

Instruction: Circle carefully the above course session* you register and hand your answer script together with this question paper as a cover page. Marks will not be recorded without the question paper or with the wrong session you attend or circle.

1. Compute the following elementary integrals.

$$(a) \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 3x \cos 3x \, dx \quad [7]$$

$$(b) \int \frac{4x+5}{\sqrt{2x+1}} \, dx \quad [7]$$

$$(c) \int_0^2 e^{|-x+1|} \, dx \quad [6]$$

2. Evaluate the following indefinite integrals.

$$(a) \int \sqrt{x^2-4} \, dx \quad [12]$$

$$(b) \int \sqrt{x} \ln x \, dx \quad [8]$$

$$(c) \int \frac{5x^2}{(x-2)(x^2-6x+13)} \, dx \quad [18]$$

3. (a) Find the area of the region bounded by the parabola $y = 3x^2 - 2$ and the straight line $y = x$. [10]

(b) Compute the area of the surface generated by rotating the curve segment $y = \sqrt{4-x^2}$, $0 \leq x \leq 1$, about the x -axis. [10]

4. (a) Determine the projection vector of $\vec{a} = \vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$ on $\vec{b} = -3\vec{i} + \vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$. [8]

(b) Find the equation of the plane containing $A(-1, 0, 2)$, $B(2, 1, -3)$ and $C(0, 1, 3)$. [14]

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Brief Table of Integrals

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|---|---|
| $\int x^p \, dx = \frac{x^{p+1}}{p+1} + C, \quad p \neq -1$ | $\int \frac{1}{x} \, dx = \ln x + C$ |
| $\int e^x \, dx = e^x + C$ | $\int \sec^3 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \sec x \tan x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \sec x + \tan x + C$ |
| $\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$ | $\int \cos x \, dx = \sin x + C$ |
| $\int \sec^2 x \, dx = \tan x + C$ | $\int \csc^2 x \, dx = -\cot x + C$ |
| $\int \sec x \tan x \, dx = \sec x + C$ | $\int \csc x \cot x \, dx = -\csc x + C$ |
| $\int \sec x \, dx = \ln \sec x + \tan x + C$ | $\int \csc x \, dx = -\ln \csc x + \cot x + C$ |
| $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \, dx = \sin^{-1} x + C$ | $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \, dx = \tan^{-1} x + C$ |

NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY