

SET 3 - Limits and Derivatives

Q1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{2x} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{2x} =$$

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) 2
- (d) 4

Q2. Derivative of x^7 with respect to x is:

x के सापेक्ष x^7 का अवकलज है:

- (a) $7x^6$
- (b) $6x^7$
- (c) $7x^7$
- (d) x^6

Q3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (4x - 5) =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (4x - 5) =$$

- (a) 7
- (b) 12
- (c) 5
- (d) 17

Q4. Derivative of the constant function $f(x) = 8$ is:

अचर फलन $f(x) = 8$ का अवकलज है:

- (a) 8
- (b) 0
- (c) 1
- (d) x

Q5. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{\sin x} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{\sin x} =$$

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) ∞
- (d) -1

Q6. Derivative of $\sin x$ at $x = \pi/2$ is:

$\sin x$ का $x = \pi/2$ पर अवकलज है:

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) -1
- (d) Does not exist / अस्तित्व में नहीं है

Q7. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x - 1} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x - 1} =$$

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) 2
- (d) 3

Q8. Derivative of 5^x with respect to x is:

x के सापेक्ष 5^x का अवकलज है:

- (a) $x5^{x-1}$
- (b) 5^x
- (c) $5^x \ln 5$
- (d) $\ln 5$

Q9. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10}{x^2} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10}{x^2} =$$

- (a) 0
- (b) 10
- (c) ∞
- (d) $-\infty$

Q10. Derivative of $\ln(5x)$ is:

$\ln(5x)$ का अवकलज है:

(a) $\frac{1}{5x}$

(b) $\frac{1}{x}$

(c) $\frac{5}{x}$

(d) 5

Q11. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{x^2} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 3x}{x^2} =$$

(a) 0

(b) $9/2$

(c) $3/2$

(d) 1

Q12. Derivative of $\tan x$ at $x = 0$ is:

$\tan x$ का $x = 0$ पर अवकलज है:

(a) 0

(b) 1

(c) -1

(d) ∞

Q13. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{5x} - 1}{x} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{5x} - 1}{x} =$$

(a) 0

(b) 1

(c) 5

(d) e^5

Q14. Derivative of $\sin^{-1} x$ is:

$\sin^{-1} x$ का अवकलज है:

(a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

(b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

(c) $\frac{1}{1-x^2}$

(d) $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$

Q15. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x^2 - 4} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x^2 - 4} =$$

(a) 2

(b) 3

(c) 4

(d) 6

Q16. Derivative of $x \sin x$ is:

$x \sin x$ का अवकलज है:

(a) $\sin x + x \cos x$

(b) $\sin x - x \cos x$

(c) $\cos x + x \sin x$

(d) $x \cos x$

Q17. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^{-1} 2x}{x} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^{-1} 2x}{x} =$$

(a) 0

(b) 1

(c) 2

(d) 1/2

Q18. Derivative of $\cos(3x - 2)$ is:

$\cos(3x - 2)$ का अवकलज है:

(a) $-3 \sin(3x - 2)$

(b) $3 \sin(3x - 2)$

(c) $-\sin(3x - 2)$

(d) $\sin(3x - 2)$

Q19. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+2x)}{x} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log(1+2x)}{x} =$$

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) 2
- (d) 1/2

Q20. Derivative of $e^{\cos x}$ is:

$e^{\cos x}$ का अवकलज है:

- (a) $e^{\cos x}$
- (b) $-e^{\cos x} \sin x$
- (c) $e^{\cos x} \sin x$
- (d) $-\sin x$

Q21. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^x =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right)^x =$$

- (a) 1
- (b) e
- (c) e^2
- (d) ∞

Q22. If $y = 2x^5 - 3x^3 + 4x - 1$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$

यदि $y = 2x^5 - 3x^3 + 4x - 1$, तो $\frac{dy}{dx} =$

- (a) $10x^4 - 9x^2 + 4$
- (b) $10x^4 - 9x^2$
- (c) $10x^4 - 3x^2 + 4$
- (d) $5x^4 - 9x^2 + 4$

Q23. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} =$$

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) ∞
- (d) -1

Q24. Derivative of quotient: if $y = \frac{1}{x+2}$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} =$

भागफल का अवकलज: यदि $y = \frac{1}{x+2}$, तो $\frac{dy}{dx} =$

(a) $\frac{1}{(x+2)^2}$

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

(c) $\frac{1}{x+2}$

(d) $-\frac{1}{x+2}$

Q25. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 2^x}{x} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3^x - 2^x}{x} =$$

(a) 0

(b) 1

(c) $\ln 3 - \ln 2$

(d) $\ln \frac{3}{2}$

Q26. Derivative of $\sqrt[3]{x}$

is:

$$\sqrt[3]{x}$$

का अवकलज है:

(a) $\frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$

(b) $\frac{1}{3}x^{-2/3}$

(c) Both (a) and (b) / (a) और (b) दोनों

(d) $\frac{1}{3}x^{2/3}$

Q27. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x - 3} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 6}{x - 3} =$$

(a) 0

(b) 1

(c) 2

(d) 3

Q28. Derivative of $y = (2x + 1)(3x - 4)$ is:

$y = (2x + 1)(3x - 4)$ का अवकलज है:

(a) $12x - 5$

(b) $6x - 5$

(c) $12x + 5$

(d) $6x + 5$

Q29. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{\tan 2x} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 5x}{\tan 2x} =$$

