Class XII : Maths
Chapter 5 : Continuity And Differentiability

Questions and Solutions | Exercise 5.2 - NCERT Books

Question 1:

Differentiate the functions with respect to x.

$\sin\left(x^2+5\right)$

Answer

Let $f(x)=\sin\left(x^2+5\right),\ u(x)=x^2+5,$ and $v(t)=\sin t$

Then, $(vou)(x)=v(u(x))=v\left(x^2+5\right)=\tan\left(x^2+5\right)=f(x)$

Thus, f is a composite of two functions.

Put $t=u(x)=x^2+5$

Then, we obtain

$$\frac{dv}{dt}=\frac{d}{dt}(\sin t)=\cos t=\cos\left(x^2+5\right)$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx}=\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^2+5\right)=\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^2\right)+\frac{d}{dx}(5)=2x+0=2x$$

Therefore, by chain rule, $\frac{df}{dx}=\frac{dv}{dt}\cdot\frac{dt}{dx}=\cos\left(x^2+5\right)\times 2x=2x\cos\left(x^2+5\right)$

Alternate method

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}\left[\sin\left(x^2+5\right)\right]&=\cos\left(x^2+5\right)\cdot\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^2+5\right)\\&=\cos\left(x^2+5\right)\cdot\left[\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^2\right)+\frac{d}{dx}(5)\right]\\&=\cos\left(x^2+5\right)\cdot[2x+0]\\&=2x\cos\left(x^2+5\right)\end{aligned}$$

Question 2:

Differentiate the functions with respect to x.

$\cos(\sin x)$

Answer

Let $f(x)=\cos(\sin x), u(x)=\sin x,$ and $v(t)=\cos t$

Then, $(vou)(x)=v(u(x))=v(\sin x)=\cos(\sin x)=f(x)$

Thus, *f* is a composite function of two functions.

Put *t* = *u* (*x*) = sin *x*

$$\therefore \frac{dv}{dt}=\frac{d}{dt}[\cos t]=-\sin t=-\sin(\sin x)$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx}=\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x)=\cos x$$

By chain rule, $\frac{df}{dx}=\frac{dv}{dt}\cdot\frac{dt}{dx}=-\sin(\sin x)\cdot\cos x=-\cos x\sin(\sin x)$

Alternate method

$$\frac{d}{dx}[\cos(\sin x)]=-\sin(\sin x)\cdot\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x)=-\sin(\sin x)\cdot\cos x=-\cos x\sin(\sin x)$$

Question 3:

Differentiate the functions with respect to *x*.

$\sin(ax+b)$

Answer

Let $f(x)=\sin(ax+b),\ u(x)=ax+b,$ and $v(t)=\sin t$

Then, $(vou)(x)=v(u(x))=v(ax+b)=\sin(ax+b)=f(x)$

Thus, *f* is a composite function of two functions, *u* and *v*.

Put *t* = *u* (*x*) = *ax* + *b*

Therefore,

$$\frac{dv}{dt}=\frac{d}{dt}(\sin t)=\cos t=\cos(ax+b)$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx}=\frac{d}{dx}(ax+b)=\frac{d}{dx}(ax)+\frac{d}{dx}(b)=a+0=a$$

Hence, by chain rule, we obtain

$$\frac{df}{dx}=\frac{dv}{dt}\cdot\frac{dt}{dx}=\cos(ax+b)\cdot a=a\cos(ax+b)$$

Alternate method

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\sin(ax+b)\right]=\cos(ax+b).\frac{d}{dx}(ax+b)$$
$$=\cos(ax+b)\cdot\left[\frac{d}{dx}(ax)+\frac{d}{dx}(b)\right]$$
$$=\cos(ax+b).(a+0)$$
$$=a\cos(ax+b)$$

Question 4:

Differentiate the functions with respect to *x*.

$$\sec\left(\tan\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\right)$$

Answer

Let $f(x)=\sec\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right), u(x)=\sqrt{x}, v(t)=\tan t,$ and $w(s)=\sec s$

Then, $(wovou)(x)=w\left[v(u(x))\right]=w\left[v\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\right]=w\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right)=\sec\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right)=f(x)$

Thus, *f* is a composite function of three functions, *u*, *v*, and *w*.

Put $s=v(t)=\tan t$ and $t=u(x)=\sqrt{x}$

$$\text{Then, }\frac{dw}{ds}=\frac{d}{ds}(\sec s)=\sec s\tan s=\sec(\tan t).\tan(\tan t) \qquad [s=\tan t]$$
$$=\sec\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right)\cdot\tan\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right) \qquad \left[t=\sqrt{x}\right]$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt}=\frac{d}{dt}(\tan t)=\sec^2 t=\sec^2\sqrt{x}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx}=\frac{d}{dx}\left(\sqrt{x}\right)=\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)=\frac{1}{2}\cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}=\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

