

**Time Allowed:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Hours****Instruction:** Answer All Questions.

1. if  $x - 2016 = 0$ , then  $\frac{dx}{dy}$  is (A) 2016 (B)  $\frac{1}{2016}$  (C)  $\infty$  (D) 0
2. Integrate  $x \exp(3x)$  w.r.t  $x$  (A)  $\frac{1}{3} \exp(3x) + \frac{1}{9} x \exp(3x) + c$  (B)  $3x \exp(3x) + \exp(3x) + c$  (C)  $\frac{1}{3} x \exp(3x) - \frac{1}{9} \exp(3x) + c$  (D)  $3x \exp(3x) - x^2 + c$
3. If  $y = \exp(\cos x)$ , then  $y'$  is (A)  $\exp(\sin x) \cos x$  (B)  $-\exp(\cos x) \sin x$  (C)  $\exp(\cos x) \cos x$  (D)  $-\exp(\sin x) \cos x$
4. A rule which assigns to each element of a set  $X$  a unique element of another set  $Y$  is known as (A) *Limit* (B) *Integration* (C) *Differentiation* (D) *Function*
5. Evaluate  $\int \exp(x) \sin x dx$  (A)  $\exp(x) \cos x + c$  (B)  $\exp(x)(\cos x - \sin x) + c$  (C)  $\frac{1}{2} \exp(x)(\cos x + \sin x) + c$  (D)  $\frac{1}{2} \exp(x)(-\cos x + \sin x) + c$
6. Integrate  $\sin^2 x$  w.r.t  $x$  (A)  $\frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x) + c$  (B)  $\frac{1}{2}(x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x) + c$  (C)  $\frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x) + c$  (D)  $\frac{1}{2}(x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x) + c$
7. Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2+2}{3x^2-1}$  (A)  $\frac{3}{2}$  (B)  $-\frac{2}{3}$  (C) 1 (D)  $\frac{1}{3}$
8. Find the equation of the normal to the curve  $y = 3x^2 - 5x$  at the point  $(1, -2)$ . (A)  $y = x - 3$  (B)  $y = -(x + 1)$  (C)  $y = -(x + 3)$  (D)  $y = -x + 1$
9. Differentiate  $x - y + 1 = 0$  w.r.t  $x$  (A) 1 (B) 0 (C)  $x + \frac{x^2}{2}$  (D)  $1 + x^2$
10. If  $y = \sin xy - 2$ , then  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  is (A)  $\frac{\cos xy}{1 + \cos xy}$  (B)  $\frac{y \cos xy}{1 - x \cos xy}$  (C)  $\frac{1 - x \cos xy}{y \cos xy}$  (D)  $\frac{1 + \cos xy}{y \cos xy}$
11. Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 3x^2 + 2x - 1$  (A) 3 (B) 2 (C) -1 (D) 0
12. Integrate  $x + \exp(x)$  w.r.t  $x$  (A)  $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \exp(x) + c$  (B)  $1 + \exp(x)$  (C)  $x \exp(x)$  (D)  $2x$
13. Which of these is correct? (A)  $\frac{d}{dx}(\cot^{-1}) = \frac{-1}{1+x^2}$  (B)  $\frac{d}{dx}(\cot^{-1}) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$  (C)  $\frac{d}{dx}(\cot^{-1}) = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$  (D)  $\frac{d}{dx}(\cot^{-1}) = \frac{-1}{x^2+1}$
14. The differential coefficient of  $(x^2 - 1)^3$  is (A)  $6x(x^2 - 1)$  (B)  $6x(x^2 - 1)^2$  (C)  $3(x^2 - 1)^2$  (D)  $12x^2$
15. Evaluate the integral  $\int (6 \cos x - 4x^2) dx$  (A)  $6 \sin x - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + c$  (B)  $6 \cos x - \frac{4}{3}x^2$  (C)  $-6 \sin x - 8x + c$  (D)  $6 \cos x - \frac{4}{3}x^2 + c$
16. Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if  $y = \exp(x^3)$  (A)  $3x^2$  (B)  $\exp(x^3)$  (C)  $3 \exp(x^2)$  (D)  $3x^2 \exp(x^3)$
17. Find the derivative of  $\frac{1}{x^2+4}$  w.r.t  $x$  (A)  $\frac{1}{2} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$  (B)  $2x \ln(x^2 + 4)$  (C)  $\frac{-2x}{(x^2+4)^2}$  (D)  $-2x$
18. Find the equation of the tangent to the curve  $27y^2 = 4x^3$  at the point  $(3p^2, 2p^3)$  (A)  $y = 27px - 4p^2x^2$  (B)  $y = p^3 - px$  (C)  $y = \frac{1}{p} + px + p^2$  (D)  $y = px - p^3$
19. The limit of the function  $y = \tan x$  as  $x$  tends to infinity is (A) 0 (B)  $\sec^2 x$  (C)  $\infty$  (D)  $\sec x \tan x$
20. Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if  $x^2y^2 - x - y = 0$  (A)  $2x^2 - 1$  (B)  $\frac{1-2xy^2}{2x^2y+1}$  (C)  $\frac{1-2xy^2}{2x^2y-1}$  (D)  $\frac{2x^2y-1}{2xy^2-1}$
21. The integral  $\int \frac{x^3}{(3x^4-5)^6} dx$  (A)  $\frac{1}{12} \ln(3x^4 - 5)^6 + c$  (B)  $\frac{1}{12} \ln(3x^4 - 5)^5 + c$  (C)  $\frac{-1}{60(3x^4-5)^5} + c$  (D)  $\frac{-1}{(3x^4-5)^6} + c$
22. Evaluate the integral  $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cot x dx$  (A)  $\ln \frac{1}{2}$  (B)  $\ln \sqrt{2}$  (C)  $\ln 2\sqrt{2}$  (D)  $2\sqrt{2}$
23. Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} 8 \cos x + 3 \sin x$  (A) 11 (B)  $\frac{11\sqrt{2}}{2}$  (C)  $2\pi + \frac{3\pi}{4}$  (D)  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$
24. Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  when  $y = \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)^2$  (A)  $\frac{2}{(x+1)^2}$  (B)  $2\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)$  (C) 1 (D) 2
25. Find  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  if  $x + y + \sin y = 112$  (A)  $\frac{\cos y}{\sin y + 1}$  (B) 0 (C)  $\frac{\sin y}{(1 + \cos y)^3}$  (D)  $\frac{\cos y}{(1 - \sin y)^2}$
26. Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  in terms of  $t$  when  $y = t$  and  $x = \frac{1}{t^2}$  (A)  $-\frac{t^3}{2}$  (B)  $-\frac{1}{2t^3}$  (C)  $-\frac{1}{t^2}$  (D)  $1 + \frac{1}{t}$
27. Find  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  at the point with abscissa 1 on the curve  $y = \frac{1}{t}, x = 2t$ . (A) -2 (B) 0 (C) 2 (D) 4
28. Evaluate  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{3}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4 \right)$  (A)  $3x^3 + x$  (B)  $\frac{1}{4}x^5 - \frac{1}{2}x^3$  (C)  $3x^3 - x$  (D)  $x^3 - x + 4$
29. If  $u = \arcsin 3\theta$ , then  $\frac{du}{d\theta}$  is (A)  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{9\theta^2-1}}$  (B)  $\frac{9}{3\theta^2+1}$  (C)  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{1-9\theta^2}}$  (D)  $\frac{9}{\sqrt{3\theta^2+1}}$
30. The gradient of the tangent to the curve  $y = \frac{x^2}{x^2+1}$  at the point with abscissa 1 is (A) 1 (B)  $\frac{1}{2}$  (C)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (D)  $\frac{1}{4}$
31. The rate of change of the area of a circle w.r.t its radius is the (A) *Circumference* (B) *Radius* (C) *Chord* (D) *Sector*
32. Find the equation of the tangent to the curve  $y = 2x^2 - x + 3$  which is parallel to the line  $y = 3x - 2$  (A)  $y = x + 1$  (B)  $y = x - 1$  (C)  $y = 3x + 1$  (D)  $y = 3x - 1$
33. At turning point of  $f(x) = 0$ , which of these is not true? (A)  $f'(x) = 0$  (B)  $f''(x) = 1$  (C)  $f''(x) < 0$  (D)  $f''(x) > 0$
34. Which of these is correct at the local maximum of  $f(x) = 0$ ? (A)  $f''(x) < 1$  (B)  $f''(x) < 0$  (C)  $f''(x) < -1$  (D)  $f''(x) < \infty$

