

# Academic Honesty Pledge

I pledge that the answers in this exam/quiz are my own and that I will not seek or obtain an unfair advantage in producing these answers. Specifically,

- I will not plagiarize (copy without citation) from any source;
- I will not communicate or attempt to communicate with any other person during the exam/quiz; neither will I give or attempt to give assistance to another student taking the exam/quiz; and
- I will use only approved devices (e.g., calculators) and/or approved device models.

I understand that any act of academic dishonesty can lead to disciplinary action.

Student ID: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

Department of Mathematics

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Course Code & Title : MA1301 Enhanced Calculus and Linear Algebra II  
Session : Semester B, 2020-2021  
Time Allowed : Three Hours

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This paper has **Three** pages. (including this cover page)

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Instructions to candidates:

1. This paper has **Eight** questions.
  2. Answer **ALL** questions.
  3. Start each main question on a new page.
  4. Show all steps.
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*This is a **closed-book** examination.*

*Candidates are allowed to use the following materials/aids:*

*Non-programmable portable battery operated calculator.*

*Materials/aids other than those stated above are not permitted. Candidates will be subject to disciplinary action if any unauthorized materials or aids are found on them.*

1. (a) [6 marks] Compute

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \left[ \sqrt{2n^2 - 1} + 2\sqrt{2n^2 - 2^2} + 3\sqrt{2n^2 - 3^2} + \cdots + n\sqrt{2n^2 - n^2} \right].$$

(b) [6 marks] Let  $f(x) = \int_{x \ln x}^{x^3} \frac{dt}{3 + \ln t}$ , find  $f'(e)$ .

(c) [6 marks] Compute  $\int (x^2 - 1) \cos(2x) dx$ .

- (d) [6 marks] If  $f$  and  $g$  are inverse functions and  $f'$  is continuous. Prove that

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = bf(b) - af(a) - \int_{f(a)}^{f(b)} g(y) dy.$$

2. [12 marks] For all  $x > 0$ , define  $\Gamma(x) := \int_0^\infty t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$ .

- (a) Show that the integral is convergent for all  $x > 0$ .

- (b) Show that  $\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$  for all  $x > 0$ .

- (c) Show that  $\Gamma(n+1) = n!$  for  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ .

3. [12 marks] Assume that two particles  $A$  and  $B$  repel each other with a force inversely proportional to the cube of the distance between them. Fix the position of the particle  $A$ . The work done in moving the particle  $B$  from a distance of 10 meters to a distance of 5 meters from the particle  $A$  is 48 N·m. Find the work done if we move the particle  $B$  from a distance of 10 meters to a distance of 1 meter from the particle  $A$ .

4. (a) [5 marks] Find the projection of the vector  $\vec{a} = \vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - \vec{k}$  on the vector  $\vec{b} = -\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + \vec{k}$ .

- (b) [7 marks] Given the three vectors  $\vec{a}_1$ ,  $\vec{a}_2$  and  $\vec{a}_3$ , which are linearly independent. If  $\vec{b}_1 = \vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2$ ,  $\vec{b}_2 = \vec{a}_2 + \vec{a}_3$ , and  $\vec{b}_3 = \vec{a}_3 + \vec{a}_1$ , show that the vectors  $\vec{b}_1$ ,  $\vec{b}_2$  and  $\vec{b}_3$  are linearly independent.

5. (a) [5 marks] Express  $\frac{(\sqrt{3} + i)^{15}}{(1 - i)^{29}}$  in  $x + iy$  form.

- (b) [5 marks] Show that the real parts of solutions to the equation  $(z - 1)^{2021} = z^{2021}$  are all equal to  $1/2$ .

6. [10 marks] Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(a) Find the values of  $\lambda$  such that  $|A - \lambda I| = 0$ .

(b) Compute  $A^n - 2A^{n-1}$  for  $n \geq 2$ .

7. [12 marks] Given the linear system

$$\begin{cases} ax - 2y - z = 1, \\ 2x + y + z = b, \\ 10x + 5y + 4z = -1. \end{cases}$$

For which values of  $a$  and  $b$ , this system has (a) no solution, (b) a unique solution, (c) infinitely many solutions?

8. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be non-singular square matrices of order  $n$ . Show that

(a) [2 marks]  $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$ .

(b) [3 marks]  $(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$ . Moreover, if  $A$  is symmetric, show that  $A^{-1}$  is also symmetric.

(c) [3 marks] If  $\det A = 2$ ,  $\det B = 4$ , compute  $\det(3B^2A^{-1})$ .

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