



## MATHS

### BOOKS - RD SHARMA MATHS (ENGLISH)

#### DIFFERENTIABILITY

##### Others

1. Find the values of  $a$  and  $b$  so that the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 3x + a & \text{if } x \leq 1 \\ bx + 2 & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases} \text{ is differentiable at each } x \in R$$

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2. Show that  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 12x - 13, & \text{if } x \leq 3, \\ 2x^2 + 5 & \text{if } x > 3 \end{cases}$  is differentiable at  $x = 3$ . Also, find  $f'(3)$ .

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3. Show that  $f(x) = (x)^{\frac{1}{3}}$  is not differentiable at  $x = 0$ .

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4. Show that  $f(x) = |x - 3|$  is continuous but not differentiable at  $x = 3$ .

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5. Show that the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^m \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$  is differentiable at  $x = 0$ , if  $m > 1$  and continuous but not differentiable at  $x = 0$ , if  $0 < m < 1$ .

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6. Discuss the continuity and differentiability of the function  $f(x) = |x| + |x - 1|$  in the interval  $(-1, 2)$ .



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7. Show that the function  $f$  defined as follows

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x - 2 & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 2x^2 - x & 1 < x \leq 2 \\ 5x - 4 & x > 2 \end{cases} \text{ is continuous at } x=2 \text{ but not}$$

differentiable.



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8. Discuss the continuity and differentiability of

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x - c) \cos\left(\frac{1}{x - c}\right) & x \neq c \\ 0 & x = c \end{cases}$$



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9. Write an example of a function which is everywhere continuous but fails to be differentiable exactly at five points.



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10. Discuss the continuity and differentiability of  $f(x)=|\log|x||$



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11. If  $f$  is defined by  $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 7$ , show that  $f'(5) = 2f'\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)$



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12. If  $f$  is defined by  $f(x) = x^2$ , find  $f'(2)$ .



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13. Find the derivative of the function  $f$  defined by  $f(x) = mx + c$  at  $x = 0$ .



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14. Discuss the continuity and differentiability of  $f(x) = e^{|x|}$ .



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15. If for the function  $\varphi(x) = \lambda x^2 + 7x - 4$ ,  $\varphi'(5) = 97$ , find  $\lambda$ .



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16. Is  $|\sin x|$  differentiable? What about  $\cos|x|$ ?



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17. The set of points where the function  $f(x)$  given by  $f(x) = |x - 3|\cos x$  is differentiable, is (a)  $\mathbb{R}$  (b)  $\mathbb{R} - \{3\}$  (c)  $(0, \infty)$  (d) none of these



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18. If  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \sin x}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$  then at  $x = 0$ ,  $f(x)$  is (a) continuous and differentiable (b) differentiable but not continuous (c) continuous but not differentiable (d) neither continuous nor differentiable



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19. If  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$  then  $f(x)$  is continuous as well as differentiable at  $x = 0$  continuous but not differentiable at  $x = 0$  differentiable but not continuous at  $x = 0$  none of these



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20. If  $f(x) = |3 - x| + (3 + x)$ , where  $(x)$  denotes the least integer greater than or equal to  $x$ , then  $f(x)$  is continuous and differentiable at  $x = 3$  continuous but not differentiable at  $x = 3$  differentiable but not continuous at  $x = 3$  neither differentiable nor continuous at  $x = 3$



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21. Let  $f(x) = a + b|x| + c|x|^4$ , where  $a, b$  and  $c$  are real constants. Then,  $f(x)$  is differentiable at  $x = 0$ , if  $a = 0$  (b)  $b = 0$  (c)  $c = 0$  (d) none of these



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22. The function  $f(x) = \frac{\sin(\pi[x - \pi])}{4 + [x]^2}$ , where  $[ ]$  denotes the greatest integer function, (a) is continuous as well as differentiable for all

$x \in R$  (b) continuous for all  $x$  but not differentiable at some  $x$  (c) differentiable for all  $x$  but not continuous at some  $x$  .(d) none of these



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23. Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + 1, & x > 1; \\ x + \frac{1}{2}, & x \leq 1. \end{cases}$  then,  $f(x)$  is derivable at  $x = 1$ , if  $a = 2$  (b)  $a = 1$  (c)  $a = 0$  (d)  $a = \frac{1}{2}$



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24. Show that the function defined by  $g(x) = x - [x]$  is discontinuous at all integral points. Here  $[x]$  denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to  $x$ .



