

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

SEMESTER I EXAMINATION 2022-2023

MH1100 – Calculus I

December 2022

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This examination paper contains **SEVEN (7)** questions and comprises **THREE (3)** printed pages.
2. Answer **ALL** questions. The marks for each question are indicated at the beginning of each question.
3. Answer each question beginning on a **FRESH** page of the answer book.
4. This is a **CLOSED** book exam.
5. Candidates may use calculators. However, they should write down systematically the steps in the workings.

**QUESTION 1****(16 marks)**

(a) Find the limit or show it does not exist

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{1/3} \sin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right).$$

(b) Find the limit (you can use l'Hospital's Rule)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \ln(1 + 3x^2))}{x^2}.$$

**QUESTION 2****(16 marks)**

Let  $a$  be a fixed real number. Use the  $\epsilon$ - $\delta$  definition to prove the following: if we have  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = g(a)$ , then we have  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) - g(x)) = f(a) - g(a)$ .

**QUESTION 3****(16 marks)**

Find the explicit expression for  $f(x)$  such that

$$f'''(x) = \sin x, \quad f''(0) = 1, \quad f'(0) = 2, \quad f(0) = 3.$$

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**QUESTION 4****(16 marks)**

Suppose that  $y$  is an implicit function of  $x$  satisfying that

$$y \ln(x^{2022}) - x \ln(y^{2022}) = 0,$$

find  $y'$ .

**QUESTION 5****(12 marks)**

Suppose that  $n > 0$  is an integer and  $a_0, \dots, a_n$  are real numbers such that

$$\frac{a_0}{n+1} + \frac{a_1}{n} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{2} + a_n = 0.$$

Prove that the function

$$f(x) = a_0x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1}x + a_n$$

has at least one root in  $(0, 1)$ .

**QUESTION 6****(12 marks)**

Suppose  $f(x)$  has second derivative in  $[a, b]$ , and  $f(a) = f(b) = 0$ . Prove that for every  $x \in (a, b)$ , there exists a  $\xi \in (a, b)$ , such that

$$f(x) = \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(x-a)(x-b).$$

**QUESTION 7****(12 marks)**

Suppose we have

$$f(x) = \frac{2x}{1-x^2},$$

find  $f^{(n)}(x)$ .

(Note that  $f^{(n)}(x)$  is the  $n$ -th order derivative of  $f(x)$ .)

[Solution:] we have

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{1+x} = (1-x)^{-1} - (1+x)^{-1}.$$

**END OF PAPER**