1. (a) Express $\lim_{\delta x \to 0} \sum_{x=2.1}^{6.3} \frac{2}{x} \delta x$ as an integral.

(1)

(b) Hence show that

$$\lim_{\delta x \to 0} \sum_{x=2.1}^{6.3} \frac{2}{x} \delta x = \ln k$$

where k is a constant to be found.

(2)

2.

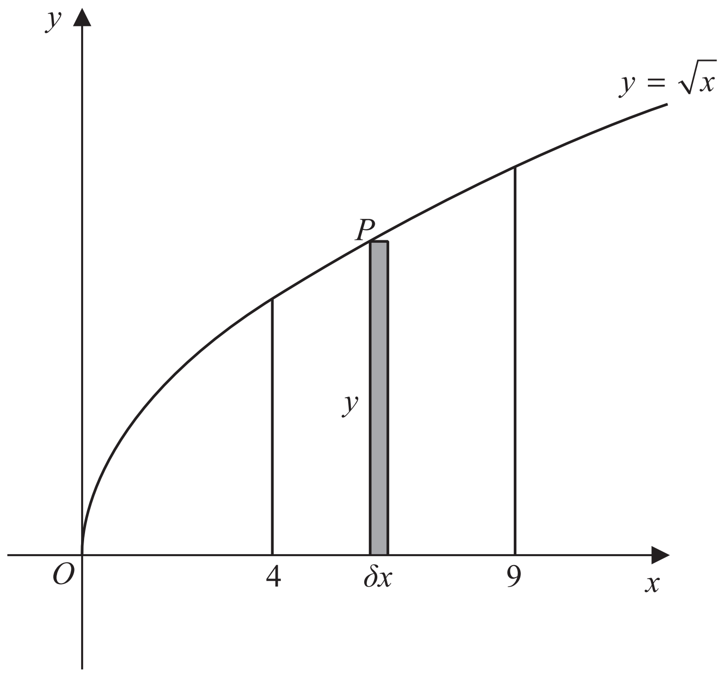

Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a sketch of the curve with equation $y = \sqrt{x}$

The point $P(x, y)$ lies on the curve.

The rectangle, shown shaded on Figure 3, has height y and width δx.

Calculate

$$\lim_{\delta x \to 0} \sum_{x=4}^{9} \sqrt{x}\,\delta x$$

(3)

3. Find

$$\int \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}(2x-5)}{3}\,\mathrm{d}x$$

writing each term in simplest form.

(4)

4.

(a) Find $\int x^2 e^x \, dx$.

(5)

(b) Hence find the exact value of $\int_0^1 x^2 e^x \, dx$.

(2)

5. (a) Use integration to find

$$\int \frac{1}{x^3} \ln x \, dx$$

(5)

(b) Hence calculate

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^3} \ln x \, dx$$

(2)

6. Given that a is a positive constant and

$$\int_a^{2a} \frac{t+1}{t} \, dt = \ln 7$$

show that $a = \ln k$, where k is a constant to be found.

(4)

7. **In this question you must show all stages of your working.**

Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

Show that

$$\int_{1}^{e^2} x^3 \ln x \, dx = ae^8 + b$$

where a and b are rational constants to be found.

(5)

8. $$\mathrm{f}(x) = \frac{1}{x(3x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{(3x-1)} + \frac{C}{(3x-1)^2}$$

(a) Find the values of the constants A, B and C.

(4)

(b) (i) Hence find $\int \mathrm{f}(x)\,\mathrm{d}x$.

(ii) Find $\int_1^2 \mathrm{f}(x)\,\mathrm{d}x$, leaving your answer in the form $a + \ln b$, where a and b are constants.