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25. If  $A$  is a symmetric matrix, write whether  $A^T$  is symmetric or skew-symmetric matrix.



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26. If  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 3x + a, & x \leq 1, \\ bx + 2, & \text{or } x > 1 \end{cases}$  is everywhere differentiable, find the values of  $a$  and  $b$ .

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27. Let  $f(x) = |x|$  and  $g(x) = |x^3|$ , then (a)  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  both are continuous at  $x = 0$  (b)  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  both are differentiable at  $x = 0$  (c)  $f(x)$  is differentiable but  $g(x)$  is not differentiable at  $x = 0$  (d)  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  both are not differentiable at  $x = 0$

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28. Is  $|\sin x|$  differentiable? What about  $\cos|x|$ ?

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29. Find the values of  $a$  and  $b$  so that the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 3x + a, & \text{if } x \leq 1 \\ bx + 2, & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$  is differentiable at each  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .



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30. The function  $f(x) = e^{-|x|}$  is continuous everywhere but not differentiable at  $x = 0$ .  
continuous and differentiable everywhere  
not continuous at  $x = 0$   
none of these



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31. Discuss the continuity and differentiability of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x, & x < 1 \\ (1 - x)(2 - x), & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 3 - x, & x > 2 \end{cases}$



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32. If  $y = (x - 1)\log(x - 1) - (x + 1)\log(x + 1)$ , prove that :

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \log\left(\frac{x - 1}{1 + x}\right)$$



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33. The set of points where the function  $f(x) = x|x|$  is differentiable is

(a)  $(-\infty, \infty)$  (b)  $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$  (c)  $(0, \infty)$  (d)  $[0, \infty)$



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34. The function  $f(x) = \sin^{-1}(\cos x)$  is (a) . discontinuous at  $x = 0$

(b). continuous at  $x = 0$  (c) . differentiable at  $x = 0$  (d) . non of these



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35. Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{|x|}f & \text{or } |x| \geq 1 \\ ax^2 + b & \text{or } |x| < 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow (x)$  is continuous and differentiable at any point, then  $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -\frac{3}{2}$  (b)

$$a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{3}{2} \quad a = 1, b = -1 \quad \text{(d) none of these}$$



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**36.** If  $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - (\sqrt{1} - x^2)}$ , then  $f(x)$  is (a) continuous on  $[-1, 1]$  and differentiable on  $(-1, 1)$  (b) continuous on  $[-1, 1]$  and differentiable on  $(-1, 0) \cup (0, 1)$  (C) continuous and differentiable on  $[-1, 1]$  (d) none of these



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**37.** If  $f(x) = a|\sin x| + be^{|x|} + c|x|^3$  and if  $f(x)$  is differentiable at  $x = 0$  then



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38. Solve the following equation for  $x$  :

$$\cos(\tan^{-1} x) = \sin\left(\cot^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\right)$$



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39. Find the principal values the following :

$$\sin^{-1}\left\{\cos\left(\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\right)\right\}$$



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40. Solve the following equation for  $x$  :

$$\cos(\tan^{-1} x) = \sin\left(\cot^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\right)$$



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41. For the principal values, evaluate the following :

$$\sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \operatorname{cosec}^{-1}\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$



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42. If A is a square matrix such that  $|A| = 2$ , write the value of  $|\nabla^T|$



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43. Find the domain of the function  $f(x) = \sin^{-1} \sqrt{x-1}$



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44. If  $\sin^{-1} x + \sin^{-1} y + \sin^{-1} z = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , then find the value of  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$



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45. If  $f(x) = \left(\frac{x^l}{x^m}\right)^{l+m} \left(\frac{x^m}{x^n}\right)^{m+n} \left(\frac{x^n}{x^l}\right)^{n+l}$ , then find  $f'(x)$ .