35. The maximum value of  $y = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x$  is (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4
36. The minimum value of  $y = x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x$  is (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3
37. The point of inflexion of  $y = x^4 - 4x^3$  is (A) (1, 5) (B) (1, 3) (C) (2, 3) (D) (3, 5)
38. Integrate  $\int \sin 3x \cos x dx$  (A)  $\frac{1}{3} \cos 8x - \frac{1}{14} \sin 7x + c$  (B)  $\frac{1}{6} \sin 3x - \frac{1}{14} \sin 7x + c$  (C)  $\frac{1}{8} \cos 2x - \frac{1}{4} \cos 4x + c$  (D)  $-\frac{1}{8} \cos 4x - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + c$
39. Evaluate  $\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$  (A)  $\frac{\pi a^2}{2}$  (B)  $\frac{\pi a}{4}$  (C)  $\frac{\pi^2 a^2}{4}$  (D)  $\frac{\pi a^2}{4}$
40. Find the antiderivative of  $\cos^2 x$  w.r.t  $x$  (A)  $\frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x) + c$  (B)  $\frac{1}{2}(x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x) + c$  (C)  $\frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x) + c$  (D)  $\frac{1}{2}(x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x) + c$
41. Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 1}$  (A) 1 (B) -1 (C) 0 (D)  $\infty$
42. Which of these is the first derivative of  $f(x)$  with respect to  $x$  (A)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow h} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{x}$  (B)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow x} \frac{f(x+h) + f(x)}{h}$  (C)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$  (D)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{x}$
43. The expression for  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  when  $y = 6x^2 \sin x \cos x$  is (A)  $6x(\sin 2x + x \cos 2x)$  (B)  $\sin x + 6x \cos 2x$  (C)  $2 \cos x + 6x$  (D)  $\sin x - \cos x$
44. The slope of  $8x^3 - \sin x + 2$  w.r.t  $x$  is (A)  $24x^2 + \cos x$  (B)  $x^2 - \sin x$  (C)  $x^2 + \sin x$  (D)  $24x^2 - \cos x$
45. Find  $\frac{du}{d\theta}$  if  $u = \frac{\theta \sin \theta}{\theta + 3}$  (A)  $\frac{\cos \theta - \theta \sin \theta}{(\theta + 3)^2}$  (B)  $\frac{3 \cos \theta - (3 + \theta) \theta \sin \theta}{(\theta + 3)^2}$  (C)  $\frac{\theta \cos \theta + 1}{\theta^2(\theta + 3)^2}$  (D)  $\theta \sin \theta$
46. The gradient at any point  $t$  on the curve  $\frac{x^2}{x^2 + 1}$  is (A)  $\frac{1}{t^2}$  (B)  $\frac{t^2 + 1}{t^2}$  (C)  $\frac{2t}{(t^2 + 1)^2}$  (D) 1
47. Which of these is not correct? (A)  $\frac{d}{dx}(-\csc x) = \csc x \cot x$  (B)  $\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \sec^2 x$  (C)  $\frac{d}{dx}(\cot x) = -\csc^2 x$  (D)  $\frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) = \tan x \sec^2 x$
48. If  $y = \sin x$ , then  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$  is (A)  $y(1 + y)$  (B)  $y(1 + 2y^2)$  (C)  $2y^2(1 + y)$  (D)  $2y(y^2 + 1)$
49. Evaluate  $\int \ln x dx$  (A)  $x(\ln x - 1) + c$  (B)  $(x + 1)(\ln x) + c$  (C)  $\frac{1}{x} + c$  (D)  $\ln x + c$
50. Find the definite integral  $\int (2x + 1)^{\frac{5}{2}}$  (A)  $\frac{1}{7}(2x + 1)^{\frac{2}{7}}$  (B)  $\frac{1}{7}(2x + 1)^{\frac{7}{2}}$  (C)  $7(2x + 1)^{\frac{2}{5}}$  (D)  $\frac{5}{2}(2x + 1)^{\frac{2}{7}}$

