

London Academy of Mathematics

Edexcel - AS-level Maths

Pure

Integration

Question Paper

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1. Find

$$\int \left(\frac{2}{3}x^3 - 6\sqrt{x} + 1 \right) dx$$

giving your answer in its simplest form.

(4)

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Question 1 continued

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)



15.

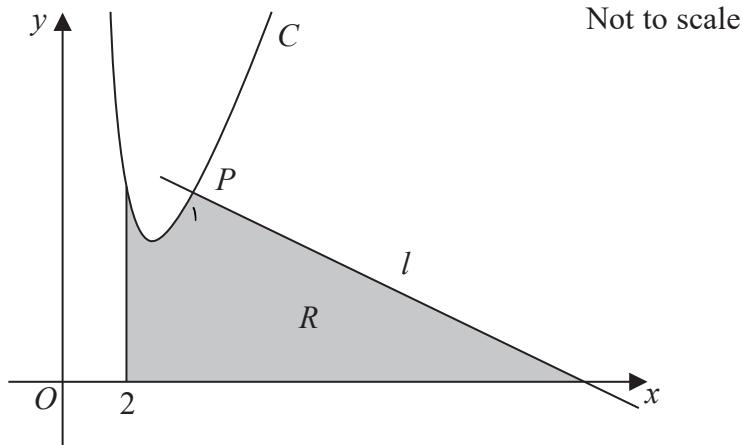


Figure 4

Figure 4 shows a sketch of part of the curve C with equation

$$y = \frac{32}{x^2} + 3x - 8, \quad x > 0$$

The point $P(4, 6)$ lies on C .

The line l is the normal to C at the point P .

The region R , shown shaded in Figure 4, is bounded by the line l , the curve C , the line with equation $x = 2$ and the x -axis.

Show that the area of R is 46

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

(10)



Question 15 continued



3. (a) Given that k is a constant, find

$$\int \left(\frac{4}{x^3} + kx \right) dx$$

simplifying your answer.

(3)

- (b) Hence find the value of k such that

$$\int_{0.5}^2 \left(\frac{4}{x^3} + kx \right) dx = 8$$

(3)

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Question 3 continued

(Total for Question 3 is 6 marks)



P 5 8 3 5 1 A 0 7 4 4

13.

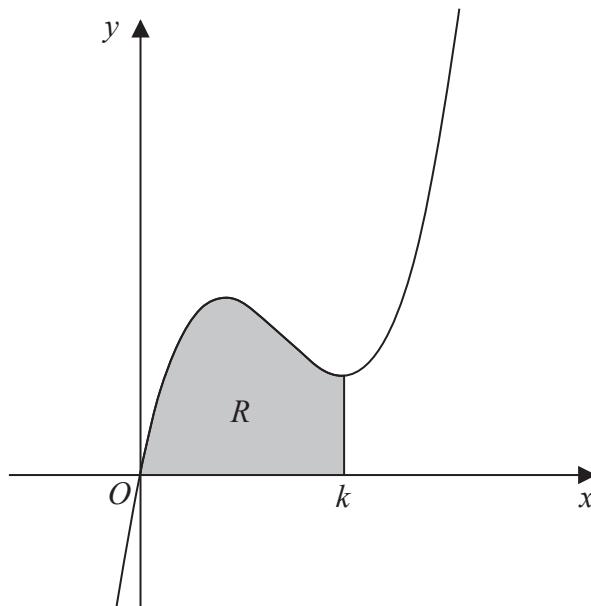


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a sketch of part of the curve with equation

$$y = 2x^3 - 17x^2 + 40x$$

The curve has a minimum turning point at $x = k$.

The region R , shown shaded in Figure 3, is bounded by the curve, the x -axis and the line with equation $x = k$.

Show that the area of R is $\frac{256}{3}$

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

(7)



Question 13 continued



7. Given that k is a positive constant and $\int_1^k \left(\frac{5}{2\sqrt{x}} + 3 \right) dx = 4$

(a) show that $3k + 5\sqrt{k} - 12 = 0$

(4)

(b) Hence, using algebra, find any values of k such that

$$\int_1^k \left(\frac{5}{2\sqrt{x}} + 3 \right) dx = 4$$

(4)

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Question 7 continued

(Total for Question 7 is 8 marks)



3. Find

$$\int \frac{3x^4 - 4}{2x^3} dx$$

writing your answer in simplest form.

