# Re-Exam 2014 

Mathematics for Multimedia Applications<br>Medialogy

11 August 2014

## Formalities

This exam set consists of 5 pages, in which there are 8 problems. You are allowed to use books, notes etc. You are not allowed to use electronic devices such as calculators, computers or cell phones.

A number of points is indicated for every sub-problem. The sum of these points equals 100 .

Date and time for the exam: 11 August, 9:00-13:00.
You must indicate the following on each page:

- Full name
- Study number
- Page number

On the first page, you must indicate

- The total number of pages.

Good luck!

## Problems

## Problem 1.

1.a. (4 points) Differentiate the function

$$
f(x)=\frac{x^{5}}{e^{x}}
$$

1.b. (4 points) Differentiate the function $g(x)=\cos \left(x^{2}+1\right)$.
1.c. (3 points) The graph of the function $g(x)$ above has a tangent at the point $(0, g(0))$. What is the slope of that tangent?

## Problem 2.

2.a. (4 points) Prove that the following trigonometric identity holds:

$$
\frac{\sin (x)+\cos (x)}{\cos (x)}=\tan (x)+1
$$

2.b. (2 points) Find a solution of the equation

$$
\frac{\sin (x)+\cos (x)}{\cos (x)}=0
$$

2.c. (4 points) Describe all solutions of the equation in problem 2.b.

## Problem 3.

3.a. (3 points) Calculate the sum

$$
\sum_{i=1}^{4}(2 i-3)
$$

3.b. (5 points) Calculate the sum

$$
\sum_{i=1}^{9}\left(4 i^{3}+20 i\right)
$$

Problem 4. Evaluate the following integrals:
4.a. (5 points) $\int_{0}^{1}\left(3 e^{x}+2 x\right) \mathrm{d} x$
4.b. (5 points) $\int_{0}^{\pi / 2}(\cos (x)+\cos (2 x)) \mathrm{d} x$

Problem 5. Let $P, Q$ and $R$ be points in 3D-space with coordinates $(5,4,6)$, $(7,4,4)$ and $(5,7,3)$ respectively.
5.a. (3 points) Find $\overrightarrow{P Q}$ and $\overrightarrow{P R}$.
5.b. (2 points) Find parametric equations for the line through $P$ and $Q$.
5.c. (3 points) Find the angle between the vectors $\overrightarrow{P Q}$ and $\overrightarrow{P R}$.
5.d. (3 points) Compute the cross product $\overrightarrow{P Q} \times \overrightarrow{P R}$.
5.e. (3 points) Find $\overrightarrow{P Q} \bullet(\overrightarrow{P Q} \times \overrightarrow{P R})$ and $\overrightarrow{P R} \bullet(\overrightarrow{P Q} \times \overrightarrow{P R})$.
5.f. (3 points) Find an equation for the plane through $P, Q$ and $R$.

Problem 6. The position vector of a moving particle in 3D-space is given by

$$
\vec{r}(t)=(2 \cos (t), 2 \sin (t), \cos (2 t))
$$

Here is a plot of the motion curve when the time $t$ runs from 0 to $2 \pi$ :

6.a. (4 points) Compute the velocity vector $\vec{v}(t)$.
6.b. (3 points) Compute the speed $\nu(t)$.
6.c. (3 points) Find the position vector, the velocity vector and the speed of the particle at time $t=0$.

Problem 7. Consider the following system of linear equations:

$$
\begin{aligned}
x_{1}+x_{2}-3 x_{3} & =2 \\
-2 x_{1}-x_{2}+8 x_{3} & =-5 \\
x_{1}-5 x_{3} & =3
\end{aligned}
$$

7.a. (3 points) Find the augmented matrix of the system.
7.b. (6 points) Find the reduced row echelon form of the augmented matrix.
7.c. (4 points) Write down the general solution of the system.
7.d. (4 points) Find a solution of the system which has $x_{3}=0$. Find another solution which has $x_{3}=1$.

Problem 8. Define matrices as follows:

$$
A=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}
1 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & -1 & -1
\end{array}\right], \quad B=\left[\begin{array}{ccc}
1 & 1 & -3 \\
0 & 1 & 2 \\
1 & 0 & -5
\end{array}\right]
$$

8.a. (3 points) Compute $2 A+B^{T}$.
8.b. (4 points) Compute the matrix product $A B$.
8.c. (6 points) Determine whether $A$ is invertible. If so, find its inverse.
8.d. (4 points) Solve the following system of linear equations:

$$
\begin{aligned}
x_{1}+x_{3} & =1 \\
x_{2}+x_{3} & =2 \\
x_{1}-x_{2}-x_{3} & =4
\end{aligned}
$$

## Appendix

Exact values for trigonometric functions of various angles.

|  | $0^{\circ}$ | $30^{\circ}$ | $45^{\circ}$ | $60^{\circ}$ | $90^{\circ}$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 0 | $\frac{\pi}{6}$ | $\frac{\pi}{4}$ | $\frac{\pi}{3}$ | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ |
| $\sin$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | 1 |
| $\cos$ | 1 | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 |

