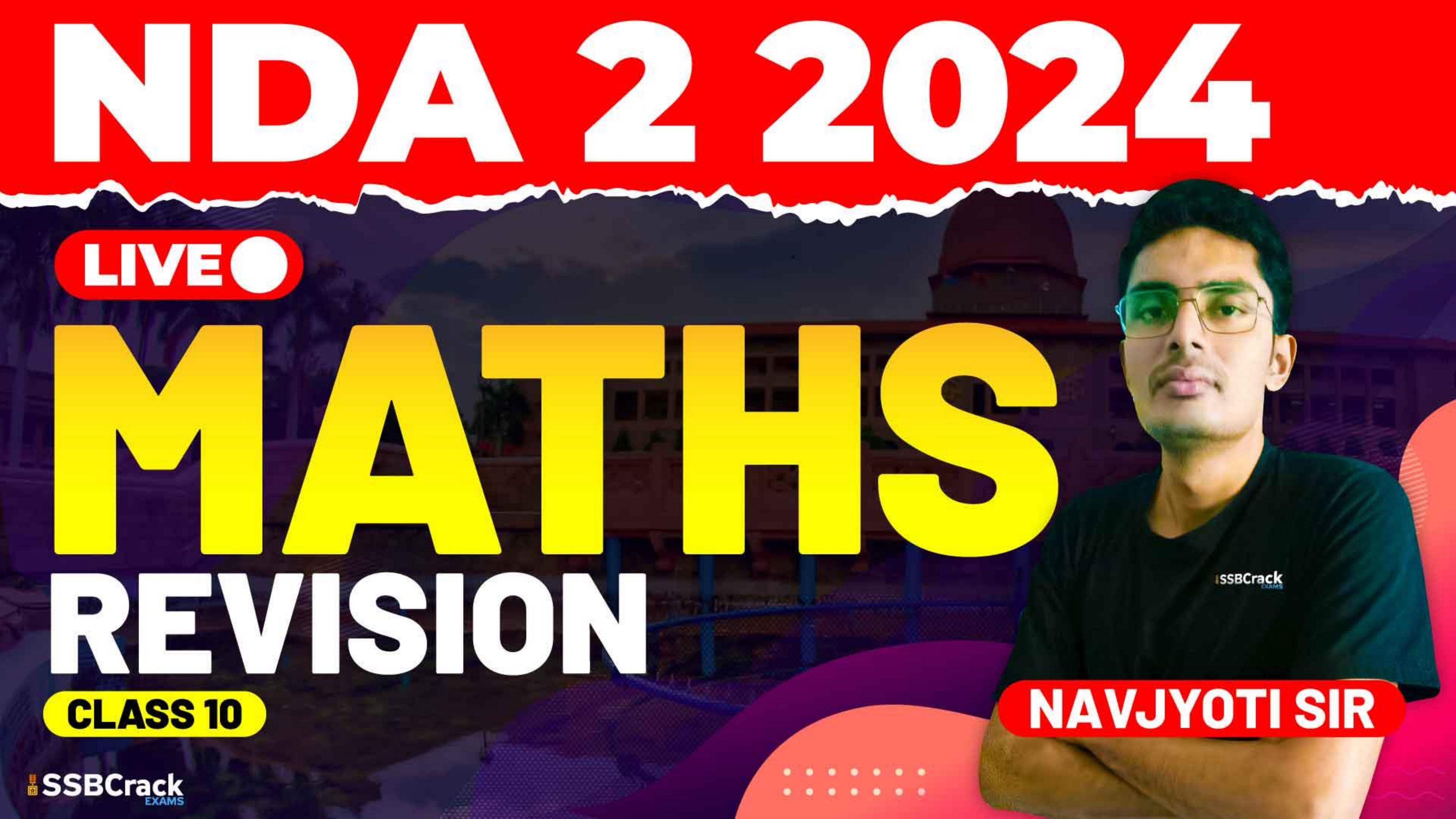
NDA 2 2024
LIVE
MATHS
REVISION
CLASS 10
NAVJYOTI SIR
SSBCrack EXAMS

