Mathematics Paper 2 Semester I Session 2006/2007 2 hours

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QM016/2 Matematik Kertas 2 Semester I Sesi 2006/2007 2 jam

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BAHAGIAN MATRIKULASI KEMENTERIAN PELAJARAN MALAYSIA

MATRICULATION DIVISION MINISTRY OF EDUCATION MALAYSIA

PEPERIKSAAN SEMESTER PROGRAM MATRIKULASI

MATRICULATION PROGRAMME EXAMINATION

MATEMATIK Kertas 2 2 jam

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALAN INI SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU.

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE:

This question booklet consists of 10 questions.

Answer all questions.

The full marks allocated for each question or section is shown in the bracket at the end of each question or section.

All steps must be shown clearly.

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Only non-programmable scientific calculator can be used.

Numerical answers can be given in the form of π , e, surd, fractions or up to three significant figures, where appropriate, unless stated otherwise in the question.

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LIST OF MATHEMATICAL FORMULAE

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Differentiation

If
$$y = g(t)$$
 and $x = f(t)$, then $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \times \frac{dt}{dx}$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$$

Integration

$\int u dv = uv - \int v dv$

- 1. Evaluate each of the following limits, if it exists.
 - (a) $\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{x-4}{\sqrt{x-2}}$. [3 marks] (b) $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{3x^4 + x}}{x^2 - 6}$. [3 marks]

2. Given that $x = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$ and $y = \frac{1-t^2}{t}$, where t is a non-zero parameter.

Show that

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1+t^2}{t} \right)^3.$$

Hence find its value at the point $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$.

3. If
$$y = e^{-x} \ln x$$
, show that
 $x^{2} \left(\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} + \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + e^{-x} (1+x) = 0.$

4. Let

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} x & , x \le 1 \\ ax + b & , 1 < x < 4 \\ -2x & , x \ge 4. \end{cases}$$

Find the values of a and b so that g is continuous on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

[7 marks]

Given $f(x) = \begin{cases} 5x^2 + m, & x < 2\\ k, & x = 2\\ mx^3 - 1, & x > 2. \end{cases}$

Find the value of *m* such that $\lim_{x\to 2} f(x)$ exists. Hence find the value of *k* such that *f* is continuous at x=2. [6 marks]

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[6 marks]

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[6 marks]

(b) Given a function f on a closed interval [-2, 4] as follows:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 + 2}{(x - 1)(x + 3)}, & -2 \le x < 4\\ 5, & x = 4. \end{cases}$$

Find the intervals on [-2, 4] where f is continuous .

[5 marks]

- 6. Let $x^2y^2 + 2xy + 4y = 4$.
 - (a) Find the values of A, B and C if $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{Ay(1+xy)}{x(xy+B)+C}$.

[6 marks]

(b) Determine the value of $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$ at the point (2,2). [6 marks]

7. A function f is defined by

$$f(x)=|x+1|-2.$$

- (a) Sketch the graph of f. Hence, determine its domain and range.[4 marks](b) Is f differentiable in its domain? Justify your answer.[4 marks](c) Evaluate $\int_{-4}^{4} f(x) dx$.[4 marks]
- 8. Let R be a region bounded by $y = \sqrt{x} \ln x$, y = 0, x = 1 and x = 4. Find (a) the area of R, [5 marks]

(b) the volume of revolution when R is rotated through 360° about the x- axis. [7 marks]

9. Express
$$\frac{2x^4 + 4x^2 + 1}{x^3 + x}$$
 as partial fractions. [6 marks]

Hence, evaluate
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{2x^{4} + 4x^{2} + 1}{x^{3} + x} dx$$
. [7 marks]

10. The functions f, g and h are defined by

$$f(x) = x^2 - 1$$
, $g(x) = \sqrt{x}$, $x \ge 0$ and $h(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $x \ne 0$.

(a) Show that

$$F(x) = (h \circ g \circ f)(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}.$$
 [2 marks]

[2 marks]

[2 marks]

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(b) State the domain and range of *F*.

(c) Find the vertical and horizontal asymptotes of *F*.

- (d) Sketch the graph of F. Determine its points of discontinuity and hence state the largest interval where F is continuous. [4 marks]
- (e) For x > 1, find $F^{-1}(x)$ and hence determine real p such that

$$F^{-1}(p) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} F(p).$$
 [5 marks]

END OF QUESTION BOOKLET