(6)

9. (a) Given that

$$\frac{x^2 + 8x - 3}{x + 2} \equiv Ax + B + \frac{C}{x + 2} \qquad x \in \mathbb{R} \;\; x \neq -2$$

find the values of the constants A, B and C

(3)

(b) Hence, using algebraic integration, find the exact value of

$$\int_0^6 \frac{x^2 + 8x - 3}{x + 2}\,\mathrm{d}x$$

giving your answer in the form $a + b\ln 2$ where a and b are integers to be found.

(4)

10.

(a) Find

$$\int 2 \sin 3x \sin 2x \, \mathrm{d}x. \qquad \textbf{(4)}$$

(b) Use the substitution $u^2 = x + 1$ to evaluate

$$\int_0^3 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x+1}} \, \mathrm{d}x. \qquad \textbf{(8)}$$

11. $$f(x) = \frac{3kx - 18}{(x + 4)(x - 2)} \qquad \text{where } k \text{ is a positive constant}$$

(a) Express $f(x)$ in partial fractions in terms of k.

(3)

(b) Hence find the exact value of k for which

$$\int_{-3}^{1} f(x)\ dx = 21$$

(4)

12. (a) Use the substitution $x = u^2$, $u > 0$, to show that

$$\int \frac{1}{x(2\sqrt{x} - 1)} \, dx = \int \frac{2}{u(2u - 1)} \, du$$

(3)

(b) Hence show that

$$\int_1^9 \frac{1}{x(2\sqrt{x} - 1)} \, dx = 2\ln\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$$

where a and b are integers to be determined.

(7)

13. (a) Use the substitution $x = u^2 + 1$ to show that

$$\int_5^{10} \frac{3\,\mathrm{d}x}{(x-1)\left(3+2\sqrt{x-1}\right)} = \int_p^q \frac{6\,\mathrm{d}u}{u(3+2u)}$$

where p and q are positive constants to be found.

(4)

(b) Hence, using algebraic integration, show that

$$\int_5^{10} \frac{3\,\mathrm{d}x}{(x-1)\left(3+2\sqrt{x-1}\right)} = \ln a$$

where a is a rational constant to be found.

(6)

14. Using the substitution $u = 2 + \sqrt{(2x + 1)}$, or other suitable substitutions, find the exact value of

$$\int_0^4 \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{(2x+1)}}\,dx$$

giving your answer in the form $A + 2\ln B$, where A is an integer and B is a positive constant.

(8)

15. (a) Use the substitution $u = 1 + \sqrt{x}$ to show that

$$\int_0^{16} \frac{x}{1+\sqrt{x}}\, dx = \int_p^q \frac{2(u-1)^3}{u}\, du$$

where p and q are constants to be found.

(3)

(b) Hence show that

$$\int_0^{16} \frac{x}{1+\sqrt{x}}\, dx = A - B \ln 5$$

where A and B are constants to be found.

(4)

16. (i) Given that $y > 0$, find

$$\int \frac{3y - 4}{y(3y + 2)} \, \mathrm{d}y$$

(6)

(ii) (a) Use the substitution $x = 4\sin^2\theta$ to show that

$$\int_0^3 \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{4 - x}\right)} \, \mathrm{d}x = \lambda \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^2\theta \, \mathrm{d}\theta$$

where λ is a constant to be determined.

(5)

(b) Hence use integration to find

$$\int_0^3 \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{4 - x}\right)} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

giving your answer in the form $a\pi + b$, where a and b are exact constants.

(4)

17.

In this question you must show all stages of your working.

Solutions relying entirely on calculator technology are not acceptable.

(a) Find the first three terms, in ascending powers of x, of the binomial expansion of

$$(3 + x)^{-2}$$

writing each term in simplest form.

(4)

(b) Using the answer to part (a) and using algebraic integration, estimate the value of

$$\int_{0.2}^{0.4} \frac{6x}{(3 + x)^2} \, dx$$

giving your answer to 4 significant figures.

(4)

(c) Find, using algebraic integration, the exact value of

$$\int_{0.2}^{0.4} \frac{6x}{(3 + x)^2} \, dx$$

giving your answer in the form $a \ln b + c$, where a, b and c are constants to be found.

