FACULTY OF SCIENCE


- Write the complete solutions of the questions on paper. The steps, where applicable will be marked.
- Write your student number, surname, and initials on all pages.
- Use either blue or black pen.
- Non-programmable scientific calculators are allowed.
- The complete solutions must be in your own handwriting.
- All pages must be together, in sequential order, and please number the pages.
- Scan your work and save this as a pdf file on your device.
- Use the following file name when you save your work and upload your answer sheet: surname and initials_studentnumber_MAIN EXAMINATION
- Submit this as one pdf file on uLink: click on word "MAIN EXAMINATION". To submit you will get a screen like below - click on "Browse my Computer", then go to the file on your device and select, then click "Submit". You cannot upload a photo. You cannot upload page-by-page, only ONE pdf document. Submissions via e-mail if experiencing difficulties with bb will be accepted. If you upload the wrong file, or no file, the exam cannot be marked, and you will get zero.
- You have unlimited submission opportunities before the deadline but only the last submission will be mark.
- If you experience any problems when submitting your test send an e-mail to Mr M P Seloane (pseloane@uj.ac.za) immediately.
- No late submission can be accepted.



## Comments <br> 原。

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## SECTION A (12)

CHOOSE ONE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE ANSWERS GIVEN. WRITE DOWN ONLY THE LETTER CORRESPONDING TO YOUR CHOSEN ANSWER.

1. If one root of $a x^{2}+b x+c=0$ is $x=1+\sqrt{-9}$, then the other root is:
A. $1-3 j$
B. $1+3 j$
C. -4
D. None of these
2. The rectangular form of $\ln |2 j|$ is:
A. $1,1+0,69 j$
B. $\ln 2+90 j$
C. $1,57 j+0,69$
D. None of these
3. The value of $\lim _{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\ln (3-x)}{2-x}$ is equal to:
A. $\infty$
B. 1
C. 2
D. None of these
4. The derivative of $4 \cdot e^{x^{2}-3}$ is:
A $\quad 4 . e^{x^{2}-3}$
B $\quad 8 . e^{x^{2}-3}$
C $\quad 8 x \cdot e^{x^{2}-3}$
D $\quad 4 \ln \left(x^{2}-3\right)$
5. If the velocity of an object is given by $v(t)=3 t^{2}-12 t+3$, then the expression of displacement is:
A. $3 t^{3}-12 t^{2}+3 t+C$
B. $t^{3}-3 t^{2}+3 t+C$
C. $6 t-12+C$
D. None of these
6. $\int \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-x}} d x$ is equal to:
A. $-4 \sqrt{1-x}+C$
B. $4 \sqrt{1-x}+C$
C. $-\sqrt{(1-x)^{3}}+C$
D. None of these
$(2 \times 6=12)$

## SECTION B (48)

## SHOW ALL IMPORTANT STEPS AND LEAVE ANSWERS WITH TWO DECIMAL PLACES, WHERE APPLICABLE

1. Given $z_{1}=3 j+3$ and $z_{2}=2 j-1$, use the Argand diagram to show that their sum, $z_{1}+z_{2}$, is equal to $2+5 j$.
2. Simplify: $\frac{1}{e^{2 j}}+4+1,3 \angle 60^{\circ}$, leave answer in exponential form.
3. If $z_{1}=-3 j ; z_{2}=\left(\cos \left(30^{\circ}\right)-j \sin \left(30^{\circ}\right)\right)$ and $z_{3}=3 e^{4 j}$, use De Moivre's theorem and evaluate: $\frac{\left(\overline{z_{2}}\right)^{2}\left(z_{1}\right)^{4}}{\left(z_{3}\right)^{3}}$. leave your answer in rectangular form.
4. Find all the roots of $z^{3}+3 j-1=0$. Leave your answer in rectangular form.
5. Find $f^{\prime}(x)$ using the definition if $f(x)=3-4 x^{2}$.
6. Determine $\frac{d y}{d x}$ given that:
$6.1 y=\ln \left(3^{x} \cdot \sqrt{x^{2}-2 x}\right)$.
$6.2 y=\ln \left(x^{2}\right)-\cos ^{2}(2 x)$.
7. Show that $f^{\prime \prime \prime}(x)=\frac{2 f(x)}{x^{2}}$ if $f(x)=x^{3}-2 \ln (x)+4$.
8. Sketch the graph of $f(x)=x^{3}+3 x^{2}$. Clearly show all turning points, a point of inflection and intercepts with the axes.
9. Determine:
$9.1 \int_{0}^{2} \frac{3}{x+1} d x$.
$9.1 \int \sin (x) \cos ^{2}(x)$.
$9.2 \int \frac{x^{2}-6 x+5}{x-3} d x$.
