02)$  is

A. 47.66

B. 57.66

C. 67.66

D. 77.66

**Answer: D**



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**23.** The approximate change in the volume of a cube of side  $x$  metres caused by increasing the side by 3% is

A.  $0.06x^3$  m



B.  $0.6x^3m^3$

C.  $0.09x^3m^3$

D.  $0.9x^3m^3$

**Answer: C**



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## Exercise 6 5

1. Find the maximum and minimum values, if any, of the functions given by

$$f(x) = (2x - 1)^2 + 3$$



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2. Find the maximum and minimum values, if any, of the functions given by

$$f(x) = 9x^2 + 12x + 2$$



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3. Find the maximum and minimum values, if any, of the functions given by

$$f(x) = -(x - 1)^2 + 10$$



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4. Find the maximum and minimum values, if any, of the functions given by

$$g(x) = x^3 + 1$$



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5. Find the maximum and minimum values, if any, of the functions given by

$$f(x) = |x + 2| - 1$$



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6. Find the maximum and minimum values, if any, of the functions given by

$$g(x) = -|x + 1| + 3$$



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7. Find the maximum and minimum values, if any, of the functions given by

$$h(x) = \sin(2x) + 5$$



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**8.** Find the maximum and minimum values, if any, of the functions given by

$$f(x) = |\sin 4x + 3|$$



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**9.** Find the maximum and minimum values, if any, of the functions given by

$$h(x) = x + 1, x \in (-1, 1)$$



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**10.** Find the local maxima and local minima, if any, of the functions. Find also the local maximum and the local minimum values, as the case may be:

$$f(x) = x^2$$



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**11.** Find the local maxima and local minima, if any, of the functions. Find also the local maximum and the local minimum values, as the case may be:

$$g(x) = x^3 - 3x$$



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**12.** Find the local maxima and local minima, if any, of the functions. Find also the local maximum and the local minimum values, as

the case may be:

$$h(x) = \sin x + \cos x, 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$



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**13.** Find the local maxima and local minima, if any, of the functions. Find also the local maximum and the local minimum values, as the case may be:

$$f(x) = \sin x - \cos x, 0 < x < 2\pi$$



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**14.** Find the local maxima and local minima, if any, of the functions. Find also the local maximum and the local minimum values, as the case may be:

$$f(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x + 15$$



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**15.** Find the local maxima and local minima, if any, of the functions. Find also the local maximum and the local minimum values, as

the case may be:

$$g(x) = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{2}{x}x > 0$$



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**16.** Find the local maxima and local minima, if any, of the functions. Find also the local maximum and the local minimum values, as the case may be:

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



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**17.** Find the local maxima and local minima, if any, of the following functions. Find also the local maximum and the local minimum values, as the case may be:  $f(x) = x\sqrt{1-x}$



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**18.** Prove that the functions do not have maxima or minima:

$$f(x) = e^x$$



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**19.** Prove that the functions do not have maxima or minima:

$$g(x) = \log x$$



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**20.** Prove that the functions do not have maxima or minima:

$$h(x) = x^3 + x^2 + x + 1$$



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**21.** Find the absolute maximum value and the absolute minimum value of the functions in the given intervals:

$$f(x) = x^3, x \in [-2, 2]$$



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**22.** Find the absolute maximum value and the absolute minimum value of the functions in the given intervals:

$$f(x) = \sin x + \cos x, x \in [0, \pi]$$



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**23.** Find the absolute maximum value and the absolute minimum value of the functions in the given intervals:

$$f(x) = 4x - \frac{1}{2}x^2, x \in \left[ -2, \frac{9}{2} \right]$$



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**24.** Find the absolute maximum value and the absolute minimum value of the functions in

the given intervals:

$$f(x) = (x - 1)^2 + 3, x \in [-3, 1]$$



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**25.** Find the maximum profit that a company can make, if the profit function is given by  $p(x)$

$$= 41 - 24x - 18x^2$$



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**26.** Find both the maximum value and the minimum value of  $3x^4 - 8x^3 + 12x^2 - 48x + 25$  on the interval  $[0, 3]$ .



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**27.** At what points in the interval  $[0, 2\pi]$ , does the function  $\sin 2x$  attain its maximum value?



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**28.** What is the maximum value of the function  
 $\sin x + \cos x$ ?



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**29.** Find the product of monomials

$$2z^2, 10x^2yz, 9x^2$$



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**30.** It is given that at  $x = 1$ , the function  $x^4 - 62x^2 + ax + 9$  attains its maximum value, on the interval  $[0, 20]$ . Find the value of  $a$ .



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**31.** Find the maximum and minimum values of  $x + \sin 2x$  on  $[0, 2\pi]$ .



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**32.** Find two numbers whose sum is 24 and whose product is as large as possible.



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**33.** Find the positive integers  $x$  and  $y$  such that

$x + y = 60$  and  $xy^3$  is maximum.



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**34.** Find two positive numbers  $x$  and  $y$  such that their sum is 35 and the product  $x^2y^5$  is a maximum.



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**35.** Find two positive integers whose sum is 16 and the sum of squares is minimum.



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**36.** A square sheet of tin whose side is 18 cm to be made into a box without top by cutting off squares from each corner and folding up the flaps. What should be the side of the square to be cut off so that the volume of the box is maximum ?



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**37.** A rectangular sheet of tin 45 cm x 24 cm is to be made into a box without top, by cutting

off square from each corner and folding up the flaps. What should be the side of the square to be cut off so that the volume of the box is the maximum possible.



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**38.** Show that of all rectangles inscribed in a given circle the square has maximum area.



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**39.** Find the product of following monomials

$$10a^2b^2, 3a^3, 5b^3$$



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**40.** If all the closed cylindrical cans (right circular), which enclose a given volume of 100 cubic centimeters. Find the dimensions of the can which has the minimum surface area.