(5)

18.

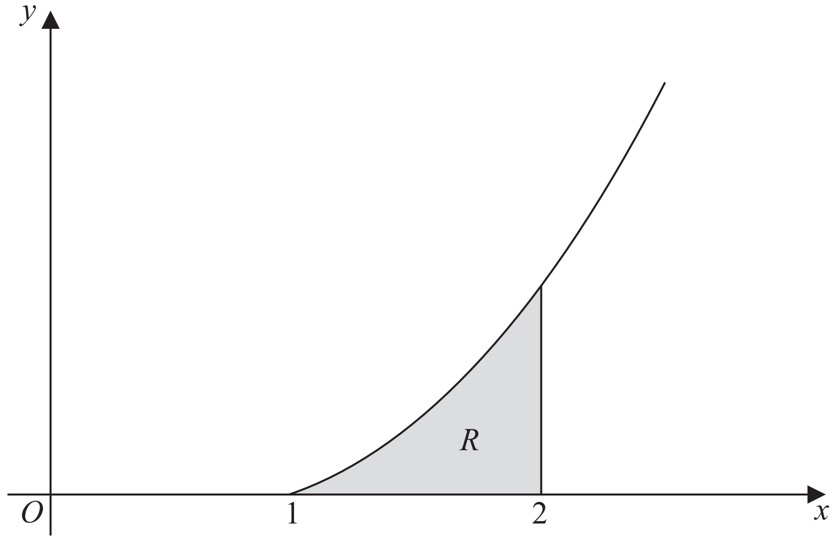

Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a sketch of part of the curve with equation $y = x^2 \ln x, \quad x \geqslant 1$

The finite region R, shown shaded in Figure 1, is bounded by the curve, the x-axis and the line $x = 2$

The table below shows corresponding values of x and y for $y = x^2 \ln x$

x	1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2
y	0	0.2625		1.2032	1.9044	2.7726

(a) Complete the table above, giving the missing value of y to 4 decimal places.

(1)

(b) Use the trapezium rule with all the values of y in the completed table to obtain an estimate for the area of R, giving your answer to 3 decimal places.

(3)

(c) Use integration to find the exact value for the area of R.

(5)

19.

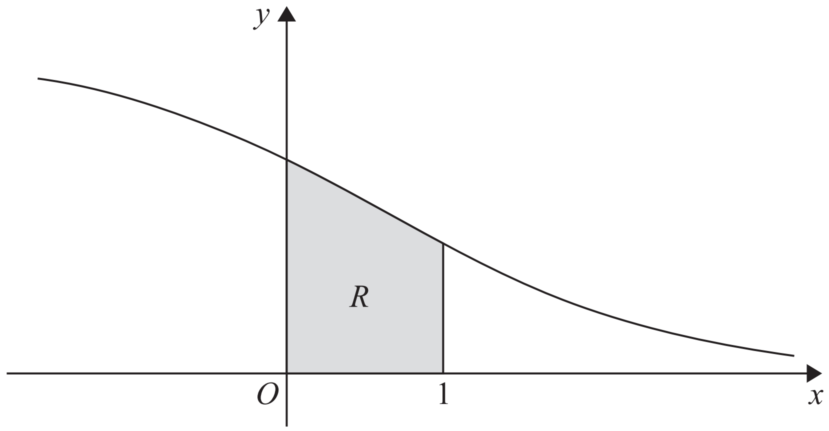

Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a sketch of part of the curve with equation $y = \dfrac{6}{(e^x + 2)}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$

The finite region R, shown shaded in Figure 1, is bounded by the curve, the y-axis, the x-axis and the line with equation $x = 1$

The table below shows corresponding values of x and y for $y = \dfrac{6}{(e^x + 2)}$

x	0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1
y	2		1.71830	1.56981	1.41994	1.27165

(a) Complete the table above by giving the missing value of y to 5 decimal places.

