

2.

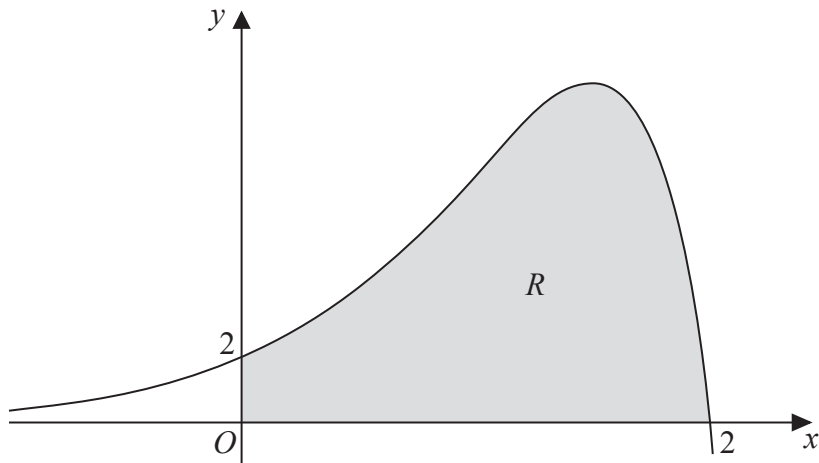


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a sketch of part of the curve with equation

$$y = (2 - x)e^{2x}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

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

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

x	0	0.5	1	1.5	2
y	2	4.077	7.389	10.043	0

- (a) Use the trapezium rule with all the values of y in the table, to obtain an approximation for the area of R , giving your answer to 2 decimal places. (3)
- (b) Explain how the trapezium rule can be used to give a more accurate approximation for the area of R . (1)
- (c) Use calculus, showing each step in your working, to obtain an exact value for the area of R . Give your answer in its simplest form. (5)



4. (a) Express $\frac{25}{x^2(2x+1)}$ in partial fractions. (4)

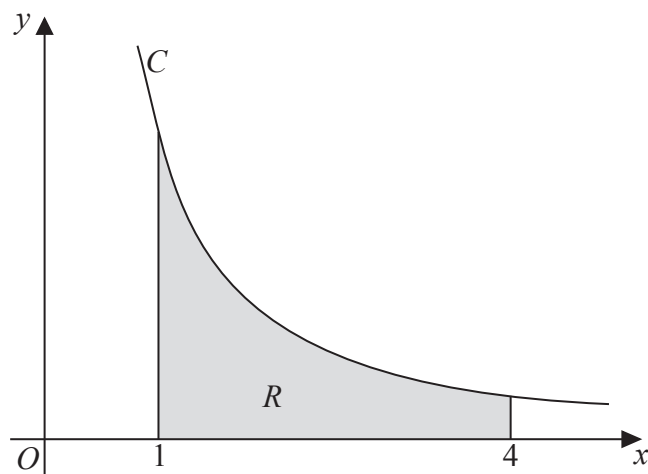


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a sketch of part of the curve C with equation $y = \frac{5}{x\sqrt{2x+1}}$, $x > 0$

The finite region R is bounded by the curve C , the x -axis, the line with equation $x = 1$ and the line with equation $x = 4$

This region is shown shaded in Figure 2

The region R is rotated through 360° about the x -axis.

- (b) Use calculus to find the exact volume of the solid of revolution generated, giving your answer in the form $a + b \ln c$, where a , b and c are constants. (6)

8.

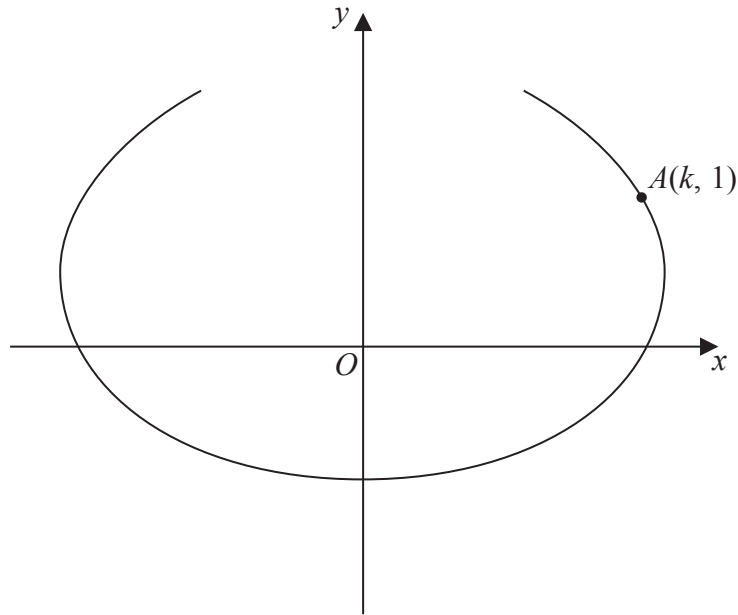


Figure 3

The curve shown in Figure 3 has parametric equations

$$x = t - 4 \sin t, \quad y = 1 - 2 \cos t, \quad -\frac{2\pi}{3} \leq t \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

The point A , with coordinates $(k, 1)$, lies on the curve.

Given that $k > 0$

(a) find the exact value of k , (2)

(b) find the gradient of the curve at the point A . (4)

There is one point on the curve where the gradient is equal to $-\frac{1}{2}$

(c) Find the value of t at this point, showing each step in your working and giving your answer to 4 decimal places.

[Solutions based entirely on graphical or numerical methods are not acceptable.] (6)