20 August 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM	20 AUGUST 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS	RUBY MA'AM
9:00AM	20 AUGUST 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES	DIVYANSHU SIR

SSB INTERVIEW LIVE CLASSES

9:00AM	COMPLETE SCREENING TEST	ANURADHA MA'AM

NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:00AM	GK - ECONOMICS REVISION - CLASS 1	RUBY MA'AM
1:00PM	MATHS REVISION - CLASS 10	NAVJYOTI SIR
2:00PM	CHEMISTRY REVISION - CLASS 3	SHIVANGI MA'AM
5:30PM	ENGLISH - REVISION - CLASS 6	ANURADHA MA'AM

CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:00AM	GK - ECONOMICS REVISION - CLASS 1	RUBY MA'AM
2:00PM	CHEMISTRY REVISION - CLASS 3	SHIVANGI MA'AM
3:00PM	MATHS REVISION - CLASS 10	NAVJYOTI SIR
5:30PM	ENGLISH - REVISION - CLASS 6	ANURADHA MA'AM

REVISION TOPICS :

- Limits
- Continuity

Q) If $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - ax + b}{x - 1} = 5$, then $a + b$ is equal to

(a) -4 (b) 1 (c) -7 (d) 5

$a + b = -7$

L- Hospital rule,

$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{2x - a}{1} = 5$

$2 \times 1 - a = 5$

$a = 2 - 5 = -3$

$x^2 - ax + b = 0$

$x^2 + 3x + b = 0$

$x = 1$

$1^2 + 3 \times 1 + b = 0$

$b = -4$

As denominator is becoming zero, so numerator also becomes 0, on putting $x = 1$.

(OR) $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - ax + b}{x-1} = 5$

$x^2 - ax + b = 0$

$(1)^2 - a(1) + b = 0$

$1 - a + b = 0$

$a = 1 + b$

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

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

$= x - b$

$\lim_{x \to 1} (x-b) = 5$

$1 - b = 5$

$b = -4$

$a = -4 + 1$

$= -3$

$a + b = -7$

SSBCrack EXAMS

Q) If $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - ax + b}{x - 1} = 5$, then $a + b$ is equal to

(a) -4 (b) 1 (c) -7 (d) 5

Ans: (c)

Q) $\lim_{x \to 0} \dfrac{x\cot(4x)}{\sin^2 x \cot^2(2x)}$ is equal to

{ If $x \to 0$, then $2x \to 0$, $4x \to 0$ }

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

$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$; $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$

$$\frac{x \cdot \tan^2 2x}{\tan 4x \sin^2 x} = \left[\frac{1}{4}\frac{4x}{\tan 4x}\right] \times \left[\frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}\right] \times \left[\left(\frac{\tan 2x}{2x}\right)^2 \times (2x)^2\right]$$

$$= \frac{4x}{\tan 4x} \times \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2} \times \left(\frac{\tan 2x}{2x}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\tan 4x}{4x}\right)} \times \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2} \times \left(\frac{\tan 2x}{2x}\right)^2$$

$$= 1 \times 1 \times 1 = \boxed{1}$$

Q) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \cot(4x)}{\sin^2 x \cot^2(2x)}$ is equal to

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

Ans: (b)

Q) The value of $\lim\limits_{x \to 0} \dfrac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(1-\cos^2 x)}}{x}$ is

(a) 1 (b) −1

(c) 0 (d) None of these ✓

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|\sin x|}{x}$$

LHL

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin h}{(-h)} = \lim \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

RHL

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin h}{h} = +\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Limit does not exist.