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46. Show that  $f(x) = |x|$  is not differentiable at  $x = 0$ .



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47. Evaluate :  $\tan\left(\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{7}{25}\right)\right)$



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48. For what choice of  $a$  and  $b$  is the function

$f(x) = \{x^2, x \leq c \text{ and } ax + b, x > c\}$  is differentiable at  $x = c$



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49. Discuss the differentiability of  $f(x) = x|x|$  at  $x = 0$



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50. Show that the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), & \text{when } x \neq 0 \\ 0, & \text{when } x = 0 \end{cases}$  is differentiable at  $x=0$ .



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51. If  $f(2) = 2$  and  $f'(2) = 1$ , then find  $\left( \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{xf(2) - 2f(x)}{x - 2} \right)$



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52. If  $\sin^{-1} x + \sin^{-1} y + \sin^{-1} z = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , then find the value of  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$



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53. Show that  $f(x) = |x|$  is not differentiable at  $x = 0$ .



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54. Show that the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x - 1, & \text{if } x < 2 \\ 2x - 3, & \text{if } x \geq 2 \end{cases}$  is not differentiable at  $x = 2$ .



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55. Show that the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$  is differentiable at  $x=0$  and  $f'(0) = 0$



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56. Show that  $f(x) = x^2$  is differentiable at  $x = 1$  and find  $f'(1)$ .

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57. Show that the function  $f(x) = |x - 1|$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , is not differentiable at  $x = 1$ .

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58. Discuss the differentiability of  $f(x) = x|x|$  at  $x = 0$ .

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59. Show that the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x} & , \text{ when } x \neq 0 \\ 0, & \text{ when } x = 0 \end{cases}$  is continuous but not differentiable at  $x = 0$ .

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60. Discuss the differentiability of

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} xe - \left( \frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{1}{x} \right), & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$



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61. If  $f(x)$  is differentiable at  $x = a$ , find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 f(a) - a^2 f(x)}{x - a}$ .



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62. For what choice of  $a$  and  $b$  is the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x \leq c \\ ax + b, & x > c \end{cases} \text{ is differentiable at } x = c.$$



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63. If  $f(2) = 4$  and  $f'(2) = 1$ , then find  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x f(2) - 2 f(x)}{x - 2}$ .



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**64.** A function  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  satisfies that equation  $f(x + y) = f(x)f(y)$  for all  $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x) \neq 0$ . Suppose that the function  $f(x)$  is differentiable at  $x = 0$  and  $f'(0) = 2$ . Prove that  $f'(x) = 2f(x)$ .



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**65.** Show that  $f(x) = |x - 3|$  is continuous but not differentiable at  $x = 3$ .



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**66.** Show that  $f(x) = x^{1/3}$  is not differentiable at  $x = 0$ .



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67. Show that  
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 12x - 13, & \text{if } x \leq 3 \\ 2x^2 + 5, & \text{if } x > 3 \end{cases}$  is  
differentiable at  $x = 3$ . Also, find  $f'(3)$ .



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68. Show that the function  $f$  defined as follows  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x-2, & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 2x^2 - x, & 1 < x \leq 2 \\ 5x-4, & x > 2 \end{cases}$  is continuous at  $x=2$ , but not differentiable thereat.



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69. Discuss the continuity and differentiability of the function  
 $f(x) = |x| + |x - 1|$  in the interval  $(-1, 2)$ .



