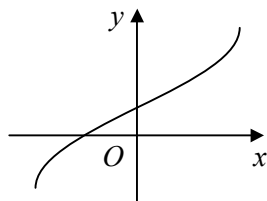


**1 a**



**b**  $-\frac{\pi}{3} \leq f(x) \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}$

**c**  $(-1, 0), (0, \frac{\pi}{6})$

**d**

$x$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	2
$f(x)$	0.5236	0.7763	1.0472	1.3717	2.0944

$\therefore \text{area} \approx \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times [0.5236 + 2.0944 + 4(0.7763 + 1.3717) + 2(1.0472)] = 2.22$  (3sf)

**2 a** at  $A$ ,  $x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 7x = 0$

let  $f(x) = x^{\frac{5}{2}} - 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 7x$

$f(4) = -2$

$f(5) = 14.2$

sign change,  $f(x)$  continuous  $\therefore$  root

$\therefore 4 < \alpha < 5$

**b**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 7$

at  $B$ ,  $\frac{5}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 7 = 0$

let  $g(x) = \frac{5}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 7$

$g(2) = -0.990$

$g(3) = 5.12$

sign change,  $g(x)$  continuous  $\therefore$  root

$\therefore 2 < \beta < 3$

**c**  $\frac{5}{2}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 7 = 0$

$5x^2 - 3 - 14x^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0$

$x^2 = 0.6 + 2.8x^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$x > 0 \therefore x = \beta$  is a soln to  $x = \sqrt{0.6 + 2.8x^{\frac{1}{2}}}$

**d**  $x_1 = 2.158144$

$x_2 = 2.171031$

$x_3 = 2.173853$

$x_4 = 2.174470$

$x_5 = 2.174604$

$\therefore \beta = 2.175$  (4sf)

- 3**
- a**  $f(4) = 1.28$   
 $f(5) = -2.92$   
 sign change,  $f(x)$  continuous  $\therefore$  root
- b**  $x_{n+1} = 3 + \ln(2x_n^{\frac{1}{2}})$   
 $x_1 = 4.445186$   
 $x_2 = 4.439058$   
 $x_3 = 4.438368$   
 $x_4 = 4.438291$   
 $\therefore$  root = 4.438 (3dp)
- c**  $f(4.4375) = 0.00292$   
 $f(4.4385) = -0.000820$   
 sign change,  $f(x)$  continuous  $\therefore$  root
- d**
- |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| $x$    | 1      | 2.5    | 4      |
| $f(x)$ | 1.8647 | 2.5557 | 1.2817 |
- $\therefore$  integral  $\approx \frac{1}{3} \times 1.5 \times [1.8647 + 1.2817 + 4(2.5557)] = 6.68$  (3sf)
- 4**
- a**  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3 - \frac{1}{x}$   
 grad = 2  
 $\therefore$  grad of normal =  $-\frac{1}{2}$   
 $\therefore y - 3 = -\frac{1}{2}(x - 1)$   
 $[y = \frac{7}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x]$
- b**  $3x - \ln x = \frac{7}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x$   
 $6x - 2 \ln x = 7 - x$   
 $2 \ln x - 7x + 7 = 0$
- c**  $2 \ln x = 7x - 7$   
 $\ln x = \frac{7}{2}(x - 1)$   
 $x = e^{\frac{7}{2}(x-1)} \quad \therefore k = \frac{7}{2}$
- d**  $x_1 = 0.173774$   
 $x_2 = 0.055477$   
 $x_3 = 0.036669$   
 $x_4 = 0.034333$   
 $x_5 = 0.034053$   
 $\therefore$  x-coord of  $Q = 0.034$  (3dp)
- e** let  $f(x) = 2 \ln x - 7x + 7$   
 $f(0.0335) = -0.027$   
 $f(0.0345) = 0.025$   
 sign change,  $f(x)$  continuous  $\therefore$  root