

UNIVERSITY OF BOLTON
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING
BSc (HONS) MOTORSPORT TECHNOLOGY
ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS 1
SEMESTER 1 EXAMINATION 2024/2025
MODULE NO: MSP4022

Date: Wednesday 8th January 2025

Time: 2:00pm – 4:00pm

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

There are EIGHT questions

Answer ANY FIVE questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

Marks for parts of questions are shown in brackets.

Electronic calculators may be used provided that data and program storage memory is cleared prior to the examination.

CANDIDATES REQUIRE:

Formula Sheet (provided).

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 Engineering Mathematics
 Module No. MSP4022

Question 1.

Solve the following quadratic equations by factorisation:

(a) $x^2 + 7x - 30 = 0$ (6 marks)

(b) $6x^2 - 7x - 3 = 0$ (6 marks)

Solve the following quadratic equation by using the formula:

(c) $2x^2 + 6x + 3 = 0$ (8 marks)

Total 20 marks

Question 2

(a) Solve the following systems of simultaneous linear equations:

(i) $4x + 3y = 13$

$3x + 2y = 11$

(7 marks)

(ii)
$$\begin{aligned} p + q + r &= 6 \\ 2p - q + 2r &= 6 \\ 3p - 3q + 2r &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

(13 marks)

Total 20 marks

Question 3

1. Simplify the following

i. $\sqrt[3]{y^2} \div \sqrt{y}$ (5 marks)

ii. $K^{\frac{1}{3}} \times 4K^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (5 marks)

iii. $\log_3(3x - 1) = 3$ (5 marks)

iv. $2\log x = 3\log 4$ (5 marks)

Total 20 marks

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Question 4

(a) The first four terms of an arithmetic sequence are 4, 9, 14, 19.

- i. Write down a formula for the n th term.
- ii. Find the sum of the first thirty terms of the sequence.

(8 marks)

(b) A geometric sequence is given by the formula

$$X_n = 8 \times \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \text{ for } n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

- i. Simplify and write down the first four terms of the sequence.
- ii. Calculate the sum of **all** of the terms.

(12 marks)

Total 20 marks

Question 5

(a) Using Pascal's triangle, expand and simplify

i. $(a + b)^4$ (6 marks)

ii. $(2a - 3b)^4$ (10 marks)

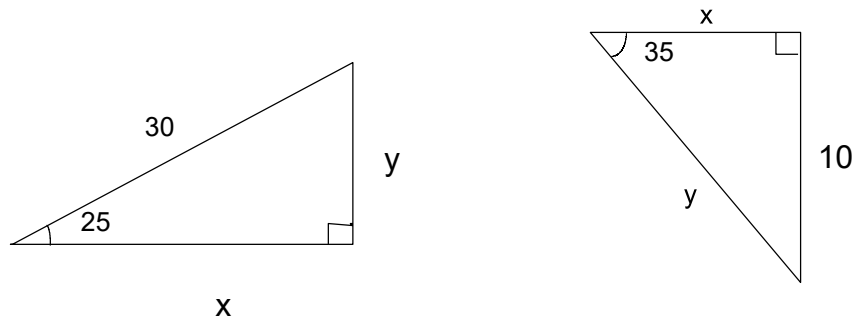
(b) Simplify $\left(\frac{64}{125}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ (4 marks)

Total 20 marks

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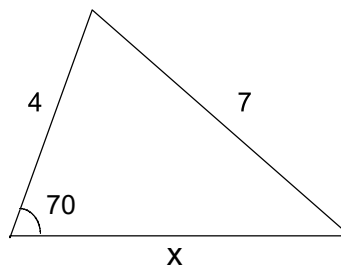
Question 6

- (a) For each of the right-angled triangles below, use trigonometry to calculate the lengths x and y of the sides indicated:



(12 marks)

- (b) Find the length x of the side indicated in the following triangle:



(8 marks)

Total 20 marks

Question 7

Differentiate the following functions;

- i. $y = 3t^3 - 2t^2 + 5t - 3$ (5 marks)
- ii. $y = x^4 e^{2x}$ (5 marks)
- iii. $y = \frac{\cos x}{x^2}$ (5 marks)
- iv. $y = (\cos x)^7$ (5 marks)

Total 20 marks

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Question 8

Evaluate the following definite integral:

i. $\int_2^3 (12x^3 - 6x^2 + 8x) dx$ (10 marks)

ii. $\int t^{-2} dt$ (5 marks)

iii. $\int (x^2 + x^5) dx$ (5marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

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FORMULA SHEET

Cosine rule

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos(A) \quad \text{or} \quad \cos(A) = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$$

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos(B) \quad \text{or} \quad \cos(B) = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$$

$$c^2 = b^2 + a^2 - 2bc \cos(C) \quad \text{or} \quad \cos(C) = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

Sine Formula

$$\frac{\sin(A)}{a} = \frac{\sin(B)}{b} = \frac{\sin(C)}{c}$$

Sum of Arithmetic series with last term	$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a + l)$
Arithmetic series	$a + (n - 1)d$
Sum of Geometric series (infinite series)	$S_\infty = \frac{a}{(1 - r)}$
Sum of Arithmetic series	$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n - 1)d)$
Geometric series	$a_n = ar^{n-1}$
Sum of Geometric series	$S_n = \frac{a(r^n - 1)}{(r - 1)}$

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Derivatives or Differentiation Formulas

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\sin x] = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\cos x] = -\sin x$$

Chain Rule of
differentiation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx}$$

Product Rule of
differentiation

$$\frac{d(uv)}{dx} = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$$

Quotient Rule of
differentiation

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{u}{v} \right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\log_a(xy) = \log_a x + \log_a y$$

$$\log_a \left(\frac{x}{y} \right) = \log_a x - \log_a y$$

$$\log_a(x)^n = n \log_a(x)$$

$$\log_a(x) = \frac{\log_b(x)}{\log_b a}$$

$$\log_a a = 1$$

$$\log_a 1 = 0$$

Function	Indefinite Integral
$\int a \, dx$	$ax + C$
$\int x \, dx$	$x^2 / 2 + C$
$\int 1/x \, dx$	$\ln x + C$
$\int x^2 \, dx$	$x^3 / 3 + C$
$\int \sin(x) \, dx$	$-\cos(x) + C$
$\int \cos(x) \, dx$	$\sin(x) + C$
$\int \sec^2(x) \, dx$	$\tan(x) + C$
$\int e^x \, dx$	$e^x + C$

END OF PAPER