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**41.** A wire of length 28 m is to be cut into two pieces. One of the pieces is to be made into a square and the other into a circle. What should be the length of the two pieces so that the combined area of the square and the circle is minimum?



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**42.** Prove that volume of largest cone, which can be inscribed in a sphere, is  $\left(\frac{8}{27}\right)^{th}$  part of volume of sphere.





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**43.** Show that the right circular cone of least curved surface and given volume has an altitude equal to  $\sqrt{2}$  time the radius of the base.



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**44.** Show that semi-vertical angle of right circular cone of given surface area and

maximum volume is  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$ .



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**45.** The point on the curve  $x^2 = 2y$  which is closest to the point  $(0,5)$  is

A.  $(2\sqrt{2}, 4)$

B.  $(2\sqrt{2}, 0)$

C.  $(0, 0)$

D.  $(2,2)$

**Answer: A**



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**46.** For all real values of  $x$ , the minimum value

of  $\frac{1 - x + x^2}{1 + x + x^2}$  is

A. 0

B. 1

C. 3

D.  $\frac{1}{3}$

**Answer: D**



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**47.** If  $f(x) = |x - 1| + |x - 2| + |x - 3|$

when  $2 < x < 3$  is

A.  $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

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

C. 1

D. 0

**Answer: C**



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## Exercise 6 6

1. Using differentials, find the approximate value of each of the following:

$$(a) \left(\frac{17}{81}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \quad (b) (33)^{-\frac{1}{5}}$$



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2. Show that the function given by  $f(x) = \frac{\log x}{x}$

has maximum at  $x = e$ .



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3. The two equal sides of an isosceles triangle with fixed base  $b$  are decreasing at the rate of  $3\text{cm /s}$ . How fast is the area decreasing when the two equal sides are equal to the base ?



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4. The equation of the normal to the curve

$$x^2 = 4y \text{ at } (1,2) \text{ is}$$



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5. Show that the normal at any point  $\theta$  to the curve

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

is at a constant distance from the origin.



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6. Find the intervals in which the function  $f$  given by

$$f(x) = \frac{4 \sin x - 2x - x \cos x}{2 + \cos x}$$

is (i) increasing (ii) decreasing.



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7. Find the intervals in which the function  $f$  given by  $f(x) = x^3 + \frac{1}{x^3}, x \neq 0$  is

(i) increasing (ii) decreasing .



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8. Find the maximum area of an isosceles triangle inscribed in the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  with its vertex at one end of the major axis.



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9. A tank with rectangular base and rectangular side, open at the top is to be constructed so that its depth is 2m and volume is  $8m^3$ . If building of tank costs Rs. 70 per sq metres for the base and Rs. 45 per

square metre for sides. What is the cost of least expensive tank ?



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**10.** The sum of the perimeter of a circle and square is  $k$ , where  $k$  is some constant. Prove that the sum of their areas is least when the side of square is double the radius of the circle.



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**11.** A window is in the form of a rectangle surmounted by a semi-circular opening. The total perimeter of the window is 10 m. Find the dimensions of the window to admit maximum light through the whole opening.



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**12.** Find the points at which the function  $f$  given by  $f(x) = (x - 2)^4(x + 1)^3$  has

(i) local maxima (ii) local minima (iii) point of inflexion



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**13.** Find the absolute maximum and minimum values of the function  $f$  given by

$$f(x) = \cos^2 x + \sin x, x \in [0, \pi]$$



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**14.** Let  $f$  be a function defined on  $[a, b]$  such that  $f'(x) > 0$  for all  $x \in (a, b)$ . Then prove that  $f$  is an increasing function on  $(a, b)$ .



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15. Show that the height of the cylinder of maximum volume that can be inscribed in a sphere of radius  $R$  is  $2\frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}$ . Also find the maximum volume.



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16. Show that height of the cylinder of greatest volume which can be inscribed in a right circular cone of height  $h$  and semi

vertical angle  $\alpha$  is one-third that of the cone  
and the greatest volume of cylinder is

$$\frac{4}{27} \pi h^3 \tan^2 \alpha$$



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**17.** A cylindrical tank of radius 10 m is being filled with wheat at the rate of 314 cubic metre per hour. Then the depth of the wheat is increasing at the rate of:

A. 1 m/h

B. 0.1 m/h

C. 0.1 m/h

D. 0.5 m/h

**Answer: A**



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**18.** The slope of the tangent to the curve

$x = t^2 + 3t - 8, y = 2t^2 - 2t - 5at$  the

point (2,-1) is:

A.  $\frac{22}{7}$

B.  $\frac{6}{7}$

C.  $\frac{7}{6}$

D.  $\frac{-6}{7}$

**Answer: B**



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**19.** The line  $y = mx + 1$  is a tangent to the curve

$y^2 = 4x$  if the value of  $m$  is



A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

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

**Answer: A**



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**20.** The normal at the point (1,1) on the curve

$2y + x^2 = 3$  is

A.  $x+y=0$

B.  $x-y=0$

C.  $x+y+1=0$

D.  $x+y=1$

**Answer: B**



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**21.** The equation of the normal to the curve

$x^2 = 4y$  at  $(1,2)$  is

A.  $x + y = 3$

B.  $x - y = 3$

C.  $x + y = 1$

D.  $x - y = 1$

**Answer: A**



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**22.** The points on the curve  $9y^2 = x^3$ , where the normal to the curve makes equal intercepts with the axes are:

A.  $\left(4, \pm \frac{8}{3}\right)$

B.  $\left(4, \frac{-8}{3}\right)$

C.  $\left(4, \pm \frac{3}{8}\right)$

D.  $\left(\pm 4, \frac{3}{8}\right)$

**Answer: A**



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