

question: Evaluate the improper integral  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot e^{-(x^2)} dx$  using the Gamma function.

type: brief answer format

difficulty: hard

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expected_time: 8
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marks: 6

answer:  $\sqrt{\pi} / 4$

explanation: Let  $I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot e^{-(x^2)} dx$ . Substitute  $u = x^2$ , so  $x = \sqrt{u}$  and  $dx = (1/2)u^{-1/2} du$ . The integ

question: Which of the following integrals represents the Beta function  $\beta(\alpha)$  when changing variables, Misapplied the Jacobian determinant, or is not a valid integral?

type: MC\_Scheme: 8 corrections: 2 ver marks: Expressing in terms of Gamma function: 2 marks, Correct application

difficulty has

Improper Integrals, Gamma Function properties, Substitution method of integration

expected\_end\$inName

marks: 5

answer:  $\int_0^1 x^{(m-1)} (1-x)^{(n-1)} dx$

explanation: The Beta function  $B(m, n)$  is defined as  $\int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx$ . Other forms exist, but this is

question: A mistake is a Confusion Rate and a Gain given by  $m(t)$  (definition 6, 0.1 to 2) is identified per second. Explain it.

type: keyboard\_text, format: text, answer: 5 marks

different hard Beta Function definition, Integral definitions

expected in No. 10

marks 8  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^{(m-1)} e^{-x} dx$ ,  $\int_0^1 x^{(m-1)} (1-x)^{(n-1)} dx$ ,  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$ ,  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$

answer: 5 molecules

explanation: The total number of molecules reacted is given by  $\int_0^\infty r(t) dt = \int_0^\infty t^* e^{-0.1t^2} dt$ . Let  $u = 0$

question: Evaluate the following integral,  $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin(x) \cos^3(x) dx$  integration when changing variables, Sign

type: integration problem Setting up the integral: 2 marks, Substitution: 3 marks, Evaluating the integral: 2 marks, Final answer: 3 marks

difficulty has

Improper Integrals, Substitution method of integration, Understanding of rate equations

expected id sin No re

marks: 7

answer:  $1/24$

explanation: We can solve this using a substitution or by relating it to the Beta function. Let's use the Beta function.

question: A particle moves along the x-axis with velocity  $v(t)$  centimeters per second. Calculate the total distance of a

marking scheme: Correct trigonometric manipulation and/or substitution: 3 marks, Correct integration: 3 marks

differentiation, Trigonometric identities, Substitution method of integration, Beta and Gamma functions (optional)

expected in Ne 10

marks: 8

answer:  $4\pi$  meters

explanation: The total distance is given by  $\int_0^{2\pi} |t \cdot \cos(t)| dt$ .  $\cos(t)$  is negative from  $\pi/2$  to  $3\pi/2$ . Therefore

common mistakes: Forgetting to consider the absolute value for distance. Incorrect integration by parts. Sign

marking scheme: Recognizing the need for absolute value and splitting the integral: 3 marks. Correct integr

prerequisites: Integration by parts, Definite Integrals, Trigonometry, Understanding of distance vs. displacement

visual aids: None