

MIDTERM SAMPLE QUESTIONS, S2 2022-2023

This paper shows sample exam questions. In the actual exam, Part A will contain 20 True/False questions (total 60 points). If you want, you can give the explanation for part A in the exam papers. Part B will contain about 4 regular written questions (40 points). Please fill in your name and student ID in this question sheet.

Name: Student ID:

Department of Mathematics	Lecturers	Proctor(s)

Instructions: *You can use two A4 sheets of notes and a calculator. All other documents and electronic devices are forbidden.*

Part A: True/False Questions. *Each question carries 3 points - Fill your answer in the answer sheet - Only the answer sheet will be graded - Explain your answer if you wish*

ANSWER SHEET OF PART A

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|--|---|---|---|
| 1. <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F | 6. <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F | 11. <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F | 16. <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F |
| 2. <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F | 7. <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F | 12. <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F | 17. <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F |
| 3. <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F | 8. <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F | 13. <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F | 18. <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F |
| 4. <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F | 9. <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F | 14. <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F | 19. <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F |
| 5. <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F | 10. <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F | 15. <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F | 20. <input type="radio"/> T <input type="radio"/> F |

- For any vectors \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} and in V_3 , $(2\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) \times \mathbf{v} = 2\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}$.
- $(\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{i})^2 + (\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{j})^2 + (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k})^2 = 3$, where $\mathbf{i} = \langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle$, $\mathbf{j} = \langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle$, and $\mathbf{k} = \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle$.
- If $\mathbf{u} = \langle u_1, u_2, u_3 \rangle$ is a three dimensional vector, then the vector projection of \mathbf{u} onto $\mathbf{j} = \langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle$ is u_2 .
- If for some three dimensional vectors \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} , \mathbf{w} we have $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{w}$, then $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{w}$.
- The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-n}$ is convergent.
- The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{n^2 + 3}$ is divergent.
- The series $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + 1}$ is convergent.
- The explicit formula of the sequence $\left\{ \frac{2}{25}, \frac{4}{36}, \frac{6}{49}, \frac{8}{64}, \frac{10}{81}, \dots \right\}$ is $a_n = \frac{2n}{(n+4)^2}$.

9. If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ then the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ is convergent.
10. The Ratio Test can be used to determine whether $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$ converges.
11. The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2}$ diverges.
12. The parametric curve given by $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t^2, 3t + 1, t - 2 \rangle$, pass through $P(1, 4, -1)$ and $Q(16, 11, 2)$.
13. The symmetric equation for the line of intersection between two planes $x + y + z = 2$ and $x + 2y - 4z = 3$ is given by $-\frac{x-1}{6} = \frac{y-1}{5} = z$.
14. $\frac{d}{dt} [\mathbf{u}(t) \cdot \mathbf{u}(t)] = 2\mathbf{u}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{u}(t)$.
15. The domain of $f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$ is $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ and $-1 \leq y \leq 1$.
16. The series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n + \sqrt{n} + 1}$ is divergent.
17. It can be shown that $0.99999 \dots = 1$.
18. If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1$ then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n} = 1$
19. The linear equation $2x - y + 3z = 1$ represents a line in space.
20. If $a_n \geq b_n \geq 0$ and the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ is divergent then $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ is divergent.

Part B: Show your work in details and indicate answers clearly. Each question carries 10 points.

21. Find the limit, if it exists or show that the limit does not exist $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2x^2y^2}{2x^2 + 3y^2}$.
22. The position of a moving robot at time t (in seconds) is determined by the vector function

$$\mathbf{r} = 2t\sqrt{t}\mathbf{i} + \cos(\pi t)\mathbf{j} + \sin(\pi t)\mathbf{k}, \quad t \geq 0.$$
 Find the velocity $\mathbf{r}'(t)$ and the unit velocity vector $\frac{\mathbf{r}'(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|}$ when $t = 1$ (s).
23. Find the radius of convergence and interval of convergence of the series:

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

24. Find the Maclaurin series for $f(x) = \ln(3 + 2x)$ and find its radius of convergence.

Remark: You will write the solutions for part B and any explanation for part A (if you wish) in the regular exam papers. You will submit this question sheet which contains the answers for part A as well.