(a) 0

(b) $5/2$

(c) $2/5$

(d) 1

Q30. Derivative of $y = \frac{1}{x^2}$ is:

$y = \frac{1}{x^2}$ का अवकलज है:

(a) $-\frac{2}{x^3}$

(b) $\frac{2}{x^3}$

(c) $-\frac{1}{x^3}$

(d) $\frac{1}{x^3}$

Q31. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - 1}{x^2} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - 1}{x^2} =$$

(a) 0

(b) -2

(c) 2

(d) 1

Q32. Derivative of $y = \sin^3 x$ is:

$y = \sin^3 x$ का अवकलज है:

- (a) $3\sin^2 x \cos x$
- (b) $3\cos^3 x$
- (c) $\sin^3 x \cos x$
- (d) $3\sin x \cos^2 x$

Q33. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{x-4} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x}-2}{x-4} =$$

- (a) 0
- (b) $1/4$
- (c) $1/2$
- (d) 1

Q34. Derivative of $y = \ln(\sin x)$ is:

$y = \ln(\sin x)$ का अवकलज है:

- (a) $\cot x$
- (b) $-\cot x$
- (c) $\tan x$
- (d) $-\tan x$

Q35. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^3+2x^2+1}{2x^3+3x+5} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^3 + 2x^2 + 1}{2x^3 + 3x + 5} =$$

- (a) 0
- (b) 2
- (c) 4
- (d) ∞

Q36. Derivative of $y = e^{3x}$ is:

$y = e^{3x}$ का अवकलज है:

- (a) e^{3x}
- (b) $3e^{3x}$
- (c) $3e^x$
- (d) e^x

Q37. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} =$$

- (a) 0
- (b) 1/3
- (c) -1/3
- (d) 1

Q38. Derivative of $y = \frac{\cos x}{x}$ is:

$y = \frac{\cos x}{x}$ का अवकलज है:

- (a) $\frac{-x \sin x - \cos x}{x^2}$
- (b) $\frac{-x \sin x + \cos x}{x^2}$
- (c) $\frac{\sin x}{x}$
- (d) $\frac{-\sin x}{x}$

Q39. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x - 1}{x} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x - 1}{x} =$$

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) $\ln 4$
- (d) 4

Q40. Derivative of $y = \sec(2x)$ is:

$y = \sec(2x)$ का अवकलज है:

- (a) $2 \sec(2x) \tan(2x)$
- (b) $\sec(2x) \tan(2x)$
- (c) $2 \sec(2x)$
- (d) $\sec(2x) \tan(x)$

Q41. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^4 - 1}{x} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^4 - 1}{x} =$$

- (a) 0
- (b) 1

(c) 4

(d) 6

Q42. Derivative of $y = \tan^2 x$ is:

$y = \tan^2 x$ का अवकलज है:

(a) $2 \tan x \sec^2 x$

(b) $\sec^4 x$

(c) $2 \tan x$

(d) $\tan x \sec^2 x$

Q43. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{\sin(7x)} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(3x)}{\sin(7x)} =$$

(a) $3/7$

(b) $7/3$

(c) 1

(d) 0

Q44. Derivative of $y = \log(\tan x)$ is:

$y = \log(\tan x)$ का अवकलज है:

(a) $\sec^2 x$

(b) $\operatorname{cosec} x \sec x$

(c) $2 \operatorname{cosec} 2x$

(d) $\cot x$

Q45. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{4+x}-2}{x} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{4+x}-2}{x} =$$

(a) 0

(b) $1/4$

(c) $1/2$

(d) 1

Q46. Derivative of $y = x^2 e^x$ is:

$y = x^2 e^x$ का अवकलज है:

- (a) $x^2 e^x$
- (b) $2x e^x$
- (c) $e^x(x^2 + 2x)$
- (d) $e^x(x^2 + x)$

Q47. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 2x}{x^2} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 2x}{x^2} =$$

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) 4
- (d) 2

Q48. Derivative of $y = \cos^{-1}(3x)$ is:

$y = \cos^{-1}(3x)$ का अवकलज है:

(a) $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-9x^2}}$

(b) $\frac{-3}{\sqrt{1-9x^2}}$

(c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-9x^2}}$

(d) $\frac{3}{\sqrt{1-9x^2}}$

Q49. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+3}{x^3+2x} =$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2+3}{x^3+2x} =$$

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) ∞
- (d) $-\infty$

Q50. Derivative of $y = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$ is:

$y = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$ का अवकलज है:

(a) $\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$

(b) $\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$

(c) $e^x + e^{-x}$

(d) $e^x - e^{-x}$

ANSWERS SET 3:

1. c, 2. a, 3. a, 4. b, 5. b, 6. a, 7. d, 8. c, 9. a, 10. b,
 11. b, 12. b, 13. c, 14. a, 15. b, 16. a, 17. c, 18. a, 19. c, 20. b,
 21. c, 22. a, 23. a, 24. b, 25. d, 26. c, 27. b, 28. a, 29. b, 30. a,
 31. b, 32. a, 33. b, 34. a, 35. b, 36. b, 37. b, 38. a, 39. c, 40. a,
 41. c, 42. a, 43. a, 44. b, 45. b, 46. c, 47. c, 48. b, 49. a, 50. a
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