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**70.** Find whether the following function is differentiable at  $x = 1$  and  $x = 2$  or not :  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x < 1 \\ 2 - x, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 2 + 3x - x^2, & x > 2 \end{cases}$



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**71.** Show that the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^m \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$  is differentiable at  $x = 0$ , if  $m > 1$



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**72.** Show that the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^m \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$  is differentiable at  $x = 0$ , if  $(m > 1)$



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73. Show that the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^m \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), & x \neq 0, \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$  is neither continuous nor differentiable, if  $m \leq 0$



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74. Find the values of  $a$  and  $b$  so that the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 3x + a, & \text{if } x \leq 1 \\ bx + 2, & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$  is differentiable at each  $x$  in  $\mathbb{R}$ .



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75. Show that the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} |2x - 3| [x], & x \geq 1; \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right), & x < 1 \end{cases}$  is continuous at  $x = 1$ .



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76. If  $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 - b, & \text{if } |x| < 1 \\ \frac{1}{|x|}, & \text{if } |x| \geq 1 \end{cases}$  is

differentiable at  $x = 1$ , find  $a, b$ .



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77. Find the values of  $a$  and  $b$ , if the function  $f(x)$  defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 3x + a, & x \leq 1 \\ bx + 2, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$
 is differentiable at

$x = 1$ .



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78. If  $f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 7$ , find  $f'(3)$ .



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79. Find  $f'(2)$  and  $f'(5)$  when  $f(x) = x^2 + 7x + 4$ .



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80. For the function  $f$  given by  $f(x) = x^2 - 6x + 8$ , prove that  $f'(5) = 4$ .



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81. Discuss the continuity and differentiability of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x, & x < 1 \\ (1 - x)(2 - x), & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 3 - x, & x > 2 \end{cases}$



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82. Discuss the differentiability of  $f(x) = |x - 1| + |x - 2|$



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83. If  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + 3x + a, & f \text{ or } x \leq 1 \\ bx + 2, & f \text{ or } x > 1 \end{cases}$  is everywhere differentiable, find the values of  $a$  and  $b$ .



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84. Discuss the differentiability of  $f(x) = |(\log)_e x|, x > 0$



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85. If  $f$  is defined by  $f(x) = x^2$ , find  $f'(2)$ .



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86. If  $f$  is defined by  $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 7$ , find  $f'(x)$



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87. find the derivative of the function  $f$  given by

$$f(x) = 2x^3 - 9x^2 + 12x + 9$$



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88. If for the function  $\Phi(x) = \lambda x^2 + 7x - 4$ ,  $\Phi'(5) = 97$ , find  $\lambda$ .



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89. If  $f(x) = x^3 + 7x^2 + 8x - 9$ , find  $f'(4)$ .



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90. Find the derivative of the function  $f$  defined by  $f(x) = mx + c$  at  $x = 0$ .



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91. Examine the differentiability of the function  $f$  defined by  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+3, & \text{if } -3 \leq x < -2, \\ x+1, & \text{if } -2 \leq x < 0, \\ x+2, & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$



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92. Write an example of a function which is everywhere continuous but fails to be differentiable exactly at five points.



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93. Discuss the continuity and differentiability of  $f(x) = |\log|x||$ .



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94. Discuss the continuity and differentiability of  $f(x) = e^{|x|}$ .



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95. Discuss the continuity and differentiability of

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x - c)\cos\left(\frac{1}{x - c}\right), & x \neq c, \\ 0, & x = c \end{cases}$$



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96. Is  $|\sin x|$  differentiable? What about  $\cos|x|$ ?



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97. Define differentiability of a function at a point.



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98. Is every differentiable function continuous?



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**99.** Is every continuous function differentiable?



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**100.** Give an example of a function which is continuous but not differentiable at a point.



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**101.** If  $f(x)$  is differentiable at  $x = c$ , then write the value of  $(\lim)_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$ .



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**102.** If  $f(x) = |x - 2|$  write whether  $f'(2)$  exists or not.



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**103.** Write the points where  $f(x) = |(\log)_e x|$  is not differentiable.



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**104.** Write the points of non-differentiability of  $f(x) = |\log|x||$ .



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**105.** Write the derivative of  $f(x) = |x|^3$  at  $x = 0$ .



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**106.** Write the number of points where  $f(x) = |x| + |x - 1|$  is continuous but not differentiable.



