



# Assignment

## Exponential series

### Basic Level

1.  $1 + \frac{4^2}{3!} + \frac{4^4}{5!} + \dots \infty$
- (a)  $\frac{e^4 + e^{-4}}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{e^4 - e^{-4}}{4}$  (c)  $\frac{e^4 + e^{-4}}{8}$  (d)  $\frac{e^4 - e^{-4}}{8}$
2.  $\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1+2}{3!} + \frac{1+2+3}{4!} + \dots \infty =$  [EAMCET 2003]
- (a)  $e$  (b)  $2e$  (c)  $\frac{e}{2}$  (d) None of these
3.  $1 + \frac{(\log_e x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(\log_e x)^4}{4!} + \dots \infty$
- (a)  $x$  (b)  $\frac{1}{x}$  (c)  $\frac{1}{2}(x + x^{-1})$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x})$
4.  $1 + \frac{2^2}{2!} + \frac{3^2}{3!} + \frac{4^2}{4!} + \dots \infty =$
- (a)  $e$  (b)  $2e$  (c)  $3e$  (d) None of these
5.  $\frac{1}{1!} + \frac{4}{2!} + \frac{7}{3!} + \frac{10}{4!} + \dots \infty =$
- (a)  $e + 4$  (b)  $2 + e$  (c)  $3 + e$  (d)  $e$
6.  $\frac{2}{1!} + \frac{2+4}{2!} + \frac{2+4+6}{3!} + \dots \infty =$  [MNR 1985]
- (a)  $e$  (b)  $2e$  (c)  $3e$  (d) None of these
7.  $\left(1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \dots \infty\right)^2 - \left(1 + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{5!} + \dots \infty\right)^2 =$
- (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) 2
8.  $1 + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{5!} + \frac{1}{7!} + \dots \infty =$  [MP PET 1991]
- (a)  $e^{-1}$  (b)  $e$  (c)  $\frac{e + e^{-1}}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{e - e^{-1}}{2}$
9.  $1 + \frac{\log_e x}{1!} + \frac{(\log_e x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(\log_e x)^3}{3!} + \dots \infty =$  [Kurukshetra CEE 1998; JMI CET 2000]
- (a)  $\log_e x$  (b)  $x$  (c)  $x^{-1}$  (d)  $-\log_e(1+x)$
10.  $\frac{x^2 - y^2}{1!} + \frac{x^4 - y^4}{2!} + \frac{x^6 - y^6}{3!} + \dots \infty =$
- (a)  $e^x - e^y$  (b)  $e^{x^2} - e^{y^2}$  (c)  $2 + e^{x^2} - e^{y^2}$  (d)  $\frac{e^x - e^y}{2}$

