

Lab 1 Worksheet CELEN087

Instructions:

- 1. Create a blank LATEX document called Lab1Practice to complete following questions.
- 2. Typeset the mathematical symbols/expressions/equations using suitable inline/display mode. You may use appropriate commands to create space for seperating questions.
- 3. Remember to save your LATEX source code file Lab1Practice.tex before leaving the lab room.

Examples:

Typeset the following expressions/equations:

1.

$$\tan x + \cot^2 x + \sin 2x + \cos^{-1} x$$

2.

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^3 - 5x^{10}}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}}$$

3.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

4.

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2 = 0$$

5. The derivative of $u(x) \cdot v(x)$ is given by

$$\frac{d}{dx}(u \cdot v) = u \cdot \frac{dv}{dx} + v \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$

6. If f is continuous on the interval [a,b] and F is any antiderivative of f, then

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

Practice Questions:

1. Typeset the following expressions/equations:

(i)
$$e^{4-x} = 10$$
 (ii) $-1 \le \sin \theta \le 1$ (iii) $\sin 75^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4}$

$$(iv)$$
 $\alpha = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$ (v) $\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ (vi) $\ln\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} + \log_2 16 = \frac{7}{2}$

(vii)
$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$$
 (viii) $\sum n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ (ix) $\int x^2 dx = -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$

2. Typeset the following expressions/equations:

(i)
$$x_{n+1} = \frac{\sin x_n + 2 - x_n^2}{4}$$

(ii)
$$(1+x)^n \approx 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}x^2$$

(iii)
$$r = 1.25\%r \Leftrightarrow \delta r = 0.0125r$$

$$(vi) \quad \because x^{10} = 1024 \quad \therefore x = \pm 2$$

3. Typeset the following limit equations:

(i)
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = 4$$

(ii)
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} e^x = 0$$

(i)
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = 4$$
 (ii) $\lim_{x \to -\infty} e^x = 0$ (iii) $\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{100t^{20}}{(\sqrt{e})^t} = 0$

4. Typeset the following differential equations:

(i)
$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) = \tan x \cdot \sec x$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx}(\sec x) = \tan x \cdot \sec x$$
 (ii) $y = \sin(x^x) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(x^x) \cdot x^x (1 + \ln x)$

5. Typeset the following integral equations:

(i)
$$\int f(t) dt = F(t) + C$$

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 (ii) $\int_2^3 \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2} - \frac{1}{\ln 3}$

$$(iii) \quad \int_0^\pi \cos 3x \, dx = 0$$

(iv)
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$$

6. Typeset the following mathematical descriptions:

- (i) $y = \arccos x$ is the number in $[0, \pi]$ for which $\cos y = x$.
- (ii) The average rate of change of y = f(x) with respect to x over the interval $[x_1, x_2]$ is

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{f(x_1 + h) - f(x_1)}{h}, \qquad h \neq 0.$$

(iii) The series

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} - \frac{x^{11}}{11!} + \cdots$$

converges to $\sin x$ for all x.

(iv) f(x,y,C)=0 is the general solution to the differential equation

$$F\left(x, y, \frac{dy}{dx}, \dots, \frac{d^n y}{dx^n}\right) = 0.$$

 $(v) \ \ \text{The limit} \ \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{|x|} \ \text{does not exist, because}$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{x}{|x|} = 1 \neq -1 = \lim_{x \to 0^-} \frac{x}{|x|}.$$