Q) The value of $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos^2 x)}}{x}$ is

(a) 1

(b) −1

(c) 0

(d) None of these

Ans: (d)

Q) $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty}\left(\dfrac{1}{1-n^2}+\dfrac{2}{1-n^2}+\ldots+\dfrac{n}{1-n^2}\right)$ is equal to

(a) 0

(b) $-\dfrac{1}{2}$

(c) $\dfrac{1}{2}$

(d) None of these

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}{(1+n)(1-n)} = \frac{n}{2(1-n)} = \frac{n}{2n\left(\frac{1}{n}-1\right)} = \frac{1}{2\left(\frac{1}{n}-1\right)}$$

$n \to \infty \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} \to 0$

$$= \frac{1}{2(0-1)} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Q) $\lim_{n \to \infty}\left(\frac{1}{1-n^2}+\frac{2}{1-n^2}+\ldots+\frac{n}{1-n^2}\right)$ is equal to

(a) 0

(b) $-\frac{1}{2}$

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

(d) None of these

Ans: (b)

SSBCrack EXAMS

Q) If $f(a) = 2$, $f'(a) = 1$, $g(a) = -1$, $g'(a) = 2$, then the value of $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{g(x)\, f(a) - g(a)\, f(x)}{x - a}$ is

(a) -5

(b) $\frac{1}{5}$

(c) 5 ✓

(d) None of these

$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(a)g'(x) - g(a)f'(x)}{1}$ } L-Hospital rule

$= f(a)g'(a) - g(a)f'(a) = 2 \times 2 - (-1)(1)$

$= 4 + 1 = 5$

Q) If $f(a) = 2$, $f'(a) = 1$, $g(a) = -1$, $g'(a) = 2$, then the value of $\lim_{x \to a} \frac{g(x) f(a) - g(a) f(x)}{x - a}$ is

(a) -5

(b) $\frac{1}{5}$

(c) 5

(d) None of these

Ans: (c)

SSBCrack EXAMS

Q) If $f(x) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{2^x - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}, & -1 \leq x < \infty,\ x \neq 0 \\ k, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ is continuous everywhere, then k is equal to

(a) $\frac{1}{2}\log 2$
(b) $\log 4$ ✓
(c) $\log 8$
(d) $\log 2$

$$k = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2^x - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}$$ ($\frac{0}{0}$ form, applying L-Hospital rule)

$$k = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2^x \log_e 2 - 0}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} \cdot (1) - 0} = \frac{\log_e 2}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2\log_e 2 = \log_e 2^2 = \log 4$$

Q) If $f(x) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{2^x - 1}{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}, & -1 \le x < \infty,\ x \ne 0 \\ k, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ is continuous everywhere, then k is equal to

(a) $\frac{1}{2}\log 2$ (b) $\log 4$

(c) $\log 8$ (d) $\log 2$

Ans: (b)

SSBCrack EXAMS

Q) If $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\log(3+x) - \log(3-x)}{x} = k$, the value of k is

(a) $-\frac{2}{3}$ (b) 0 (c) $-\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $\frac{2}{3}$

$\frac{0}{0}$ form,

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3+x} - \frac{1}{3-x}\cdot(-1)}{1} = k$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{3+x} + \frac{1}{3-x} = k$$

$$k = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Q) If $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\log(3+x)-\log(3-x)}{x} = k$, the value of k is

(a) $-\frac{2}{3}$ (b) 0 (c) $-\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $\frac{2}{3}$

Ans: (d)

Q) If $\lim_{x \to a} \left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \right]$ exists, then which one of the following correct ?

(a) Both $\lim_{x \to a} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \to a} g(x)$ must exist

(b) $\lim_{x \to a} f(x)$ need not exist but $\lim_{x \to a} g(x)$ must exist

(c) Both $\lim_{x \to a} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \to a} g(x)$ need not exist

(d) $\lim_{x \to a} f(x)$ must exist but $\lim_{x \to a} g(x)$ need not exist

Q) If $\lim_{x \to a}\left[\frac{f(x)}{g(x)}\right]$ exists, then which one of the following correct ?

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(b) $\lim_{x \to a} f(x)$ need not exist but $\lim_{x \to a} g(x)$ must exist

(c) Both $\lim_{x \to a} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \to a} g(x)$ need not exist

(d) $\lim_{x \to a} f(x)$ must exist but $\lim_{x \to a} g(x)$ need not exist

Ans: (a)

NDA 2 2024 - REVISION - MATHS – CLASS 10

Q) What is $\lim_{x \to 0} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$ equal to?

