

قسم الفيزياء والرياضيات الهندسية الفرقة: الأعدادية		جامعة الزقازيق كلية الهندسة
الفصل الدراسي : الثاني الزمن : 75 دقيقة	كود المقرر : EMP 002 التاريخ : 1-4-2017	أسم المقرر : رياضيات(1-B) أستاذ المادة: أ/ محمد سعد متولي

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Evaluate $\int \frac{\sec x \tan x}{\sqrt{4 - 4 \sec x + \sec^2 x}} dx$ 2 Ms

$$I = \int \frac{\sec x \tan x}{\sqrt{(\sec x - 2)^2}} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{\sec x \tan x}{\sec x - 2} dx$$

$$= \ln(\sec x - 2) + C$$

المؤدي
مراجع
السؤال

Evaluate $\int \csc^5 x \cot x dx$ 2 Ms

$$I = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin^6 x} dx \stackrel{u=\sin x}{\longrightarrow} \int u^{-6} du$$

$$= \frac{-1}{5u^{-5}} + C = \frac{-\csc^5 x}{5} + C$$

Evaluate $\int \frac{\sqrt{1 + \sqrt[3]{x}}}{x} dx$ 2 Ms

$$\begin{aligned} &\stackrel{x=t^6}{\longrightarrow} 6 \int \frac{\sqrt{1+t^2}}{t} dt \\ &\stackrel{dx=6t^5 dt}{\longrightarrow} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 6 \int \frac{\sqrt{1+t^2}}{t} \frac{\sqrt{1+t^2}}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = 6 \int \frac{1}{t\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt + 6 \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt$$

$$= -6 \operatorname{csch}^{-1} t + 6\sqrt{1+t^2} + C = -6 \operatorname{csch}^{-1} \sqrt[6]{x} + 6\sqrt{1+\sqrt[3]{x}} + C$$

Evaluate $\int \frac{\sec x}{2\sec x + 1} dx$

2 Ms

$$\int \frac{\sec x}{2\sec x + 1} dx = \int \frac{1}{2 + \cos x} dx$$

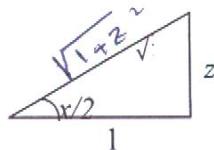
$$\text{let } z = \tan \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = \frac{2dz}{1+z^2}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1-z^2}{1+z^2}$$

$$\text{Then } \int \frac{1}{2+\cos x} dx = \int \frac{\frac{2dz}{1+z^2}}{2 + \frac{1-z^2}{1+z^2}}$$

$$= \int \frac{2dz}{z^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\tan(\frac{x}{2})}{\sqrt{3}} \right) + C$$



Evaluate $\int_0^{\ln 5} \frac{e^x \sqrt{e^x - 1}}{3+e^x} dx$

2 Ms

$$\text{let } u^2 = e^x - 1 \Rightarrow 2udu = e^x dx$$

$$\text{and } \begin{cases} x = \ln 5 & \rightarrow u = 2 \\ x = 0 & u = 0 \end{cases}$$

Then

$$\int_0^{\ln 5} \frac{e^x \sqrt{e^x - 1}}{3+e^x} dx = 2 \int_0^2 \frac{u^2 + 4 - 4}{4+u^2} du$$

$$= 2 \int_0^2 \frac{u^2 + 4 - 4}{4+u^2} du =$$

$$2 \left[u - \frac{4}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{u}{2} \right) \right]_0^2 = 2(2 - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

Integrating by parts, evaluate $\int \sqrt{9-x^2} dx$

$$u = \sqrt{9-x^2} \quad dv = dx$$

$$du = \frac{-xdx}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \quad v = x$$

$$I = \int \sqrt{9-x^2} dx = x\sqrt{9-x^2} - \int \frac{(9-x^2) - 9}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx$$

$$I = x\sqrt{9-x^2} - I + 9\sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{3} \right) + K$$

Then

$$I = \int \sqrt{9-x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{9-x^2} + \frac{9}{2}\sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{3} \right) + C$$

P1 Do 2 Ms

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 3 \sin \theta & \frac{dx}{d\theta} &= 3 \cos \theta \quad \frac{dx}{d\theta} = 3 \cos \theta d\theta \\ d\theta &= \frac{dx}{3 \cos \theta} & \theta &= \arcsin \frac{x}{3} \\ I &= \int 9 \cos^2 \theta d\theta & & \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta & & \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \left[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right] + C & & \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{3} \right) + C & & \\ &+ \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{9-x^2} + C & & \end{aligned}$$



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Question 1 3 Ms

The two lines $y = x + 25$, $y = \frac{3}{4}x + 15\sqrt{2}$ are tangents to an ellipse.

b) Find the equation of that ellipse. b) Sketch the ellipse showing vertices and foci..

