

**EBS 301 CALCULUS
SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

1a. Show from first principles that the derivative of a constant is zero.

Marking scheme

Let $f(x) = c$ where c is a constant

$$f(x) = cx^0 \text{ (since } x^0 = 1\text{)}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x+h) = c(x+h)^0 = c$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \right]$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{c-c}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 0 = 0$$

Hence the derivative of any constant is zero

1b. A ball is thrown vertically upwards. Its height h (m) at time t s is given by

$$h = 5 + 30t - 5t^2. \text{ Find}$$

- i) The velocity of the ball at time $t = 2$ s
- ii) The maximum height reached.

Marking scheme

i) $h = 5 + 30t - 5t^2$

$$\text{Velocity, } v = \frac{dh}{dt} = 30 - 10t$$

$$\text{At } t = 2 \text{ s}$$

$$v = 30 - 10(2) \\ = 10 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

ii). At the maximum height, velocity $v = 0$

$$\Rightarrow 30 - 10t = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 3 \text{ s}$$

$$\text{For the maximum height, } h = 5 + 30(3) - 5(3)^2 \\ = 50$$

\therefore The maximum height reached is 50 m.

1c. Find the equation of the normal to the curve $x^2 + xy + 2y^2 = 8$ at the point $(-3,1)$.

Marking scheme

$$x^2 + xy + 2y^2 = 8$$

$$2x + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y(1) + 4y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} + 4y \frac{dy}{dx} = -2x - y$$

$$(x + 4y) \frac{dy}{dx} = -2x - y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2x - y}{x + 4y}$$

At the point $(-3,1)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2(-3) - 1}{-3 + 4(1)} = \frac{5}{1} = 5$$

\therefore Gradient of a tangent to the curve is 5.

Gradient of the normal to the curve is $-\frac{1}{5}$

Using the point $(-3,1)$, the equation of the normal is:

$$y - 1 = -\frac{1}{5}(x + 3)$$

$$5y - 5 = -x - 3$$

$$5y + x - 2 = 0$$

OBJECTIVES

1. Evaluate $\int_0^1 (x^3 + 1)^2 dx$

- A. $\frac{9}{14}$
- B. $\frac{11}{14}$
- C. $\frac{23}{14}$
- D. $\frac{31}{14}$

2. If $\int_2^a (2x + 2) dx = 8$, $a > 0$, determine the value of a .

- A. 2
- B. 3**
- C. 6
- D. 8

3. If $y = \int (3x^2 + 4x) dx$ and $y = 7$ when $x = 1$, find y .

- A. $y = x^3 + 2x^2 + 7$
- B. $y = x^3 + 2x^2 - 7$
- C. $y = x^3 + 2x^2 - 4$
- D. $y = x^3 + 2x^2 + 4$**

4. Determine the turning point of the curve $y = x^2 - 4x + 1$.

- A. (2,-3)**
- B. (2,-5)
- C. (2,3)
- D. (2,5)

1. If $y = 3x^2 - 5$, $x = 2$ and $\Delta x = 0.1$, find Δy , where Δx and Δy are the increments in x and y .

- A. 1.23**
- B. 1.3
- C. 1.4
- D. 1.6