





2.

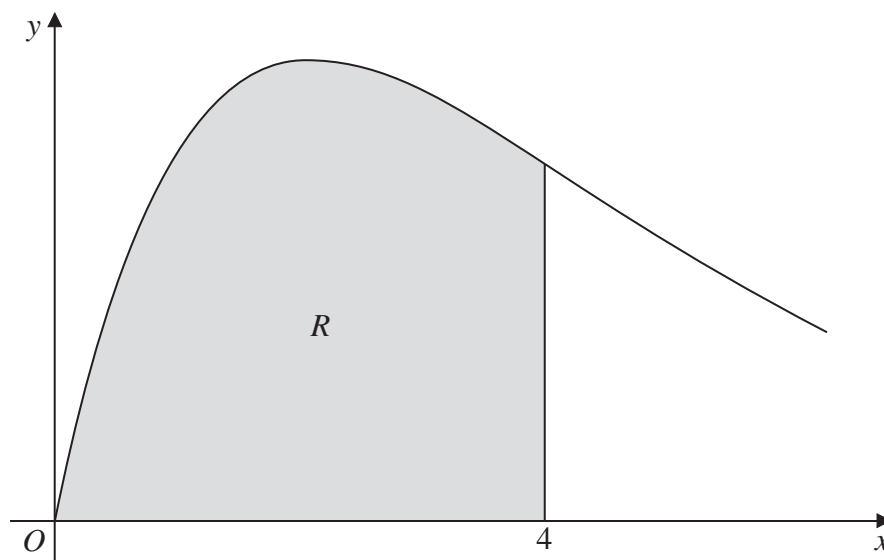


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a sketch of part of the curve with equation  $y = xe^{-\frac{1}{2}x}$ ,  $x \geq 0$ .

The finite region  $R$ , shown shaded in Figure 1, is bounded by the curve, the  $x$ -axis, and the line  $x = 4$ .

The table shows corresponding values of  $x$  and  $y$  for  $y = xe^{-\frac{1}{2}x}$ .

$x$	0	1	2	3	4
$y$	0	$e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$		$3e^{-\frac{3}{2}}$	$4e^{-2}$

- (a) Complete the table with the value of  $y$  corresponding to  $x = 2$  (1)
- (b) Use the trapezium rule, with all the values of  $y$  in the completed table, to obtain an estimate for the area of  $R$ , giving your answer to 2 decimal places. (4)
- (c) (i) Find  $\int xe^{-\frac{1}{2}x} dx$ .
- (ii) Hence find the exact area of  $R$ , giving your answer in the form  $a + be^{-2}$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are integers. (6)

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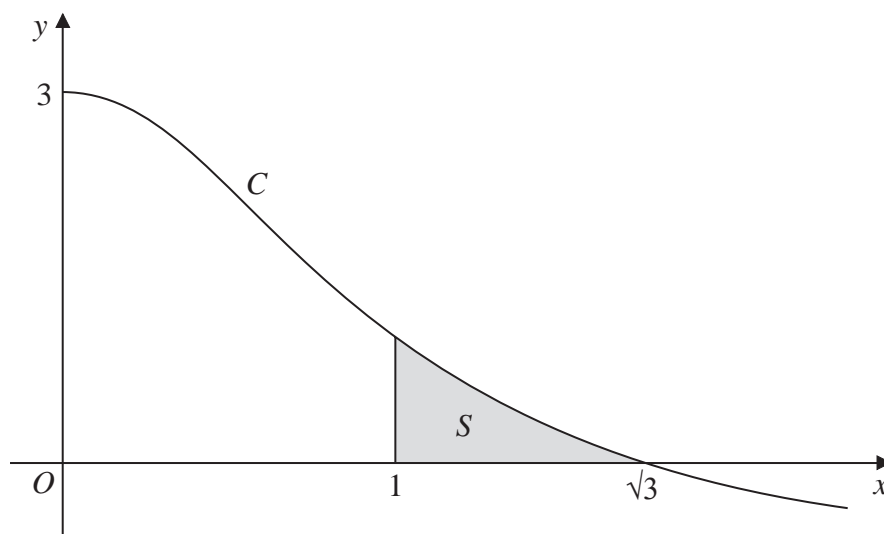








7.



**Figure 2**

Figure 2 shows a sketch of part of the curve  $C$  with parametric equations

$$x = \tan \theta, \quad y = 1 + 2 \cos 2\theta, \quad 0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

The curve  $C$  crosses the  $x$ -axis at  $(\sqrt{3}, 0)$ . The finite shaded region  $S$  shown in Figure 2 is bounded by  $C$ , the line  $x=1$  and the  $x$ -axis. This shaded region is rotated through  $2\pi$  radians about the  $x$ -axis to form a solid of revolution.

(a) Show that the volume of the solid of revolution formed is given by the integral

$$k \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (16 \cos^2 \theta - 8 + \sec^2 \theta) \, d\theta$$

where  $k$  is a constant.

(5)

(b) Hence, use integration to find the exact value for this volume.

(5)

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