



İSTANBUL OKAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
MÜHENDİSLİK FAKÜLTESİ
MÜHENDİSLİK TEMEL BİLİMLERİ BÖLÜMÜ

2019.01.02

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:

exam duration: **120** minutes

Please answer all 6 questions.



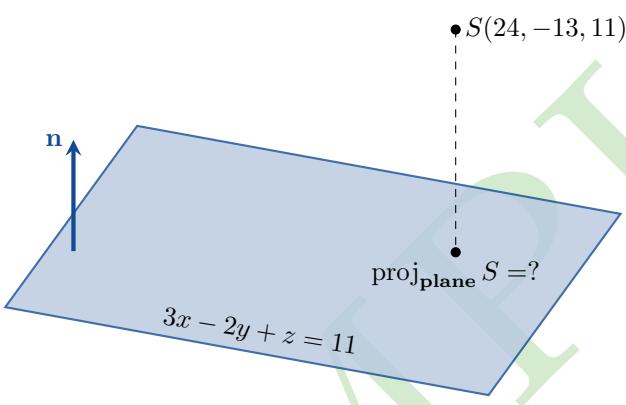
**Do not open the exam until you are told that you may begin.
Sınavın başladığı yüksek sesle söyleneneye kadar sayfayı çevirmeyin.**



1. You will have **120** minutes.
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. This exam contains 8 pages. Check to see if any pages are missing.
6. 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.
7. Switch your mobile phone off and seal it in the envelope provided. Do not open your envelope until the exam is finished or you have left the room.
8. All communication between students, either verbally or non-verbally, is strictly forbidden. Students who finish early must leave the room without communicating with other students.
9. Calculators, mobile phones and any digital means of communication are forbidden. The sharing of pens, erasers or any other item between students is forbidden.
10. 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.
11. 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.

α

1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL
20	1	20	19	20	20	100



Question 1 (Projections) [20 pts] Find the projection of the point $S(24, -13, 11)$ onto the plane $3x - 2y + z = 11$.

$$\text{proj}_{\text{plane}} S = \left(\boxed{}, \boxed{}, \boxed{} \right)$$

Question 2 [1 pt] Please write your student number at the top-right of this page.

Question 3 (The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus)

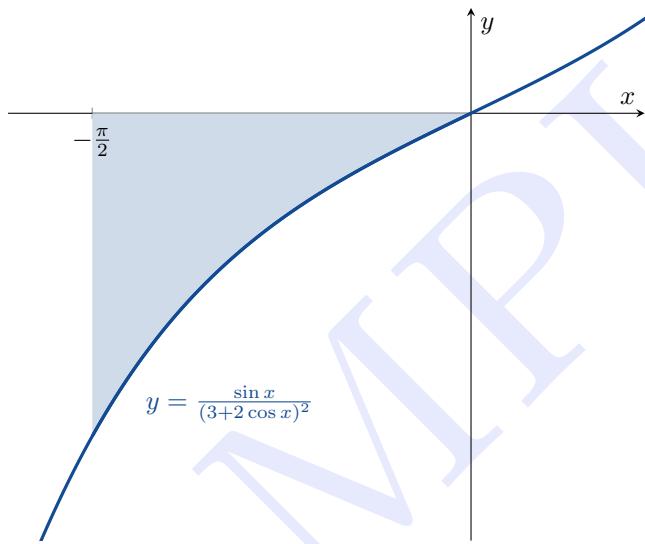
(a) [10 pts] Calculate $\frac{d}{dx} \int_2^{e^x} \frac{1}{\ln t} dt$.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_2^{e^x} \frac{1}{\ln t} dt = \boxed{}$$

(b) [10 pts] Calculate $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2 \sin \theta} d\theta$.

