



*(Knowledge for Development)*

**KIBABII UNIVERSITY**  
**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**  
**2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR**  
**FIRST YEAR FIRST SEMESTER**  
**SPECIAL/ SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**  
**FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION AND**  
**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE**

**MATHEMATICS**

**COURSE CODE: MAT 121**

**COURSE TITLE: CALCULUS I**

**DATE: 05/10/18**

**TIME: 8 AM -10 AM**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer Question One and Any other TWO Questions

TIME: 2 Hours

This Paper Consists of 3 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

**QUESTION ONE (30 MARKS)**

- a) Given that  $y = 3x^2 - 2x - 7$  find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  using the first principle. (4mks)
- b) Determine the equation of the normal to the curve  $y = x^2 + 4$  at the point  $y = 20$  in the form  $y = mx + c$  (5 mks)
- c) Find the gradient of the curve  $y^2 + 4xy + x^2 = 6$  at the point (1, 1) (4 mks)
- d) Differentiate the following functions with respect to x. (6 mks)
- $y = \sec x$
  - $y = e^{2x} \ln x$
  - $y = (x^3 - 4x)^{10}$
- e) Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6}{x^2 - 6x + 5}$  (3 mks)
- f) Find the turning points of the graph of the function  $y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{5}{2}x^2 + 6x$  and determine the nature of the points. (8 mks)

**QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)**

- (a) Evaluate the following limits
- $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 2x - 8}{x^2 - 4x}$  (3 mks)
  - $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{x - 1}$  (3 mks)
- (b) Determine whether the following functions are continuous or not at the indicated points
- $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^3 + 1}$  at  $x = 1$  (4 mks)
  - $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 3x}{x^2 - 9}$  at  $x = 3$  (5 mks)
  - $h(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1} & x \neq 1 \\ 3 & x = 1 \end{cases}$  at  $x = 1$  (5 mks)

**QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)**

- a) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  given
- $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$  (2mks)
  - $y = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$  (3 mks)
- b) Find the value of C satisfying the conclusion of Rolle's theorem for  $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x + 2$  in the interval  $[0, 1]$  (6 mks)
- c) Using the first principle, find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  given that  $y = \sin x$  (5mks)
- d) If  $y = e^{2x}$ , show that  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$  (4 mks)

**QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)**

- a) Determine the equation of the normal line to the graph of  $xy^2 + 7x + 4xy - 4 = 0$  at  $(1, -1)$  (4 mks)
- b) Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  given that  $y = \cos x^3$  (4 mks)
- c) The distance  $S$  metres moved by a body in  $t$  seconds is given by  $S = 23 - 13t^2 + 20t - 12$ . Find
- (i) The velocity when  $t = 2$  seconds (4 mks)
- (ii) The time when the body is instantaneously at rest (4 mks)
- (iii) The time when acceleration is  $7 \text{ m/s}^2$  (4 mks)

**QUESTION FIVE(20 MARKS)**

- (a) Define the term stationary points. (1 mk)
- (b) Given the function  $y = \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{9}{2}x^2 - 18x$  find
- (i) all the stationary points on the curve (9 mks)
- (ii) state the nature of all the stationary points (6 mks)
- (c) Sketch the curve of the function  $y = x^2 - 6x + 8$  (4 mks)