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107. If  $(\lim)_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x) - f(c)}{x - c}$  exists finitely, write the value of  $(\lim)_{x \rightarrow c} f(x)$ .



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108. Write the value of the derivative of  $f(x) = |x - 1| + |x - 3|$  at  $x = 2$ .



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109. If  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + 9}$ , write the value of  $(\lim)_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{f(x) - f(4)}{x - 4}$ .



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110. Let  $f(x) = |x|$  and  $g(x) = |x^3|$ , then (a).  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  both are continuous at  $x = 0$  (b)  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  both are differentiable at  $x = 0$



(c)  $f(x)$  is differentiable but  $g(x)$  is not differentiable at  $x = 0$  (d)  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$  both are not differentiable at  $x = 0$



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**111.** The function  $f(x) = \sin^{-1}(\cos x)$  is discontinuous at  $x = 0$  (b) continuous at  $x = 0$  (c) differentiable at  $x = 0$  (d) none of these



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**112.** The set of points where the function  $f(x) = x|x|$  is differentiable is (a)  $(-\infty, \infty)$  (b)  $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$  (c)  $(0, \infty)$  (d)  $[0, \infty]$



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**113.** If  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x+2|}{\tan^{-1}(x+2)}, & x \neq -2, \\ x = -2, \end{cases}$

then (a).  $f(x)$  is continuous at  $x = -2$  (b) not continuous at  $x = -2$

(c) differentiable at  $x = -2$  (d) continuous but not derivative at  $x = -2$



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**114.** Let  $f(x) = (x + |x|)|x|$ . Then, for all  $x$   $f$  is continuous



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**115.** The function  $f(x) = e^{|x|}$  is (a) Continuous everywhere but not differentiable at  $x = 0$  (b) Continuous and differentiable everywhere (c) Not continuous at  $x = 0$  (d) None of the above



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**116.** The function  $f(x) = |\cos x|$  is (a) everywhere continuous and differentiable (b) everywhere continuous but not differentiable at

$(2n + 1)\pi/2$  ,  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  (c) neither continuous nor differentiable at

$(2n + 1)\pi/2$  ,  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$  (d) none of these



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**117.** If  $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}}$  , then  $f(x)$  is (a) continuous on  $[-1, 1]$  and differentiable on  $(-1, 1)$  (b) continuous on  $[-1, 1]$  and differentiable on  $(-1, 0) \cup (0, 1)$  (c) continuous and differentiable on  $[-1, 1]$  (d) none of these



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**118.** If  $f(x) = a|\sin x| + b e^{|x|} + c|x|^3$  and if  $f(x)$  is differentiable at  $x = 0$  , then  $a = b = c = 0$  (b)  $a = 0$ ,  $b = 0$ ;  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  (c)  $b = c = 0$ ,  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  (d)  $c = 0$ ,  $a = 0$ ,  $b \in \mathbb{R}$



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119. If  $f(x) = x^2 + \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} + \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} + \dots + \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n} + \dots$ , then at  $x = 0$ ,  $f(x)$  (a) has no limit (b) is discontinuous (c) is continuous but not differentiable (d) is differentiable



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120. If  $f(x) = |(\log)_e x|$ , then (a)  $f'(1^+) = 1$  (b)  $f'(1^-) = -1$  (c)  $f'(1) = 1$  (d)  $f'(1) = -1$



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121. If  $f(x) = |(\log)_e |x||$ , then (a)  $f(x)$  is continuous and differentiable for all  $x$  in its domain (b)  $f(x)$  is continuous for all  $x$  in its domain but not differentiable at  $x = \pm 1$  (c)  $f(x)$  is neither continuous nor differentiable at  $x = \pm 1$  (d) none of these



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122. Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{|x|} & f \text{ or } |x| \geq 1 \\ ax^2 + b & f \text{ or } |x| < 1 \end{cases}$ . If  $f(x)$  is continuous and differentiable at any point, then

