



OKAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
MÜHENDİSLİK FAKÜLTESİ
MÜHENDİSLİK TEMEL BİLİMLERİ BÖLÜMÜ

2017.01.03

MATH115 Basic Mathematics – Final Exam

N. Course

FORENAME: Ö R N E K T İ R
SURNAME: S A M P L E
STUDENT NO:
SIGNATURE:

Time Allowed: 120 min.
Answer 4 questions.



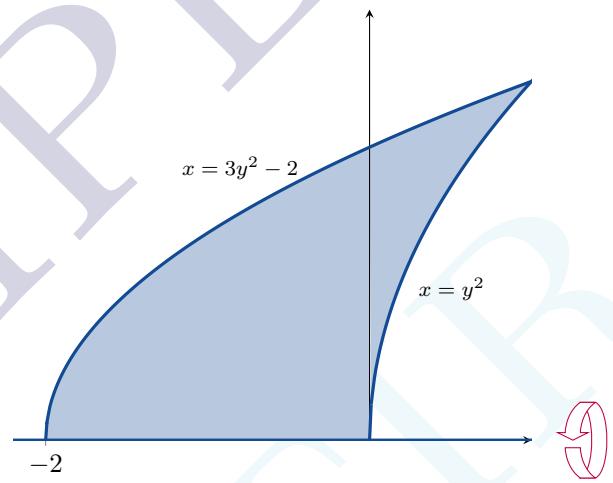
Do not open the exam until you are told that you may begin.
Sınavın başladığı yüksek sesle söyleneneye kadar sayfayı çevirmeyin.



1. You will have 120 minutes to answer 4 questions from a choice of 5. If you choose to answer more than 4 questions, then only your best 4 answers will be counted.
2. The points awarded for each part, of each question, are stated next to it.
3. All of the questions are in English. You must answer in English.
4. You must show your working for all questions.
5. If you wish to leave before the end of the exam, give your exam script to an invigilator and leave the room quietly. You may not leave in the first 20 minutes, or in the final 10 minutes, of the exam.
6. Calculators, mobile phones and any digital means of communication are forbidden. The sharing of pens, erasers or any other item between students is forbidden.
7. All bags, coats, books, notes, etc. must be placed away from your desks and away from the seats next to you. You may not access these during the exam. Take out everything that you will need before the exam starts.
8. Any student found cheating or attempting to cheat will receive a mark of zero (0), and will be investigated according to the regulations of Yükseköğretim Kurumları Öğrenci Disiplin Yönetmeliği.

1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL
25	25	25	25	25	100

Question 1 (The Shell Method) [25 pts] The region bounded by $x = 3y^2 - 2$, $x = y^2$ and $y = 0$ (for $y \geq 0$) is shown below. This region is rotated about the x -axis to generate a solid. Use the shell method to find its volume.



Question 2 (Linear Systems) [25 pts] Use Gauss-Jordan elimination to solve

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$$\begin{array}{rcl} 2x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 + 4x_4 & = & 21 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 & = & 0 \\ -5x_2 + 5x_3 + 5x_4 & = & 35 \\ -x_1 + 3x_2 & & = -28. \end{array}$$

Therefore

$$x_1 =$$

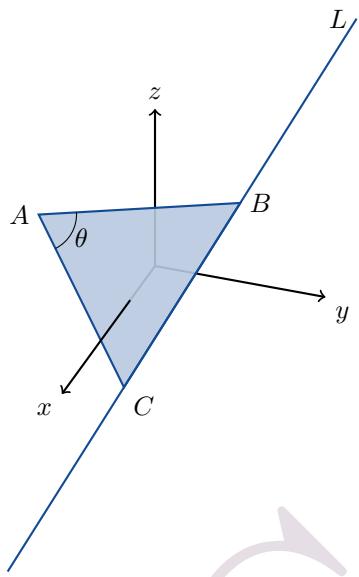
$$x_2 =$$

$$x_3 =$$

$$x_4 =$$

Question 3 (Geometry) Consider the triangle with vertices at $A(1, -1, 1)$, $B(0, 1, 1)$ and $C(1, 0, -1)$.

