

Time: One Hour

Max. Marks: 50

Instructions

- Solve any 25 questions from Q1 to Q30
- Solve any 25 questions from Q31 to Q60

1 Let f be a function from set A into set B then range of F is -----.

- (A)Set A (B)Set B (C)Set of all function values (D)Domain

2 Let a be any given number then function $f(x) = a \quad \forall x \in R$ is called-----.

- (A)One-one function (B)Constant function (C)Identity function (D)None of these

3 Let two functions

$$f(x)=x^2, g(x)=\sin x$$

domain of F is R and domain of g is $[0, \infty]$ then $(g \circ f)(x) = \dots \dots \dots x \in R$

- (A) $\sin x^2$ (B) $(\sin x)^2$ (C) $x^2 + \sin x$ (D) $x^2 \sin x$

4 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x^2-1)}{x-1} = \dots \dots \dots$

- (A)1 (B)2 (C) ∞ (D) $-\infty$

5 F is said to have a removable discontinuity if-----.

- (A) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) \neq f(c)$ (B) $\lim_{x \rightarrow c+0} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow c-0} f(x)$ (C)Neither of $\lim_{x \rightarrow c-0} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow c+0} f(x)$ (D)None of these

6 If $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ then $f'(x) = \sqrt{x}$, then $f(x) = \dots \dots \dots x > 0$

- (A) \sqrt{x} (B) $2\sqrt{x}$ (C) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ (D) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$

7 Which of the following statement is correct.

- (A)If F is finitely derivable at C , then F is also continuous at C . (B)If F is continuous at C , then F is also finitely derivable. (C)Both A and B is correct. (D)None of these

8 The function

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

is derivable at

- (A)-2 (B)0 (C)2 (D)None of these

9 $\sin hx = \dots \dots \dots, x \in R$

- (A) $\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$ (B) $\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$ (C) $\frac{2}{e^x + e^{-x}}$ (D) $\frac{2}{e^x - e^{-x}}$

10 $\frac{d}{dx} \tan hx = \dots \dots \dots, x \in R$

- (A) $\tan hx \operatorname{sech} x$ (B) $\sec hx$ (C) $\sec^2 x$ (D) $\cot hx$

11 If $y = (ax+b)^m$ then $\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = \dots \dots \dots$.

- (A) $\frac{m!}{(m-n)!} a^n (ax+b)^{m-n}$ (B) $\frac{m!}{(m+n)!} a^n (ax+b)^{m-n}$ (C) $\frac{m!}{(m-n)!} a^n (ax+b)^{m+n}$ (D) $\frac{m!}{(m+n)!} a^n (ax+b)^{m+n}$

12 If $y = \sin(ax+b)$, then $\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} \sin(ax+b) = \dots \dots \dots$.

- (A) $\sin(ax+b + \frac{n\pi}{2})$ (B) $\cos(ax+b + \frac{n\pi}{2})$ (C) $a^n \sin(ax+b + \frac{n\pi}{2})$ (D) $a^n \cos(ax+b + \frac{n\pi}{2})$

13 Leibnitz's theorem is the n th derivative of the ----- of two function.

- (A)Sum (B)Subtraction (C)Product (D)None of these

14 A function f is (i) continuous in closed interval $[a,b]$ (ii) derivative in the open interval $]a,b[$ and (iii) $f(a) = f(b)$ then there exist ----- value of c in $]a,b[$ such that $f'(c) = 0$.

- (A)At the most value (B)At least value (C)No point (D)Every point

15 If we verify Rolle's theorem for the function $f(x) = x(x+3)^{-x/2}$ in $[-3,0]$ then the satisfying point in $] -3,0[$ is -----.

- (A)-2 (B)2 (C)3 (D)-3

16 If $f(x,y) = (x^y + y^x)$ then domain for this function is -----.

- (A) $\{(x,y): 0 < x, 0 < y\}$ (B) $\{(x,y): x < 0, y < 0\}$ (C) $\{(x,y): 0 < x, y < 0\}$ (D) $\{(x,y): x < 0, 0 < y\}$

17 If f is continuous at a point if and only if-----

- (A)The limit of the function $>$ value of the function (B)The limit of the function $<$ value of the function (C)The limit of the function \neq value of the function (D)The limit of the function $=$ value of the function

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18 $f_y(x,y)=$ -----.

- (A) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y+h) - f(x, y)}{h}$ (B) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h, y+h) - f(x, y)}{h}$ (C) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x-h, y)}{h}$ (D) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x-h, y)}{h}$

19 If $z = \tan^{-1}(x+y)$ then $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} =$ -----.

- (A) $\frac{1}{(x+y)}$ (B) $\frac{1}{(x+y)^2}$ (C) $\frac{1}{1+(x+y)^2}$ (D) $\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}$

20 If $z=e^{x-y}$ then $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} =$ -----.

- (A) e^{x+y} (B) $-e^{x-y}$ (C) $-e^{x+y}$ (D) e^{x-y}

21 Neighbourhood of a point (a,b) in a plane is -----.

- (A) Interval (B) Rectangle (C) Circle (D) Sphere

22 The scalar product of any two vectors is known as -----.

- (A) Cross product (B) Dot product (C) Direct product (D) Vector product

23 Scalar product of two non zero vector is zero if θ is ----- angle.

- (A) Acute (B) Right (C) Obtuse (D) None of these

24 If the a, b be two non zero vector and they satisfy the property $a \cdot b = b \cdot a$ then this property is known as -----.

- (A) Commutativity (B) Distributivity (C) Associativity (D) Reflexivity

25 If the a,b and c be the three non zero vector and they satisfy the property.

$$a \cdot (b + c) = a \cdot b + a \cdot c$$

- (A) Commutativity (B) Distributivity (C) Associativity (D) Reflexivity

26 If i,j,k are three mutually perpendicular unit vector then which product is not correct.

- (A) $i \times j = -k$ (B) $j \times i = -k$ (C) $j \times k = i$ (D) $k \times j = -i$

27 If the a,b and c be the three non zero vectors taken in this order then the scalar triple product is given by-----.

- (A) $a \times b \times c$ (B) $a \times b \cdot c$ (C) $a \cdot b \cdot c$ (D) None of these

28 Volume of the parallelepiped whose coterminous edges are $2i-3j+k, i-j+2k$ and $2i+j-k$ is-----.

- (A) 11 units (B) 12 units (C) 14 units (D) 15 units

29 The vector valued point function, then the range set of contain only-----.

- (A) Scalar points (B) Vector points (C) Both A and B (D) None of these

30 $\text{div}(\phi f) =$ -----.

- (A) $\phi \text{ Div } f + f \text{ grad } \phi$ (B) $\phi \text{ Div } f + f \cdot \text{grad } \phi$ (C) $f \text{ div } \phi + \phi \text{ grad } f$ (D) None of this