(a) 0 ✓

(b) 1

(c) –1

(d) Limit does not exist

$\lim_{x \to 0} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = e^{-\infty} =$

$x \uparrow \quad e^{x} \uparrow$

$x \uparrow \quad e^{-x} = e^{\frac{1}{x}} \downarrow$

$x \to \infty$ for $\{ e^{-x} \to 0 \}$

SSBCrack EXAMS

Q) What is $\lim_{x \to 0} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}}$ equal to?

(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) –1
(d) Limit does not exist

Ans: (a)

Q) The function $f(x)$ is given by $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & \text{if } x \text{ is rational} \\ -x^2, & \text{if } x \text{ is irrational} \end{cases}$ then, it is

(a) continuous at $x = 0$ ✓

(b) continuous at $x = \frac{1}{2}$

(c) discontinuous at $x = 0$

(d) None of the above

Q) The function $f(x)$ is given by $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & \text{if } x \text{ is rational} \\ -x^2, & \text{if } x \text{ is irrational} \end{cases}$ then, it is

(a) continuous at $x = 0$

(b) continuous at $x = \frac{1}{2}$

(c) discontinuous at $x = 0$

(d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

SSBCrack EXAMS

Q) If the function $f(x)=\dfrac{2x-\sin^{-1}x}{2x+\tan^{-1}x},(x\neq 0)$ is continuous at each point of its domain, then the value of $f(0)$ is

(a) 2 (b) 1/3 (c) 2/3 (d) –1/3

$$f(x)=\frac{2x-\sin^{-1}x}{2x+\tan^{-1}x}$$

$\left(\frac{0}{0}\text{ form}\right)$

$$f(0)=\lim_{x\to 0}f(x)=\frac{2-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}}{2+\frac{1}{1+x^2}}$$

$$=\frac{2-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-0}}}{2+\frac{1}{1+0}}=\frac{1}{2+1}=\frac{1}{3}$$

Q) If the function $f(x) = \dfrac{2x - \sin^{-1} x}{2x + \tan^{-1} x}, (x \neq 0)$ is continuous at each point of its domain, then the value of $f(0)$ is

(a) 2 (b) 1/3 (c) 2/3 (d) –1/3

Ans: (b)

Q) What is $\lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos\theta}}{\theta}$ equal to?

(a) $\sqrt{2}$

(b) $2\sqrt{2}$

(c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

(d) $-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$

Q) What is $\lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1-\cos\theta}}{\theta}$ equal to?

(a) $\sqrt{2}$ (b) $2\sqrt{2}$ (c) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (d) $-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$

Ans: (c)

Q) $f(x) = \cos(|x|)$ is a continuous function because

(a) composition of continuous functions is a continuous function

(b) product of continuous functions is a continuous function

(c) cosine is an even function

(d) sum of continuous functions is continuous

Q) $f(x) = \cos(|x|)$ is a continuous function because

(a) composition of continuous functions is a continuous function

(b) product of continuous functions is a continuous function

(c) cosine is an even function

(d) sum of continuous functions is continuous

Ans: (a)

Q) What is $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^3 + x^2}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$ equal to?

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

Q) What is $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^3 + x^2}{x^2 + 3x + 2}$ equal to?

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

Ans: (b)

Q) Let $f(x)$ be defined as follows

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x+1, & -3 < x < -2 \\ x-1, & -2 \le x < 0 \\ x+2, & 0 \le x < 1 \end{cases}$$

Which one of the following statements is correct in respect of the above function?

(a) It is discontinuous at $x = -2$ but continuous at every other point.

(b) It is continuous only in the interval $(-3, -2)$.

(c) It is discontinuous at $x = 0$ but continuous at every other point.

(d) It is discontinuous at every point.

Q) Let $f(x)$ be defined as follows

$$f(x)=\begin{cases} 2x+1, & -3<x<-2 \\ x-1, & -2\le x<0 \\ x+2, & 0\le x<1 \end{cases}$$

Which one of the following statements is correct in respect of the above function?

(a) It is discontinuous at $x = -2$ but continuous at every other point.

(b) It is continuous only in the interval $(-3, -2)$.

