

Course: **CALCULUS** Exam duration: 90 Minutes
Student's name: ID:

Exam code : 01

Instructions:

- This exam should be taken without text or notes or electronic devices.
- The use of calculators is not allowed.

Part I. (7 point) Short answer: just write a final answer without explanation.

(1). Row reduce the matrix to reduced echelon form $D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$

(2). Let $\det \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} = 7$. Find the determinant of the matrix:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ 2d + a & 2e + b & 2f + c \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}.$$

(3). For what values of x , if any, is the function $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 16}{x^2 - 5x + 4}$ discontinuous.

(4). Evaluate $I = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - 3x - 4}$.

(5). Evaluate $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^4}{e^x}$.

(6). Find the second-order partial derivative $f_{xy}(x, y)$ of $f(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$.

(7). Find solutions of the Cauchy problem: $\begin{cases} y' + 2xy = x; \\ y(0) = 1. \end{cases}$

Part II. (3 point) Full answer: full credit is awarded only for well-presented, correct solutions in which all of your work is shown.

(8). Determine α such that the system of equations is consistent and find the

general solutions:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 + x_4 = \alpha \\ 2x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 = 2\alpha + 2 \\ x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = \alpha \end{cases}$$

(9). Locate all relative extrema and saddle points of $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y}{2} - xy + y^2$.