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11.  $1 + x \log_e a + \frac{x^2}{2!} (\log_e a)^2 + \frac{x^3}{3!} (\log_e a)^3 + \dots =$  [EAMCET 2002]  
 (a)  $a^x$  (b)  $x$  (c)  $a^{\log_a x}$  (d)  $a$
12.  $3 + \frac{5}{1!} + \frac{7}{2!} + \frac{9}{3!} + \dots \infty =$   
 (a)  $3e$  (b)  $5e$  (c)  $5e - 1$  (d) None of these
13.  $1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots \infty =$  [MP PET 1986]  
 (a)  $e^x$  (b)  $e^{-x}$  (c)  $e$  (d)  $e^{x^2}$
14.  $\frac{2}{1!} \log_e 2 + \frac{2^2}{2!} (\log_e 2)^2 + \frac{2^3}{3!} (\log_e 2)^3 + \dots \infty =$   
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) None of these
15.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8(2!)} + \frac{1}{16(3!)} + \frac{1}{32(4!)} + \dots \infty =$   
 (a)  $e$  (b)  $\sqrt{e}$  (c)  $\frac{\sqrt{e}}{2}$  (d) None of these
16. Sum to infinity of the series  $1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$  is [MP PET 1994]  
 (a)  $\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$  (c)  $\frac{e^{-x} - e^x}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{-(e^x + e^{-x})}{2}$
17. Sum of the infinite series  $1 + 2 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{2}{5!} + \dots$  is [Roorkee 2000]  
 (a)  $e^2$  (b)  $e + e^{-1}$  (c)  $\frac{e - e^{-1}}{2}$  (d)  $\frac{3e - e^{-1}}{2}$
18. The value of  $1 - \log 2 + \frac{(\log 2)^2}{2!} - \frac{(\log 2)^3}{3!} + \dots$  is [MP PET 1998]  
 (a) 2 (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (c)  $\log 3$  (d) None of these
19. The sum of the series  $\frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} - \dots$  is [DCE 2002]  
 (a)  $e$  (b)  $e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  (c)  $e^{-2}$  (d) None of these
20. If  $S = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} C_2 \frac{3^{n-2}}{n!}$ , then  $2S$  equals  
 (a)  $e^{3/2}$  (b)  $e^3$  (c)  $e^{-3/2}$  (d)  $e^{-3}$
21. The coefficient of  $x^r$  in the expansion of  $1 + \frac{a+bx}{1!} + \frac{(a+bx)^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{(a+bx)^n}{n!} + \dots$  is [MP PET 1989]  
 (a)  $\frac{(a+b)^r}{r!}$  (b)  $\frac{b^r}{r!}$  (c)  $\frac{e^a b^r}{r!}$  (d)  $e^{a+b^r}$
22. In the expansion of  $\frac{a+bx}{e^x}$ , the coefficient of  $x^r$  is  
 (a)  $\frac{a-b}{r!}$  (b)  $\frac{a-br}{r!}$  (c)  $(-1)^r \frac{a-br}{r!}$  (d) None of these
23. In the expansion of  $(e^x - 1)(e^{-x} + 1)$ , the coefficient of  $x^3$  is  
 (a) 0 (b)  $1/3$  (c)  $2/3$  (d)  $1/6$
24. In the expansion of  $\frac{a+bx+cx^2}{e^x}$ , the coefficient of  $x^n$  will be  
 (a)  $\frac{a(-1)^n}{n!} + \frac{b(-1)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \frac{c(-1)^{n-2}}{(n-2)!}$  (b)  $\frac{a}{n!} + \frac{b}{(n-1)!} + \frac{c}{(n-2)!}$  (c)  $\frac{(-1)^n}{n!} + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \frac{(-1)^{n-2}}{(n-2)!}$  (d) None of these



25. If  $n$  is even, then in the expansion of  $\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots\right)^2$ , the coefficient of  $x^n$  is
- (a)  $\frac{2^n}{n!}$  (b)  $\frac{2^n - 2}{n!}$  (c)  $\frac{2^{n-1} - 1}{n!}$  (d)  $\frac{2^{n-1}}{n!}$
26. If  $e^x = y + \sqrt{1 + y^2}$ , then  $y =$  [MNR 1990; UPSEAT 2000]
- (a)  $\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$  (c)  $e^x + e^{-x}$  (d)  $e^x - e^{-x}$
27.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{2n} =$
- (a)  $e$  (b)  $e^{-1}$  (c)  $e^{-1}$  (d)  $e^2$

Advance Level

28.  $\frac{1^2}{2!} + \frac{2^2}{3!} + \frac{3^2}{4!} + \dots \infty =$
- (a)  $e$  (b)  $e - 1$  (c)  $e + 1$  (d)  $e^2$
29. The sum of the series  $1 + \frac{3}{2!} + \frac{7}{3!} + \frac{15}{4!} + \dots \infty$  is [AMU 1992; Kurukshetra CEE 1999]
- (a)  $e(e + 1)$  (b)  $e(1 - e)$  (c)  $e(e - 1)$  (d)  $3e$
30.  $\left(1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \dots\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{5!} + \dots\right) =$
- (a)  $e^4$  (b)  $\frac{e^2 - 1}{e^2}$  (c)  $\frac{e^4 - 1}{4e^2}$  (d)  $\frac{e^4 + 1}{4e^2}$
31.  $\frac{\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{6!} + \dots \infty}{1 + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{5!} + \frac{1}{7!} + \dots \infty} =$
- (a)  $\frac{e + 1}{e - 1}$  (b)  $\frac{e - 1}{e + 1}$  (c)  $\frac{e^2 + 1}{e^2 - 1}$  (d)  $\frac{e^2 - 1}{e^2 + 1}$
32.  $\frac{1 + \frac{2^2}{2!} + \frac{2^4}{3!} + \frac{2^6}{4!} + \dots \infty}{1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{2^2}{4!} + \dots \infty} =$
- (a)  $e^2$  (b)  $e^2 - 1$  (c)  $e^{3/2}$  (d) None of these
33.  $1 + \frac{2^4}{2!} + \frac{3^4}{3!} + \frac{4^4}{4!} + \dots \infty =$
- (a)  $5e$  (b)  $e$  (c)  $15e$  (d)  $2e$
34.  $(1 + 3) \log_e 3 + \frac{1 + 3^2}{2!} (\log_e 3)^2 + \frac{1 + 3^3}{3!} (\log_e 3)^3 + \dots \infty =$  [Roorkee 1989]
- (a) 28 (b) 30 (c) 25 (d) 0
35.  $\frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1 + 2}{2!} + \frac{1 + 2 + 2^2}{3!} + \dots \infty =$  [AMU 1992; Kurukshetra CEE 1999; EAMCET 2002]
- (a)  $e^2$  (b)  $e^2 - 1$  (c)  $e^2 - e$  (d)  $e^3 - e^2$
36. The sum of the series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 - n + 1}{n!}$  is [AMU 1991]

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- (a)  $e$  (b)  $\frac{3}{2}e$  (c)  $2e$  (d)  $3e$
37.  $\frac{1^2 \cdot 2}{1!} + \frac{2^2 \cdot 3}{2!} + \frac{3^2 \cdot 4}{3!} + \dots = \infty$  [UPSEAT 1999]  
 (a)  $6e$  (b)  $7e$  (c)  $8e$  (d)  $9e$
38. The value of  $\sqrt{e}$  will be [UPSEAT 1999]  
 (a) 1.648 (b) 1.547 (c) 1.447 (d) 1.348
39. The sum of the infinite series  $\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{2}{3!} + \frac{3}{4!} + \frac{4}{5!} + \dots$  is [AMU 1999]  
 (a)  $e - 2$  (b)  $\frac{2}{3}e - 1$  (c) 1 (d)  $3/2$
40. The sum of  $\frac{2}{1!} + \frac{6}{2!} + \frac{12}{3!} + \frac{20}{4!} + \dots$  is [UPSEAT 2000]  
 (a)  $\frac{3e}{2}$  (b)  $e$  (c)  $2e$  (d)  $3e$
41.  $1 + \frac{(\log_e n)^2}{2!} + \frac{(\log_e n)^4}{4!} + \dots =$  [MP PET 1996]  
 (a)  $n$  (b)  $1/n$  (c)  $\frac{1}{2}(n + n^{-1})$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2}(e^n + e^{-n})$
42. The sum of the series  $\frac{1^2}{1 \cdot 2!} + \frac{1^2 + 2^2}{2 \cdot 3!} + \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2}{3 \cdot 4!} + \dots + \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2}{n \cdot (n+1)!} + \dots = \infty$  equals [AMU 2002]  
 (a)  $e^2$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}(e + e^{-1})^2$  (c)  $\frac{3e - 1}{6}$  (d)  $\frac{4e + 1}{6}$
43. The value of  $(a+b)(a-b) + \frac{1}{2!}(a+b)(a-b)(a^2 + b^2) + \frac{1}{3!}(a+b)(a-b)(a^4 + a^2b^2 + b^4) + \dots$  is  
 (a)  $e^{a^2} - e^{b^2}$  (b)  $e^{a^2} + e^{b^2}$  (c)  $e^{a^2 - b^2}$  (d) None of these
44. Sum of the series  $C = 1 + \frac{\cos x}{1!} + \frac{\cos 2x}{2!} + \frac{\cos 3x}{3!} + \dots$  and  $S = \frac{\sin x}{1!} + \frac{\sin 2x}{2!} + \frac{\sin 3x}{3!} + \dots$  is equal to [AMU 2001]  
 (a)  $\exp(ix)$  (b)  $\exp[\cos(\sin x) + i \sin(\sin x)]$  (c)  $\exp[\exp(ix)]$  (d)  $\exp(\cos x)[\exp(ix)]$
45. The sum of the series  $\frac{4}{1!} + \frac{11}{2!} + \frac{22}{3!} + \frac{37}{4!} + \frac{56}{5!} + \dots$  is [Kurukshetra CEE 2002]  
 (a)  $6e$  (b)  $6e - 1$  (c)  $5e$  (d)  $5e + 1$
46. The sum of the series  $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6} + \dots = \infty$  is [Kurukshetra CEE 2002]  
 (a)  $15e$  (b)  $e^{1/2} + e$  (c)  $e^{1/2} - 1$  (d)  $e^{1/2} - e$
47.  $\frac{9}{1!} + \frac{16}{2!} + \frac{27}{3!} + \frac{42}{4!} + \dots =$  [Roorkee 1992]  
 (a)  $5e$  (b)  $7e$  (c)  $9e$  (d)  $11e - 6$
48. If  $S_n$  denotes the sum of the products of the first  $n$  natural numbers taken two at a time, then  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{S_n}{(n+1)!} =$   
 (a)  $\frac{11e}{24}$  (b)  $\frac{11e}{12}$  (c)  $\frac{13e}{24}$  (d) None of these
49. The sum of the series  $1 + \frac{1^2 + 2^2}{2!} + \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2}{3!} + \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2}{4!} + \dots$  is  
 (a)  $3e$  (b)  $\frac{17}{6}e$  (c)  $\frac{13}{6}e$  (d)  $\frac{19}{6}e$

50. The sum of the series  $\frac{9}{1!} + \frac{19}{2!} + \frac{35}{3!} + \frac{57}{4!} + \frac{85}{5!} + \dots$  is  
 (a)  $12e - 7$  (b)  $12e - 5$  (c)  $12e - 11$  (d) None of these
51. The sum of the series  $\frac{1^2 \cdot 2^2}{1!} + \frac{2^2 \cdot 3^2}{2!} + \frac{3^2 \cdot 4^2}{3!} + \dots$  is  
 (a)  $27e$  (b)  $24e$  (c)  $28e$  (d) None of these
52. If  $a = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n}}{(3n)!}$ ,  $b = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n-2}}{(3n-2)!}$  and  $c = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n-1}}{(3n-1)!}$ , then the value of  $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$  is  
 (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) -1 (d) -2

Logarithmic series

Basic Level

53.  $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{4}x^4 + \dots \infty =$   
 (a)  $\frac{x}{1+x} - \log_e(1-x)$  (b)  $\frac{x}{1+x} + \log_e(1-x)$  (c)  $\frac{x}{1-x} - \log_e(1-x)$  (d)  $\frac{x}{1-x} + \log_e(1-x)$
54.  $1 + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^2} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2^4} + \frac{1}{7 \cdot 2^6} + \dots \infty =$   
 (a)  $\log_e 3$  (b)  $2\log_e 3$  (c)  $\frac{1}{2}\log_e 3$  (d) None of these
55.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{8} + \frac{7}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{16} + \dots \infty =$   
 (a)  $2 - \log_e 2$  (b)  $2 + \log_e 2$  (c)  $\log_e 4$  (d) None of these
56.  $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{3x^3} - \dots \infty =$   
 (a)  $\log_e \frac{x-1}{x}$  (b)  $\log_e \frac{x+1}{x}$  (c)  $\log_e \frac{1}{x}$  (d) None of these
57.  $\left(\frac{a-b}{a}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{a-b}{a}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{a-b}{a}\right)^3 + \dots =$  [MNR 1979; MP PET 1990; UPSEAT 2001, 02]  
 (a)  $\log_e(a-b)$  (b)  $\log_e\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$  (c)  $\log_e\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$  (d)  $e^{\left(\frac{a-b}{a}\right)}$
58.  $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{5^3} + \dots \infty =$   
 (a)  $\log_e \frac{4}{5}$  (b)  $\log_e \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$  (c)  $2\log_e \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$  (d) None of these
59. The sum of the series  $\frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{6 \cdot 7} + \dots =$  [MP PET 1998]  
 (a)  $\log \frac{2}{e}$  (b)  $\log \frac{e}{2}$  (c)  $\frac{2}{e}$  (d)  $\frac{e}{2}$
60.  $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^2} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3^3} + \frac{1}{4 \cdot 3^4} + \dots \infty =$  [MNR 1975]  
 (a)  $\log_e 2 - \log_e 3$  (b)  $\log_e 3 - \log_e 2$  (c)  $\log_e 6$  (d) None of these
61.  $1 + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{5} - \dots \infty =$   
 (a)  $\log_e 3$  (b)  $\log_e 4$  (c)  $\log_e\left(\frac{e}{2}\right)$  (d)  $\log_e\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$

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62.  $\log_e \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^3 - \dots$
- (a)  $2 \log_e \frac{4}{5}$  (b)  $\log_e \frac{5}{4}$  (c) 1 (d) 0
63.  $\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{2n^4} + \frac{1}{3n^6} + \dots \infty =$
- (a)  $\log_e \left(\frac{n^2}{n^2+1}\right)$  (b)  $\log_e \left(\frac{n^2+1}{n^2}\right)$  (c)  $\log_e \left(\frac{n^2}{n^2-1}\right)$  (d) None of these
64. The sum of  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2^5} + \dots \infty$  is [MP PET 1991]
- (a)  $\log_e \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$  (b)  $\log_e \sqrt{3}$  (c)  $\log_e \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$  (d)  $\log_e 3$
65. If  $0 < y < 2^{1/3}$  and  $x(y^3 - 1) = 1$ , then  $\frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{3x^3} + \frac{2}{5x^5} + \dots =$  [EAMCET 2003]
- (a)  $\log \left[\frac{y^3}{y^3-2}\right]$  (b)  $\log \left[\frac{y^3}{1-y^3}\right]$  (c)  $\log \left[\frac{2y^3}{1-y^3}\right]$  (d)  $\log \left[\frac{y^3}{1-2y^3}\right]$
66. The sum to infinity of the given series  $\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{2n^2} + \frac{1}{3n^3} - \frac{1}{4n^4} + \dots$  is [MP PET 1994]
- (a)  $\log_e \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)$  (b)  $\log_e \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)$  (c)  $\log_e \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)$  (d)  $\log_e \left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right)$
67.  $e^{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^3 - \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^4 + \dots\right)}$  is equal to [DCE 2001]
- (a)  $\log x$  (b)  $\log(x-1)$  (c)  $x$  (d) None of these
68. If the sum of  $1 + \frac{1+2}{2} + \frac{1+2+3}{3} + \dots$  to  $n$  terms is  $S$ , then  $S$  is equal to [Kerala (Engg.) 2002]
- (a)  $\frac{n(n+3)}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{n(n+2)}{4}$  (c)  $\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{6}$  (d)  $n^2$
69. The sum of the series  $2\{7^{-1} + 3^{-1} \cdot 7^{-3} + 5^{-1} \cdot 7^{-5} + \dots\}$  is
- (a)  $\log_e \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$  (b)  $\log_e \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$  (c)  $2 \log_e \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$  (d)  $2 \log_e \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$
70.  $\log_e \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} =$
- (a)  $x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots \infty$  (b)  $2 \left[x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots \infty\right]$  (c)  $2 \left[x^2 + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^6}{6} + \dots \infty\right]$  (d) None of these
71. If  $\alpha, \beta$  are the roots of the equation  $x^2 - px + q = 0$ , then  $\log_e(1 + px + qx^2) =$
- (a)  $(\alpha + \beta)x - \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{2}x^2 + \frac{\alpha^3 + \beta^3}{3}x^3 - \dots \infty$  (b)  $(\alpha + \beta)x - \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2}{2}x^2 + \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^3}{3}x^3 - \dots \infty$
- (c)  $(\alpha + \beta)x + \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}{2}x^2 + \frac{\alpha^3 + \beta^3}{3}x^3 + \dots \infty$  (d) None of these
72.  $\log_e(x+1) - \log_e(x-1) =$
- (a)  $2 \left[x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots \infty\right]$  (b)  $\left[x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots \infty\right]$  (c)  $2 \left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3x^3} + \frac{1}{5x^5} + \dots \infty\right]$  (d)  $\left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{3x^3} + \frac{1}{5x^5} + \dots \infty\right]$
73.  $\log_e \left[(1+x)^{1+x} (1-x)^{1-x}\right] =$
- (a)  $\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^6}{6} + \dots \infty$

- (b)  $\frac{x^2}{1.2} + \frac{x^4}{3.4} + \frac{x^6}{5.6} + \dots \infty$
- (c)  $2 \left[ \frac{x^2}{1.2} + \frac{x^4}{3.4} + \frac{x^6}{5.6} + \dots \infty \right]$
- (d) None of these
74. If  $m, n$  are the roots of the equation  $x^2 - x - 1 = 0$ , then the value of  $\frac{\left(1 + m \log_e 3 + \frac{(m \log_e 3)^2}{2!} + \dots \infty\right) \left(1 + n \log_e 3 + \frac{(n \log_e 3)^2}{2!} + \dots \infty\right)}{\left(1 + mn \log_e 3 + \frac{(mn \log_e 3)^2}{2!} + \dots \infty\right)}$  is
- (a) 9 (b) 3 (c) 0 (d) 1
75. The value of  $\log_e \left(1 + ax^2 + a^2 + \frac{a}{x^2}\right)$  is
- (a)  $a \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) - \frac{a^2}{2} \left(x^4 - \frac{1}{x^4}\right) + \frac{a^3}{3} \left(x^6 - \frac{1}{x^6}\right) - \dots$  (b)  $a \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) - \frac{a^2}{2} \left(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}\right) + \frac{a^3}{3} \left(x^6 + \frac{1}{x^6}\right) - \dots$
- (c)  $a \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + \frac{a^2}{2} \left(x^4 + \frac{1}{x^4}\right) + \frac{a^3}{3} \left(x^6 + \frac{1}{x^6}\right) + \dots$  (d)  $a \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + \frac{a^2}{2} \left(x^4 - \frac{1}{x^4}\right) + \frac{a^3}{3} \left(x^6 - \frac{1}{x^6}\right) + \dots$
76. If  $\log_e \left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}(\log_e a + \log_e b)$ , then relation between  $a$  and  $b$  will be [UPSEAT 1999]
- (a)  $a = b$  (b)  $a = 2b$  (c)  $2a = b$  (d)  $a = \frac{b}{3}$
77. The solutions of the equation  $x^{\frac{1}{2}(\log_2 x - 2)} = 16$  are [AMU 1999]
- (a)  $\pm 2\sqrt{2}$  (b)  $4, -2$  (c)  $16, \frac{1}{4}$  (d)  $4, \frac{1}{16}$
78. The solution of  $\log_x (\log_2 (\log_7 x)) = 0$  is [AMU 2002]
- (a)  $7^2$  (b)  $\pi^2$  (c)  $2^2$  (d) None of these
79. If  $x = \log_b a, y = \log_c b, z = \log_a c$ ; then  $xyz$  is [MP PET 2002; UPSEAT 2003]
- (a) 1 (b) 0 (c) 3 (d) None of these

**Advance Level**

80.  $\frac{x-1}{(x+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^2-1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{x^3-1}{(x+1)^3} + \dots \infty =$
- (a)  $\log_e x$  (b)  $\log_e (1+x)$  (c)  $\log_e (1-x)$  (d)  $\log_e \frac{x}{1+x}$
81.  $\frac{5}{1.2.3} + \frac{7}{3.4.5} + \frac{9}{5.6.7} + \dots$  is equal to [Karnataka CET 1997]
- (a)  $\log \frac{8}{e}$  (b)  $\log \frac{e}{8}$  (c)  $\log 8e$  (d) None of these
82.  $\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{3(x+1)^3} + \dots \infty =$
- (a)  $\log_e \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)$  (b)  $\log_e \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right)$  (c)  $\log_e \left(\frac{x}{x+1}\right)$  (d) None of these
83.  $\frac{(a-1) - \frac{(a-1)^2}{2} + \frac{(a-1)^3}{3} - \dots \infty}{(b-1) - \frac{(b-1)^2}{2} + \frac{(b-1)^3}{3} - \dots \infty} =$

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- (a)  $\log_b a$  (b)  $\log_a b$  (c)  $\log_e a - \log_e b$  (d)  $\log_e a + \log_e b$
84.  $1 + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right)\frac{1}{4} + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5}\right)\frac{1}{4^2} + \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7}\right)\frac{1}{4^3} + \dots \infty =$
- (a)  $\log_e(2\sqrt{3})$  (b)  $2\log_e 2$  (c)  $\log_e 2$  (d)  $\log_e\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$
85.  $1 + \frac{2}{1.2.3} + \frac{2}{3.4.5} + \frac{2}{5.6.7} + \dots \infty =$  [Roorkee 1980]
- (a)  $\log_e 2$  (b)  $\log_e \sqrt{2}$  (c)  $\log_e 4$  (d) None of these
86.  $\frac{4}{1.3} - \frac{6}{2.4} + \frac{12}{5.7} - \frac{14}{6.8} + \dots \infty =$
- (a)  $\log_e 3$  (b)  $\log_e 2$  (c)  $2\log_e 2$  (d) None of these
87.  $\frac{m-n}{m+n} + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{m-n}{m+n}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{m-n}{m+n}\right)^5 + \dots \infty =$  [CET 1996]
- (a)  $\log_e\left(\frac{m}{n}\right)$  (b)  $\log_e\left(\frac{n}{m}\right)$  (c)  $\log_e\left(\frac{m-n}{m+n}\right)$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2}\log_e\left(\frac{m}{n}\right)$
88. If  $n = (1999)!$ , then  $\sum_{x=1}^{1999} \log_n x$  is equal to [AMU 2002]
- (a) 1 (b) 0 (c)  $\sqrt[1999]{1999}$  (d) -1
89. If  $\log(1-x+x^2) = a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + \dots$ , then  $a_3 + a_6 + a_9 + \dots$  is equal to [Kurukshetra CEET 2002]
- (a)  $\log 2$  (b)  $\frac{2}{3}\log 2$  (c)  $\frac{1}{3}\log 2$  (d)  $2\log 2$
90. The sum of  $1 + \frac{2}{1.2.3} + \frac{2}{3.4.5} + \frac{2}{5.6.7} + \dots$  is [Roorkee 1980; MP PET 2002, 03]
- (a)  $2\log_e 2$  (b)  $\log_e 2$  (c)  $3\log_e 3$  (d)  $3\log_e 2$
91. The sum of the series  $\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^3 + \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^4 + \dots$  is
- (a)  $1/4 + \log(4/5)$  (b)  $1/3 + \log(2/3)$  (c)  $1/2 + \log(3/2)$  (d) None of these
92. The sum of the series  $\frac{x}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{x}{1+x^2}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{x}{1+x^2}\right)^5 + \dots$  is
- (a)  $\frac{1}{2}\log(1+x+x^2)$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{1+x^2+x}{1+x^2-x}\right)$  (c)  $\log(1-x+x^2)$  (d) None of these
93.  $\log_a x$  is defined for ( $a > 0$ ) [Roorkee 1990]
- (a) All real  $x$  (b) All negative (-) real  $x \neq 1$   
(c) All positive (+) real  $x \neq 0$  (d)  $a \geq e$
94. If  $7^{\log_7(x^2-4x+5)} = x-1$ , then  $x$  can have the values [Roorkee 1990; DCE 2001]
- (a) (2,3) (b) 7 (c) (-2,-3) (d) (2,-3)
95.  $\log_e(1+x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(-1)^{i+1} x^i}{i} \right]$  is defined for [Roorkee 1990]
- (a)  $x \in (-1,1)$  (b) Any positive (+) real  $x$   
(c)  $x \in (-1,1]$  (d) Any positive (+) real  $x(x \neq 1)$
96. If  $2^x \cdot 3^{x+4} = 7^x$ , then  $x =$  [MP PET 1991]
- (a)  $\frac{4\log_e 3}{\log_e 7 - \log_e 6}$  (b)  $\frac{4\log_e 3}{\log_e 6 - \log_e 7}$  (c)  $\frac{2\log_e 4}{\log_e 7 + \log_e 6}$  (d)  $\frac{2\log_e 4}{\log_e 7 + \log_e 6}$
97. If  $x = 1 + \log_a(bc)$ ,  $y = 1 + \log_b(ca)$  and  $z = 1 + \log_c(ab)$ , then  $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} =$  [MP PET 1991]