(1)

(b) Use the trapezium rule, with all the values of y in the completed table, to find an estimate for the area of R, giving your answer to 4 decimal places.

(3)

(c) Use the substitution $u = e^x$ to show that the area of R can be given by

$$\int_a^b \frac{6}{u(u+2)}\,du$$

where a and b are constants to be determined.

(2)

(d) Hence use calculus to find the exact area of R.
[*Solutions based entirely on graphical or numerical methods are not acceptable.*]

(6)

20.

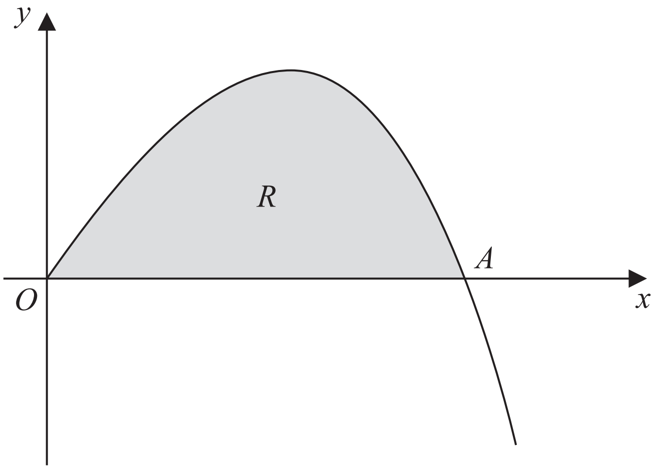

Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a sketch of part of the curve with equation $y = 4x - xe^{\frac{1}{2}x}, \ x \geqslant 0$

The curve meets the x-axis at the origin O and cuts the x-axis at the point A.

(a) Find, in terms of $\ln 2$, the x coordinate of the point A.

(2)

(b) Find

$$\int xe^{\frac{1}{2}x}\,dx$$

(3)

The finite region R, shown shaded in Figure 1, is bounded by the x-axis and the curve with equation

$$y = 4x - xe^{\frac{1}{2}x}, \ x \geqslant 0$$

(c) Find, by integration, the exact value for the area of R.
Give your answer in terms of $\ln 2$

(3)

21.

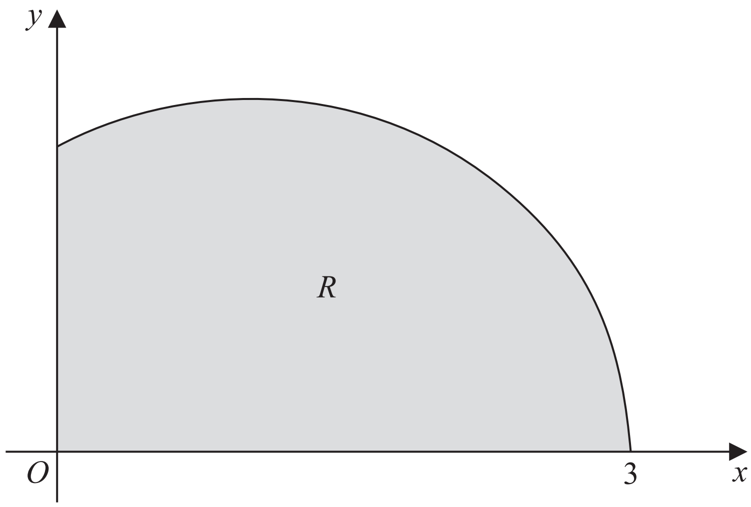

Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a sketch of the curve with equation $y = \sqrt{(3-x)(x+1)}$, $0 \leqslant x \leqslant 3$

The finite region R, shown shaded in Figure 2, is bounded by the curve, the x-axis, and the y-axis.