Hence, by chain rule, we obtain

$$\frac{dt}{dx}=\frac{dw}{ds}\cdot\frac{ds}{dt}\cdot\frac{dt}{dx}$$
$$=\sec\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right)\cdot\tan\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right)\times\sec^2\sqrt{x}\times\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$
$$=\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\sec^2\sqrt{x}\sec\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right)\tan\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right)$$
$$=\frac{\sec^2\sqrt{x}\sec\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right)\tan\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right)}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

Alternate method

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\sec\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right)\right]=\sec\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right).\tan\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right)\cdot\frac{d}{dx}\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right)$$
$$=\sec\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right)\cdot\tan\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right)\cdot\sec^2\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\cdot\frac{d}{dx}\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$
$$=\sec\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right)\cdot\tan\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right)\cdot\sec^2\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\cdot\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$
$$=\frac{\sec\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right)\cdot\tan\left(\tan\sqrt{x}\right)\sec^2\left(\sqrt{x}\right)}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

Question 5:

Differentiate the functions with respect to *x*.

$$\frac{\sin(ax+b)}{\cos(cx+d)}$$

Answer

The given function is $f(x)=\frac{\sin(ax+b)}{\cos(cx+d)}=\frac{g(x)}{h(x)}$, where *g* (*x*) = sin (*ax* + *b*) and *h* (*x*) = cos (*cx* + *d*)

$$\therefore f'=\frac{g'h-gh'}{h^2}$$

Consider $g(x)=\sin(ax+b)$

Let $u(x)=ax+b, v(t)=\sin t$

Then, $(vou)(x)=v(u(x))=v(ax+b)=\sin(ax+b)=g(x)$

$\therefore$ *g* is a composite function of two functions, *u* and *v*.

$$\text{Put } t = u(x) = ax + b$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(\sin t) = \cos t = \cos(ax+b)$$

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(ax+b) = \frac{d}{dx}(ax) + \frac{d}{dx}(b) = a + 0 = a$$

Therefore, by chain rule, we obtain

$$g' = \frac{dg}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \cos(ax+b) \cdot a = a\cos(ax+b)$$

$$\text{Consider } h(x) = \cos(cx+d)$$

$$\text{Let } p(x) = cx + d,\ q(y) = \cos y$$

$$\text{Then,} (qop)(x) = q(p(x)) = q(cx+d) = \cos(cx+d) = h(x)$$

$\therefore h$ is a composite function of two functions, *p* and *q*.

Put $y = p(x) = cx + d$

$$\frac{dq}{dy} = \frac{d}{dy}(\cos y) = -\sin y = -\sin(cx+d)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(cx+d) = \frac{d}{dx}(cx) + \frac{d}{dx}(d) = c$$

Therefore, by chain rule, we obtain

$$h' = \frac{dh}{dx} = \frac{dq}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin(cx+d) \times c = -c\sin(cx+d)$$

$$\therefore f' = \frac{a\cos(ax+b)\cdot\cos(cx+d)-\sin(ax+b)\{-c\sin(cx+d)\}}{[\cos(cx+d)]^2}$$

$$= \frac{a\cos(ax+b)}{\cos(cx+d)}+c\sin(ax+b)\cdot\frac{\sin(cx+d)}{\cos(cx+d)}\times\frac{1}{\cos(cx+d)}$$

$$= a\cos(ax+b)\sec(cx+d)+c\sin(ax+b)\tan(cx+d)\sec(cx+d)$$

Question 6:

Differentiate the functions with respect to *x*.

$\cos x^3.\sin^2(x^5)$

Answer

The given function is $\cos x^3.\sin^2(x^5)$.

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\cos x^3\cdot\sin^2(x^5)\right]=\sin^2(x^5)\times\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x^3)+\cos x^3\times\frac{d}{dx}\left[\sin^2(x^5)\right]$$

$$=\sin^2(x^5)\times(-\sin x^3)\times\frac{d}{dx}(x^3)+\cos x^3\times 2\sin(x^5)\cdot\frac{d}{dx}\left[\sin x^5\right]$$

$$=-\sin x^3\sin^2(x^5)\times 3x^2+2\sin x^5\cos x^3\cdot\cos x^5\times\frac{d}{dx}(x^5)$$

$$=-3x^2\sin x^3\cdot\sin^2(x^5)+2\sin x^5\cos x^5\cos x^3\cdot\times 5x^4$$

$$=10x^4\sin x^5\cos x^5\cos x^3-3x^2\sin x^3\sin^2(x^5)$$

Question 7:

Differentiate the functions with respect to *x*.

