



9. माना अन्तराल  $(1, 6)$  में  $f$  दो बार अवकलनीय फलन है। यदि  $f(2) = 8$ ,  $f'(2) = 5$ ,  $f'(x) \geq 1$  तथा  $f''(x) \geq 4$ ,  $\forall x \in (1, 6)$  हो, तो
- (1)  $f(5) \leq 10$                       (2)  $f'(5) + f''(5) \leq 20$   
 (3)  $f(5) + f'(5) \geq 28$             (4)  $f(5) + f'(5) \leq 26$
10. प्रत्येक दो बार अवकलनीय फलन  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  जिसके लिए  $f(0) = f(1) = f'(0) = 0$  है, तो :
- (1) किसी  $x \in (0, 1)$  पर  $f''(x) = 0$   
 (2)  $f''(0) = 0$   
 (3) प्रत्येक बिन्दु  $x \in (0, 1)$  पर  $f''(x) \neq 0$   
 (4) प्रत्येक बिन्दु  $x \in (0, 1)$  पर  $f''(x) = 0$
11. यदि वक्र  $y = f(x) = x \log_e x$ ,  $(x > 0)$  के एक बिन्दु  $(c, f(c))$  पर स्पर्श रेखा बिन्दुओं  $(1, 0)$  तथा  $(e, e)$ , को मिलाने वाले रेखाखण्ड के समान्तर है, तो  $c$  बराबर है :
- (1)  $\frac{1}{e-1}$                                   (2)  $e^{\left(\frac{1}{1-e}\right)}$   
 (3)  $e^{\left(\frac{1}{e-1}\right)}$                               (4)  $\frac{e-1}{e}$

SOLUTION

1. NTA Ans. (4)

Sol.  $f(0) = 11$

$f(1) = 16$

$$\frac{f(1)-f(0)}{1-0} = 3c^2 - 8c + 8$$

$$\Rightarrow 3c^2 - 8c + 8 = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow 3c^2 - 8c + 3 = 0$$

$$c \in [0, 1] \Rightarrow c = \frac{4-\sqrt{7}}{3}$$

2. NTA Ans. (2)

Sol. Using LMVT in  $[-7, -1]$

$$\frac{f(-1)-f(-7)}{-1-(-7)} \leq 2$$

$$f(-1) - f(-7) \leq 12$$

$$\Rightarrow f(-1) \leq 9 \quad \dots(1)$$

Using LMVT in  $[-7, 0]$

$$\frac{f(0)-f(-7)}{0-(-7)} \leq 2$$

$$f(0) - f(-7) \leq 14$$

$$f(0) \leq 11 \quad \dots(2)$$

from (1) and (2)

$$f(0) + f(-1) \leq 20$$

3. NTA Ans. (2)

ALLEN Ans. (BONUS)

Note: None of the options is correct for all  $f$  in  $S$ . Thus, it should be bonus, but NTA did not accept it.

Sol. Option (1), (2), (3) are incorrect for  $f(x) = \text{constant}$  and option (4) is incorrect

$$\frac{f(1)-f(c)}{1-c} = f'(a) \text{ where } c < a < 1 \text{ (use LMVT)}$$

Also for  $f(x) = x^2$  option (4) is incorrect.

4. NTA Ans. (2)

$$\text{Sol. } \frac{9+\alpha}{21} = \frac{16+\alpha}{28} \Rightarrow \alpha = 12$$

$$\text{Also, } f'(x) = \frac{7x}{x^2+12} \times \frac{x^2-12}{7x^2} = \frac{x^2-12}{x(x^2+12)}$$

$$\text{Hence, } c = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{Now, } f''(c) = \frac{1}{12}$$

5. NTA Ans. (1)

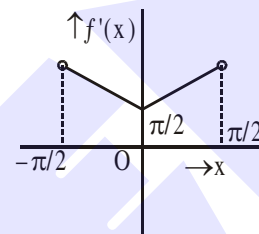
Sol.  $f(x)$  is an odd function.

