

Grading scheme Final106

Q1)

$$\text{a) } \int e^{-3x} \tan e^{-3x} dx = \frac{-1}{3} \int \frac{\sin u}{\cos u} du = \frac{1}{3} \ln |\cos(e^{-3x})| + C$$

(2) + (1)

$$\text{b) } \frac{1}{3} \int_1^4 3(x-1)^2 dx = 9 = 3(c-1)^2 \text{ so } c = 1 + \sqrt{3}$$

(as $1 - \sqrt{3}$ is not in $[1,4]$)

(2) + (1)

$$\text{c) } \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^4-9}} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{u^2-9}} = \frac{1}{6} \sec^{-1} \left(\frac{x^2}{3} \right) + C$$

(2) + (1)

$$\text{Q2) a) } \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-x^5}} = \frac{2}{5} \int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{1-u^2}} = -\frac{2}{5} \operatorname{sech}^{-1}(x^{5/2}) + C$$

(2) + (1)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \int x^2 \cosh x dx &= x^2 \sinh x - 2 \int x \sinh x dx \\ &= x^2 \sinh x - 2(x \cosh x - \sinh x) + C \end{aligned}$$

(1.5) + (1.5)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } \int (\sin x)^5 (\cos x)^8 dx &= -\int (1-u^2)^2 u^8 du \\ &= -\frac{(\cos x)^{13}}{13} + 2\frac{(\cos x)^{11}}{11} - \frac{(\cos x)^9}{9} + C \end{aligned}$$

(1.5) + (1.5)

$$\text{Q3) a) } y = (e^x + 3x)^{1/x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x + 3}{e^x + 3x} = 4$$

So $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} y = e^4$

(2,5) + (0,5)

b)

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{6x-11}{(x-1)^2} dx &= \int \frac{6}{x-1} - \frac{5}{(x-1)^2} dx \\ &= 6 \ln|x-1| + \frac{5}{x-1} + C\end{aligned}$$

(1) +(1)

c) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{7-x^2+6x}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{16-(x-3)^2}} = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x-3}{4}\right) + C$

(1) +(1)

Q4

a) $\int_0^c \frac{\cos x dx}{\sqrt{1-\sin x}} = \int_0^{\sin c} \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u}} = [-2\sqrt{1-u}]_0^{\sin c} \quad \mathbf{(2)}$
 $\rightarrow 2 \text{ as } c \rightarrow \pi/2$

So the integral converges with a value of 2 **(1)**

b) Graph **(1)**

Intersections at $x = 0$ and $x = -2$ **(0,5)**

$$A = \int_{-2}^0 4 - x^2 - (2x + 4) dx = \frac{4}{3} \quad \mathbf{(1.5)}$$

c) $V = 4\pi \int_0^1 x \sinh x dx = 4\pi [x \cosh x - \sinh x]_0^1$

$$= 4\pi(e^{-1}) \quad \mathbf{(2) +(1)}$$

Q5

a) $L = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} dt = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{2} e^t dt$

$$= \sqrt{2}(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1)$$

(2.5) +(0.5)

b) Graph **(1)**

Intersections points

$$2 - 2\cos\theta = 2\cos\theta$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ or } \theta = \frac{4\pi}{3} \quad \textbf{(0.5)}$$

$$A = \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi} (2 - 2\cos\theta)^2 - (2\cos\theta)^2 d\theta$$

$$= [4\theta - 8\sin\theta]_{\pi/3}^{\pi} = 8\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \quad \textbf{(1.5)}$$