## University of Swaziland

## Final Examination - May 2014

BSc I, BEd I, BEng I, BASS I<br>Title of Paper : Introduction to Calculus<br>Course Number : M115<br>Time Allowed : Three (3) hours<br>\section*{Instructions:}<br>1. This paper consists of 2 sections.<br>2. Answer ALL questions in Section A.<br>3. Answer ANY THREE (3) questions in Section B.<br>4. Show all your working.<br>THIS PAPER SHOULD NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GIVEN BY THE INVIGILATOR.

## Section A <br> Answer ALL Questions in this section

A. 1 a. If direct substitution yields the indeterminate form $\frac{0}{0}$, how do we proceed in evaluating the limit

$$
\lim _{x \rightarrow a} \frac{p(x)}{q(x)} ?
$$

[2 marks]
b. Evaluate
i. $\lim _{x \rightarrow-2}\left(\frac{7-2 x^{2}}{4-2 x-x^{2}}\right)$
ii. $\lim _{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{6 x^{2}-x-1}{1-4 x^{2}}\right)$
[4 marks]
iii. $\lim _{x \rightarrow \infty}\left(\frac{4+2 x-9 x^{2}}{6 x^{2}-x-1}\right)$
[3 marks]
c. Sketch the graph of $y=3 H(x+5)$ where $H(x)$ denotes the Heaviside function.
[2 marks]
A. 2 Find $y^{\prime}$ if
a. $y=4 x^{3}-6 \sqrt{x}+\frac{3}{x^{2}}$
[2 marks]
b. $y=x \sin x+\cos x$
[3 marks]
c. $y=4 e^{2 x}-3 e^{-4 x}$
[2 marks]
d. $y=\ln \left(x^{2}+4 x+4\right)$
[3 marks]
A. 3 a. State the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.
[3 marks]
b. Integrate
i. $\int_{1}^{4}\left(4 x-\frac{7}{\sqrt{x}}+1\right) \mathrm{d} x$
[4 marks]
ii. $\int\left(\sec ^{2} 3 \theta-e^{-2 \theta}\right) \mathrm{d} \theta$
[2 marks]
iii. $\int 8 x e^{-x^{2}} \mathrm{~d} x$
[4 marks]
iv. $\int 8 x^{2} e^{-2 x} \mathrm{~d} x$
[4 marks]

## Section B

## Answer ANY THREE (3) Questions in this section

B. 4 a. Find the value of the limit

$$
\lim _{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4-(3 x+8)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{x}
$$

b. Find $y^{\prime}$ and simplify
i. $y=\frac{x+3}{\sqrt{x^{2}+6 x+10}}$ [6 marks]
ii. $y=\arctan \sinh 2 x$
[3 marks]
c. Use Leibnitz rule to work out

$$
\frac{\mathrm{d}^{4}}{\mathrm{~d} x^{4}}\left(x^{3} \ln x\right)
$$

B. 5 Consider the function

$$
y=3 x^{4}+12 x^{3}+2
$$

a. Find the equation of the normal to the curve of $y$ when $x=-1$ and express it in general form. [5 marks]
b. Find the stationary point(s) of the function and determine its(their) nature. [6 marks]
c. Find the inflexion point(s). [4 marks]
d. Make a sketch of the graph.

## B. 6 Evaluate

a. $\int_{0}^{3} \frac{x^{2}}{9+x^{2}} \mathrm{~d} x$
[10 marks]
b. $\int \frac{2 x+1}{x^{3}-4 x^{2}+4 x} \mathrm{~d} x$
[10 marks]
B. 7 a. Integrate

$$
\int e^{-2 x} \sin x \mathrm{~d} x
$$

[10 marks]
b. Find the exactvalue of the area of the region bounded by the parabola $y=x^{2}$ and the straight line $y=2 x+1$.
[10 marks]
B. 8 a. A company needs to design a closed rectangular box with a square base and a capacity of $12,000 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$. If the base is to be made out of heavy-duty material which costs twice as much as the material for the sides and top, find the dimensions of such a box that will cost the least.
b. Use the limit definition to find $f^{\prime}(x)$ given

$$
f(x)=1-4 \sqrt{x}
$$

[7 marks]
c. Given $x^{2}+y^{2}=a^{2}$, where $a$ is a constant, show that

$$
y^{\prime \prime} y^{3}+a^{2}=0
$$

[10 marks]