A.  $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -\frac{3}{2}$

B.  $a = -\frac{1}{2}, b = \frac{3}{2}$

C.  $a = 1, b = -1$

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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123. The function  $f(x) = x - [x]$ , where  $[\cdot]$  denotes the greatest integer function is (a) continuous everywhere (b) continuous at integer points only (c) continuous at non-integer points only (d) differentiable everywhere



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**124.** Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + 1, & x > 1, \\ x + 1/2, & x \leq 1 \end{cases}$  Then,  $f(x)$  is derivable at  $x = 1$ , if  $a = 2$  (b)  $b = 1$  (c)  $a = 0$  (d)  $a = 1/2$



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**125.** Let  $f(x) = |\sin x|$ . Then, (a)  $f(x)$  is everywhere differentiable. (b)  $f(x)$  is everywhere continuous but not differentiable at  $x = n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$  (c)  $f(x)$  is everywhere continuous but not differentiable at  $x = (2n + 1)\frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ . (d) none of these



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**126.** Let  $f(x) = |\cos x|$  (a) Then,  $f(x)$  is everywhere differentiable (b)  $f(x)$  is everywhere continuous but not differentiable at  $x = n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$  (c)  $f(x)$  is everywhere continuous but not differentiable at  $x = (2n + 1)\frac{\pi}{2}, n \in \mathbb{Z}$  (d) none of these

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127. The function  $f(x) = 1 + |\cos x|$  is (a) continuous no where (b) continuous everywhere (c) not differentiable at  $x = 0$  (d) not differentiable at  $x = n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$

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128. The  $f(x) = |\cos x|$  (a) Then,  $f(x)$  is everywhere differentiable at  $x = (2n + 1)\pi/2, n \in \mathbb{Z}$  (b) continuous but not differentiable at  $x = (2n + 1)\pi/2, n \in \mathbb{Z}$  (c) neither differentiable nor continuous at  $x = n\pi, n \in \mathbb{Z}$  (d) none of these

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129. The function  $f(x) = \frac{\sin(\pi[x - \pi])}{4 + [x]^2}$ , where  $[]$  denotes the greatest integer function, (a) is continuous as well as differentiable for

all  $x \in R$  (b) continuous for all  $x$  but not differentiable at some  $x$  (c) differentiable for all  $x$  but not continuous at some  $x$  .(d) none of these



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**130.** Let  $f(x) = a + b|x| + c|x|^4$ , where  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are real constants.

Then,  $f(x)$  is differentiable at  $x = 0$ , if

A.  $a = 0$

B.  $b = 0$

C.  $c = 0$

D. none of these

**Answer: B**



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131. If  $f(x) = |3 - x| + [3 + x]$ , where  $[x]$  denotes the least integer greater than or equal to  $x$ , then  $f(x)$  is

- A. (a) continuous and differentiable at  $x = 3$
- B. (b) continuous but not differentiable at  $x = 3$
- C. (c) differentiable but not continuous at  $x = 3$
- D. (d) neither differentiable nor continuous at  $x = 3$

**Answer: null**



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132. If  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1 + e^{1/x}}, & x \neq 0, \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ , then  $f(x)$  is continuous as well as differentiable at  $x = 0$  (b) continuous but not differentiable at  $x = 0$  (c) differentiable but not continuous at  $x = 0$  (d) none of these



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**133.** If  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x \sin x}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$  then at  $x = 0$ ,  $f(x)$  is (a) continuous and differentiable (b) differentiable but not continuous (c) continuous but not differentiable (d) neither continuous nor differentiable



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**134.** The set of points where the function  $f(x)$  given by  $f(x) = |x - 3|\cos x$  is differentiable, is  $R$  (b)  $R - \{3\}$  (c)  $(0, \infty)$  (d) none of these



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**135.** Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \leq -1 \\ |x|, & -1 < x < 1 \\ 0, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ . Then,  $f$  is (a) continuous at  $x = -1$  (b) differentiable at  $x = -1$  (c) everywhere continuous (d) everywhere differentiable



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