$2\sqrt{\cot(x^2)}$

Answer

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[2\sqrt{\cot\left(x^2\right)}\right]$$
$$=2\cdot\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\cot\left(x^2\right)}}\times\frac{d}{dx}\left[\cot\left(x^2\right)\right]$$
$$=\sqrt{\frac{\sin\left(x^2\right)}{\cos\left(x^2\right)}}\times-\operatorname{cosec}^2\left(x^2\right)\times\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^2\right)$$
$$=-\sqrt{\frac{\sin\left(x^2\right)}{\cos\left(x^2\right)}}\times\frac{1}{\sin^2\left(x^2\right)}\times(2x)$$
$$=\frac{-2x}{\sqrt{\cos x^2}\sqrt{\sin x^2}\sin x^2}$$
$$=\frac{-2\sqrt{2}\,x}{\sqrt{2\sin x^2\cos x^2}\sin x^2}$$
$$=\frac{-2\sqrt{2}\,x}{\sin x^2\sqrt{\sin 2x^2}}$$

Question 8:

Differentiate the functions with respect to x.

$$\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

Answer

Let $f(x)=\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$

Also, let $u(x)=\sqrt{x}$

And, $v(t)=\cos t$

Then, $(vou)(x)=v(u(x))$

$$=v\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$
$$=\cos\sqrt{x}$$
$$=f(x)$$

Clearly, f is a composite function of two functions, u and v, such that

$t=u(x)=\sqrt{x}$

Then, $\frac{dt}{dx}=\frac{d}{dx}\left(\sqrt{x}\right)=\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)=\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

$$=\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

And, $\frac{dv}{dt}=\frac{d}{dt}(\cos t)=-\sin t$

$$=-\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

By using chain rule, we obtain

$$\frac{dt}{dx}=\frac{dv}{dt}\cdot\frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$=-\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\cdot\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$=-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

$$=-\frac{\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

Alternate method

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left[\cos\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\right]=-\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\cdot\frac{d}{dx}\left(\sqrt{x}\right)$$

$$=-\sin\left(\sqrt{x}\right)\times\frac{d}{dx}\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$$

$$=-\sin\sqrt{x}\times\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$=\frac{-\sin\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

Question 9:

Prove that the function *f* given by

$f(x)=|x-1|,\ x\in\mathbf{R}$ is notdifferentiable at x = 1.

Answer

The given function is $f(x)=|x-1|,\ x\in\mathbf{R}$

It is known that a function *f* is differentiable at a point *x* = *c* in its domain if both

$\lim_{h\to 0^-}\frac{f(c+h)-f(c)}{h}$ and $\lim_{h\to 0^+}\frac{f(c+h)-f(c)}{h}$ are finite and equal.

To check the differentiability of the given function at *x* = 1,

consider the left hand limit of *f* at *x* = 1

$$\lim_{h\to 0^-}\frac{f(1+h)-f(1)}{h}=\lim_{h\to 0^-}\frac{|1+h-1|-|1-1|}{h}$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0^-}\frac{|h|-0}{h}=\lim_{h\to 0^-}\frac{-h}{h}\qquad (h<0\Rightarrow |h|=-h)$$

$$=-1$$

Consider the right hand limit of f at $x=1$

$$\lim_{h\to 0^+}\frac{f(1+h)-f(1)}{h}=\lim_{h\to 0^+}\frac{|1+h-1|-|1-1|}{h}$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0^+}\frac{|h|-0}{h}=\lim_{h\to 0^+}\frac{h}{h}\qquad (h>0\Rightarrow |h|=h)$$

$$=1$$

Since the left and right hand limits of *f* at *x* = 1 are not equal, *f* is not differentiable at *x* = 1

Question 10:

Prove that the greatest integer function defined by $f(x)=[x], 0<x<3$ is not differentiable at *x* = 1 and *x* = 2.

Answer

The given function *f* is $f(x)=[x], 0<x<3$

It is known that a function *f* is differentiable at a point *x* = *c* in its domain if both

$\lim_{h\to 0^-}\frac{f(c+h)-f(c)}{h}$ and $\lim_{h\to 0^+}\frac{f(c+h)-f(c)}{h}$ are finite and equal.

To check the differentiability of the given function at *x* = 1, consider the left hand limit of *f* at *x* = 1

$$\lim_{h\to 0^-}\frac{f(1+h)-f(1)}{h}=\lim_{h\to 0^-}\frac{[1+h]-[1]}{h}$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0^-}\frac{0-1}{h}=\lim_{h\to 0^-}\frac{-1}{h}=\infty$$

Consider the right hand limit of f at $x=1$

$$\lim_{h\to 0^+}\frac{f(1+h)-f(1)}{h}=\lim_{h\to 0^+}\frac{[1+h]-[1]}{h}$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0^+}\frac{1-1}{h}=\lim_{h\to 0^+}0=0$$

Since the left and right hand limits of f at x = 1 are not equal, f is not differentiable at x = 1

To check the differentiability of the given function at x = 2, consider the left hand limit of f at x = 2

$$\lim_{h\to 0^-}\frac{f(2+h)-f(2)}{h}=\lim_{h\to 0^-}\frac{[2+h]-[2]}{h}$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0^-}\frac{1-2}{h}=\lim_{h\to 0^-}\frac{-1}{h}=\infty$$

Consider the right hand limit of f at $x=1$

$$\lim_{h\to 0^+}\frac{f(2+h)-f(2)}{h}=\lim_{h\to 0^+}\frac{[2+h]-[2]}{h}$$

$$=\lim_{h\to 0^+}\frac{2-2}{h}=\lim_{h\to 0^+}0=0$$

Since the left and right hand limits of f at x = 2 are not equal, f is not differentiable at x = 2