(a) Use the substitution $x = 1 + 2\sin\theta$ to show that

$$\int_0^3 \sqrt{(3-x)(x+1)}\,\mathrm{d}x = k\int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2\theta\,\mathrm{d}\theta$$

where k is a constant to be determined.

(5)

(b) Hence find, by integration, the exact area of R.

(3)

22.

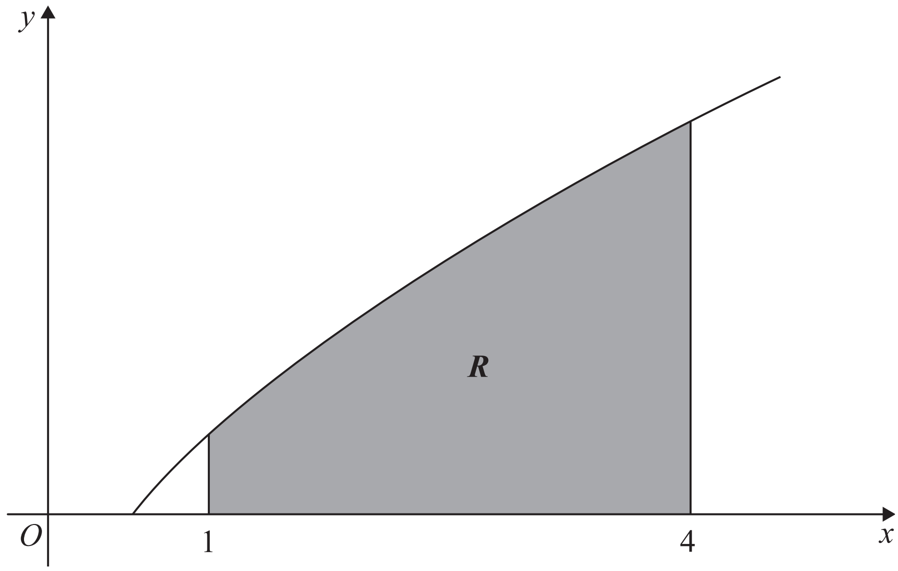

Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a sketch of part of the curve with equation $y = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln 2x$.

The finite region R, shown shaded in Figure 3, is bounded by the curve, the x-axis and the lines $x = 1$ and $x = 4$

(a) Use the trapezium rule, with 3 strips of equal width, to find an estimate for the area of R, giving your answer to 2 decimal places.

(4)

(b) Find $\int x^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln 2x \, dx$.

(4)

(c) Hence find the exact area of R, giving your answer in the form $a \ln 2 + b$, where a and b are exact constants.

(3)

23. (a) Find

$$\int (2x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}\,\mathrm{d}x$$

giving your answer in its simplest form.

(2)

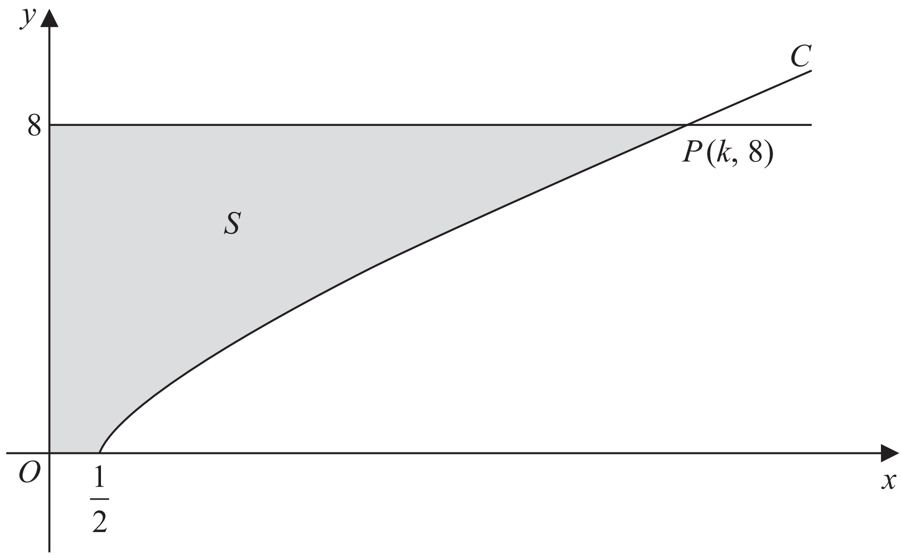

Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a sketch of part of the curve C with equation