(4)



Question 3 continued

(Total for Question 3 is 4 marks)



9. Find the value of the constant k , $0 < k < 9$, such that

$$\int_k^9 \frac{6}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 20 \quad (4)$$

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Question 9 continued

(Total for Question 9 is 4 marks)



14. A curve C has equation $y = f(x)$ where

$$f(x) = -3x^2 + 12x + 8$$

- (a) Write $f(x)$ in the form

$$a(x + b)^2 + c$$

where a , b and c are constants to be found.

(3)

The curve C has a maximum turning point at M .

- (b) Find the coordinates of M .

(2)

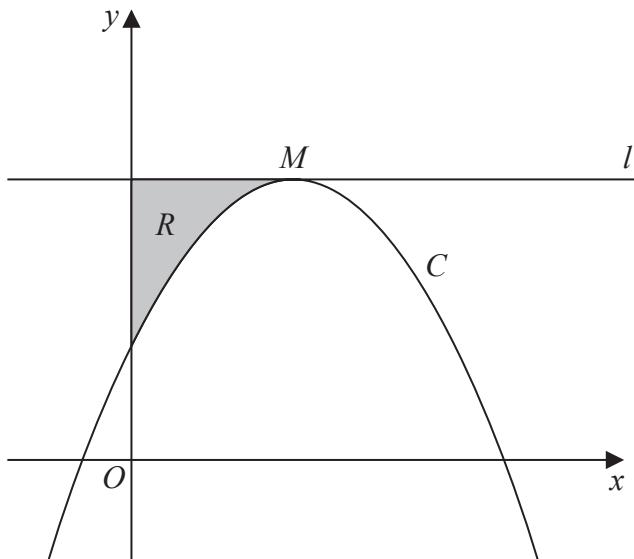


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows a sketch of the curve C .

The line l passes through M and is parallel to the x -axis.

The region R , shown shaded in Figure 3, is bounded by C , l and the y -axis.

- (c) Using algebraic integration, find the area of R .

(5)



Question 14 continued



1. Find

$$\int \left(8x^3 - \frac{3}{2\sqrt{x}} + 5 \right) dx$$

giving your answer in simplest form.

(4)

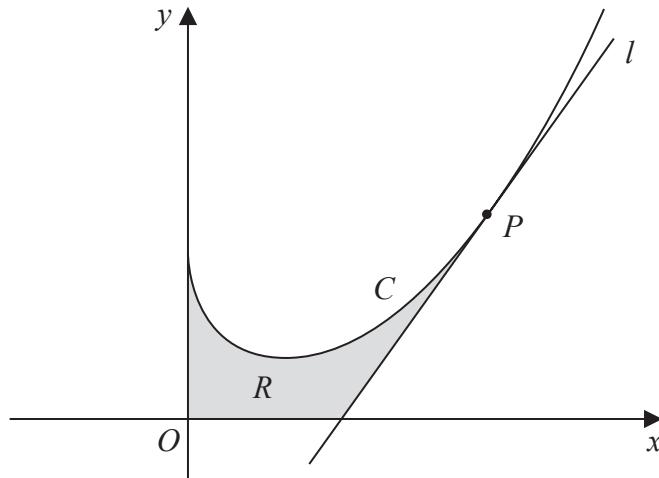


Question 1 continued

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)



10.

**Figure 2**

In this question you must show all stages of your working.

Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

Figure 2 shows a sketch of part of the curve C with equation

$$y = \frac{1}{3}x^2 - 2\sqrt{x} + 3 \quad x \geq 0$$

The point P lies on C and has x coordinate 4

The line l is the tangent to C at P .

(a) Show that l has equation

$$13x - 6y - 26 = 0 \quad (5)$$

The region R , shown shaded in Figure 2, is bounded by the y -axis, the curve C , the line l and the x -axis.

(b) Find the exact area of R . (5)



Question 10 continued



P 6 9 2 0 1 A 0 3 1 4 8

5.

