Math Methods Unit 3 Test 3 2017
Anti - Differentiation

Resource Free **Time: 50 minutes** **Marks: / 46**

Only a formula sheet is allowed for this section. No calculator or notes allowed.

Question 1 **(12 marks)**

Evaluate each of the following, showing all working. Leave all answers with positive indices.

(a) $\int \frac{4}{t^2} dt$ (1 mark)

$= \int 4t^{-2}\, dt$

$= \frac{4t^{-1}}{-1} + C$

$= \frac{-4}{t} + C$

(b) $\int 3x(x^2-2)^3 dx$ (3 marks)

$= \frac{3}{2} \int 2x(x^2-2)^3\, dx.$

$= \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{(x^2-2)^4}{4}\right) + C$

$= \frac{3(x^2-2)^4}{8} + C.$

(c) $\int (e^{-5x} + 2\pi x - \sqrt{x})\, dx$ (3 marks)

$= \frac{e^{-5x}}{-5} + \frac{2\pi x^2}{2} - \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C$

$= -\frac{1}{5e^{5x}} + \pi x^2 - \frac{2x^{3/2}}{3} + C.$

(d) $\frac{d}{dx}\left(\int_{-3}^{x^2} \frac{\sqrt{2t-3}}{t+1}\,dt\right)$ (2 marks)

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2x^2-3}}{x^2+1} \times 2x.$$

If it is given that $f(x)$ is continuous everywhere and that $\int_4^{10} f(x)dx = -10$, find:

(e) $\int_1^3 f(3x+1)dx$ (3 marks)

$$= \frac{1}{3}\int_3^9 f(x+1)\,dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\int_4^{10} f(x)\,dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(-10) = -\frac{10}{3}$$

Question 2 **(15 marks)**

Evaluate the following, showing full working.

(a) $\int_{-1}^{2}\left(x^2-1\right)dx$ (3 marks)

$$= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x\right]_{-1}^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{8}{3}-2\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3}-(-1)\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = 0$$

(b) $-3\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \cos(3x)\,dx$ (3 marks)

$$= -\cancel{3}\left[\frac{\sin 3x}{\cancel{3}}\right]_{\pi}^{2\pi}$$

$$= -\left[\sin 6\pi - \sin 3\pi\right]$$

$$= -[0-0] = 0$$

Question 12 **(4 marks)**

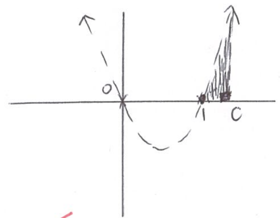
The area bound by the parabola $y = 6x^2 - 6x$, the x – axes and the lines $x = 1$ and $x = c, (c > 1)$ is equal to 1unit². Find the value of the constant.

x - intersections:

$6x^2 - 6x = 0.$

$6x(x-1) = 0$

$x = 0$ or $x = 1.$



$\therefore \int_1^c 6x^2 - 6x \, dx. = 1.$

$\therefore \left[\frac{6x^3}{3} - \frac{6x^2}{2}\right]_1^c = 1.$

$(2c^3 - 3c^2) - (2 - 3) = 1.$

$2c^3 - 3c^2 + 1 = 1.$

$2c^3 - 3c^2 = 0.$

$c^2(2c-3) = 0.$

$c \neq 0$ (N.A. as $c>1$) or $c = \frac{3}{2}.$

END OF PAPER 2

(c) $\int_{-1}^{3}(-e^{4x}+2)\,dx$ (3 marks)

•(correct anti-diff)

$= \left[-\frac{e^{4x}}{4} + 2x\right]_{-1}^{3}$

•(correct substitution)

$= \left(-\frac{e^{12}}{4} + 6\right) - \left(-\frac{e^{-4}}{4} - 2\right)$

$= -\frac{e^{12}}{4} + \frac{e^{-4}}{4} + 8.$ •(final answer)

(d) $\frac{d}{dx}\int_4^{x^2}\frac{2}{3t^3-1}\,dt$ (3 marks)

$= \frac{2}{3(x^2)^3-1} \times 2x$

$= \frac{4x}{3x^6-1}.$

(e) $\int_1^2 \frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{x^3}{x^2+1}\right)dx$ (3 marks)

$= \left[\frac{x^3}{x^2+1}\right]_1^2$

$= \frac{8}{5} - \frac{1}{2}$

$= \frac{16-5}{10}$

$= \frac{11}{10}$

$= 1.1.$

Question 3 **(3 marks)**

The derivative of $f(x)$ is given by $f'(x) = 2e^{2x} + 3x^2$. Given that $f(1) = 4 + e^2$, find an expression for $f(x)$.

