

MTH1002 Calculus in-class test

Syllabus: All material covered in the first six weeks of the course (practical classes and lectures).

Calculators are not allowed.

The test paper will include the following formulas:

1. Table of values of trigonometric functions

	0	$\pi/6$	$\pi/4$	$\pi/3$	$\pi/2$
sin	0	$1/2$	$1/\sqrt{2}$	$\sqrt{3}/2$	1
cos	1	$\sqrt{3}/2$	$1/\sqrt{2}$	$1/2$	0
tan	0	$1/\sqrt{3}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$	*

2. Hyperbolic functions

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \quad \cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \quad \tanh x = \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x}$$

3. Complex numbers

$$\exp(i\theta) = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

1. Determine whether the following functions are odd, even or neither:

(a) $f(y) = \sin(y^4 + y + 3)$

(b) $g(v) = \frac{v^4 + 3v^2 + 5}{v^3 - v}$

[16 marks]

2. Calculate the following limits, showing all your working:

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 3} \frac{u^2 + u - 12}{u^2 - 9} \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x + e^{-x} - 2}{x^2}.$$

[16 marks]

3. Write the complex number $z = 3\sqrt{2} - 3\sqrt{2}i$ in exponential form.

[12 marks]

4. Use the fact that $-\sqrt{3} + i = 2 \exp(5\pi i/6)$ to calculate

$$(-\sqrt{3} + i)^6.$$

Your answer should be purely real.

[12 marks]

5. Use **logarithmic differentiation** to find

$$\frac{d}{dt}(t^5 e^{-at} \sin(\omega t)),$$

where a and ω are non-zero constants.

[16 marks]

6. Find the critical points of $x^{3/4}(2 - x)$.

[12 marks]

7. Find the absolute maximum and minimum of

$$f(x) = x^3 - 3x + 1$$

on the interval $[0, 2]$.

[16 marks]

1. Determine whether the following functions are odd, even, or neither:

(a) $f(x) = \ln(x^2 + 1)$

(b) $g(t) = t^3 + t + 1$

[12 marks]

2. Write the complex number $z = -3\sqrt{3} + 3i$ in exponential form.

[12 marks]

3. Find all the roots of $z^4 = i$, writing your answers in exponential form.

[12 marks]

4. Calculate the following limits:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4 + x - 1}{x^5 + x^2 + 2} \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\exp(at) - \exp(-at)}{t}$$

where a is a non-zero constant.

[16 marks]

5. Differentiate the following functions with respect to t using the standard rules of differentiation (e.g., the chain rule):

$$f(t) = \sin(\omega t + \phi) \text{ and } g(t) = \ln\left(t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2}\right)$$

where ω and ϕ are non-zero constants.

[16 marks]

6. Find the critical points of $x^{2/3}(x - 1)$.

[16 marks]

7. Find the absolute maximum and minimum values of the function

$$f(x) = x^4 - 4x + 2$$

on the interval $[0, 2]$.

[16 marks]

1. Write down the domain and range of the functions

$$f(x) = \sqrt{1 - x^2} \quad \text{and} \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{(x - b)^4},$$

where b is a real, non-zero constant.

[16 marks]

2. Calculate the following limits:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 3} \frac{t^2 - 9}{t - 3} \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} u^2 \exp(-u).$$

[20 marks]

3. Calculate, **from first principles**, the derivative with respect to x of the functions

$$f(x) = x^2 + x \quad \text{and} \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}.$$

[16 marks]

4. Write the complex number $z = 2 + 2i$ in polar and exponential form.

[12 marks]

5. Use the fact that $1 - i = \sqrt{2} \exp(7\pi i/4)$ to write $(1 - i)^5$ in standard form.

[12 marks]

6. Find the critical points of $x(3 - x)^{1/5}$.

[12 marks]

7. Find the intervals of increase and decrease of the function

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

[12 marks]