Answer:

$$k^2 = m^2 a^2 + b^2$$

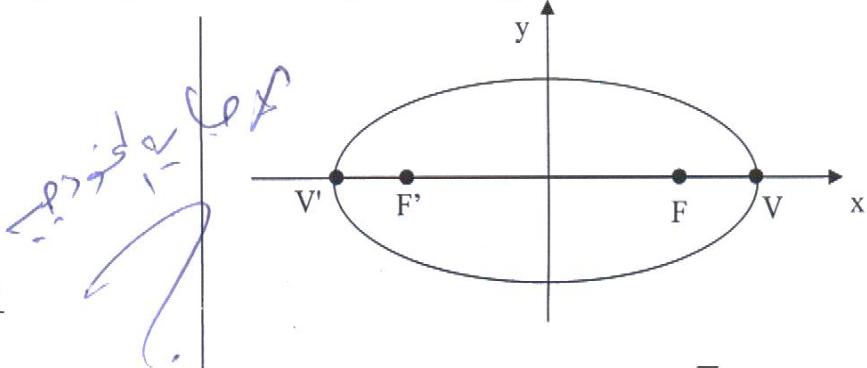
$$625 = a^2 + b^2 \rightarrow (1)$$

$$450 = \frac{9}{16}a^2 + b^2 \rightarrow (2)$$

$$\text{subtracting } \frac{x^2}{400} + \frac{y^2}{225} = 1$$

$$c^2 = a^2 - b^2 = 175$$

$$c = 5\sqrt{7}$$



Vertices $(\pm 20, 0)$, Foci $(\pm 5\sqrt{7}, 0)$

Question 2 1.5 Ms

The face of a tunnel is shown in figure with Parabola above. A truck 4 m wide and 7 m tall tries to pass the tunnel. Will it pass?

Answer:

Equation of parabola

$$x^2 = -4p(y - 3)$$

point $(6, -3) \in \text{parabola}$

$$36 = -4p(-3) \Rightarrow p = 3$$

$$\text{Then } x^2 = -12(y - 3)$$

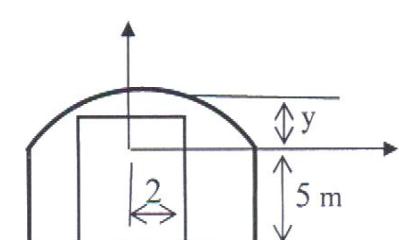
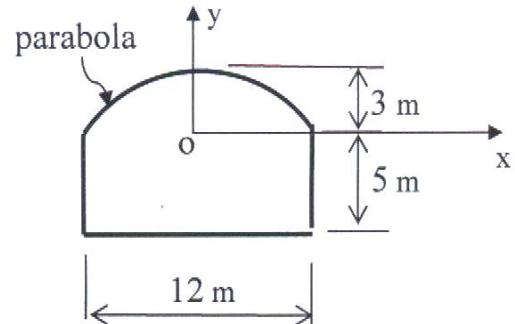
For the truck

Put $= 2$

$$4 = -12(y - 3) \Rightarrow y = 2.67$$

Total high of the tunnel at this point $= 5 + 2.67 = 7.67 > 7$

It will pass



Question 3

1.5 Ms

Find equation of hyperbola with foci $F(7,3)$, $F'(1,3)$ and vertices $V(6,3)$, $V'(2,3)$

Answer:

$$\text{Center of hyperbola: point } \left(\frac{2+6}{2}, 3\right) = (4,3)$$

$$a=6-4=2, c=7-4=3$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$9 = 4 + b^2 \Rightarrow b^2 = 5$$

$$\text{equation of hyperbola} \quad \frac{(x-4)^2}{4} - \frac{(y-3)^2}{5} = 1$$

Question 4

2 Ms

Show that the following two lines intersected. Then find point of intersection

$$\frac{x-1}{-6} = \frac{y-3}{2} = \frac{z-1}{-2}, \quad \frac{x-2}{2} = y-6 = z-2$$

Answer:

$$\vec{s}_1 = -6\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{s}_2 = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

$$A(1,3,1), C(2,6,2)$$

$$\overrightarrow{AC} = \vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -6 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \text{intersected}$$

Line 1: parametric equations:

$$x = 1 - 6t$$

$$y = 3 + 2t$$

$$z = 1 - 2t$$

Substitute in line 2

$$\frac{1-6t-2}{2} = 3 + 2t - 6$$

$$t = 0.5$$

$$\text{Line 1: } x = -2, y = 4, z = 0$$

point of intersection $(-2, 4, 0)$

Question 5

2 Ms

Find equation of a line passes through point $M(1,2,3)$ and perpendicular to the plane $x + 3y - 6z - 8 = 0$

Answer:

$$\vec{s}_{line} = \vec{N}_{plane} = 1\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - 6\vec{k}$$

Equation of line

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z-3}{-6}$$

$$\text{Or } x = 1 + t, \quad y = 2 + 3t, \quad z = 3 - 6t$$