

□ Class 11 Mathematics – Chapter: Limits and Derivatives

1. Introduction

- Limits and derivatives form the foundation of calculus.
 - They describe how a function behaves near a point and how it changes.
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2. Limits

- The limit of a function $f(x)$ as x approaches a is the value $f(x)$ gets closer to as x gets closer to a .
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Notation:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = L$$

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Limits may exist or not; they describe function behavior near points.

3. Properties of Limits

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Linearity:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [cf(x)] = c \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [cf(x)] = c \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [cf(x)] = c \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$$

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Sum/Difference:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \pm g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \pm g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \pm g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \pm \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$$

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Product:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$$

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Quotient:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)} \quad \text{if } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \neq 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)} \quad \text{if } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \neq 0$$

4. Common Limits

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

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

5. Derivatives

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The derivative of a function $f(x)$ at $x=a$ measures the rate of change or slope of the function at that point.

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Definition:

$$f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a)}{h}$$

6. Basic Derivative Formulas

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$$\frac{d}{dx} c = 0 \quad (c = \text{constant})$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x \quad \frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x \quad \frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$$

7. Applications of Derivatives

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Finding slope of curve

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Tangents and normals

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Increasing/decreasing functions

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Maxima and minima

8. Exam Tips

- Understand the limit concept clearly.
- Memorize basic derivatives.
- Practice using definition and formulas.
- Solve problems on tangent lines and rates.