

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

DE	PARTMI	ENT OF PURE AND APPLIED MAT	THEMATICS	
MODULE:	MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS B – MAA00B1			
CAMPUS:	APK			
ASSESSMENT:	ENT: EXAM – PART B			
DATE:		5 DECEMBER 2016		
ASSESSORS:		MR RJ MAARTENS MR W VAN REENEN		
INTERNAL MODERATOR:		DR UA KOUMBA		
DURATION:		50 MINUTES FOR PART B	MARKS:	27
INITIALS AND SURNAME:				
INSTRUCTIONS: • ANSWER A • NO REMAR • STATE ALL • SHOW ALL • IF NECESS • SCIENTIFIC	LL THE Q K ON PEI FORMUL THE NEC ARY ROU CALCUL	LUDING COVER PAGE) UESTIONS IN PEN NCIL, NO TIPEX ALLOWED AS USED, MARKS ARE GIVEN TO FOR ESSARY CALCULATIONS ND OFF TO TWO DECIMAL PLACES ATORS ARE ALLOWED ALCULATORS ARE NOT ALLOWED	MULAS	

• QUESTIONS CAN BE ANSWERED IN ANY ORDER

Part B

Prove the following differentiation rule using first principles:

If
$$f(x) = m(x)n(x)$$
, then $f'(x) = n(x)m'(x) + m(x)n'(x)$.

[4]

Differentiate the following function using first principles:

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x - 1}$$

[4]

Differentiate the following functions. You do not need to simplify your answer.

3.1
$$y = 3^{x^2 + 6x}$$

$$3.2 \qquad y = \ln\left(\sqrt{\frac{x^2+1}{x-1}}\right)$$

[3]

[6]

[3]

Given

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{x^3 - 1}$$

4.2 If possible, determine the horizontal asymptote(s) of *f*. [1]

4.3 If possible, determine the oblique asymptote(s) of *f*. [1]

For which values of x is the following function concave up:

$$f(x) = 5 - 3x^3 + x^4$$

[4]

Given the function:

$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x^2}(2x - 1)$$

6.1 Determine the critical point(s) of f(x).

6.2 Determine, by making use of the second derivative test, whether the critical point(s) determined in Question 9.1 are maximum, minimum or a possible point of inflection. [3]

[3]

End of Part B – Total 27 marks

Use this page if you want to redo a question. Clearly indicate at the question that the answer is on Page 8.