

C.E.M. TUITION

Student Name : _____

Review : Integration

(HSC - PAPER 1)

Year 12 - 3 Unit

Integrate the following using the substitution provided. (If the substitution is not provided, use any suitable method.)
Leave your answer in the exact terms.

1. $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx, u = 1-x^2$

2. $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^3}} dx, u = 1-x^3$

3. Show that $\frac{2}{x^2+2x} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+2}$ and hence evaluate

$$\int_1^4 \frac{2}{x^2+2x} dx$$

4. $\int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} dx, u = \sin x$

5. $\int_0^{\log_2 2} \frac{e^x}{4+e^{2x}} dx, u=e^x$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad I &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x\sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx \\
 u &= 1-x^2, \quad \frac{du}{dx} = -2x, \\
 x \, dx &= -\frac{du}{2} \\
 x=0, \frac{1}{2} &\Rightarrow u=1, \frac{3}{4} \\
 I &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_1^{\frac{3}{4}} \sqrt{u} \, du = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^{\frac{3}{4}} \\
 I &= \frac{8-3\sqrt{3}}{24}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad I &= \int \frac{x^2 \, dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad u=1-x^3 \\
 \frac{dx}{du} &= -3x^2, \quad x^2 \, dx = -\frac{du}{3} \\
 I &= -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u}} = -\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{u} + c \\
 I &= -\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{1-x^3} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+2} &= \frac{x+2-x}{x(x+2)} \\
 &= \frac{2}{x(x+2)} \\
 \therefore \int_1^4 \frac{2 \, dx}{x(x+2)} \\
 &= [\log_e x - \log_e(x+2)]_1^4 \\
 &= \log_e 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad u &= \sin x, \quad \frac{du}{dx} = \cos x \\
 x=0, \frac{\pi}{2} &\Rightarrow u=0, 1 \\
 I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x \, dx}{1+\sin x} = \int_0^1 \frac{du}{1+u} \\
 I &= [\log_e(1+u)]_0^1 = \log_e 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \quad u &= e^x, \quad \frac{du}{dx} = e^x, \quad e^x \, dx = du \\
 x=0, \log_e 2 &\Rightarrow u=1, 2 \\
 I &= \int_0^{\log 2} \frac{e^x}{4+e^{2x}} \, dx = \int_1^2 \frac{du}{4+u^2} \\
 I &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\tan^{-1} \frac{u}{2} \right]_1^2 \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$