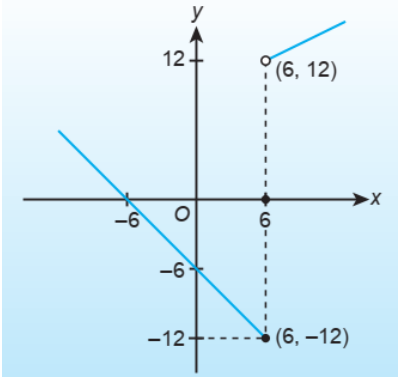
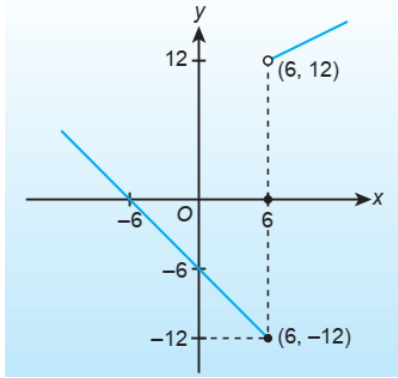
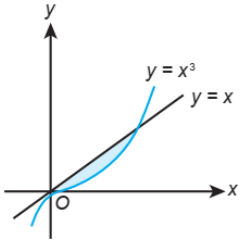
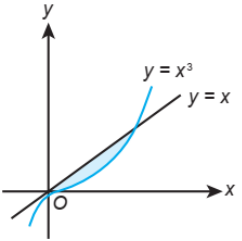


ERRATA

Title : Strategic STPM Pre-U Text Mathematics Semester 2
Book Code : AAEVMM2675031A2
Author : Tan Guan Hin, Lee Yoon Woh, Lim Wen Li, Soon Pai Ee

Page number and section	Error	Correction
pg 17 Example 20	<p>Example 20 The function f is defined by:</p> $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-36}{ x-6 }, & x \neq 6 \\ 0, & x = 6 \end{cases}$ <p>(a) Determine whether f is continuous at $x = 6$. (b) Sketch the graph of f.</p> <p>Solution: (a)</p> $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x-6)(x+6)}{(x-6)} = x+6, & x > 6 \\ \frac{-(x-6)(x+6)}{(x-6)} = -(x+6), & x < 6 \end{cases}$ <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 6^-} -(x+6) = -(6+6) = -12$</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} (x+6) = 6+6 = 12$</p> <p>Since $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} f(x)$ does not exist. Therefore, f is not continuous at $x = 6$.</p> <p>(b)</p> 	<p>Example 20 The function f is defined by:</p> $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2-36}{ x-6 }, & x \neq 6 \\ 0, & x = 6 \end{cases}$ <p>(a) Determine whether f is continuous at $x = 6$. (b) Sketch the graph of f.</p> <p>Solution: (a)</p> $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{(x-6)(x+6)}{(x-6)} = x+6, & x > 6 \\ \frac{-(x-6)(x+6)}{(x-6)} = -(x+6), & x < 6 \end{cases}$ <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 6^-} -(x+6) = -(6+6) = -12$</p> <p>$\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} (x+6) = 6+6 = 12$</p> <p>Since $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6^-} f(x) \neq \lim_{x \rightarrow 6^+} f(x)$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow 6} f(x)$ does not exist. Therefore, f is not continuous at $x = 6$.</p> <p>(b)</p> 
pg 112 no. 2	<p>2. Sketch, on the same coordinate axes, the curve $y = x^3$ and the line $y = x$. Calculate the area of the region enclosed by the curve $y = x^3$ and the line $y = x$.</p>	<p>2. Sketch, on the same coordinate axes, the curve $y = x^3$ and the line $y = x$ for $x \geq 0$. Calculate the area of the region enclosed by the curves for $0 \leq x \leq 1$.</p>

<p>pg 157 no. 6</p>	<p>6. Given that $y = \cos^{-\frac{1}{2}} x$, show that $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{1}{4}\left(y + \frac{1}{y^3}\right)$. By further differentiation, obtain the series expansion of in ascending powers of x up to the term in x^4.</p>	<p>6. Given that $y = \cos^{\frac{1}{2}} x$, show that $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{1}{4}\left(y + \frac{1}{y^3}\right)$. By further differentiation, obtain the series expansion of $\cos^{\frac{1}{2}} x$ in ascending powers of x up to the term in x^4</p>
<p>pg 201 Exercise 9.5 no. 2</p>	<p>2. $\frac{1}{2}$</p>  <p>A Cartesian coordinate system with x and y axes. The origin is labeled 'O'. Two lines are plotted: a straight line y = x and a cubic curve y = x^3. The curve is blue and passes through the origin, intersecting the line y = x at the origin and at two other points in the first and third quadrants.</p>	<p>2. $\frac{1}{4}$</p>  <p>A Cartesian coordinate system with x and y axes. The origin is labeled 'O'. Two lines are plotted: a straight line y = x and a cubic curve y = x^3. The curve is blue and passes through the origin, intersecting the line y = x at the origin and at two other points in the first and third quadrants.</p>