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2 \sin \theta} d\theta = \boxed{}$$





Question 4 (The Substitution Method) [19 pts] Calculate $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\sin x}{(3 + 2 \cos x)^2} dx.$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\sin x}{(3 + 2 \cos x)^2} dx = \boxed{}$$

Question 5 (Lines) The following two lines do not intersect:

line 1: $x = 1 - 3t$, $y = 10$, $z = -2 + t$

line 2: $x = 19 + 6s$, $y = 20$, $z = -8 - 2s$

- (a) [1 pt] Find a vector \mathbf{v}_1 which is parallel to line 1.

$$\mathbf{v}_1 = \boxed{} \mathbf{i} \boxed{} \mathbf{j} \boxed{} \mathbf{k}$$

- (b) [1 pt] Find a vector \mathbf{v}_2 which is parallel to line 2.

$$\mathbf{v}_2 = \boxed{} \mathbf{i} \boxed{} \mathbf{j} \boxed{} \mathbf{k}$$

- (c) [4 pts] Calculate $\mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2$.

- (d) [1 pt] Are these two lines **parallel** to each other?

- (e) [13 pts] Find the **distance** between these two lines.

$$d = \boxed{}$$

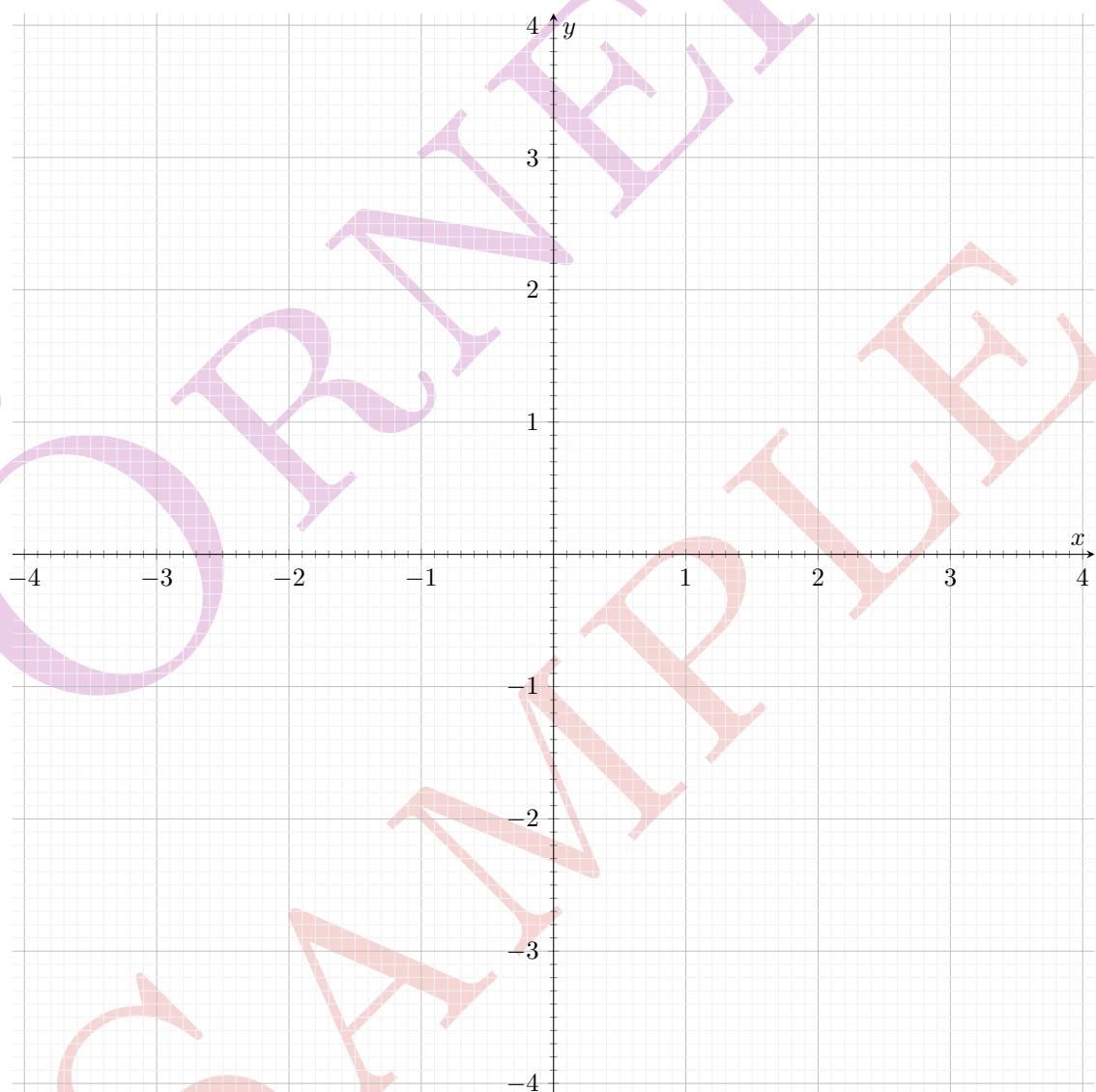


Question 6 (Spherical Polar Coordinates in \mathbb{R}^3 / Polar Coordinates in \mathbb{R}^2)

- (a) [10 pts] Convert the spherical polar coordinates $(\rho, \theta, \phi) = (\sqrt{3}, -60^\circ, 30^\circ)$ into Cartesian coordinates.

$$(x, y, z) = (\boxed{}, \boxed{}, \boxed{})$$

- (b) [10 pts] Draw the set of points whose polar coordinates satisfy $|r| \geq 2$ and $45^\circ \leq \theta \leq 135^\circ$.



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ÖRANEK TIR SAMPLE

SAMPLE

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos \theta &= \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta) \\
\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta &= 1 \\
1 + \tan^2 \theta &= \sec^2 \theta \\
1 + \cot^2 \theta &= \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \\
\cos(A+B) &= \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B \\
\sin(A+B) &= \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B \\
\cos 2\theta &= \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \\
\sin 2\theta &= 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \\
\cos^2 \theta &= \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta) \\
\sin^2 \theta &= \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\theta)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x &= r \cos \theta \\
y &= r \sin \theta \\
x^2 + y^2 &= r^2 \\
z &= \rho \cos \phi \\
\rho &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos 0 &= \cos 0^\circ = 1 \\
