



UNIVERSITY *of* LIMERICK
OLLSCOIL LUIMNIGH

FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS & STATISTICS

MODULE CODE: MA4702

SEMESTER: Annual Repeats 08/09

MODULE TITLE: Technological Mathematics 2 DURATION OF EXAM: 2.5 hours

LECTURER: Mr J. O'Shea

GRADING SCHEME:
Examination: 100%

EXTERNAL EXAMINER:

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer 5 questions, one each from sections A, B, C, D, and any one other question.

Mathematics tables may be used.

University of Limerick approved calculators may be used

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Marks

SECTION A

1 (a)

- (i) $f(x) = 3 - x$, find the composite function $f \circ f(x)$.
- (ii) Prove that the function $g(x) = x \sin(x)$ is even.
- (iii) Find $f^{-1}(x)$ the inverse of the function $f(x) = \log_e(x+3)$.

10

1 (b)

- (i) Evaluate $\tan^{-1}(4)$.
- (ii) Sketch the graph of $\sin^{-1}(x)$ (The principal value of the inverse sine curve) indicating clearly the domain and range of the function.

5

1 (c)

Using their definition in terms of exponentials, prove the following hyperbolic identity:

$$\cosh^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cosh 2x).$$

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2

Consider the function $y = f(x) = x^4 - 4x^3$

- (i) Find the x and y intercepts of $f(x)$.
- (ii) Find the critical points of $f(x)$ and classify them.
- (iii) Find the two points of inflection.
- (iv) Find the x values for which $y = f(x)$ is concave up/down.
- (v) Determine the behaviour of y as $x \rightarrow +\infty$ and as $x \rightarrow -\infty$.
- (vi) Sketch the graph of $y = f(x)$ illustrating the features of the curve obtained in parts (i-v).

2

6

3

2

2

5

SECTION B

3 (a) Evaluate the following definite and indefinite integrals

(i) $\int 3x^2 \cos(x^3 - 2) dx$.

(ii) $\int_3^4 \frac{2x-6}{x^2-6x+10} dx$.

(iii) Use integration by parts to find $\int x \cos x dx$.

15

(b) An object moves in a straight line with velocity $v(t) = \sin 4t$.
It starts from position $s = 0$ at time $t = 0$.
Find the distance travelled at all times $t \geq 0$.

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4 (a) Find the area bounded by the curve $y = x^2 - 3x + 2$ and the line $y = x + 2$.

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(b) Use Simpson's rule with 4 equal subintervals to find an approximation

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for $\int_1^2 \sqrt{1+x^3} dx$.

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SECTION C

5 (a) Find the sum of the telescoping series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} .$$

5

(b) (i) Prove that the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+4}{3n+5}$ is divergent.

Test the following series for convergence

(ii) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n^2-1}{n^3+4n}$

(iii) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^n}{(n+1)!} .$

15

6 (a) Find the Maclaurin series of e^{2x} up to and including the term containing x^3 .

Use your answer to approximate $e^{0.4}$.

10

(b) Find all the first and second partial derivatives of the function

$$z = \sinh (4x + 3y - 5).$$

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SECTION D

7. Write down Maple 12 commands which implement the following:
(Do not attempt to find the answers or Maple 12 output)

(a) Evaluate $\left(\frac{7^3 - \sqrt{21} + 312}{\sqrt{7}}\right)^4$ to 20 significant digits. **3**

(b) Substitute $x = \frac{4}{5}$ into $x^3 \ln x$. **2**

(c) Find the factors of the cubic polynomial
 $3x^3 - 12x^2 - 100 + 44x$. **3**

(d) Plot $y = \cos^{-1} x$ for $-3 \leq x \leq 4$. **3**

(e) Find the first derivative of $\frac{6\sin^2 x}{8 + e^{2x}}$ with respect to x and simplify the answer. **3**

(f) Find the second derivative of $\frac{6\sin^2 x}{8 + e^{2x}}$ with respect to x and simplify the answer. **3**

(g) Evaluate the definite integral $\int_{-1}^4 \cosh x \tan x dx$. **3**

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SECTION D

- 8.** The output of a Maple 12 session, investigating the properties of some function $y = f(x)$ is represented on the **next page**.
- (a)** Based on this output
- (i) Find the x and y intercepts of $f(x)$ (if any).
 - (ii) Find the x and y coordinates of all maxima and minima of $f(x)$ (if any).
 - (iii) Find the x and y coordinates of all points of inflection of $f(x)$.
 - (iv) Discuss the behaviour of $f(x)$ as $x \rightarrow +\infty$ and as $x \rightarrow -\infty$. **15**
- (b)** Based on the information given in the output, plot $y = f(x)$ in the domain $-3 \leq x \leq 3$, labelling the parts found in (a). **5**

Maple 12 Output:

`solve(y = 0);`

1, 2, 3

`subs(x = 0, y);`

-6

`y1 := diff(y, x) :`

`solve(y1 = 0);`

$2 + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{3}, 2 - \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{3}$

`evalf(%, 5);`

2.5774, 1.4226

`subs(x = 2.5774, y);`

-0.38490018

`subs(x = 1.4226, y);`

0.384900175

`y2 := diff(y1, x) :`

`evalf(subs(x = 2.5774, y2));`

3.4644

`evalf(subs(x = 1.4226, y2));`

-3.4644

`evalf(solve(y2 = 0));`

2

`subs(x = 2, y);`

0

`evalf(subs(x = 10000, y));`

9.99400110010^{11}

`evalf(subs(x = -10000, y));`

-1.00060011010^{12}