$$y = (2x-1)^{\frac{3}{4}}, \qquad x \geqslant \frac{1}{2}$$

The curve C cuts the line $y = 8$ at the point P with coordinates $(k, 8)$, where k is a constant.

(b) Find the value of k.

(2)

The finite region S, shown shaded in Figure 3, is bounded by the curve C, the x-axis, the y-axis and the line $y = 8$.

(c) Find the exact value of the area of S.

(4)

24.

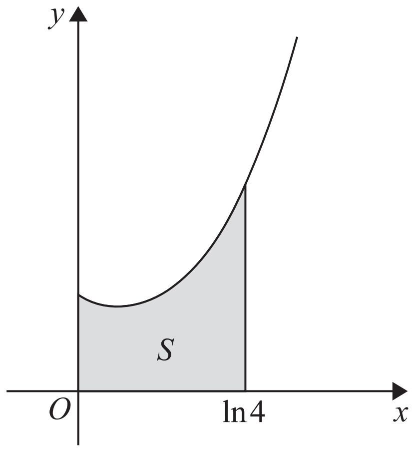

Figure 2

The finite region S, shown shaded in Figure 2, is bounded by the y-axis, the x-axis, the line with equation $x = \ln 4$ and the curve with equation

$$y = e^x + 2e^{-x}, \quad x \geqslant 0$$

Use integration to find the exact value of the area of S. Give your answer in its simplest form.

[*Solutions based entirely on graphical or numerical methods are not acceptable.*]

(7)

25.

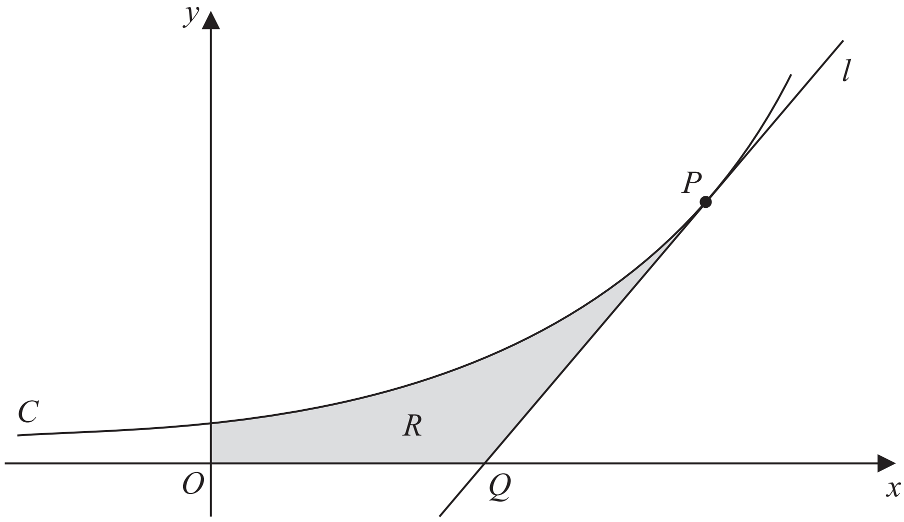

Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a sketch of part of the curve C with equation

$$y = 3^x$$

The point P lies on C and has coordinates (2, 9).

The line l is a tangent to C at P. The line l cuts the x-axis at the point Q.

(a) Find the exact value of the x coordinate of Q.

