



SET 2

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SESI 2023/2024

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SECTION A (25 %)



1 a) Find

i. $\lim_{t \rightarrow -2} \sqrt{t^3 + 3t^2}.$

[2 marks]

ii. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 2x - 3}.$

[3 marks]

b) Given $f(x) = x^2 - 3x + 4$. Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1}.$

[4 marks]

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SECTION A (25 %)



2 a) Find the derivative of $y = \sqrt{x-2}$ from first principle.

[4 marks]

b) Differentiate $y = \frac{(2x+1)^2}{\sqrt{x^2+x}}$ with respect to x . Give the

answer in the simplest form.

[5 marks]

3 A curve is given by $y = (x+2)^2(2x-3)$.

a) Determine the relative extremum points by using the first derivative test.

[6 marks]

b) State the intervals of x where the curve increases and decreases.

[1 mark]

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SECTION B (75%)



- 1 If z is a complex number satisfying $|z+1| = z+2(1+i)$, find z .

[5 marks]

- 2 Find the solution for the following inequalities.

(a) $2 \leq (x+1)^2 - 2 < x^2 + 3$.

[7 marks]

(b) $2|x+1| + x > 5x - 6$.

[4 marks]

- 3 Given $f(x) = e^{2x-1} + 2$ and $(g \circ f)(x) = 2x - 1$.

Find $g(x)$ and state its domain. Hence, find $(f \circ g)(x)$.

[8 marks]



- 4 Given $f(x) = x^2 + 2x - 3$.

- (a) Show that $f(x)$ is not invertible. Restrict the domain of $f(x)$ such that $f^{-1}(x)$ exists (give only one interval of x).

[5 marks]

- (b) Referring to restricted domain in (a), find $f^{-1}(x)$.

[3 marks]

- (c) Sketch the graph of $f(x)$ and $f^{-1}(x)$ on the same axes.

State the domain of $f^{-1}(x)$

[4 marks]

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SECTION B (75%)



- 5 a) State the conditions for a function $g(x)$ to be continuous at $x=c$.

[2 marks]

b) A function g is defined by $g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x-1}{x+1}, & x < -2 \\ \frac{k}{1-x}, & -2 \leq x < 1 \text{ or } x > 1. \end{cases}$

- i. If $g(x)$ is continuous at $x=-2$, find the value of k .

[3 marks]

- ii. Determine the vertical and horizontal asymptotes of $g(x)$.

[6 marks]

- iii. Sketch the graph of $g(x)$.

[3 marks]

6 a) Given $e^y = \ln\left(\frac{e^x+1}{e^x-1}\right)$. Show that $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2e^{x-y}}{e^{2x}-1}$.

[6 marks]

- b) A parametric equation is given by $y = \cos^3 \theta$, $x = \ln(\sin^2 \theta)$.

Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$, hence show that $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{3}{4}(\sin \theta \tan \theta)(3 \cos^2 \theta - 1)$.

[10 marks]

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SECTION B (75%)



- 7 **FIGURE 1** shows a tank in the shape of a cuboid with a rectangular base x m by $4x$ m and no top. The height of

the box is h m. It is given $h = \frac{75 - x^2}{x}$.

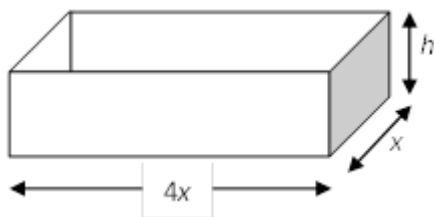


FIGURE 1

- a) Find the value x for which the tank has the maximum volume, fully justifying the fact that it gives the maximum volume.

[5 marks]

- b) Water flows into the tank at the rate of $5 \text{ m}^3\text{min}^{-1}$. Find the rate of change of the water level in the tank (use the dimension when the volume is maximum).

[4 marks]

SECTION A



SECTION B