$$f(x) = \frac{\cancel{2}e^{2x}}{\cancel{2}} + \frac{\cancel{3}x^3}{\cancel{3}} + C$$

$$4 + e^2 = e^{2(1)} + (1)^3 + C$$

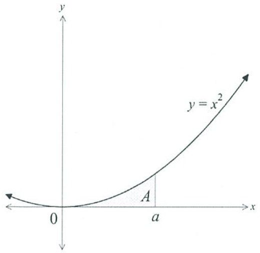
$$4 + \cancel{e^2} = \cancel{e^2} + 1 + C$$

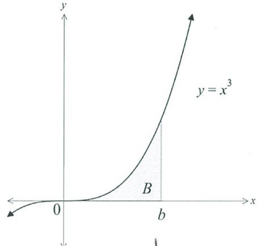
$$3 = C$$

$$\therefore f(x) = e^{2x} + x^3 + 3$$

Question 4 **(3 marks)**

The area labelled B is two times the area labelled A. Express b in terms of a.





$$\text{area } A = \int_0^a x^2\,dx \qquad \text{area } B = \int_0^b x^3\,dx$$

$$= \left[\tfrac{1}{3}x^3\right]_0^a \qquad = \left[\tfrac{1}{4}x^4\right]_0^b$$

$$A = \tfrac{1}{3}a^3 \qquad B = \tfrac{1}{4}b^4$$

but $B = 2A$

$$\therefore \tfrac{1}{4}b^4 = \frac{2a^3}{3} \qquad \therefore b^4 = \frac{8a^3}{3}$$

$$b = \sqrt[4]{\tfrac{8}{3}}\; a^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

Question 10 **(4 marks)**

Show that $\int_1^2 \left(\frac{6x+4}{\sqrt{x}}\right) dx = 16\sqrt{2} - 12$.

*(Show sufficient work out please and use **exact** values)*

$$\int_1^2 \frac{6x+4}{\sqrt{x}} = \int_1^2 \left(6\sqrt{x} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}}\right) dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 \left(6x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 4x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{6x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{4(x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}}\right)_1^2$$

$$= \left[\left(4x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 8\sqrt{x}\right)\right]_1^2 \qquad = \left(4 \cdot 2^{\frac{3}{2}} + 8\sqrt{2}\right) - (4+8$$

$$= 8\sqrt{2} + 8\sqrt{2} - 12$$

$$= 16\sqrt{2} - 12 = RHS$$

Question 11 **(3 marks)**

The area under the curve $f(x) = 4e^{kx}$ over the domain $0 \le x \le 10$ is $\frac{40}{3}\left(-e^{-3} + 1\right)$.

Determine the value of k.

$$\therefore \int_0^{10} 4e^{kx}\,dx = \frac{40}{3}\left(-e^{-3}+1\right)$$

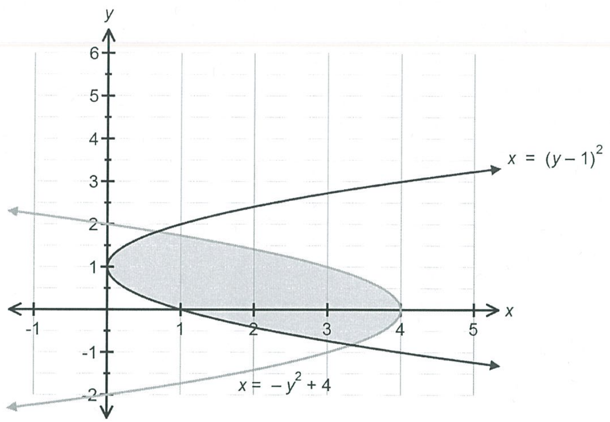
$$\left[\frac{4e^{kx}}{k}\right]_0^{10} = \frac{40}{3}\left(-e^{-3}+1\right)$$

$$\therefore \text{solve}\left(\frac{4e^{10k}}{k} - \frac{4}{k} = \frac{40}{3}\left(-e^{-3}+1\right), k\right)$$

$$\therefore k = -0{,}3$$

Question 9 **(6 marks)**

Calculate the shaded area shown below, showing all relevant working.



for intersection:

$\text{solve}\left((y-1)^2 = -y^2+4, y\right)$

$y = 1.822288$ or $y = -0.822876$

$\therefore y \approx 1.82$ $\quad$ $x = 0.68$ $\qquad$ $y \approx -0.83$ $\quad$ $x = 3.32.$

$$\text{Area} = \int_{-0.83}^{1.82} \left[(-y^2+4) - (y-1)^2\right] dy$$

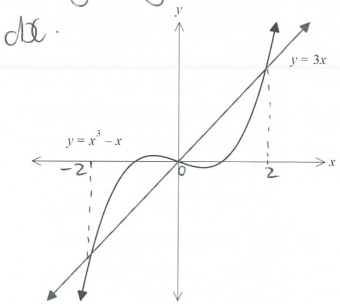
$$= \left[-\frac{y^3}{3} + 4y - \frac{(y-1)^3}{3}\right]_{-0.83}^{1.83}$$

$= 6.17326$

$\approx \underline{6.173 \text{ units}^2}$

Question 5 **(3 marks)**

Find the exact area bound by the two curves shown below. (symmetry)



$$\text{Area} = 2\int_0^2 [3x - (x^3 - x)]\, dx.$$

$$= 2\int_0^2 (4x - x^3)\, dx$$

$$= 2\left[2x^2 - \frac{x^4}{4}\right]_0^2$$

$= 2(8-4)$

$= \underline{8 \text{ units}^2}.$

for boundaries:

$x^3 - x = 3x$

$x^3 - 4x = 0$

$x(x^2-4) = 0.$

$\underline{x = 0 \text{ or } x = \pm 2}.$

Question 6 **(4 marks)**

Determine the function y given that $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 3e^x + 2$ and $\frac{dy}{dx} = 5$ when $x = 0$ and $y = 3e^2 + 15$ when $x = 2$.

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 3e^x + 2$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 3e^x + 2x + C.$$

$5 = 3e^0 + 2(0) + C$

$\therefore \underline{C = 2}.$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = 3e^x + 2x + 2.$$

$\therefore y = 3e^x + x^2 + 2x + d.$

$3e^2 + 15 = 3e^2 + 2^2 + 2(2) + d.$

$\therefore d = 7.$

$\therefore \underline{y = 3e^x + x^2 + 2x + 7.}$

Question 7

(6 marks)

The gradient function of $f(x)$ is given by $f'(x) = ax^2 + b$. Determine the values of a and b if $f'(-2) = 28$, $f(0) = 1$ and $f(1) = 7$.

$f'(-2) = 4a + b$

$\therefore 28 = 4a + b$ ✓

$f(x) = \dfrac{ax^3}{3} + bx + c$ ✓

$1 = c$ ✓

$f(1) = 7$:

$7 = \dfrac{a}{3} + b + 1$ ✓

$\therefore 6 = \dfrac{a}{3} + b$

and $28 = 4a + b$

$22 = \dfrac{11a}{3}$

$\dfrac{66}{11} = a$

$\therefore \underline{a = 6}$ ✓

$28 = 4a + b$

$28 = 24 + b$

$\underline{b = 4}$ ✓

METHODS YEAR 12 **Test 3 2017** **Name:** Sol key.

Anti-Differentiation

Resource Assumed **Time: 25 minutes** **Marks: / 25**

CAS calculator + A4 page 1 side of notes

Question 8

(8 marks)

Sam has invested $\$A$ in a fund which compounds her investment continuously at a rate of k % per annum.

The rate of change of her investment is given by $\dfrac{dV}{dt} = k(Ae^{kt})$ where V is the value of her investment in dollars and t is the time in years.

The net change in the value of her investment in the first 10 years is \$12 331 . 78.

The net change in the value of her investment in the next 10 years is \$22 469 . 97.

(a) Determine the values of A and k. (6 marks)

$\int_0^{10} kAe^{kt}\,dt = 12\,331.78$ ✓

$\int_{10}^{20} kAe^{kt}\,dt = 22469.97$ ✓

$\therefore \left[Ae^{kt}\right]_0^{10} = 12331.78$ and $\left[Ae^{kt}\right]_{10}^{20} = 22469.97$ ✓

(1) $Ae^{10k} - A = 12331.78$ ✓ (2) $Ae^{20k} - Ae^{10k} = 22469.97$

Solve (1) and (2)

$\therefore \underline{k = 0.06}$ ✓

and

$\underline{A = 15000}$ ✓

(b) Hence determine the function that defines the value of her investment. (2 marks)

$V(t) = 15\,000\, e^{0.06t}$ ✓ ✓