(c) It is discontinuous at $x = 0$ but continuous at every other point.

(d) It is discontinuous at every point.

Ans: (c)

Q) If $f(x)=\begin{cases}\dfrac{3x+4\tan x}{x}; & x\neq 0\\ k; & x=0\end{cases}$ is continuous at $x=0$,

then the value of k is

(a) 7 (b) 6

(c) – 5 (d) – 1

Q) If $f(x)=\begin{cases}\dfrac{3x+4\tan x}{x}; & x\neq 0\\ k; & x=0\end{cases}$ is continuous at $x=0$, then the value of k is

(a) 7
(b) 6
(c) – 5
(d) – 1

Ans: (a)

Q) If $G(x) = -\sqrt{25 - x^2}$, then $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{G(x) - G(1)}{x - 1}$ has the value

(a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{24}}$

(b) $\frac{1}{5}$

(c) $-\sqrt{24}$

(d) None of these

Q) If $G(x) = -\sqrt{25 - x^2}$, then $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{G(x) - G(1)}{x - 1}$ has the value

(a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{24}}$

(b) $\frac{1}{5}$

(c) $-\sqrt{24}$

(d) None of these

Ans: (a)

Q) If $f(x) = \frac{[x]}{|x|}, x \neq 0,$

where [ ] denotes the greatest integer function, then what is the right-hand limit of $f(x)$ at $x = 1$?

(a) – 1

(b) 0

(c) 1

(d) Right-hand limit of $f(x)$ at $x = 1$ does not exist

Q) If $f(x) = \frac{[x]}{|x|}, x \neq 0,$

where [ ] denotes the greatest integer function, then what is the right-hand limit of $f(x)$ at $x = 1$?

(a) – 1

(b) 0

(c) 1

(d) Right-hand limit of $f(x)$ at $x = 1$ does not exist

Ans: (c)

Q) Consider the following function $f: R \to R$ such that $f(x) = x$ if $x \geq 0$ and $f(x) = -x^2$ if $x < 0$. Then, which one of the following is correct?

(a) $f(x)$ is continuous at every $x \in R$

(b) $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 0$ only

(c) $f(x)$ is discontinous at $x = 0$ only

(d) $f(x)$ is discontinuous at every $x \in R$

Q) Consider the following function $f : R \to R$ such that $f(x) = x$ if $x \geq 0$ and $f(x) = -x^2$ if $x < 0$. Then, which one of the following is correct?

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(c) $f(x)$ is discontinous at $x = 0$ only

(d) $f(x)$ is discontinuous at every $x \in R$

Ans: (a)

Q) A function f is defined as follows

$$f(x) = x^p \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), x \neq 0, f(0) = 0.$$

What conditions should be imposed on p, so that f may be continuous at $x = 0$?

(a) $p = 0$

(b) $p > 0$

(c) $p < 0$

(d) No value of p

Q) A function f is defined as follows

$$f(x) = x^p \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), x \neq 0, f(0) = 0.$$

What conditions should be imposed on p, so that f may be continuous at $x = 0$?

(a) $p = 0$

(b) $p > 0$

(c) $p < 0$

(d) No value of p

Ans: (b)

Q) The function $f(x) = \dfrac{\log(1+ax) - \log(1-bx)}{x}$

is not defined at $x = 0$. The value which should be assigned to f at $x = 0$, so that it is continuous at $x = 0$, is

(a) $a - b$

(b) $a + b$

(c) $\log a + \log b$

(d) None of these

Q) The function $f(x) = \dfrac{\log(1 + ax) - \log(1 - bx)}{x}$

is not defined at $x = 0$. The value which should be assigned to f at $x = 0$, so that it is continuous at $x = 0$, is

(a) $a - b$
(b) $a + b$
(c) $\log a + \log b$
(d) None of these

Ans: (b)

Q) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin\left(\pi \cos^2 x\right)}{x^2}$ is equal to:

(a) $-\pi$ (b) π (c) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (d) 1

Q) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(\pi \cos^2 x)}{x^2}$ is equal to:

(a) $-\pi$ (b) π (c) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (d) 1

Ans: (b)

Q) What is $\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2\sin^2 x + \sin x - 1}{2\sin^2 x - 3\sin x + 1}$ equal to?

