

**2425-MA140 Engineering Calculus**

**Week 11: Tutorials**  
**Practice paper: Q1+Q2**

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# MA140 Practice Paper 2024–2025

**DRAFT VERSION: Questions 4 and 5 will be added later**

## About these questions

This set of questions are provided to help you prepare for the MA140 Semester 1 exam. Information on the similarity, and differences, between it and the actual exam will be given in class in Week 11. Part of Questions 1 and 2 will be covered in tutorials; Parts of Questions 3-5 will be covered in Lectures. Answers to all questions will be posted during Study Week.

Q1(a) Express  $\frac{10x - 27}{5x^2 - 25x + 30}$  as partial fractions.

Q1(b) Let  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x - 8}{x^2 - x - 12}$ . For each of the following, evaluate the limit, or determine that it does not exist.

- (i)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -3} f(x)$
- (ii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} f(x)$
- (iii)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$

Q1(c) Let  $f(x) = x^{-2}(2 - e^x - e^{-x})$ ,  $g(x) = -x^2 - 1$  and  $h(x) = x^2 - 1$ . You may assume that  $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x)$  for all  $x$  in the region  $[-2, 2]$ .

- (i) Use the Squeeze Theorem to determine  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$ .
- (ii) Explain why you can't use the Squeeze Theorem to determine  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x)$ .

Q1(d) Evaluate the limit  $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin(\theta)}{\theta + 3 \tan(\theta)}$ .

Q1(e) Let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} a/x & x < 2 \\ 3 + bx & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$ .

Find values of  $a$  and  $b$  for which both  $f(x)$  and  $f'(x)$  are continuous at  $x = 2$ .

Q2(a) Differentiate  $f(x) = x^2 e^{-3x} \sin(4x)$ , with respect to  $x$



Q2(b) Differentiate  $f(\theta) = (\sin(3\theta) + 1)(3\theta + 1)^{-1}$  with respect to  $\theta$ .

Q2(c) Differentiate  $f(x) = \ln(\cos(x^2))$  with respect to  $x$ .

Q2(d) Let  $f(x) = 10 \ln(x) + e^{-10x}$ . Find  $f'(x)$ ,  $f''(x)$ , and  $f'''(x)$ .

Q2(e) Use the Inverse Power Rule, to find the derivative, with respect to  $x$ , of  $y = \cos^{-1}(x)$ .

Q2(f) Find the equation of the tangent to the curve implicitly defined by

$$2x^2 + y^2 = 3,$$

at the point  $(x, y) = (1, 1)$ .