

## MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

## THE HIGHER INSTITUTE FOR ENGINEERING &amp; TECHNOLOGY IN NEW DAMIETTA

Department: Basic Science

COURSE TITEL: Math 1  
COURSE CODE: MTH 101

SUMMER SEMESTER 2017-2018

DATE: 28 / 7 / 2018 DAY: SATERDAY

TIME ALLOWED: 1½ hours

No. of exam pages: 4 pages (1 sheet)

Total Mark: **20**Marks:Midterm Exam  
Model answer

اسم الطالب:

كود الطالب:

**Question 1 ( 10 marks)****Q1**

- a) Define the domain and the range of each of the functions given in the following table (2 marks)

The Function	The Domain	The Range
$f(x) = \sqrt{3x - 6}$	..... ..... [2, $\infty$ ) ..... .....	..... ..... [0, $\infty$ ) ..... .....
$f(x) = \tan^{-1}x$	..... R - $\{\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi\}$ , $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ..... .....	..... ..... R ..... ..... .....
$f(x) = \ln(x - 1)$	..... ..... (-1, $\infty$ ) .....	..... ..... R ..... .....
$f(x) = \cos(x + 5)$	..... ..... R ..... .....	..... ..... [-1,1] .....

- b) Find  $f^{-1}(x)$ , where  $f(x) = \frac{2x-1}{3}$ . (2 marks)

$$y = \frac{2x-1}{3}$$

$$x = \frac{3y+1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{3x+1}{2}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{3x+1}{2}$$

c) Evaluate the following limits:

(3 marks)

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$-1 \leq \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \leq 1$$

$$-x^2 \leq \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \leq x^2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} -x^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 = 0$$

Hence, using the squeeze theory we get:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x), \text{ where } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2+4x-12}{x^2-2x} & x \neq 2 \\ 6 & x = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2+4x-12}{x^2-2x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+6)(x-2)}{x(x-2)} = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$3) \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{6-3z+10z^3}{7z^3-2z^2+1}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{6-3z+10z^3}{7z^3-2z^2+1} = \frac{6-3+10}{7-2+1} = \frac{31}{6}$$

d) Discuss the continuity of the function  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 - 10x + 5$  in the interval  $[-1, 2]$ . Hence, show that  $f(x)$  has a root in that interval. (3 marks)

The function  $f(x)$  is a polynomial, then it is continuous for all real numbers ( $\mathbb{R}$ ). Hence, the function  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 5x^2 - 10x + 5$  is continuous in the interval  $[-1, 2]$ .

To show that  $f(x)$  has a root in that interval,

$$f(-1) = -2 - 5 + 10 + 5 = 8$$

$$f(2) = 16 - 20 - 20 + 5 = -19$$

Where  $0 \in [-19, 8]$ , then  $f(x)$  has a root in that interval  $[-1, 2]$ . According to the intermediate theory.

**Question 2 ( 10 marks)**

Q2

a) Determine, if the function  $f(t) = \begin{cases} 4 - t^2 & t < 1 \\ (t - 1)^2 & 1 < t < 2 \\ 1 & t \geq 2 \end{cases}$ , is continuous or discontinuous at

the points:  $t = 1$ ,  $t = 1.5$  and  $t = 2$ . (2 marks)

At  $t = 1$ :

$f(t)$  is not defined at  $t = 1$

Then  $f(t)$  is not continuous at  $t = 1$

At  $t = 1.5$ :

at  $t = 1.5$   $f(t) = (t - 1)^2$ , which is a polynomial. Hence,  $f(t)$  is continuous at  $t = 1.5$ .

At  $t = 2$ :

1)  $f(2) = 1$

2)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +2} f(t) = 1$  and  $\lim_{t \rightarrow -2} f(t) = 1$

That is  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 2} f(t) = 1$

3)  $f(2) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 2} f(t)$

Then  $f(t)$  is continuous at  $t = 2$

b) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ , for each of the following functions:

(6 marks)

1)  $y = \pi^x x^{3\pi} - \cosh(\ln(3x^2)) + \sqrt{x + \sqrt{x}}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = [\pi^x \cdot 3\pi \cdot x^{3\pi-1} + \pi^x \cdot \ln \pi \cdot x^{3\pi}] - [\sinh(\ln(3x^2)) \frac{6x}{3x^2}] + \frac{1 + \sqrt[3]{2\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}}$$

2)  $y = (\ln x)^x$

$$\ln y = x \ln(\ln x)$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \dot{y} = \ln(\ln x) + x \frac{1/x}{\ln x} = \ln(\ln x) + \frac{1}{\ln x}$$

$$\dot{y} = (\ln x)^x [\ln(\ln x) + \frac{1}{\ln x}]$$

$$3) xy = (x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x\dot{y} + y &= \frac{3}{2}(x^2 + y^2)^{1/2}(2x + 2y\dot{y}) \\ \dot{y} &= \frac{3(x^2 + y^2)^{1/2} - y}{x + 3y(x^2 + y^2)^{1/2}}\end{aligned}$$

4)  $x = a(1 + \sin \theta)$ ,  $y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ , where  $a$  is any real number.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\theta}}{\frac{dx}{d\theta}} = \frac{a(\sin \theta)}{a(\cos \theta)} = \frac{x - a}{a - y}$$

c) The amount of air in some balloon at any time  $t$ , is given by the function:  $V(t) = \frac{6\sqrt[3]{t}}{4t+1}$ ;

Determine if that amount is increasing or decreasing at  $t=8$ ? (that is: if the balloon is being filled with air or being drained of air) (2 mark)

$$\dot{V}(t) = \frac{2(4t+1)t^{-2/3} - 24t^{1/3}}{(4t+1)^2}$$

at  $t=8$

$$\dot{V}(8) = \frac{2(32+1)8^{-2/3} - (24)8^{1/3}}{(32+1)^2} = -0.029$$

Which has a negative sign

The amount of the air in the balloon is decreasing

That is the balloon is being filled drained of air

*With my best wishes.*

*Dr. Hewayda Elghawalby*