18 Lecture - MTH101

Important Mcqs

What is the chain rule used for in calculus?

- A) Integration
- B) Derivatives
- C) Limits
- D) Sequences

Solution: B

Which of the following functions cannot be differentiated using the chain rule?

- A) $f(x) = sin(x^2)$
- B) $f(x) = e^x + \ln(x)$
- C) $f(x) = \cos(3x)$
- D) $f(x) = x^2 + x + 1$

Solution: D

What is the derivative of f(x) = sin(2x) using the chain rule?

- A) 2cos(2x)
- B) 2sin(2x)
- C) 4cos(2x)
- D) 4sin(2x)

Solution: B

What is the derivative of $f(x) = e^{(3x+2)}$ using the chain rule?

A) 3e^(3x+2)

B) e^(3x+2)

C) 3e^(3x)

D) 2e^(3x+2)

Solution: A

What is the chain rule formula?

A) f'(x) = lim (h->0) (f(x+h)-f(x))/h
B) f(x) = ? g'(x)dx
C) (f(g(x)))' = f'(x)g'(x)
D) (f(g(x)))' = f'(g(x))g'(x)

Solution: D

What is an example of a composite function?

A) $f(x) = x^2$

B) f(x) = 3x + 4

C) f(x) = sin(x)

D) $f(x) = sin(x^2)$

Solution: D

Which of the following is the correct order for applying the chain rule?

- A) Differentiate the inner function, then the outer function
- B) Differentiate the outer function, then the inner function
- C) Multiply the inner and outer functions, then differentiate
- D) There is no specific order
- Solution: B

What is the derivative of f(x) = ln(cos(x)) using the chain rule?

A) -tan(x)

B) $-\cot(x)$

C) -sec(x)

D) $-\csc(x)$

Solution: -tan(x)

Can the chain rule be applied to a function composed of more than two functions?

A) Yes

B) No

Solution: A

Which of the following is a way to remember the chain rule?

- A) Outside inside
- B) Inside outside
- C) Middle first
- D) There is no way to remember it

Solution: A