

رقم المقعد:

الفصل:

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تموز 2 اجابته

Find inverse of $f(x) = \frac{1}{x+4}$. Sketch both of $f(x)$ and $f^{-1}(x)$ on the same graph. Check your results. 2.5 Ms.

$$y = \frac{1}{x+4}$$

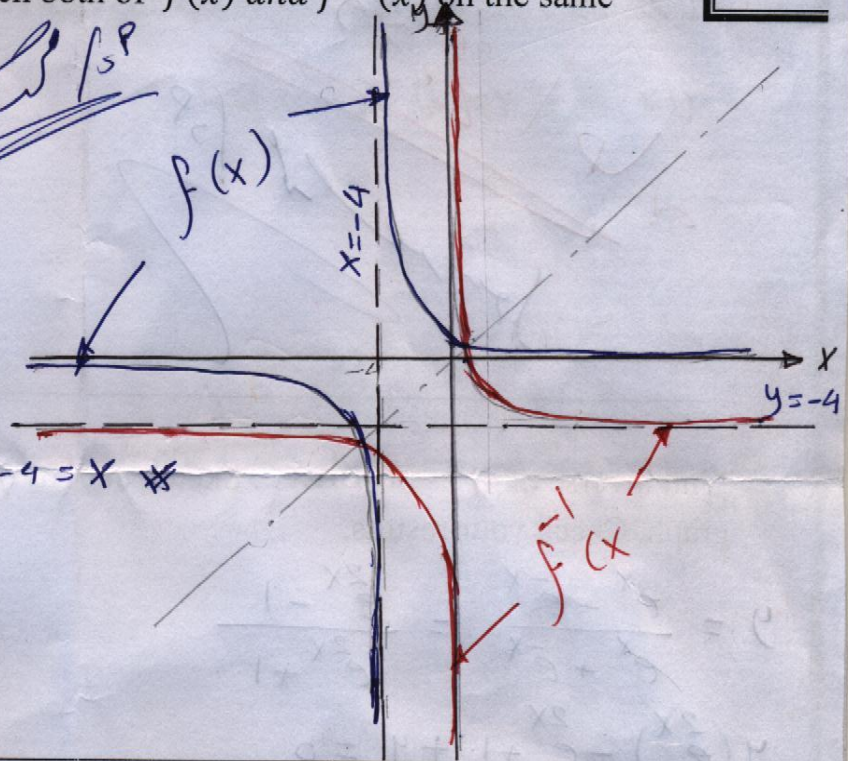
$$\Rightarrow x+4 = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{y} - 4$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 4$$

check $f^{-1}(f(x)) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x+4}} - 4 = x+4-4 = x$ ✓

$$D_f = (-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, \infty) = R_{f^{-1}}$$

