SULIT

KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
JABATAN PENDIDIKAN POLITEKNIK DAN KOLEJ KOMUNITI

BAHAGIAN PEPERIKSAAN DAN PENILAIAN
JABATAN PENDIDIKAN POLITEKNIK DAN KOLEJ KOMUNITI
KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI

JABATAN MATEMATIK, SAINS & KOMPUTER

PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR

SESI II : 2023/2024

DBM20023: ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS 2

TARIKH : 27 MEI 2024
MASA : 8.30 PAGI – 10.30 PAGI (2 JAM)

Kertas ini mengandungi **LAPAN (8)** halaman bercetak.

Struktur (4 soalan)

Dokumen sokongan yang disertakan : Formula

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALAN INI SEHINGGA DIARAHKAN

(CLO yang tertera hanya sebagai rujukan)

SULIT

INSTRUCTION:

This paper consists of **FOUR (4)** structured questions. Answer **ALL** questions.

ARAHAN:

*Kertas ini mengandungi **EMPAT (4)** soalan berstruktur. Jawab **SEMUA** soalan.*

QUESTION 1

SOALAN 1

CLO1 (a) Show each of the following expressions in the simplest form.

Tunjukkan setiap ungkapan berikut dalam bentuk yang paling ringkas.

i. $\dfrac{27x^3y^2}{3x^2y^3 \times 3x}$

[3 marks]

[*3 markah*]

ii. $2log_2 3 + log_2 xy$

[3 marks]

[*3 markah*]

iii. $2^{5-n} \times 8^{2n} \times 16^{2n-1}$

[4 marks]

[*4 markah*]

CLO2 (b) Solve the following equations by using a suitable method.
Selesaikan persamaan berikut menggunakan kaedah yang sesuai.

i. $9^x \cdot 3^{x-1} = 81$

[4 marks]
[*4 markah*]

ii. $log_3 8 - 3log_3 t = 3$

[5 marks]
[*5 markah*]

iii. $log_3 x^2 - log_9 x = 3$

[6 marks]
[*6 markah*]

QUESTION 2

SOALAN 2

CLO1 (a)

i. Calculate $\frac{dy}{dx}$ for equation $y = (x + 8)(x - 5)$.

Hitung $\frac{dy}{dx}$ *untuk persamaan* $y = (x + 8)(x - 5)$.

[3 marks]

[*3 markah*]

ii. Compute the first order partial differentiation, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ for equation $z = 6x^4 - 3x^3y^2 - y^5$.

Hitung pembezaan separa peringkat pertama, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ *dan* $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ *bagi persamaan* $z = 6x^4 - 3x^3y^2 - y^5$.

[4 marks]

[*4 markah*]

iii. Compute the second derivative, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ for the function $y = 4x^4 - 2x^3 + \frac{3}{2x^{-2}}$.

Hitung terbitan peringkat kedua, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ *bagi fungsi* $y = 4x^4 - 2x^3 + \frac{3}{2x^{-2}}$.

[5 marks]

[*5 markah*]

CLO2

(b) Calculate the derivative $\frac{dy}{dx}$ of the following equations.

Hitung terbitan $\frac{dy}{dx}$ *bagi fungsi berikut.*

i. $y = \ln(3x^3 - 4x^2 + 3)$

[3 marks]

[*3 markah*]

ii. $y = 3e^{3x}(8 - e^{-8x})$

[4 marks]

[*4 markah*]

iii. $y = (3x^3 + x)^3 \cos 3x$

[6 marks]

[*6 markah*]

QUESTION 3

SOALAN 3

CLO2 (a) Calculate the stationary points of the equation $y = 2x^3 - 6x^2 + 6$, then determine their nature of the point.

Hitung titik - titik pegun bagi persamaan $y = 2x^3 - 6x^2 + 6$, *seterusnya tentukan sifatnya.*

[10 marks]

[*10 markah*]

CLO1 (b) Solve the following integrals:

Selesaikan kamiran berikut:

i. $\int \frac{x^4}{2} - x + \frac{2}{x^3} dx$

[4 marks]

[*4 markah*]

ii. $\int (4x + 6)^4 \, dx$ [Using substitution method]

[5 marks]

[*5 markah*]

iii. $\int_1^2 \left(\frac{x^4 + 5x}{x^3} \right) dx$

[6 marks]

[*6 markah*]

QUESTION 4

SOALAN 4

CLO2 (a) Solve the following integrals by using integration by parts.

