

# SwInBee 2023

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Submission time: \_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_

## Instructions

1. Duration: 1 hour.
2. Record your answers on this answer sheet.
3. No materials allowed besides pens and pencils. Paper will be supplied for rough working.
4. No partial marks awarded. This includes the “+ C” for indefinite integrals: if an appropriate constant is not included then you will get zero.
5. In the event of papers achieving the same score, the tie-breaker will be the order of submission, with earlier papers ranked higher.

## Integrals

1.  $\int_0^\pi (2x + \pi)^{100} dx$   
 $\frac{1}{202}((3\pi)^{101} - \pi^{101})$

2.  $\int e^{-3x}(1 + 2e^{-x})^2 dx$   
 $\int e^{-3x}(1 + 2e^{-x})^2 dx = \frac{-4e^{-5x}}{5} - e^{-4x} - \frac{e^{-3x}}{3} + C$

3.  $\int_0^{1/2} \sqrt{1 - 4x^2} dx$   
 $\int_0^{1/2} \sqrt{1 - 4x^2} dx = \pi/8$ , Hint substitute:  $x = \frac{\sin \theta}{2}$  and use  $\int \cos^2(ax) dx = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2ax}{4a}$   
 $\int \sqrt{1 - 4x^2} dx = x\sqrt{1 - 4x^2}/2 + \arcsin(2x)/4 + C$

4.  $\int \sin^3 x dx$   
 $\int \sin^3 x dx = \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} - \cos x + C = \frac{\cos 3x}{12} - \frac{3 \cos x}{4} + C$

5.  $\int \sin x \cos x dx$   
 $-\frac{1}{4}x \cos(2x) + C$

$$6. \int e^x \sin x \, dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2}e^x(\sin x - \cos x) + C$$

$$7. \int x^2 e^x \cos x \, dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2}e^x x^2 (\cos(x) + \sin(x)) - e^x x \sin(x) + \frac{1}{2}e^x (\sin(x) - \cos(x)) + C$$

$$8. \int \ln \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1 + x}} \, dx$$

$$-x/4 + \sqrt{1+x}/2 + x \ln(1 + \sqrt{1+x})/2 + C$$

$$9. \int \frac{1}{1 - \tan^2 x} \, dx$$

$$x/2 - \ln(\cos x - \sin x)/4 + \ln(\cos x + \sin x)/4 + C$$

$$10. \int x^2 \arcsin x \, dx$$

$$x^3 \arcsin x/3 + (x^2 + 2)\sqrt{1 - x^2}/9 + C$$

$$11. \int \frac{1}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} \, dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [\ln(x+1) - 2 \ln(x+2) + \ln(x+3)] + C$$

$$12. \int x \sin x \cos x \, dx$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \sin(2x) - \frac{1}{4} \cos(2x) + C$$

$$13. \int x^2 \sin(\sin(x^3)) \cos(x^3) \, dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{3} \cos(\sin(x^3)) + C$$

$$14. \int (\tan^2(x) + \sin^2(x) + \sec^2(x) + \csc^2(x) + \cot^2(x) + \cos^2(x)) \, dx$$

$$-x + 2 \tan x - 2 \cot x + C$$

$$15. \int \frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1} dx$$

$$2 \ln(e^x + 1) - x + C$$

$$16. \int \frac{dx}{x^8(x^2 + 1)}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^8(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{x^8} - \frac{1}{x^6} + \frac{1}{x^4} - \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$

$$I = -\frac{1}{7x^7} + \frac{1}{5x^5} - \frac{1}{3x^3} + \frac{1}{x} + \arctan x + C$$

$$17. \int \exp(5 \ln x) dx$$

$$x^6/6 + C$$

$$18. \int \frac{\ln x}{x^a} dx, \quad a \neq 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{a-1} \frac{\ln x}{x^{a-1}} - \frac{1}{(a-1)^2} \frac{1}{x^{a-1}}$$

$$19. \int e^{-e^x} e^x dx$$

$$-e^{-e^x} + C$$

$$20. \int_0^u \frac{x}{1 + \frac{x}{1 + \frac{x}{1 + \dots}}} dx, \quad \text{Note: } 0 < u < 1/4.$$

$$\text{solve } f(x) = x/(1 + f(x)) \Rightarrow f(x) = (1 + 4x)^{1/2}/2 - 1/2$$

$$\text{indefinite integral: } I = \frac{1}{12}(1 + 4x)^{3/2} - x/2 + C$$

$$I = \frac{1}{12}(1 + 4u)^{3/2} - u/2 - \frac{1}{12}$$