In this question you must show all stages of your working.

Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable.

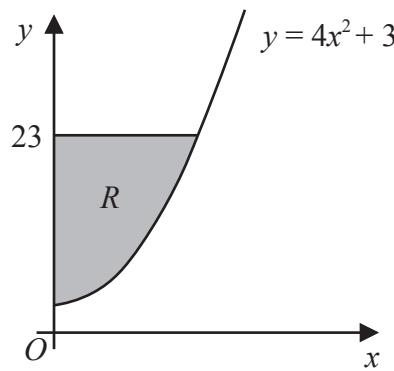


Figure 2

The finite region R , shown shaded in Figure 2, is bounded by the curve with equation $y = 4x^2 + 3$, the y -axis and the line with equation $y = 23$

Show that the exact area of R is $k\sqrt{5}$ where k is a rational constant to be found.

(5)



Question 5 continued

(Total for Question 5 is 5 marks)



8.

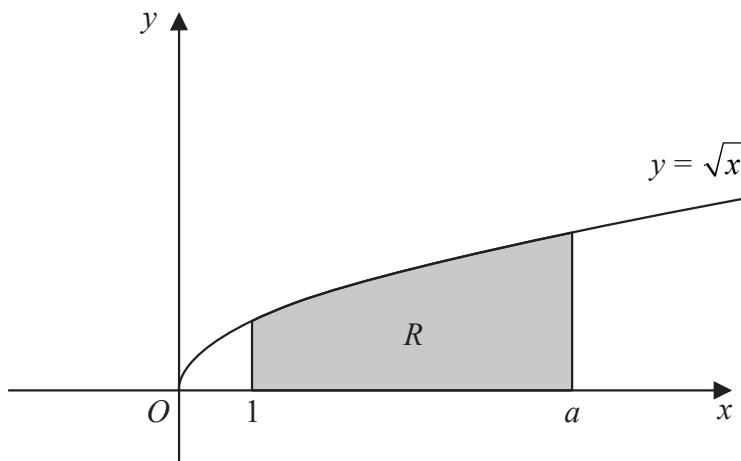
**Figure 2**

Figure 2 shows a sketch of the curve with equation $y = \sqrt{x}$, $x \geq 0$

The region R , shown shaded in Figure 2, is bounded by the curve, the line with equation $x = 1$, the x -axis and the line with equation $x = a$, where a is a constant.

Given that the area of R is 10

(a) find, in simplest form, the value of

(i) $\int_1^a \sqrt{8x} \, dx$

(ii) $\int_0^a \sqrt{x} \, dx$

(4)

(b) show that $a = 2^k$, where k is a rational constant to be found.

(4)



Question 8 continued

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(Total for Question 8 is 8 marks)



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14.

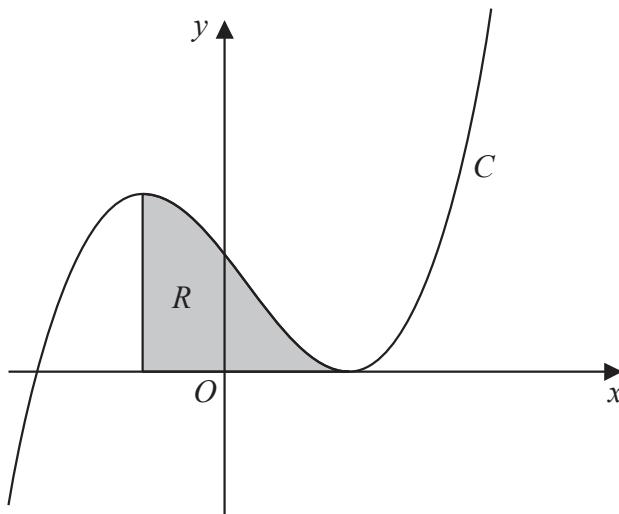


Figure 5

Figure 5 shows a sketch of the curve C with equation $y = (x - 2)^2(x + 3)$

The region R , shown shaded in Figure 5, is bounded by C , the vertical line passing through the maximum turning point of C and the x -axis.

Find the exact area of R .

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

(9)



Question 14 continued

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