Selesaikan kamiran berikut menggunakan kamiran bahagian demi bahagian.

i. $\int xe^{3x}\,dx$

[5 marks]

[*5 markah*]

ii. $\int 2x \ln x\,dx$

[5 marks]

[*5 markah*]

CLO1 (b)

i. Figure 4 (b) i shows an enclosed region between the curve of $y = x^2 - 6x + 5$ where x-axis between $x = 1$ and $x = 5$. Calculate the shaded area.

Rajah 4 (b) i menunjukkan kawasan tertutup bagi lengkung $y = x^2 - 6x + 5$ *dan paksi-x antara* $x = 1$ *dan* $x = 5$. *Hitung luas kawasan berlorek.*

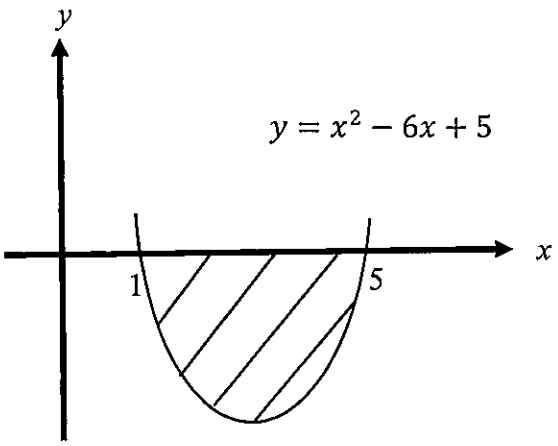

Figure 4 (b) i / *Rajah 4 (b) i*

[7 marks]

[*7 markah*]

ii. Figure 4 (b) ii shows an enclosed region between the curve of $y = x^2 - 2x$ where x-axis is between $x = 0$ and $x = 2$. Calculate the volume of bounded region when it is rotated 360° at x-axis.

Rajah 4 (b) ii menunjukkan kawasan tertutup antara lengkung $y = x^2 - 2x$ *dan paksi-x antara* $x = 0$ *dan* $x = 2$. *Hitung isipadu kawasan berlorek apabila diputar 360° pada paksi-x.*

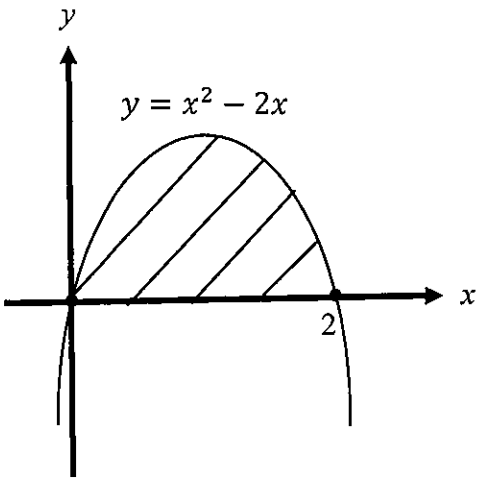

Figure 4 (b) ii / *Rajah 4 (b) ii*

[8 marks]

[*8 markah*]

SOALAN TAMAT

FORMULA SHEET FOR DBM20023

EXPONENTS AND LOGARITHMS			
LAW OF EXPONENTS		**LAW OF LOGARITHMS**	
1.	$a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$	8.	$\log_a a = 1$
2.	$\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$	9.	$\log_a 1 = 0$
3.	$(a^m)^n = a^{m \times n}$	10.	$\log_a b = \frac{\log_c b}{\log_c a}$
4.	$a^0 = 1$	11.	$\log_a MN = \log_a M + \log_a N$
5.	$a^{-n} = \frac{1}{a^n}, a \neq 0$	12.	$\log_a \frac{M}{N} = \log_a M - \log_a N$
6.	$a^{\frac{m}{n}} = (\sqrt[n]{a})^m$	13.	$\log_a N^P = P \log_a N$
7.	$(ab)^n = a^n b^n$	14.	$N = a^x \Leftrightarrow \log_a N = x$

