Question 1
The variables y and x are related as follows:
$y = x^2 \cos(2x)$
a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.
(et u = x2 and v = cos(2x)
such that du = 2x.
dx
Also, let w = 2x such that v = cos (w)
and dw = 2 while dv = -sin(w)
We therefore have that
$dv = dv d\omega$
dx dw dx
= - sin(w) x 2
=-2sh(2x)
turthermore, the product rules states that
dy = v dy + v dv
de de de
= $\cos(2x) \times 2x + x^{2}(-2\sin(2x))$

(A)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x\cos(2x) - 2x^2\sin(2x)$$

= 2xcos(2x) - 2x2 sin (2x)

Evidence of checking

Delete this text and use this space to present evidence that you have checked your answer. Make this row as deep as is necessary to contain your work.

Comment on evidence

Replace this text and use this space to explain why you believe your check confirms your result. Make this row as deep as is necessary to contain your work.

b) Evaluate $\int_{1}^{2} (3x^{2} - 6x + 7) dx$.

(A)

$$\int_{1}^{2} 3x^{2} - 6x + 7 dx = \left[x^{3} - 3x^{2} + 7x\right]_{1}^{2}$$

$$= \left(2^{3} - 3x2^{2} + 7x^{2}\right) - \left(1^{3} - 3x1^{2} + 7x1\right)$$

$$= 10 - 5$$

= 5

$$\int_{1}^{2} (3x^2 - 6x + 7) dx = \int_{1}^{2} (3x^2 - 6x + 7) dx$$

Evidence of checking

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Comment on evidence

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c) Evaluate $\int_{1}^{2} x^{2} \ln(x) dx$.

(B)

(at
$$u = lu(x)$$
 and $slv = x^2$

$$such that $slu = 1$ and $slu = x^3$

$$slu = 1$$

$$slu =$$$$

$$\int x^{2} \ln(x) dx = uv - \int v \frac{du}{dx} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^{3} \ln(x)}{3} - \int \frac{x^{3}}{3x} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3 \ln(x)}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \int x^2 dx$$

$$=\frac{x^3 \ln(x) - x^3 + C}{3}$$

heuce

$$\int_{1}^{2} x^{2} \ln(x) dx = \left[\frac{x^{3} \ln(x)}{3} - \frac{x^{3}}{9} \right]_{1}^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2^{3} \ln(2)}{3} - \frac{2^{3}}{9}\right) - \left(\frac{1^{3} \ln(1)}{3} - \frac{1^{3}}{9}\right)$$

$$=\frac{8\ln(2)-8+1}{3}$$

$$\int_{1}^{2} x^{2} \ln(x) \, dx = \begin{bmatrix} 1.07 \end{bmatrix}$$

Evidence of checking

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Comment on evidence

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