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1	A	B	C	D	E	11	A	B	C	D	E	21	A	B	C	D	E	31	A	B	C	D	E	41	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E	12	A	B	C	D	E	22	A	B	C	D	E	32	A	B	C	D	E	42	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E	13	A	B	C	D	E	23	A	B	C	D	E	33	A	B	C	D	E	43	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E	14	A	B	C	D	E	24	A	B	C	D	E	34	A	B	C	D	E	44	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E	15	A	B	C	D	E	25	A	B	C	D	E	35	A	B	C	D	E	45	A	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	E	16	A	B	C	D	E	26	A	B	C	D	E	36	A	B	C	D	E	46	A	B	C	D	E
7	A	B	C	D	E	17	A	B	C	D	E	27	A	B	C	D	E	37	A	B	C	D	E	47	A	B	C	D	E
8	A	B	C	D	E	18	A	B	C	D	E	28	A	B	C	D	E	38	A	B	C	D	E	48	A	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	D	E	19	A	B	C	D	E	29	A	B	C	D	E	39	A	B	C	D	E	49	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E	20	A	B	C	D	E	30	A	B	C	D	E	40	A	B	C	D	E	50	A	B	C	D	E

Sample: Valid	1	A	B		D	E	Invalid	1	A	X	C	D	E	1	A	B	✓	D	E	1	A	B	C	Ⓓ	E
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