(4)

The finite region R, shown shaded in Figure 3, is bounded by the curve C, the x-axis, the y-axis and the line l.

(b) Use integration to find the exact area of R.

(6)

26.

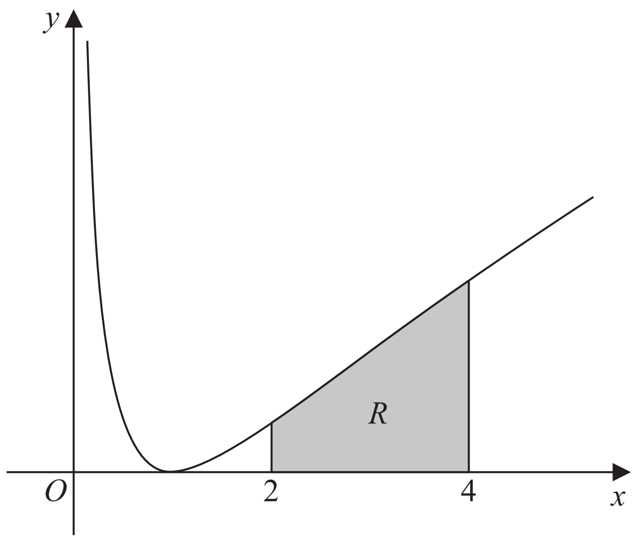

Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a sketch of part of the curve with equation

$$y = (\ln x)^2 \qquad x > 0$$

The finite region R, shown shaded in Figure 2, is bounded by the curve, the line with equation $x = 2$, the x-axis and the line with equation $x = 4$

The table below shows corresponding values of x and y, with the values of y given to 4 decimal places.

x	2	2.5	3	3.5	4
y	0.4805	0.8396	1.2069	1.5694	1.9218

(a) Use the trapezium rule, with all the values of y in the table, to obtain an estimate for the area of R, giving your answer to 3 significant figures.

(3)

(b) Use algebraic integration to find the exact area of R, giving your answer in the form

$$y = a(\ln 2)^2 + b\ln 2 + c$$

where a, b and c are integers to be found.

(5)

27. The curve C with equation

$$y = \frac{p - 3x}{(2x - q)(x + 3)} \qquad x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq -3, x \neq 2$$

where p and q are constants, passes through the point $\left(3, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ and has two vertical asymptotes with equations $x = 2$ and $x = -3$

(a) (i) Explain why you can deduce that $q = 4$

(ii) Show that $p = 15$

(3)

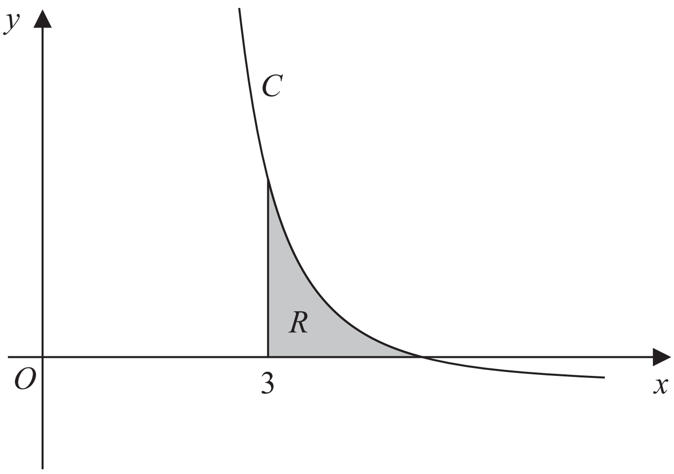

Figure 4

Figure 4 shows a sketch of part of the curve C. The region R, shown shaded in Figure 4, is bounded by the curve C, the x-axis and the line with equation $x = 3$

(b) Show that the exact value of the area of R is $a\ln 2 + b\ln 3$, where a and b are rational constants to be found.

(8)