(a) $-\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $-\frac{1}{3}$ (c) -2 (d) -3

Q) What is $\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{2\sin^2 x + \sin x - 1}{2\sin^2 x - 3\sin x + 1}$ equal to?

(a) $-\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $-\frac{1}{3}$ (c) -2 (d) -3

Ans: (d)

Q) $\lim\limits_{x \to 0} \dfrac{\sin^{-1} x - \tan^{-1} x}{x^3}$ is equal to

(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) –1 (d) 1/2

Q) $\lim_{x \to 0} \dfrac{\sin^{-1} x - \tan^{-1} x}{x^3}$ is equal to

(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) –1 (d) 1/2

Ans: (d)

Q) Consider the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax - 2 & \text{for } -2 < x < -1 \\ -1 & \text{for } -1 \le x \le 1 \\ a + 2(x-1)^2 & \text{for } 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$

What is the value of a for which f(x) is continuous at $x = -1$ and $x = 1$?

(a) -1 (b) 1

(c) 0 (d) 2

Q) Consider the function

$$f(x)=\begin{cases} ax-2 & \text{for } -2<x<-1 \\ -1 & \text{for } -1\le x\le 1 \\ a+2(x-1)^2 & \text{for } 1<x<2 \end{cases}$$

What is the value of a for which f(x) is continuous at $x=-1$ and $x=1$?

(a) -1 (b) 1

(c) 0 (d) 2

Ans: (a)

SSBCrack EXAMS

Q) If $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 + 1} - (ax + b) \right] = 2$, then

(a) $a = 1$ and $b = 1$

(b) $a = 1$ and $b = -1$

(c) $a = 1$ and $b = -2$

(d) $a = 1$ and $b = 2$

Q) If $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 + 1} - (ax + b) \right] = 2$, then

(a) $a = 1$ and $b = 1$

(b) $a = 1$ and $b = -1$

(c) $a = 1$ and $b = -2$

(d) $a = 1$ and $b = 2$

Ans: (c)

Q) What is $\lim\limits_{n \to \infty} \dfrac{a^n + b^n}{a^n - b^n}$

where $a > b > 1$, equal to?

(a) – 1 (b) 0

(c) 1

(d) Limit does not exist

Q) What is $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a^n + b^n}{a^n - b^n}$

where $a > b > 1$, equal to?

(a) – 1 (b) 0

(c) 1

(d) Limit does not exist

Ans: (c)

Q) Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \dfrac{x}{2k}, & 0 < x < 2 \\ kx, & 2 \leq x < 4 \end{cases}$

If $\lim_{x \to 2} f(x)$ exists, then what is the value of k?

(a) – 2 (b) – 1

(c) 0 (d) 1

SSBCrack EXAMS

Q) Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \dfrac{x}{2k}, & 0 < x < 2 \\ kx, & 2 \leq x < 4 \end{cases}$

If $\lim_{x \to 2} f(x)$ exists, then what is the value of k?

(a) – 2 (b) – 1

(c) 0 (d) 1

Ans: (d)

Q) Consider the following statements in respect of the function.

$$f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right), x \neq 0.$$

1. It is continuous at $x = 0$, if $f(0) = 0$.
2. It is continuous at $x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q) Consider the following statements in respect of the function.

$$f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right), x \neq 0.$$

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2. It is continuous at $x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}$.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (b)

Q) If $f(x)=\sqrt{25-x^2}$, then what is $\lim_{x\to 1}\frac{f(x)-f(1)}{x-1}$ equal to?

