



DSSSB TGT

PART (A+B)



MATHS

CALCULUS

(LIMITS & CONTINUITY)

Part -5



05/06/2024 04:30PM



Chain Rule →

$$y = f(g(x))$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(g(x)) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$y = \sin(x^3)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x^3 \cdot 3x^2$$
$$\Rightarrow 3x^2 \cdot \cos x^3$$

$$y = (\sin 4x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos 4x \cdot 4$$
$$\Rightarrow 4 \cos 4x$$

$$y = \sin(x^2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x^2 \cdot 2x$$
$$= 2x \cdot \cos x^2$$

$$x^n dx = \boxed{n(x)^{n-1}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = (\underbrace{x^3 + 2x^2 - 1}_{99})^{100}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 100(x^3 + 2x^2 - 1)^{99} (3x^2 + 4x)$$

$$y = x^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$$

①

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(2x+1)^2 (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 6(2x+1)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 6(4x^2 + 1 + 4x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 24x^2 + 24x + 6$$

$$4x^2$$

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

$$y = 8x^3 + 1 + 12x^2 + 6x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 24x^2 + 0 + 24x + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 24x^2 + 24x + 6$$

$$y = (x+2)^2$$
$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 4 + 4x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + 0 + 2$$
$$\Rightarrow 2(x+1)$$

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

$$(i) \frac{dy}{dx} = 2$$

$$(ii) y = (5x^3 + 3x - 1)(x - 1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (15x^2 + 3)(x - 1) + (5x^3 + 3x - 1)(1)$$

$$15x^3 - 15x^2 + 3x - 3$$

$$+ 5x^3 + 3x - 1$$

$$20x^3 - 15x^2 + 6x - 4$$

$$y \rightarrow \frac{u}{v} =$$

$$y' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

1. Find the derivative of the following:

निम्नलिखित के अवकलज ज्ञात कीजिए:

$$(i) 2x - \frac{3}{4}$$

$$(ii) (5x^3 + 3x - 1)(x - 1)$$

$$(iii) x^{-3} (5 + 3x)$$

$$(iv) x^5 (3 - 6x^{-9})$$

$$(v) x^{-4} (3 - 4x^{-5})$$

$$(vi) \frac{2}{x+1} - \frac{x^2}{3x-1}$$

$$y = x^{-3} (5 + 3x)$$

$$\Rightarrow 5x^{-3} + 3x^{-2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -15x^{-4} - 6x^{-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow -3 \left[\frac{5}{x^4} + \frac{2}{x^3} \right]$$

-4-5

$$\textcircled{v} \quad y = x^{-4}(3-4x^{-5})$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^{-4} - 4x^{-9}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -12x^{-5} + 36x^{-10}$$

$$\Rightarrow 12\left(\frac{3}{x^{10}} - \frac{1}{x^5}\right)$$

-9+5

$$\textcircled{iv} \quad y = x^5(3-6x^{-9})$$

$$y = 3x^5 - 6x^{-4}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 15x^4 + 24x^{-5}$$

$$\Rightarrow 15x^4 + \frac{24}{x^5}$$

$$(vi) \ y = \frac{2}{x+1} - \frac{x^2}{3x-1}$$

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

$$= \frac{-2}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{6x^2 - 2x - 3x^2}{(3x-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{3x^2 - 2x}{(3x-1)^2}$$

$$y = \frac{u}{v}$$

$$y' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$y = \frac{u}{v}$$

$$y' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

2π

$$y = \frac{u}{v}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{du}{dx} \cdot v - u \cdot \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

$$(i) f(x) = \frac{2x+3}{x-2}$$

$$(ii) f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$f(x) = \frac{2x+3}{(x-2)} \Rightarrow \frac{2(x-2) - (2x+3)(1)}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cancel{2x} - 4 - \cancel{2x} - 3}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-7}{(x-2)^2}$$

3. Find the derivative of $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x}$.

$f(x) = \frac{x+1}{x}$ का अवकलज ज्ञात कीजिए।

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x} + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 - \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

Integration (समाकलन) →

InDefinite
int.

Definite
Int.

$$6. \int \operatorname{cosec} x \cdot \cot x \cdot dx = -\operatorname{cosec} x + C$$

$$7. \int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$8. \int a^x dx = \frac{a^x}{\log a} + C$$

$$9. \int dx = x + C$$

Basic formulae →

$$1. \int \cos x \cdot dx = \sin x + C$$

$$2. \int \sin x \cdot dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$3. \int \sec^2 x \cdot dx = \tan x + C$$

$$4. \int \sec x \cdot \tan x \cdot dx = \sec x + C$$

$$5. \int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x \cdot dx = -\cot x + C$$

$$Q \Rightarrow \int 7x^7 dx = ?$$

$$10. \int 0 \cdot dx = C$$

$$\text{Imp } 11. \int x^n \cdot dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

$$12. \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \log x + C$$

$$\int 7 \cdot x^7 \cdot dx = ?$$
$$\Rightarrow 7 \cdot \frac{x^{7+1}}{7+1} + C$$

$$7 \frac{x^8}{8} + C$$

SOME PROPERTIES $\Rightarrow$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \int a x^n dx \Rightarrow a \int x^n dx$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int (g(x) + h(x)) dx = \int g(x) dx + \int h(x) dx$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \int [g(x) - h(x)] dx = \int g(x) dx - \int h(x) dx$$

Definite Integration →

Upper Limit $x=2$

$$\int_1^2 x^3 dx \Rightarrow \left(\frac{x^4}{4} \right) \Big|_1^2 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{2^4}{4} - \frac{2^1}{4} \right]$$

Lower Limit $x=1$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{16}{4} - \frac{2}{4}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{14}{4} = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\int_1^2 3x^4 dx \Rightarrow \left. \frac{3x^5}{5} \right|_1^2 \Rightarrow \left[\frac{3 \times 2^5}{5} - \frac{3 \times 1^5}{5} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{96}{5} - \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{93}{5}$$

$$\left(\frac{726}{5} \right)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x \cdot dx \Rightarrow (\sin x)_0^{\pi/2} \Rightarrow \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - 0 = 1$$