- (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 3 (d)  $xyz$
98. The value of  $x$  obtained from equation  $(4)^{\log_9 3} + (9)^{\log_2 4} = (10)^{\log_x 83}$  will be [UPSEAT 1999]  
 (a) 10 (b) 100 (c) 5 (d) 2
99. In the expansion of  $2 \log_e x - \log_e(x+1) - \log_e(x-1)$ , the coefficient of  $x^{-4}$  is  
 (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b) -1 (c) 1 (d) None of these
100. If  $|x| < 1$ , then the coefficient of  $x^5$  in the expansion of  $(1-x) \cdot \log_e(1-x)$  is  
 (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (c)  $\frac{1}{20}$  (d)  $\frac{1}{10}$
101. In the expansion of  $\log_e \frac{1}{1-x-x^2+x^3}$ , the coefficient of  $x$  is  
 (a) 0 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d)  $1/2$
102. If  $n$  is not a multiple of 3, then the coefficient of  $x^n$  in the expansion of  $\log_e(1+x+x^2)$  is [Roorkee 1992, Kurukshetra CEE]  
 (a)  $\frac{1}{n}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{n}$  (c)  $-\frac{1}{n}$  (d)  $-\frac{2}{n}$
103. If  $n$  is a multiple of 3, then the coefficient of  $x^n$  in the expansion of  $\log_e(1+x+x^2)$  is [Roorkee 1994]  
 (a)  $\frac{1}{n}$  (b)  $\frac{2}{n}$  (c)  $-\frac{1}{n}$  (d)  $-\frac{2}{n}$

Miscellaneous Problems

Basic Level

104. If  $y = 2x^2 - 1$ , then  $\left[ \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{3y^3} + \frac{1}{5y^5} + \dots \right]$  is equal to  
 (a)  $\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2x^4} + \frac{1}{3x^6} - \dots \right]$  (b)  $\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{2x^4} + \frac{1}{3x^6} + \dots \right]$   
 (c)  $\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{3x^6} + \frac{1}{5x^{10}} + \dots \right]$  (d)  $\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{3x^6} + \frac{1}{5x^{10}} - \dots \right]$
105. If  $y = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots \infty$ , then  $x =$  [MNR 1973]  
 (a)  $y - \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{y^3}{3} - \dots \infty$ , (b)  $y + \frac{y^2}{2!} + \frac{y^3}{3!} + \dots \infty$  (c)  $1 + y + \frac{y^2}{2!} + \frac{y^3}{3!} + \dots$  (d) None of these

Advance Level

106. If  $y = x - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} - \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$ , then  $x =$   
 (a)  $\log_e(1-y)$  (b)  $\frac{1}{\log_e(1-y)}$  (c)  $\log_e \frac{1}{(1-y)}$  (d)  $\log_e(1+y)$
107. If  $b = a - \frac{a^2}{2} + \frac{a^3}{3} - \frac{a^4}{4} + \dots$ , then  $b + \frac{b^2}{2!} + \frac{b^3}{3!} + \frac{b^4}{4!} + \dots \infty =$   
 (a)  $\log_e a$  (b)  $\log_e b$  (c)  $a$  (d)  $e^a$
108. If  $4 \left[ x^2 + \frac{x^6}{3} + \frac{x^{10}}{5} + \dots \right] = y^2 + \frac{y^4}{2} + \frac{y^6}{3} + \dots$ , then  
 (a)  $x^2 y = 2x - y$  (b)  $x^2 y = 2x + y$  (c)  $x = 2y^2 - 1$  (d)  $x^2 y = 2x + y^2$

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109. If  $t_n = \frac{1}{4}(n+2)(n+3)$  for  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ , then  $\frac{1}{t_1} + \frac{1}{t_2} + \frac{1}{t_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{t_{2003}} =$

[EAMCET 2003]

(a)  $\frac{4006}{3006}$

(b)  $\frac{4003}{3007}$

(c)  $\frac{4006}{3008}$

(d)  $\frac{4006}{3009}$

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# Answer Sheet

*Exponential and Logarithmic*

*Assignment (Basic and Advance Level)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
d	c	c	b	b	c	b	d	b	b	a	b	b	b	c	b	d	b	d	b
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
c	c	b	a	d	b	d	b	c	c	b	b	c	a	c	c	b	a	c	d
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
c	c	a	c	b	c	d	a	b	b	a	a	d	a	a	b	b	c	b	b
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
b	d	c	b	a	a	d	a	a	a	a	c	c	a	b	a	c	a	a	a
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
a	a	a	a	c	b	d	a	b	a	a	b	c	a	c	a	b	a	a	c
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109											
b	a	d	b	b	c	c	a	d											

