

Ministry of Higher Education  
& Scientific Research  
Muthanna University  
College of Science  
Department of mathematic  
and  
computer applications



Subject: foundations of  
mathematic I  
Stage: 1st  
Date: / /2017  
Time :3hours

(( Final exam for the first semester))  
2017 -2018

21. 01. 2018

45

**Remark\ Twelve marks for every question and six marks for every branch**

Q1\A\ let  $A = \{-1,0,1\}$  and  $P(x) = X^3 \geq 1$  is an open statement over  $A$ . Find  $T_p$  ?

B\ Prove that  $a$  is an odd number iff  $a+1$  is an even number .

Q2\A\ Give an example with it is solution for the following case:

$$P(A \cup B) \not\subseteq P(A) \cup P(B)$$

B\ Let  $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$  is an indexed family of sets then  $(\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i)^c = \bigcup_{i \in I} A_i^c$

Q3\A\ Let  $R = \{(x, y) \in R \times R / x - y = 1\}$  and  $S = \{(x, y) \in R \times R / 2x + y = 2\}$ . Find  $R \cap S, R \cup S$   
 $R - S$ ?

B\ Let  $\mathbb{R}$  be a set of real numbers and let  $R = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} / x < y\}$ . Does  $R$  be a strict order relation over  $\mathbb{R}$ ?

Q4\A\ Let  $R, S$  and  $T$  are relations over  $A$  then :

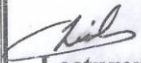
If  $R \subseteq S$  then  $T \circ R \subseteq T \circ S$

B\ Let  $Z$  be a set of integer numbers and let  $R = \{(x, y) \in Z \times Z / x - y \text{ accept division on } 3\}$   
Does  $R$  be a partially ordered relation over  $Z$  ?

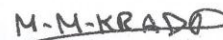
Q5\A\ Let  $R$  is a relation over  $R$  then  $R$  be a symmetric relation iff  $R = R^{-1}$

B\ Let  $R$  is an equivalence relation over  $A$  and let  $a, b \in A$  if  $b \in [a]$  then  $[a] = [b]$ .

Best luck

  
Lecturer  
Zainab Hayder



  
Head of Department  
Asst. prof Mousa Makey



((Assessment of the final exam for the first semester))

Academic year 2017-2018

Q1\\ Use Cramer's rule to solve following system of linear equations

$$ax + y + z = 4$$

$$x + y + z = a$$

$$x - y + az = 2$$

\*\*\*\*\* (10 Marks)

Q2\\ Use mathematical induction to prove that

$$1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3 = n^2(n+1)^2/4$$

\*\*\*\*\* (10 Marks)

Q3\\ Use Gauss - Jordan method find inverse of

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

\*\*\*\*\* (10 Marks)

Q4\\ Find the value of  $\gamma$  that make the following matrix non-singular

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 & 2 \\ \gamma & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

\*\*\*\*\* (10 Marks)

Q5\\ Use operations of row to make the following matrix an upper matrix

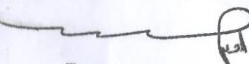
$$B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 5 & -7 & 6 \\ 9 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

\*\*\*\*\* (10 Marks)

Q6\\ Find  $A(B-2C)+O$  where


$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 & 5 \\ -1 & 7 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 6 \\ -2 & -5 & -6 \\ 6 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

\*\*\*\*\* (10 Marks)

  
Lecturer  
Assist. L. Dheyab, A. N.

Best of luck



  
Head of Department  
Assist. Proff. Krady, M. M.





Q1 Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  of each of the following (choose 4 only) (20 marks)

a-  $y = x \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{a}{2} \ln(x^2 + a^2) + ax^2$

b-  $y = x^2 \cosh^{-1} x^2 - \sqrt{1-x^2} + 4 \log(3x^3 + 1)$

c-  $y = (x^2 + 3)^{x^2} + x^3 e^{\sin^3 x} + \ln(\sin^{-1} x^3)$

d-  $\tan y^3 = x^2 e^{x^2+1} + \cosh(\sec(\ln x))$

e-  $x^4 + x^2 y^2 + y^4 = 10$

Q2 (12 marks)

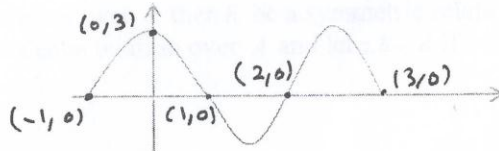
i- let  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x^2 - 1 & x < 0 \\ ax + b & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \sqrt{x+8} & x > 1 \end{cases}$

a- Determine values of **a** and **b** that make the given function continuous.

b- Sketch the graph of  $f(x)$ .

ii- Write the equation of tangents to curve  $x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 2y - 3 = 0$  at the points of its intersection with **y-axis**.

Q3 i- The graph of the function  $y=f(x)$  is given. sketch the graph of  $f(x-2)$ ,  $f(x)+3$ ,  $f(-x)$  and  $2-f(1-x)$ .



(7.5 marks)

ii- find  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  from the equations:  $x=t^2, y=t+t^3$ .

(4.5 marks)

Q4 i- calculate each of the following limits:

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x+3}{\sqrt{x^2-2x-3}}$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x)^{\tan x}$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x}}{\ln(1+2x)}$  (6marks)

ii- Show that  $\cosh^{-1} x = \ln[x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}]$

(5marks)

iii- Let  $y = \cos^{-1} x$  a- find  $D_f$  and  $R_f$ , then sketch its.

(5marks)

b- Show that  $\sec^{-1} x = \cos^{-1}(\frac{1}{x})$ .

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