- (a) [3 pts] Find \overrightarrow{AB} , \overrightarrow{AC} and \overrightarrow{BC} .



- (b) [5 pts] Find $\cos \theta$.

- (c) [5 pts] Find parametric equations for the line L passing through B and C .

(question 3 continued)

- (d) [12 pts] Find the area of the triangle with vertices at A , B and C .

Question 4 (Differentiation)

- (a) [6 pts] Find $f'(3) = \frac{df}{dx}\Big|_{x=3}$ if $f(x) = \int_0^x (t^2 + 1)^6 dt$.

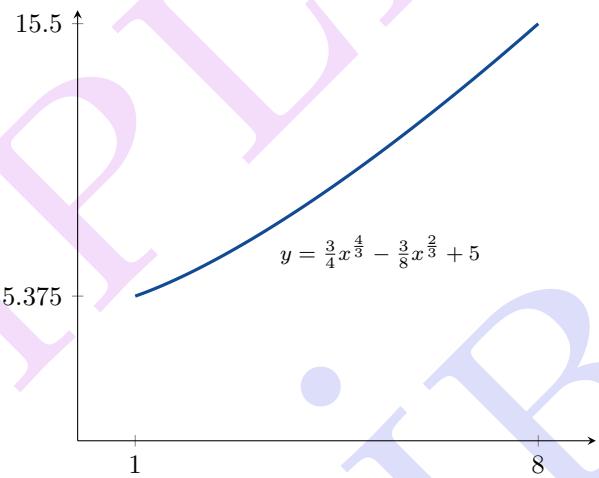
(question 4 continued)

- (b) [12 pts] Find the (natural) domain and the critical points of $y = x\sqrt{4 - x^2}$.

Recall that $\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$, $\operatorname{cosec} x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$, $\frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$ and $\frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$.

- (c) [7 pts] Use the quotient rule to show that $\frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$.

Question 5 (Arc Length) [25 pts] Find the length of the curve $y = \frac{3}{4}x^{\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{3}{8}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 5$ from $x = 1$ to $x = 8$.



$$\cos \theta = \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right)$$

$$\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$$

$$1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta$$

$$1 + \cot^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$$

$$\cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$

$$\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta)$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\theta)$$

$$\cos 0 = \cos 0^\circ = 1$$

$$\sin 0 = \sin 0^\circ = 0$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{2} = \cos 90^\circ = 0$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \sin 90^\circ = 1$$

$$(uv)' = uv' + u'v$$

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

$$(f \circ g)'(x) = f'(g(x))g'(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^n = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sin x = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos x = -\sin x$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \tan x = \sec^2 x$$

$$\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sec x = \sec x \tan x$$

$$\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cot x = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{cosec} x = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} e^x = e^x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln |x| = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\operatorname{av}(f) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) \, dx$$

$$V = \int_a^b A(x) \, dx$$

$$V = \int_a^b \pi (R(x))^2 \, dx$$

$$V = \int_a^b \pi \left((R(x))^2 - (r(x))^2 \right) \, dx$$

$$V = \int_a^b 2\pi (\underset{\text{radius}}{\text{shell}})(\underset{\text{height}}{\text{shell}}) \, dx$$

$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2} \, dx$$

$$\operatorname{proj}_{\mathbf{v}} \mathbf{u} = \left(\frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\|\mathbf{v}\|^2} \right) \mathbf{v} \qquad \theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\|\mathbf{u}\| \|\mathbf{v}\|} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = (u_2 v_3 - u_3 v_2) \mathbf{i} - (u_1 v_3 - u_3 v_1) \mathbf{j} + (u_1 v_2 - u_2 v_1) \mathbf{k}$$

$$d = \frac{\|\overrightarrow{PS} \times \mathbf{v}\|}{\|\mathbf{v}\|}$$

$$d = \frac{|\overrightarrow{PS} \cdot \mathbf{n}|}{\|\mathbf{n}\|}$$