$$R_f = R - \{0\} = D_{f^{-1}}$$

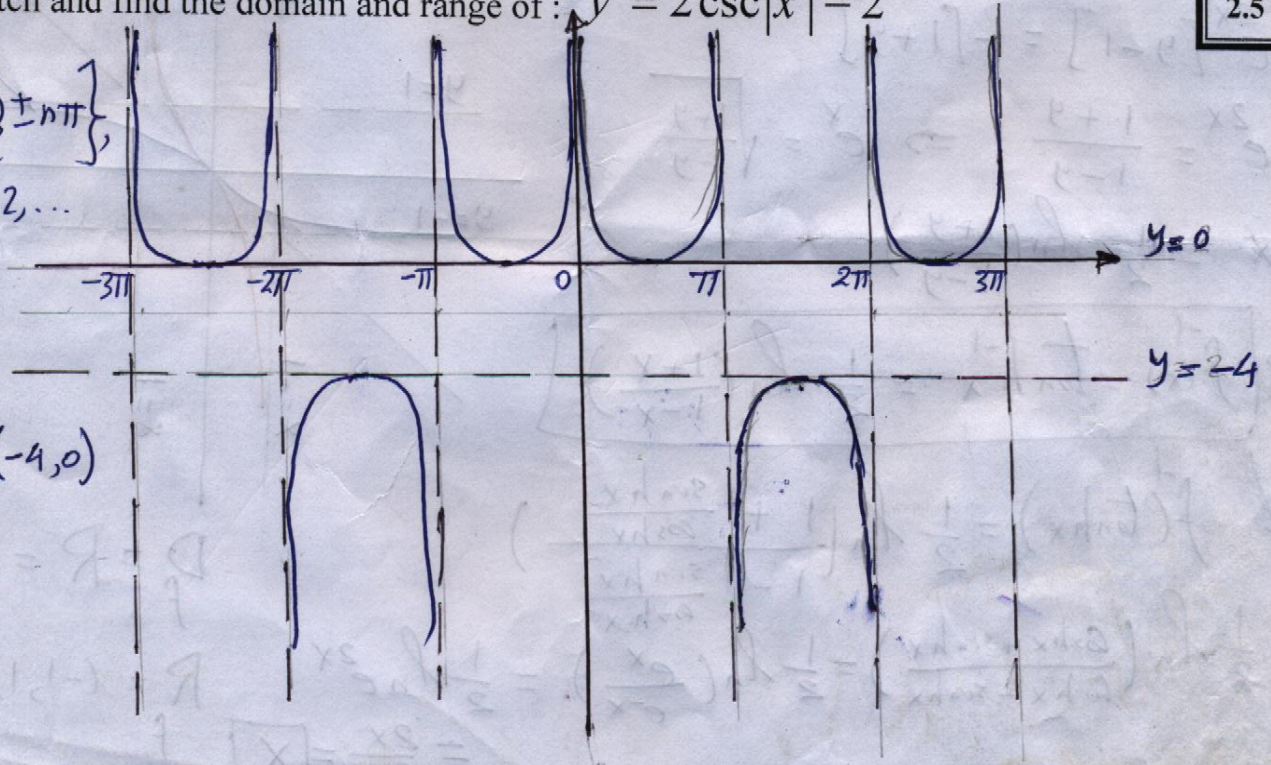


Sketch and find the domain and range of: $y = 2 \csc|x| - 2$ 2.5 Ms.