\cos \frac{\pi}{6} &= \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
\cos \frac{\pi}{4} &= \cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
\cos \frac{\pi}{3} &= \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \\
\cos \frac{\pi}{2} &= \cos 90^\circ = 0
\end{aligned}
\quad
\begin{aligned}
\sin 0 &= \sin 0^\circ = 0 \\
\sin \frac{\pi}{6} &= \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \\
\sin \frac{\pi}{4} &= \sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\
\sin \frac{\pi}{3} &= \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
\sin \frac{\pi}{2} &= \sin 90^\circ = 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(uv)' &= uv' + u'v \\
\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' &= \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} \\
(f \circ g)'(x) &= f'(g(x))g'(x)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dx} x^n &= nx^{n-1} \\
\frac{d}{dx} \sin x &= \cos x \\
\frac{d}{dx} \cos x &= -\sin x \\
\tan x &= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \\
\sec x &= \frac{1}{\cos x} \\
\cot x &= \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \\
\operatorname{cosec} x &= \frac{1}{\sin x} \\
\frac{d}{dx} e^x &= e^x \\
\frac{d}{dx} \ln |x| &= \frac{1}{x}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{av}(f) &= \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \\
V &= \int_a^b A(x) \, dx \qquad V = \int_a^b \pi(R(x))^2 \, dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
c &= \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \quad \text{or} \quad c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\
\operatorname{proj}_{\mathbf{v}} \mathbf{u} &= \left(\frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\|\mathbf{v}\|^2} \right) \mathbf{v} \qquad \theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\|\mathbf{u}\| \|\mathbf{v}\|} \right) \\
\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} &= (u_2 v_3 - u_3 v_2) \mathbf{i} - (u_1 v_3 - u_3 v_1) \mathbf{j} + (u_1 v_2 - u_2 v_1) \mathbf{k} \\
d &= \frac{\|\overrightarrow{PS} \times \mathbf{v}\|}{\|\mathbf{v}\|} \qquad d = \frac{|\overrightarrow{PS} \cdot \mathbf{n}|}{\|\mathbf{n}\|} \\
d &= \frac{\|\overrightarrow{P_1 P_2} \times \mathbf{v}_1\|}{\|\mathbf{v}_1\|} \qquad d = \frac{|\overrightarrow{P_1 P_2} \cdot (\mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2)|}{\|\mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2\|}
\end{aligned}$$