



Mansoura University  
Building & Construction Engineering

First Semester Examination  
Academic Year 2012-2013  
Math 1- Calculus 1  
BCE students – Level (000)

Date : 12 Jan. 2013  
Duration : 2 Hours  
Paper Mark : 56  
Counted Mark : 50

This paper contains FOUR questions which carry equal marks

Approximate mark weighting for each section is indicated in a square bracket, e.g. [3]

Make sure that the paper is two-sided (including 4 different questions)

**Question 1 [14 marks]**

For the function  $f(x) = 1 + \frac{3}{x^2 - 4}$

- 1) Determine the domain [1]
- 2) Discuss the *symmetry* (whether even, odd, or neither) [1]
- 3) Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x)$ , and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$  [2]
- 4) Find the points of *intersection* with the coordinate axes [2]
- 5) Find the horizontal and vertical *asymptotes*, if exist. [2]
- 6) Find the equations of *tangent* line and *normal* line at (1,0) [3]
- 7) Graph the function [3]

**Question 2 [14 marks]**

a) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  if  $(x+1)y + \ln\left(\frac{e^{2y}}{x+1}\right)^{x+1} = 1$  [4]

b) Given that  $y = (x+1)^{\sin x}$ ,  $x = t^2 + 3 \cosh t$ , determine  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ ,  $\frac{dx}{dt}$ , then use the chain rule to find  $\frac{dy}{dt}$  [4]

c) The function  $y(x)$  satisfies [6]

$$y'' + (y')^2 - 3y = x^2 + 1, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = 2$$

Write a *third order* Taylor polynomial for  $y(x)$  near  $x=0$ , then estimate  $y(0.1)$ .

*Please turn over*

**Question 3 [14 marks]**

a) For the function  $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 1$ , find the local and absolute maximum and minimum on the interval  $[-2, 3]$ . [4]

b) Evaluate the following limits

1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{\tan 2x}{x + 1 - \cos(2x)} \right)$  [3]

2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (e^{2x} + 2)^{(1/x)}$  [3]

c) Use partial fraction decomposition to factorise  $\frac{2x}{(x-1)(x^2+1)}$  [4]

**Question 4 [14 marks]**

a) Given the matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{and} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

i) Evaluate  $\det(A^T)$  and  $2AC$  [2]

ii) Prove that  $A$  is the inverse matrix of  $B$  [2]

iii) Determine  $X$  and  $Y$  which satisfy the two linear algebraic systems

$$B^{-1}X = 2AC \quad \text{and} \quad BY + 2C = X \quad [4]$$

b) For the linear algebraic system

$$x + y - z = 3$$

$$x + 2y + z = 3$$

$$x + y + (\alpha^2 - 17)z = \alpha$$

Specify the possible values of the parameter  $\alpha$  (if exist) such that the system has

1) No solution [2]

2) Infinite number of solutions (then find one of them) [2]

3) Unique solution, then find it. [2]

----- End of Exam -----