

(2) Show each of the following results. You must show your full method:

(a)
$$\int_0^1 e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2}(e^2 - 1)$$

(b) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2}$
(c) $\int_0^2 \frac{2x}{x^2 + 3} dx = \ln\frac{5}{3}$

(3) Show each of the following results:

(a)
$$\int_0^1 (3x+1)^2 dx = 7$$

(b) $\int_{\frac{\pi}{12}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} -2 \csc 2x \cot 2x \, dx = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} - 2$

WORKING AT B/C

(1) Find $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{8}} \sec^2 2x \, dx$ showing full workings.

(2) Find each of the following integrals:

(a)
$$\int \frac{4x+2}{2x^2+2x} dx$$

(b)
$$\int e^{3x} + \csc^2 4x \, dx$$

(c)
$$\int e^{2x+3} - \frac{3}{x} \, dx$$

(d)
$$\int 4x + \sin(2-x) \, dx$$

(3) Evaluate each of the following. You must show full workings and give answers in exact form:

(a)
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{2x+3}{x^{2}+3x} dx$$

(b) $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{8}} -2\sin 4x dx$
(c) $\int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{3}e^{4x+1} dx$

WORKING AT A*/A

(1) (a) Show that

 $(\csc x + \tan x)^2 \equiv \csc^2 x + 2 \sec x + \sec^2 x - 1$

(b) Hence find $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\operatorname{cosec} x + \tan x)^2 dx$ giving your answer in exact form.

(2) Evaluate $\int_{1}^{3} \frac{2x+7}{2x^2+14x} dx$ giving your answer in the form $\ln \frac{\sqrt{a}}{b}$ where \sqrt{a} and *b* are in their simplest form.

(3) Given that $\int_{1}^{e^{4}} \frac{p}{x} dx = \frac{16}{3}$, where *p* is a positive constant, find the value of *p*.

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