Comprehension #1 (Q. 33 to 35)

If f(x) is continuous at x = 0 then xf(x) is differentiable at x = 0. By changing origin we can say that if f(x - a) is continuous at x = a then (x - a) f(x - a) is differentiable at x = a

The largest set over which $\frac{x \sin |x|}{1 - |x|^2}$ is differentiable is 33. (A) R − {0, 1, −1} (C) R − {1, −1} (B) R (D) None of these

The number of points where $f(x) = (x - 3) |x^2 - 7x + 12| + cos|x - 3|$ is not differentiable is (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) infinite 34.

Let f(x) = |x|, $g(x) = \sin x$ and h(x) = g(x) f(g(x)) then (A) h(x) is continuous but not differentiable at x = 0(B) h(x) is continuous and differentiable everywhere 35.

- - (C) h(x) is continuous everywhere and differentiable only at x = 0(D) all of these

Comprehension #2 (Q. No. 36 to 37)

If left hand derivative and right hand derivative of a function is same and finite then the function is continuous as well as differentiable. If left hand and right hand derivatives are different but finite then the function is continuous but not differentiable. If one of the derivatives is infinite then the function may be continuous but not differentiable.

36. If
$$f(x) = \int_{0}^{x} [t] dt$$
 then

(A) f(x) is continuous and differentiable at $x \in N$ (B) f(x) is continuous but not differentiable at $x \in N$ (C) f(x) is discontinuous at $x \in N$ (D) f(x) is continuous and differentiable at $x \in Q$

 $f(x) = \frac{x}{1+2^{1/x}}$ is 37.

(A) continuous at all points (C) continuous for $x \in R - \{0\}$

(B) differentiable at all points (D) non-differentiable at x = 0, 1

| Comp | rehension # 3 (Q. No. 38 t | o 40) | | UN |
|------|---|--------------------------|--|---|
| | $\phi: R \rightarrow R$ is a continuous | function satisfying re | lation $\phi(\mathbf{x}) - 2\phi\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{z}}\right) + \phi\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{z}}\right)$ | $(1) = - $ and $\phi(0) = 1.$ |
| 38. | The graph of $y = \phi(x)$ is a (A) parabola | 3) ellipse | C. Ayperbola | (D) circle |
| 39. | One of the vertices of the $(A) (1, 0)$ | conic ic 5) (0, 1) | | $(D)\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)$ |
| 40. | Length of lates rectum of (A) $\frac{9}{16}$ (E | conic is $\frac{16}{25}$ | (C) <u>16</u> 9 | (D) <u>25</u> 16 |

| | ANSWER KEY DPP # 1 | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----|--------|-----|-------|
| 1. | (B) | 2. | (D) | 3. | (A) | 4. | (A) | 5. | (B) |
| 6. | (C) | 7. | (A) | 8. | (D) | 9. | (B) | 10. | (C) |
| 11. | (AB) | 12. | (BD) | 13. | (ABC) | 14. | (ACD) | | |
| 15. | (ABCD) | 16. | (ABCD) | 17. | (ABC) | 18. | (ABCD) | 19. | (ABC) |
| 20. | (ACD) | 21. | (AB) | 22. | (BC) | 23. | (BCD) | 24. | (ABD) |
| 25. | (ABC) | 26. | (AB) | 27. | (BCD) | 28. | (ABC) | 29. | (AC) |
| 30. | (ABD) | 31. | (AB) | 32. | (ACD) | 33. | (B) | 34. | (A) |
| 35. | (D) | 36. | (C) | 37. | (B) | | | | |
| 38. | $(A) \rightarrow (p)$, (E | B) → (p), (| $C) \to (p,q,s),$ | $(D) \rightarrow (s)$ | | 39. | 5 | 40. | 4 |

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