

# MAT 1015 Techniques in Calculus I Autumn 2009

## Coursework 2

Please hand in your solution to me at or before the 10:00 lecture on Friday 27th November, clearly marked with **your name and that of your tutor**. You should show all your working as part of your answers. The question with an asterisk (\*) may be a little more challenging.

1. Each of the following functions is defined on its maximal domain. In each case sketch a graph of the function, stating the equations of any asymptotes and giving the co-ordinates of any stationary points and any points of intersection with the axes.

$$(a) f(x) = 4x^5 - 6x^3, \quad (b) g(x) = \frac{3x - x^3}{1 - x^2}, \quad (c) h(x) = \frac{x^2 - 3x + 3}{x^2 - 1}.$$

2. Use standard trigonometric identities to show that

$$\cos^2 x \sin x \equiv \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \cos x \quad \text{and} \quad \cos A \sin B \equiv \frac{1}{2} (\sin(A + B) - \sin(A - B)),$$

hence express  $\cos^2 x \sin x$  in terms of  $\cos x$  and  $\sin x$  and integrate this expression with respect to  $x$ .

- (a) Also, integrate  $\cos^2 x \sin x$  with respect to  $x$  using the substitution  $u = \cos x$ .
- (b) Use your two integrals to deduce a formula for  $\cos 3x$  in terms of  $\cos x$ .

3. Solve the equation  $3 \sinh x + 4 \cosh x = 3$ .

4. (a) Express  $\frac{1 - 2x}{(x + 2)(x + 4)^2}$  in partial fractions and hence find the exact value of  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1 - 2x}{(x + 2)(x + 4)^2} dx$ .

- (b) Show that  $x + 2$  is a factor of  $x^3 - 3x + 2x^2 - 6$  and express  $\frac{x(x^2 - x + 1)}{x^3 - 3x + 2x^2 - 6}$  in partial fractions over (i)  $\mathbb{Q}$  and (ii)  $\mathbb{R}$ .

5. The equation of a curve is given as  $y = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x + 2}$  where  $x > 0$ .

- (a) Find the gradient at the point where  $x = 4$ .
- (b) Find and classify the stationary point.
- (c) Find the volume of the solid generated by rotating the area bounded by the curve, the  $x$ -axis and the lines  $x = 3$  and  $x = 5$  around the  $x$ -axis.

6. (a) Find  $a$  and  $b$  which satisfy the identity

$$e^{\left(\frac{a}{x+1}\right)} \times e^{\left(\frac{b}{x+2}\right)} = e^{\left(\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2}\right)}$$

(b) Find the natural logarithm of

$$\frac{e^{\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)} \times e^{\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)}}{e^{\left(\frac{1}{x^2}\right)}}$$

7. (a) Starting from the definition of the sinh function in terms of exponentials, derive a formula for  $\operatorname{arcsinh} x$  in terms of natural logarithms.

(b) Given that  $\sinh x = \cot \theta$ , where  $\theta \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ , use this result to show that  $x = \ln(\operatorname{cosec} x + \cot x)$ . Hence find  $\frac{dx}{d\theta}$  in terms of  $\theta$ .

8. Find, in their simplest forms

$$(a) \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{arctanh}(\sin x) \quad (b) \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x - \sin x} \quad (c) \frac{d}{dx} \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} - 1}{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1}.$$

9. (a) Use logarithmic differentiation to find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  when

$$(i) x^{x^2} \quad (ii) y = 2^{x \tan x}.$$

(b) The equation of a curve is  $x^3 + y = \ln x - y^3 + 3$ . Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  when  $x = 1$ .

(c) The parametric equations of a curve are  $x = 2a \operatorname{sech}^3 t$ ,  $y = 3a \tanh^2 t$ , where  $a$  is a positive constant. Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  and  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  in terms of  $t$ .

(d) Use Leibniz Rule to find the fourth derivative of  $x^6 \sin 3x$  with respect to  $x$ .

10. Find the equation of the straight line of minimum slope which is tangent to the curve

$$y = 3 + 6x - 2x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^4}{12}.$$

11. Prove De Moivre's Theorem by induction for all integers,  $n \geq 1$

(a) Expand  $(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^5$  by the binomial theorem.

(b) Hence express  $\cos 5\theta$  in terms of powers of  $\sin \theta$  and  $\cos \theta$

(c) Expand  $\left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)^4$  by the binomial theorem.

(d) Hence express  $\cos^4 \theta$  in terms of cosines of multiples of  $\theta$ .

(e) Use this result to find  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta$ .

12. \* Eliminate the parameter from the parametric equation

$$x = \frac{3t}{1+t^3} \quad y = \frac{3t^2}{1+t^3} \quad (t \neq -1)$$

to obtain an equation in  $x$  and  $y$ . Sketch the curve.