MAY 2022 **EBS 301** CALCULUS 2 HOURS

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UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST **COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDIES** SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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COLLEGES OF EDUCATION FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B.ED) THIRD YEAR, END-OF-FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, MAY 2022

MAY 18, 2022

CALCULUS

9:00 AM - 9:30 AM

This paper consists of two sections, A and B. Answer ALL the questions in Section A and THREE questions from Section B. Section A will be collected after the first 30 minutes.

SECTION A [40 MARKS]

Answer ALL the questions in this Section.

Items 1 to 20 are stems followed by four options lettered A to D. Read each item carefully and

- 1. Evaluate $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 + x 2}{x^2 x}$.
 - A. 1
 - B. 2 C. 3
 - D. 4

2. For the graph of the function g(x) shown, which of the following statements is not true?



- A. $\lim_{x \to 1} g(x) = 0$
- B. $\lim_{x\to 2} g(x) = 1$
- C. $\lim_{x\to 3} g(x) = 0$

D. $\lim_{x\to 1} g(x)$ exist

3. Suppose $\lim_{x \to 4} f(x) = 0$ and $\lim_{x \to 4} g(x) = -3$. Find $\lim_{x \to 4} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)-1}$.

- A. -3
- B. -1 C. 1
- D. 3

4. What is the slope of the curve $y = \frac{1}{x}$ at the point x = -1?

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- A. -2
- B. -1
- C. 1
- D. 2

5. In the given graph, what is slope the of the curve at the point P_2 ?



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- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. ∞

6. Find the linearization of $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}$ at a = 3.

A. $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{x}{5}$ B. $\frac{4}{5} + \frac{x}{5}$ C. $\frac{5}{4} - \frac{x}{4}$ D. $\frac{5}{4} + \frac{x}{4}$

7. Use the approximation $(1 + x)^k = 1 + kx$ to estimate $\sqrt[3]{1.009}$.

- A. 1.001
- B. 1.002
- C. 1.003
- D. 1.004

8. Evaluate $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{x}$.

- A. 0
- B. $\frac{1}{2}$
- C. 1
- D. 00

9. Which of the following quantities is not indeterminate form?

- A. 0+0
- B. 0/0
- C. ∞/∞
- D. $\infty \infty$

- 10. Suppose u and v are differentiable functions of x and u(1) = 2, u'(1) = 0, v(1) = 5 and v'(1) = -1. Find the value of $\frac{d(uv)}{dx}$. A. -2 B. 0 C. 3 D. 5
- 11. The composite function $(f \circ g)(x)$ is differentiable at x, then $(f \circ g)'(x)$ is given by A. f'(g(x))
 - B. f'(g'(x))
 - C. f'(g(x))g(x)
 - D. f'(g(x))g'(x)
- 12. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$, if $x^2y + xy^2 = 6$.
 - A. -1
 - $\frac{-2xy-y^2}{x^2+2xy}$ Β. C. $\frac{2xy+y^2}{x^2-2xy}$ D. 1
- 13. Let f be a function with domain D. Then f has an absolute minimum value on D at c if \dots for all x in D.
 - A. $f(x) \leq f(c)$
 - B. $f(x) \ge f(c)$
 - C. $f(x) \neq f(c)$
 - D. f(x)f(c) = 1

14. Find an equation of the straight line having slope $\frac{1}{4}$ and is tangent to the curve $y = \sqrt{x}$.

- A. x + y = 2
- B. x + 2y = 4
- C. x 4y 4
- D. 2x + 5y = 6
- 15. A dynamite blast a heavy rock straight up with a launch velocity of 160m/s. It reaches a height of $s = 160t - 16t^2$ after t seconds. Find the time it takes to attain maximum height. A. 5 seconds
 - B. 6 seconds
 - C. 7 seconds
 - D. 8 seconds

- 16. Find $\int 2(2x + 4)^5 dx$. A. $\frac{1}{6}(2x + 4)^5 + c$ B. $\frac{1}{6}(2x + 4)^6 + c$ C. $\frac{1}{5}(2x + 4)^5 + c$ D. $\frac{1}{5}(2x + 4)^6 + c$
- 17. If f and g are continuous with $f(x) \ge g(x)$ through out [a, b] then, the area of the region between the curves from a to b is given by
- A. $\int_a^b [f(x) g(x)] dx$
- B. $\int_a^b [f(x) + g(x)] dx$
- C. $\int_a^b [f(x)g(x)]dx$
- D. $\int_a^b [f(x)/g(x)] dx$
- 18. Evaluate $\int_{0}^{2} x(x-3)dx$. A. $-\frac{10}{3}$ B. $-\frac{8}{3}$ C. 3 D. 6
 - 19. A particle moves in a straight line such that t seconds after passing through a point O, its velocity $(\nu m/s)$ is given by $\nu = 2t 3$. Find the time that elapses before its changes it direction of the motion.
 - A. 1 second
 - B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ seconds
 - C. 2 seconds
 - D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds
 - 20. A particle is moving along a straight line with a uniform acceleration of 8m/s². Initially, its velocity is 3m/s. Find the distance it travelled in 5 seconds.
 - A. 35m B. 75m
 - C. 115m
 - D. 135m

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MAY 18, 2022

CALCULUS

9:30 AM - 11:00 AM

SECTION B [60 MARKS]

Answer only THREE questions from this Section.

1.

a. State the conditions for a function f(x) to be continuous at x = c. Hence, determine at x = 2, the continuity of the function $g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x - 2}, & \text{if } x \neq 2\\ 1, & \text{if } x = 2 \end{cases}$ (10 marks)

b. Show that the linearization of $f(x) = (1 + x)^k$ at x = 0 is L(x) = 1 + kxand use it to estimate the value of $(1.0002)^{50}$. (10 marks)

2.

- a. Find an equation of the tangent line to the graph of y = g(x) at x = 5 if g(5) = -3 and g'(5) = 4. (8 marks)
- b. Find the slope of the tangent line to the parabola $y = 4x x^2$ at the point (1, 3) using differentiation from the first principle. (12 marks)
- 3.
- a. Use l'Hospital rule to evaluate $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{5x^3-2x}{7x^3}$. (8 marks) b. Evaluate $\int_1^5 \frac{x}{\sqrt{2x-1}} dx$. (Hint let $u = \sqrt{2x-1}$). (12 marks)

a. A point moves in the plane according to equations $x = t^2 + 2t$ and $y = 2t^3 - 6t$. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ when t = 0, 2 and 5. (10 marks)

b. A particle moves along a straight line and is initially 5 meters from a fixed point 0. Its velocity after t seconds is $3t^2 + 2t + 1$. Find:

- i. the displacement of the particle from 0 after 2 seconds. (5 ma
- ii. the acceleration of the particle after 2 seconds.

(5 marks) (5 marks)

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