$$D_f: R - \{\pm n\pi\}$$

$n=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$R_f: R - (-4, 0)$$

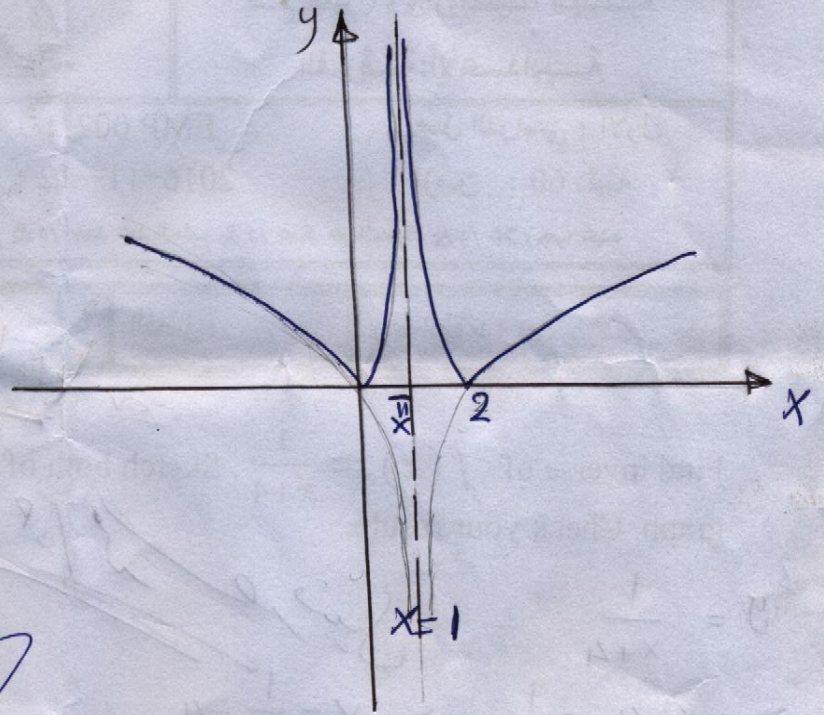


Sketch and find the domain and range of: $y = |\ln|x - 1||$

2.5 Ms

$$D_f = \mathbb{R} - \{1\}$$

$$R_f = [0, \infty)$$



تصویر 2: $y = |\ln|x - 1||$

Find inverse of $y = \tanh x$. Sketch both of $f(x)$ and $f^{-1}(x)$ on the same graph. Check your results.

2.5 Ms.

$$y = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{e^{2x} + 1}$$

$$y(e^{2x} + 1) - e^{2x} + 1 = 0$$

$$e^{2x}[y - 1] = -[1 + y]$$

$$e^{2x} = \frac{1 + y}{1 - y} \Rightarrow e^x = \sqrt{\frac{1 + y}{1 - y}}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1 + y}{1 - y}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = \tanh^{-1} x = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1 + x}{1 - x}\right)$$

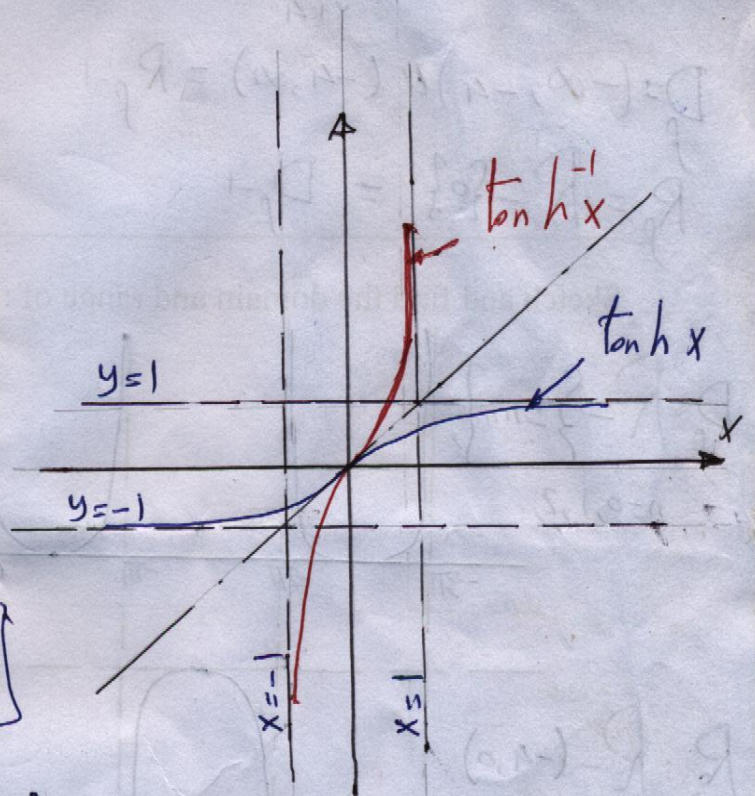
check $f^{-1}(\tanh x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(1 + \frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x}\right)$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{\cosh x + \sinh x}{\cosh x - \sinh x}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{e^x}{e^{-x}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln e^{2x}$$

$$= \frac{2x}{2} = x$$

$$D_f = R = R_{f^{-1}}$$

$$R_f = (-1, 1) = D_{f^{-1}}$$



قسم الفيزياء والرياضيات الهندسية الفرقة: الأعدادية		جامعة الزقازيق كلية الهندسة
الفصل الدراسي : الأول الزمن : ٦٠ دقيقة	كود المقرر : EMP 002 التاريخ : ١٢ - ١١ - ٢٠١٦	أسم المقرر : رياضيات (١-١) أستاذ المادة : أ.د/ محمد سعد متبولي
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1- Use the mathematical induction to prove that,

$$2 + 6 + 10 + \dots + 4n - 2 = 2n^2$$

2 Ms.

Proof:

For n=1

$$\text{L.H.S.} = 2, \quad \text{R.H.S.} = 2(1)^2 = 2$$

True for n=1

For n=K

Let it is true

$$2 + 6 + 10 + \dots + 4k - 2 = 2k^2$$

For n=K+1

$$\begin{aligned} 2 + 6 + 10 + \dots + (4k - 2) + (4k + 2) &= 2k^2 + (4k + 2) \\ &= 2(k^2 + 2k + 1) \\ &= 2(k + 1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

True for n=k+1

True for all n

2 – Find the partial fractions of: $\frac{2x^2+7x+9}{x^2+2x+1}$.

2 Ms.

Solution

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \hline x^2 + 2x + 1 \overline{) 2x^2 + 7x + 9} \\ \underline{2x^2 + 4x + 2} \\ 3x + 7 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2x^2 + 7x + 9}{x^2 + 2x + 1} = 2 + \frac{3x + 7}{x^2 + 2x + 1}$$

$$\frac{3x + 7}{x^2 + 2x + 1} = \frac{3x + 7}{(x + 1)^2} = \frac{A}{x + 1} + \frac{B}{(x + 1)^2}$$

$$3x + 7 = A(x + 1) + B$$

$$\text{Put } x = -1 \Rightarrow B = 4$$

$$\text{Put } x = 0 \Rightarrow A = 3$$

$$\text{Then } \frac{2x^2 + 7x + 9}{x^2 + 2x + 1} = 2 + \frac{3}{x + 1} + \frac{4}{(x + 1)^2}$$

3- Discuss the nature of the roots of: $x^4 - 2x^2 + x^3 - 2x + 10 = 0$

2 Ms.

Solution:

Rearrange $x^4 + x^3 - 2x^2 - 2x + 10 = 0$

Number of +ve roots: 2 or zero

$p_4(-x) = x^4 - x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x + 10$

Number of -ve roots: 2 or zero

+ve roots	+ve roots	Complex roots
2	2	0
2	0	2
0	2	2
0	0	4

4- Find the value of k such that the roots of the equation $x^3 - 9x^2 + kx - 24 = 0$ are in arithmetic progression.

2 Ms.

Solution:

Let the roots be: $a - r, a, a + r$

مجموع الجذور

$$a - r + a + a + r = 9 \Rightarrow a = 3$$

roots are: $3 - r, 3, 3 + r$

حاصل ضرب الجذور

$$(3 - r)(3)(3 + r) = 24 \Rightarrow 9 - r^2 = 8 \Rightarrow r = \pm 1$$

(r=1) roots are: 2, 3, 4

(r=-1) roots are: 4, 3, 2

مجموع حاصل ضربهم متنى متنى

$$(2)(3) + (2)(4) + (3)(4) = k \Rightarrow k = 26$$

او التعويض بالجذر 3 فى المعادلة لايجاد K

5- Use synthetic division to divide $2x^4 - 5x^3 - 8x^2 + 17x - 6 = 0$ by $(x - \frac{1}{2})$.

2 Ms.

Then find the roots of, $2x^4 - 5x^3 - 8x^2 + 17x - 6 = 0$

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} \frac{1}{2} & 2 & -5 & -8 & 17 & -6 \\ & & 1 & -2 & -5 & 6 \\ \hline & 2 & -4 & -10 & 12 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{2x^4 - 5x^3 - 8x^2 + 17x - 6}{x - \frac{1}{2}} = 2x^3 - 4x^2 - 10x + 12$$

$\frac{1}{2}$ is a root

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -2 & 2 & -4 & -10 & 12 \\ & & -4 & 16 & -12 \\ \hline & 2 & -8 & 6 & 0 \end{array} \quad -2 \text{ is a root}$$

$$2x^2 - 8x - 6 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 - 4x - 3 = 0 \rightarrow (x - 3)(x - 1) = 0, \quad x = 3, \quad x = 1$$

Roots are $\frac{1}{2}, -2, 3, 1$