(a) $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{24}}$ (b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{24}}$ (c) $-\frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}$ (d) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\sqrt{3}}}$

SSBCrack EXAMS

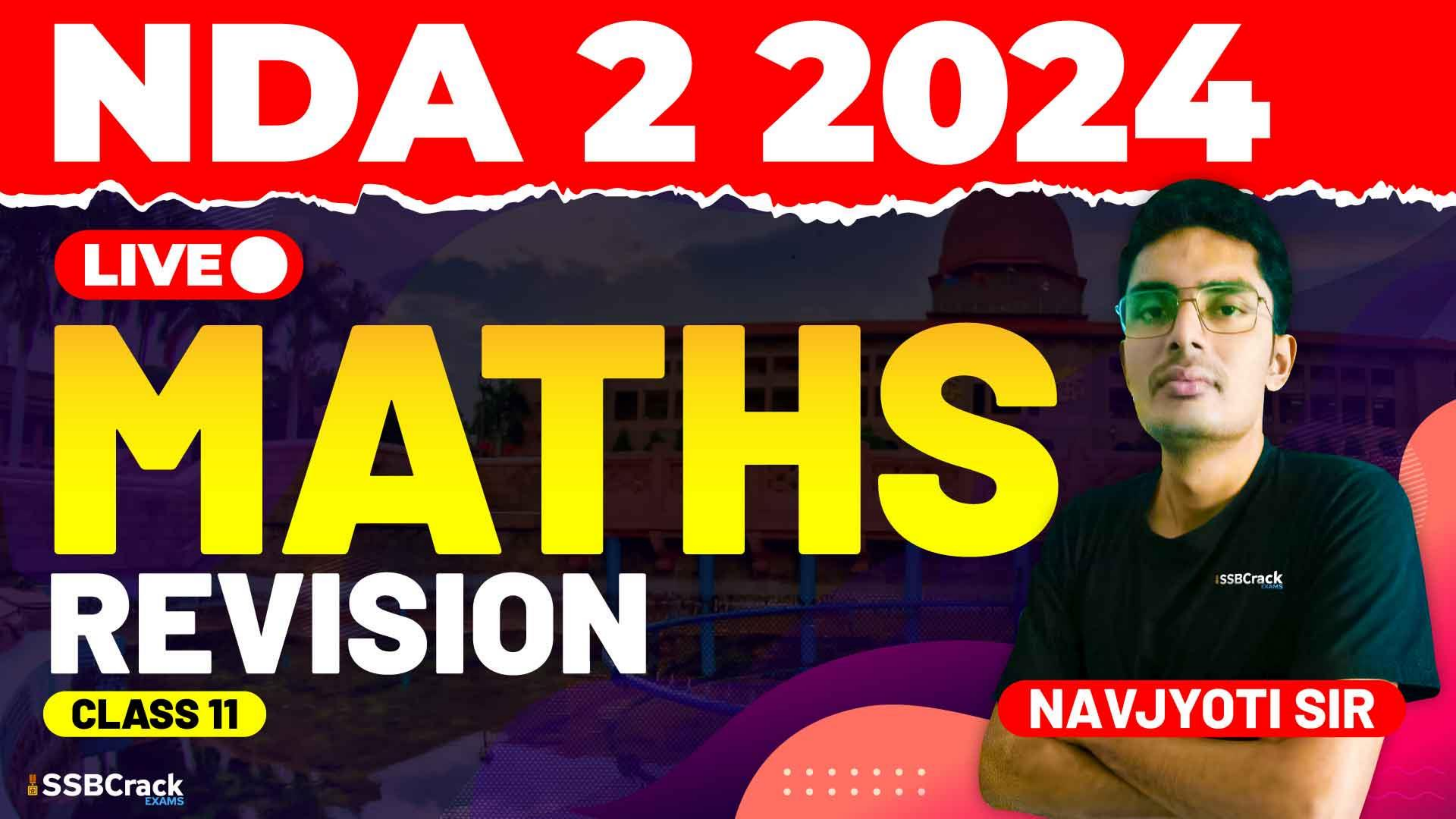
Q) If $f(x)=\sqrt{25-x^2}$, then what is $\lim_{x\to 1}\frac{f(x)-f(1)}{x-1}$ equal to?

(a) $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{24}}$ (b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{24}}$ (c) $-\frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}}$ (d) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{4\sqrt{3}}}$

Ans: (a)

REVISION TOPICS : (21/08/24)

- Differentiability and Differentiation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