

Question Paper - maths

Difficulty: Medium Time: 14

Q1. Determine the derivative of the function $f(x) = 4x^3 - 7x^2 + 2x - 5$ with respect to x.

- A) A) $12x^2 - 14x + 2$
- B) B) $12x^2 - 7x + 2$
- C) C) $4x^2 - 14x + 2$
- D) D) $12x^3 - 14x^2 + 2x$

Q2. Given the function $g(x) = (x^2 + 3)(e^x)$, find $g'(x)$.

- A) A) $2xe^x$
- B) B) $(x^2 + 2x + 3)e^x$
- C) C) $(x^2 + 3)e^x + 2x$
- D) D) $(2x + 3)e^x$

Q3. Calculate the derivative of $h(x) = (\sin(x)) / (x^2 + 1)$.

- A) A) $(\cos(x)(x^2 + 1) - 2x \sin(x)) / (x^2 + 1)^2$
- B) B) $(\sin(x)(x^2 + 1) - 2x \cos(x)) / (x^2 + 1)^2$
- C) C) $(\cos(x)(x^2 + 1) + 2x \sin(x)) / (x^2 + 1)^2$
- D) D) $(2x \sin(x) - \cos(x)(x^2 + 1)) / (x^2 + 1)^2$

Q4. Find the derivative of $k(x) = \cos(4x^2 - 3x)$.

- A) A) $-\sin(4x^2 - 3x)$
- B) B) $(8x - 3)\sin(4x^2 - 3x)$
- C) C) $-(8x - 3)\sin(4x^2 - 3x)$
- D) D) $\sin(4x^2 - 3x)$

Q5. Determine the derivative of $m(x) = \ln(\tan(x))$.

- A) A) $\sec^2(x) / \tan(x)$
- B) B) $\cot(x) \sec^2(x)$
- C) C) $1 / \tan(x)$
- D) D) $-\cot(x) \sec^2(x)$

Q6. Given the equation $x^2y + y^3 = 10$, find dy/dx using implicit differentiation.

- A) A) $-2xy / (x^2 + 3y^2)$
- B) B) $(2xy + 3y^2) / x^2$
- C) C) $-2xy / (x^2 + y^2)$
- D) D) $(2xy + 3y^2) / (x^2 + 3y^2)$

Q7. If $f(x) = x^4 - 5x^3 + 2x - 1$, calculate the second derivative, $f''(x)$.

- A) A) $4x^3 - 15x^2 + 2$
- B) B) $12x^2 - 30x$
- C) C) $12x^2 - 15x$
- D) D) $4x^3 - 30x$

Q8. Find the derivative of $p(x) = \arctan(2x)$.

- A) A) $1 / (1 + 4x^2)$
- B) B) $2 / (1 + 4x^2)$
- C) C) $2 / (1 + x^2)$
- D) D) $1 / (1 + (2x)^2)$

Q9. A spherical balloon is being inflated. If its volume is increasing at a rate of $10 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$, how fast is its radius increasing?

- A) A) $1 / (10\pi) \text{ cm/s}$
- B) B) $1 / (4\pi) \text{ cm/s}$
- C) C) $1 / (20\pi) \text{ cm/s}$
- D) D) $1 / (50\pi) \text{ cm/s}$

Q10. For a function $f(x)$ that is differentiable at $x=a$, which of the following statements is true regarding the tangent line at $x=a$?

- A) A) The slope of the tangent line is given by $f(a)$.
- B) B) The equation of the tangent line is $y - f(a) = f'(a)(x - a)$.
- C) C) The tangent line always intersects the x-axis at $x=a$.
- D) D) The tangent line is always horizontal if $f'(a)$ exists.