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Instructions to Candidates

1. Please give the information requested in the boxes below.
2. Enter your name in the space provided to the right, fold over and seal down (using the label provided) to hide your name.
3. The answers must be legibly written. The Examiners can either ignore illegible script or have it typed and the expense of typing charged to the candidate.
4. Write your answers in ink.
5. Begin each answer on a fresh page. Do all rough work in the answer book and cross it through.
6. No part of this book is to be torn out; it must be handed in complete.
7. If more books than one are used, fasten them together using the tags available from the invigilator(s).
8. **Every book must be handed in. In no circumstances may answer books, used or unused, be taken out of the examination venue.**

List the numbers of the questions you have attempted	Office Use
Q1	17
Q2	16
Q3	0
Q4	5
Total	38

38%

✓
✓
No Q3
✓

✓ GT Feb 25

Q1-a)

i) $y = x^2 + 3$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x^{2-1} + 0$$

$$= 2x$$

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ii) $y = 4x^3 + 10x^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4(3x^{3-1}) + 10(\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1})$$

$$= 12x^2 + 5x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 12x^2 + \frac{5}{\sqrt{x}}$$

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iii) $y = \frac{1}{x^5} + x^3$

$$= x^{-5} + x^3 = x^{-2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -5x^{-5-1} + 3x^{3-1}$$

$$= -5x^{-6} + 3x^2 = -\frac{5}{x^6} + 3x^2$$

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iv) $y = \sin(8x)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 8\cos(8x)$$

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v) $y = x \cos(x)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x(-\sin(x)) + \cos(x)$$

$$= -x\sin(x) + \cos(x)$$

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vi) $y = (2x^4 - 3)^{10}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 10(2x^4 - 3)^9 \cdot 8x^3 = 80x^3(2x^4 - 3)^9$$

vii) $y = (3x + \tan(x))$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cancel{3} \cancel{x'} + \sec^2(x)$$

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b) $y = \frac{1}{x} + \cos(2x)$
 $= x^{-1} + \cos(2x)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -1x^{-2} - 2\sin(2x)$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -1(-2x^{-3}) - 4\cos(2x)$$

$$= 2x^{-3} - 4\cos(2x)$$

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = 2(-3x^{-4}) - (-8\sin(2x))$$

$$= -6x^{-4} + 8\sin(2x)$$

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c) $y = \frac{(x-1)}{(4+x^2)}$
 $u = x-1$
 $v = 4+x^2$

$$u = x-1$$

$$v = 4+x^2$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = x^{-1} - 0$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = 0 + 2x$$

$$\frac{(4+x^2) \cdot x^{-1} - (x-1) \cdot 2x}{(4+x^2)^2} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4x^{-1} + x - 2x^2 + 2x}{16 + 8x + x^2}$$

$$\frac{(4+x)(4+x)}{16 + 4x + 4x + x^2}$$

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when $x=0$ $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4(0)^{-1} + 0 - 2(0)^2 + 2(0)}{16 + 8(0) + 0} = 0$

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2- a)

$$i - \int (10x + x^3) dx = 10 \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4} + C$$

$$= 5x^2 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 + C$$

(3)

$$ii - \int (x - 3e^x) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - 3e^x + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3e^x + C$$

(3)

$$iii - \int \left(\frac{1}{x} + 4\right) dx = \ln x + C + 4x$$

(2)

$$iv - \int 2x \cdot (3x + 4) dx = \frac{2x^2}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{3x^2}{2} + 4\right) + C$$

(1)

$$= \int_0^2 (3x^2 + 4x) dx = x^2 \cdot 1.5x^2 + C$$

$$v - \int_0^2 (3x^2 + 2x) dx = 3 \frac{x^3}{3} + 2 \frac{x^2}{2} = \left(\frac{1.5x^3}{3} + x^2 \right) \Big|_0^2 = 12$$

(2)

when $x=2$

$$1.5(2^3) + 2^2 = 1.5 \cdot 8 + 4 = 16$$

When $x=0$

$$1.5(0^3) + 0^2 = 0$$

Multiple
OK

$$b) \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$$

$$u = x^2 + 1$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow \frac{du}{2} = x dx$$

$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{u}} dx$$

$$du = \frac{x^3}{3} + 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^3$$

$$c) i) \int x \cdot \sin(2x) dx$$

$$u = \sin(2x) \quad u = x$$

$$u = x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \sin(2x)$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2\cos(2x)$$

$$\text{But } v = \frac{-\cos(2x)}{2}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = x^{-1}$$

$$\int u \frac{du}{dx} dx = uv - \int v \cdot \frac{du}{dx} dx$$

$$\int x \cdot 2\cos(2x) dx = x \cdot \sin(2x) - \int \sin(2x) \cdot x$$

$$= x \cdot \sin(2x) - (-\cos(2x)) \cdot x^{-1} + C$$

$$= x \cdot \sin(2x) + \cos(2x) \cdot x^{-1} + C$$

$$\text{ii) } \int_1^e \underset{u}{x} \underset{v}{\ln x} dx$$

$$u=x \quad v=\ln x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = x^{-1} \quad \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

No other way.

$$x \cdot \ln x - \int \ln x \cdot x^{-1} = \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \quad \text{cancel here}$$

$$= x \cdot \ln x - \frac{1}{x} \cdot x^{-1}$$

$$\text{When } x=e$$

$$e \cdot \ln e - \frac{1}{e} \cdot e^{-1} = 2.58$$

$$\text{When } x=1$$

$$1 \cdot \ln 1 - \frac{1}{1} \cdot 1^{-1} = -1$$

$$u = \ln x \quad \frac{dv}{dx} = x \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \quad v = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

Q4)

Q)

$$i) 3^{2x} = x \cdot 2^{x+1}$$

$$2x \log 3 = (x+1) \log 2$$

$$2x \log 3 - x \log 3 = x \log 2$$

$$x \frac{(2 \log 3 - \log 3)}{2 \log 3 - \log 3} = \frac{x \log 2}{2 \log 3 - \log 3}$$

$$x = \frac{\log 2}{2 \log 3 - \log 3}$$

$$x = 0.63$$

$$ii) 2 \ln x = \ln(5x-6)$$

3

b)

i) $\log(x^6 y z) = \cancel{6\log(x)} + \log y + \log z$

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ii) ~~$\ln\left(\frac{x^3 y}{z}\right) =$~~

ii) $\ln\left(\frac{x^3 y}{z}\right) =$

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