DIFFERENTIATION			
1.	$\frac{d}{dx}(k) = 0, k \text{ is constant}$	2.	$\frac{d}{dx}(ax^n) = anx^{n-1}$ [*Power Rule*]
3.	$\frac{d}{dx}(ax+b)^n) = an(ax+b)^{n-1}$ [*Composite Rule*]		
4.	$\frac{d}{dx}\big(f(x) \pm g(x)\big) = f'(x) \pm g'(x)$	5.	$\frac{d}{dx}(uv) = u\frac{dv}{dx} + v\frac{du}{dx}$ [*Product Rule*]
6.	$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{v\frac{du}{dx} - u\frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$ [*Quotient Rule*]	7.	$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx}$ [*Chain Rule*]
8.	$\frac{d}{dx}(e^x) = e^x$	9.	$\frac{d}{dx}\left(e^{ax+b}\right) = e^{ax+b} \times \frac{d}{dx}(ax+b)$
10.	$\frac{d}{dx}(ln\|x\|) = \frac{1}{x}$	11.	$\frac{d}{dx}[\ln\|ax+b\|] = \frac{1}{ax+b} \times \frac{d}{dx}(ax+b)$
12.	$\frac{d}{dx}(\sin x) = \cos x$	13.	$\frac{d}{dx}(\cos x) = -\sin x$

14.	$\frac{d}{dx}(\tan x) = \sec^2 x$	15.	$\frac{d}{dx}[\sin(ax+b)] = \cos(ax+b) \times \frac{d}{dx}(ax+b)$
16.	$\frac{d}{dx}[\cos(ax+b)] = -\sin(ax+b) \times \frac{d}{dx}(ax+b)$	17.	$\frac{d}{dx}[\tan(ax+b)] = sec^2(ax+b) \times \frac{d}{dx}(ax+b)$
18.	$\frac{d}{dx}[\sin^n u] = n\sin^{n-1} u \times \cos u \times \frac{du}{dx}$	19.	$\frac{d}{dx}[cos^n u] = n\,cos^{n-1} u \times -\sin u \times \frac{du}{dx}$
20.	$\frac{d}{dx}[tan^n u] = n\,tan^{n-1} u \times sec^2 u \times \frac{du}{dx}$		

INTEGRATION			
1.	$\int ax^n dx = \frac{ax^{n+1}}{n+1} + c;\ \{n \neq -1\}$	2.	$\int (ax+b)^n dx = \frac{(ax+b)^{n+1}}{(a)(n+1)} + c;\ \{n \neq -1\}$
3.	$\int k\ dx = kx + c, k\ is\ constant$	4.	$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a)$
5.	$\int \frac{1}{x}\ dx = \ln\ \lvert x\rvert + c$	6.	$\int \frac{1}{ax+b}\ dx = \frac{1}{a} \times \ln\ \lvert ax+b\rvert + c$
7.	$\int e^x\ dx = e^x + c$	8.	$\int e^{ax+b}\ dx = \frac{1}{a} \times e^{ax+b} + c$
9.	$\int \sin x\ dx = -\cos x + c$	10.	$\int \cos x\ dx = \sin x + c$
11.	$\int sec^2 x\ dx = \tan x + c$		
12.	$\int \sin(ax+b)\ dx = -\frac{1}{a} \times \cos(ax+b) + c$		
13.	$\int \cos(ax+b)\ dx = \frac{1}{a} \times sin(ax+b) + c$		
14.	$\int sec^2(ax+b)\ dx = \frac{1}{a} \times \tan(ax+b) + c$		

IDENTITY TRIGONOMETRY			
1.	$cos^2\theta + sin^2\theta = 1$	2.	$1 + tan^2\theta = sec^2\theta$
3.	$1 + cot^2\theta = cosec^2\theta$	4.	$\sin 2\theta = 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$
5.	$\cos 2\theta = 2cos^2\theta - 1$ $= 1 - 2sin^2\theta$ $= cos^2\theta - sin^2\theta$	6.	$\tan 2\theta = \frac{2\tan\theta}{1 - tan^2\theta}$
7.	$\tan\theta = \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta}$	8.	$\cot\theta = \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = \frac{1}{\tan\theta}$
9.	$\sec\theta = \frac{1}{\cos\theta}$	10.	$cosec\,\theta = \frac{1}{\sin\theta}$
AREA UNDER CURVE			
1.	$A_x = \int_a^b y\,dx$	2.	$A_y = \int_a^b x\,dy$
VOLUME UNDER CURVE			
1.	$V_x = \pi\int_a^b y^2\,dx$	2.	$V_y = \pi\int_a^b x^2\,dy$
INTEGRATION BY PARTS			
$\int u\,dv = uv - \int v\,du$			