

Instructions to candidates

Duration: Three(03) hours
Number of questions: Six(06) essay questions
Mark allocation: 200 mark
 Use standard symbols without definition.
 Scientific calculators are allowed.
Answer all questions

1.

a. Evaluate the following limits.

i. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2 + 3x - 4)$ (03 mark)

ii. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{5+x} - \sqrt{5}}{x}$ (05 mark)

iii. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{15} + 3x^{11} + 6x^7 + x^3 + 8}{4x^{15} + 7x^{12} + 5x^7 + 3}$ (05 mark)

iv. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^{-3} - \frac{1}{8}}{x - 2}$ (05 mark)

v. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 4x}{\sin 5x}$ (05 mark)

b. Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin x}{x}$, using Sandwich theorem. (06 mark)

c. Let $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-2x, & x < 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ 1+3x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$, then show that $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ exists and is equal to 1. (05 mark)

d. Show that the function f , such that

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{when } 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \text{when } x = \frac{1}{2} \\ 1-x & \text{when } \frac{1}{2} < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

has a discontinuity at $x = \frac{1}{2}$. (06 mark)

2.

a. Use definition of derivative to prove $\frac{d(x)}{dx} = 1$. (04 mark)

b. For each of the following y , find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

i. $y = 3x^4 - 5x^2 + 8x - 7$ (03 mark)

ii. $y = (x^3 + 2x + 1)^5$ (04 mark)

iii. $y = (3x + 1)(5x^2 + 8)$ (05 mark)

iv. $y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{\sin x}$ (05 mark)

c. Let $f(x) = x^5 - 4x^3 + 2x + 6$, then find $f'(1)$ and $f''(1)$. (04 mark)

d. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ given that $x^3 + y^3 - 6xy = 0$. (05 mark)

3.

a. Sketch the graph of $y = x^2 + 2x - 3$ for $-\infty < x < +\infty$, using **first derivative test**. (15 mark)

b. Find the dimensions of the rectangle that has maximum area if its perimeter is 20cm. (05 mark)

c. A company estimates that its daily cost function (in suitable units) is $C(x) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 13x + 5$ and its total revenue function is $R(x) = 28x$. Find the value of x that maximizes daily profit.

(Hint: Profit function $P(x) = \text{Revenue function } R(x) - \text{Cost function } C(x)$) (10 mark)

4.

a. Integrate the following functions with respect to x .

i. $\int \left(3x^5 - 4x^3 + \frac{7}{x^2} + 1 \right) dx$ (04 mark)

ii. $\int (2x + 1)^{2016} dx$ (02 mark)

iii. $\int \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx$ (03 mark)

iv. $\int \cos(5x + 1) dx$ (03 mark)



b. Use the substitution $u = \sin x$ to find $\int \sin^5 x \cos x dx$.

(05 mark)

c. Compute the integral;

$$I = \int x \sin x, \text{ using integration by parts.}$$

(06 mark)

d. Evaluate the following definite integrals.

i. $\int_0^4 (x^3 - 6x + 1) dx$

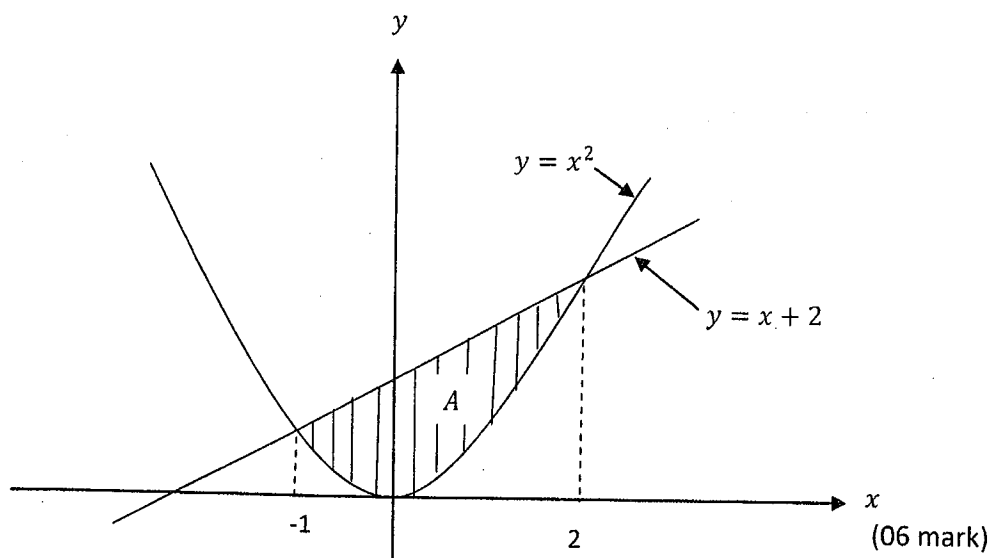
(03 mark)

ii. $\int_2^5 \frac{du}{3u+7}$

(03 mark)

e. Find the area of the region (A) in the figure 01 that is bounded by the curve $y = x^2$ and line $y = x + 2$.

Figure 01 : Graphs of $y = x^2$ and $y = x + 2$



5.

a. Determine the following sequences are **convergent** or **divergent**:

i. $\left\{ \frac{n^2 + 5n - 4}{5n^2 - n + 7} \right\}, n \in \mathbb{N}$

(05 mark)

ii. $\{2n - 1\}, n \in \mathbb{N}$

(05 mark)

iii. $\{5 + (-1)^n\}, n \in \mathbb{N}$

(05 mark)

b. Determine whether each of the following series **converges or diverges**:

i. $1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{27} + \dots$ (05 mark)

ii. $1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + \dots$ (05 mark)

6.

a. Use **L' Hospital's rule** to find the following limits:

i. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x - 3}{4x^2 - 5x + 1}$ (04 mark)

ii. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^2}$ (05 mark)

b. Verify that the conditions of **Rolle's theorem** are satisfied by the function:

$$f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2, \quad x \in [-2, 2]$$

and determine whether a value of c in $(-2, 2)$ for which $f'(c) = 0$. (06 mark)

c. State the **mean value theorem**. (02 mark)

d. Verify that the conditions of the **mean value theorem** are satisfied by the function $f(x) = 2x^2 - 7x + 10$ in $[2, 5]$; and find a value for c that satisfies the conclusion of the theorem. (06 mark)

e. Determine which of the following are propositions. If a given statement is proposition, then write down its truth value.

i. P : "3 is a prime number" (01 mark)

ii. Q : " $x + 1 = 2$ " (01 mark)

iii. R : "Read this question carefully" (01 mark)

f. Determine the truth value of the following statements.

i. "2 is a prime number" or " $2 + 2 = 5$ ". (01 mark)

ii. "Blue is a colour" and " $5^0 = 0$ ". (01 mark)

iii. If "one year = 12 months" then " $5 + 6 = 10$ ". (01 mark)

iv. If " $5 > 4$ " only if " $4 < 3$ ". (01 mark)

g. Construct the truth table for the statement $PV(\sim q) \rightarrow \sim P$. (10 mark)