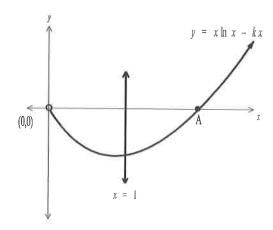


## Integration Review 1A (8 questions)

[answers included]

- ♦ no calculator allowed on these questions
- By using a suitable substitution, find each of the following:
  - (a)  $\int \frac{3x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$
- (b)  $\int \sin x \cos x \, dx$
- Use the method of integration by parts to find the following indefinite integrals:
  - (a)  $\int xe^x dx$

- (b)  $\int x \ln x \, dx$
- 3. An object moves in a straight line. At time t seconds the object's velocity is given by  $v(t) = t \sin t$ . When t = 0 the displacement of the object is zero metres.
  - (a) Find an expression for the displacement s in terms of t.
  - (b) What is the total **displacement** of the object from t = 0 to  $t = 2\pi$ . Give exact answer.
  - (c) What is the total **distance** traveled by the object from t = 0 to  $t = 2\pi$ . Give **exact** answer.
- Find the exact area of the region enclosed by the curves  $y = 3e^x 2$  and  $y = e^{2x}$ .
- 5. (a) Find  $\int \frac{1}{x+3} dx$ . (b) Given that  $\int_0^m \frac{1}{x+3} dx = 1$ , calculate the exact value of m.
- **6.** Find the exact value of the definite integral  $\int_{1}^{e} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$ .
- 7. Consider the function  $f(x) = x \ln x kx$ , where k is a constant such that  $k \ge 1$ .
  - (a) The function has an x-intercept at the point A. Find the x-coordinate of A in terms of k.
  - (b) Find the area of the region bounded by the line x = 1, the function f and the x-axis in terms of k.



Find the exact volume of the solid formed by revolving the region bounded by  $y = \frac{6}{x}$ , x = 2 and x = 4 about the x-axis.



## Integration Review 1A (8 questions)

## **Answers**

1. (a) 
$$-3\sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$
 (b)  $-\frac{1}{2}\cos^2 x + C$ 

**2.** (a) 
$$xe^x - e^x + C$$
 (b)  $\frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 + C$ 

3. (a) 
$$s(t) = \sin t - t \cos t$$
 (b)  $-2\pi$  metres (c) (b)  $4\pi$  metres

4. area = 
$$2 \ln 2 - \frac{3}{2} \text{ units}^2$$
  $\left[ \text{OR } \ln 4 - \frac{3}{2} \right]$ 

5. (a) 
$$\ln |x+3| + C$$
 (b)  $3e-3$ 

6. 
$$1 - \frac{2}{e}$$

7. (a) 
$$A(e^k, 0)$$
 (b)  $\frac{e^{2k} - 2k - 1}{4}$  units<sup>2</sup>

8. 
$$9\pi$$
 units<sup>3</sup>