Now, if  $x \geq 0$ , then  $f(x) = x \cos^{-1}(-\sin x)$

$$= x \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin^{-1}(-\sin x) \right) = x \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + x \right)$$

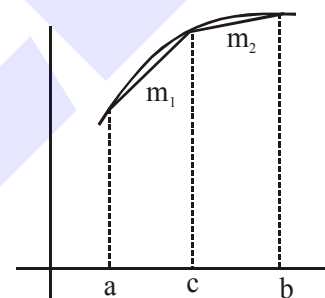
$$\text{Hence, } f(x) = \begin{cases} x \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + x \right) & ; x \in \left[ 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \\ x \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) & ; x \in \left[ -\frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \right] \end{cases}$$

$$\text{so, } f'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} + 2x & ; x \in \left[ 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \\ \frac{\pi}{2} - 2x & ; x \in \left[ -\frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \right] \end{cases}$$



6. NTA Ans. (3)

Sol.



it is clear from graph that  $m_1 > m_2$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(c)-f(a)}{c-a} > \frac{f(b)-f(c)}{b-c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(c)-f(a)}{f(b)-f(c)} > \frac{c-a}{b-c}$$

7. Official Ans. by NTA (1)

$$\text{Sol. } f'(x) = \frac{\frac{x}{1+x} - \ln(1+x)}{x^2}$$

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

Suppose  $h(x) = x - (1+x) \ln(1+x)$

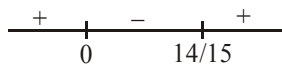
$$\Rightarrow h'(x) = 1 - \ln(1+x) - 1 = -\ln(1+x)$$

$$h'(x) > 0, \forall x \in (-1, 0)$$

$h'(x) < 0, \forall x \in (0, \infty)$   
 $h(0) = 0 \Rightarrow h'(x) < 0 \forall x \in (-1, \infty)$   
 $\Rightarrow f'(x) < 0 \forall x \in (-1, \infty)$   
 $\Rightarrow f(x)$  is a decreasing function for all  $x \in (-1, \infty)$

**8. Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

**Sol.**  $f(x) = (3x - 7)x^{2/3}$   
 $\Rightarrow f(x) = 3x^{5/3} - 7x^{2/3}$   
 $\Rightarrow f'(x) = 5x^{2/3} - \frac{14}{3x^{1/3}} = \frac{15x - 14}{3x^{1/3}} > 0$



$\therefore f'(x) > 0 \forall x \in (-\infty, 0) \cup \left(\frac{14}{15}, \infty\right)$

**9. Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Sol.**  $f(2) = 8, f'(2) = 5, f'(x) \geq 1, f''(x) \geq 4, \forall x \in (1, 6)$

$$f''(x) = \frac{f'(5) - f'(2)}{5 - 2} \geq 4 \Rightarrow f'(5) \geq 17 \quad \dots(1)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(5) - f(2)}{5 - 2} \geq 1 \Rightarrow f(5) \geq 11 \quad \dots(2)$$

$$\overline{f'(5) + f(5) \geq 28}$$

**10. Official Ans. by NTA (1)**

**Sol.**  $f(0) = f(1) = f'(0) = 0$

Apply Rolles theorem on  $y = f(x)$  in  $x \in [0, 1]$

$$f(0) = f(1) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow f'(\alpha) = 0$  where  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$

Now apply Rolles theorem on  $y = f'(x)$

in  $x \in [0, \alpha]$

$f'(0) = f'(\alpha) = 0$  and  $f'(x)$  is continuous and differentiable

$\Rightarrow f''(\beta) = 0$  for some  $\beta \in (0, \alpha) \in (0, 1)$

$\Rightarrow f''(x) = 0$  for some  $x \in (0, 1)$

**11. Official Ans. by NTA (3)**

**Sol.**  $f(x) = x \log_e x$

$$f'(x) \Big|_{(c, f(c))} = \frac{e-0}{e-1}$$

$$f'(x) = 1 + \log_e x$$

$$f'(x) \Big|_{(c, f(c))} = 1 + \log_e c = \frac{e}{e-1}$$

$$\log_e c = \frac{e - (e-1)}{e-1} = \frac{1}{e-1} \Rightarrow c = e^{\frac{1}{e-1}}$$