Data provided: Formula sheet

The University Of Sheffield.

MAS157

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS **Spring Semester 2018–2019**

Mathematics For Chemists **2 hours**

All questions are compulsory. The marks awarded to each question or section of question are shown in italics. Total Marks 60

1 (i) Showing your working clearly, find the coefficient of x^3 in the expansion of $(1+2x)^{10}$. ***(2 marks)***

(ii) Use the binomial theorem to evaluate

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}(\sqrt{x^2+4x+5}-x-3).$$

(4 marks)

2 (i) Find the equation of the lines passing through the following pairs of points:

(a) $(0,0,-1)$ and $(1,5,1)$;

(b) $(1,1,1)$ and $(2,1,3)$;

(c) $(5,3,7)$ and $(9,1,17)$. ***(3 marks)***

(ii) On which of the above lines (i.e. from part i), if any, do the following points lie:

(a) $\frac{1}{5}(1,5,-3)$;

(b) $(1,5,1)$;

(c) $(3,2,3)$. ***(5 marks)***

3 (i) Prove, using the exponential form,

$$\coth^2(x)-1=\operatorname{cosech}^2(x).$$

(4 marks)

(ii) Find the inverse of $\tanh(x)$. ***(4 marks)***

4 Find

$$\int \frac{x^2 - x + 1}{x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 2} dx$$

(9 marks)

5 Find the Maclaurin Series for $\cos(2x^2)$, up to terms in x^6. ***(8 marks)***

6 Using De Moivre's theorem find $\cos(4\theta)$ in terms of $\cos(\theta)$, and $\sin(4\theta)$ in terms of $\sin(\theta)$. ***(10 marks)***

7 A set of linear equations can be written as

$$A \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & \lambda & 3 \\ 1 & \lambda & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find λ such that there is a non-trivial solution. Using this value of λ find values of x, y and z which satisfy the equations. ***(11 marks)***

End of Question Paper

Formula Sheet for MAS153/MAS157/MAS159 Examination

These results may be quoted without proof, unless proofs are asked for in the question.

Trigonometry

For any angles A and B

$\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = 1$

$\cos(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$

$\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$

$\tan(A \pm B) = \dfrac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \mp \tan A \tan B}$

$\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$

$\cos 2A = 2\cos^2 A - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2 A$

Coordinate Geometry

The acute angle α between lines with gradients m_1 and m_2 satisfies

$$\tan\alpha = \left|\frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2}\right| \qquad (m_1 m_2 \neq -1)$$

while the lines are perpendicular if $m_1 m_2 = -1$.
The equation of a circle centre (x_0, y_0) and radius a is $(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = a^2$.

Hyperbolic Functions

$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$

$\text{sech}^2 x + \tanh^2 x = 1$

$\cosh^2 x + \sinh^2 x = \cosh 2x$

$2 \sinh x \cosh x = \sinh 2x$

$\cosh^2 x = (1 + \cosh 2x)/2$

$\sinh^2 x = -(1 - \cosh 2x)/2$

Differentiation

Function (y)	**Derivative** (dy/dx)
x^n	nx^{n-1}
$\sin ax$	$a\cos ax$
$\cos ax$	$-a\sin ax$
$\tan ax$	$a\sec^2 ax$
e^{ax}	ae^{ax}
$\ln(ax)$	$\dfrac{1}{x}$
$\ln f(x)$	$\dfrac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$
$\sinh x$	$\cosh x$
$\cosh x$	$\sinh x$
$\tanh x$	$\text{sech}^2 x$
$\sin^{-1} x$	$\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\cos^{-1} x$	$-\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
$\tan^{-1} x$	$\dfrac{1}{1+x^2}$
$\sinh^{-1} x$	$\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$
$\cosh^{-1} x$	$\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$
$\tanh^{-1} x$	$\dfrac{1}{1-x^2}$

NB. It is assumed that x takes only those values for which the functions are defined.

For u and v functions of x, and with $u' = \dfrac{du}{dx}$, $v' = \dfrac{dv}{dx}$,

$$\frac{d}{dx}(uv) = uv' + vu',$$

while

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{vu' - uv'}{v^2}.$$

For $y = y(t)$, $t = t(x)$,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt}\,\frac{dt}{dx}.$$

Integration

In the following table the constants of integration have been omitted.

Function $f(x)$	**Integral** $\int f(x)\,dx$	
x^n	$\dfrac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$	$n \neq -1$
ae^{ax}	e^{ax}	
$\dfrac{1}{x}$	$\ln\lvert x\rvert$	
$a\sin ax$	$-\cos ax$	
$a\cos ax$	$\sin ax$	
$a\tan ax$	$\ln\lvert\sec ax\rvert$	
$\dfrac{1}{a^2+x^2}$	$\dfrac{1}{a}\tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{x}{a}\right)$	
$\dfrac{1}{a^2-x^2}$	$\dfrac{1}{a}\tanh^{-1}\left(\dfrac{x}{a}\right)$	
$\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$	$\sin^{-1}\left(\dfrac{x}{a}\right)$	
$\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}$	$\sinh^{-1}\left(\dfrac{x}{a}\right)$	
$\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}$	$\cosh^{-1}\left(\dfrac{x}{a}\right)$	
$\dfrac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$	$\ln\lvert f(x)\rvert$	

Integration by parts

$$\int uV\,dx = (\text{integral of } V) \times u - \int (\text{integral of } V) \times \frac{du}{dx}\,dx$$

or

$$\int u\frac{dv}{dx}\,dx = uv - \int v\frac{du}{dx}\,dx.$$

Series

Binomial Theorem: $(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \binom{n}{r}x^r + \cdots$

$$\text{where } \binom{n}{r} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)\cdots(n-r+1)}{r!}$$

If n is a positive integer, the series terminates and is convergent for all x.

If n is not a positive integer, the series is infinite and converges for $|x| < 1$.

Taylor expansion of $f(x)$ about $x = a$ is

$$f(a) + (x-a)f^{(1)}(a) + \frac{(x-a)^2}{2!}f^{(2)}(a) + \cdots + \frac{(x-a)^n}{n!}f^{(n)}(a) + \cdots$$

Maclaurin expansion of $f(x)$ is

$$f(0) + xf^{(1)}(0) + \frac{x^2}{2!}f^{(2)}(0) + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!}f^{(n)}(0) + \cdots$$

Alternating Series Test

The series $a_1 - a_2 + a_3 - a_4 + \cdots$, where $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \ldots$ are all positive, converges if $a_1 > a_2 > a_3 > \cdots$ and $a_n \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$.

Ratio Test

If the series $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + \cdots$ satisfies

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lambda,$$

then

1. if $\lambda > 1$, the series diverges,
2. if $\lambda < 1$, the series converges.

Vectors

If vectors **a** and **b** are given in Cartesian component form by $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$ and $\mathbf{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$, then

the scalar product $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$ is given by

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_3b_3$$

and the vector product $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$ is given by

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = (a_2b_3 - a_3b_2, a_3b_1 - a_1b_3, a_1b_2 - a_2b_1).$$

If a plane passes through a point with position vector **a**, and is normal to the vector **n**, then the equation of the plane is

$$\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{n},$$

where $\mathbf{r} = (x, y, z)$.