

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (SCIENCE, ARTS)

MATH 221: CALCULUS II

STREAMS:

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: THURSDAY 13/12/2018

8.30 A.M – 10.30 A.M

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer Questions ONE (compulsory) and any other TWO Questions

QUESTION ONE (COMPULSORY) (30MARKS)

- a. Use Trapezoidal rule to approximate the value for the integral $\int_{2.1}^{3.6} f(x) dx$, using the empirical data in the table below (4 Marks)

x	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.6
$f(x)$	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.5	4.1	5.2

- b. Evaluate the following integrals (3,2,3,3,2Marks)

i. $\int \left(2e^x + \frac{6}{x} + \ln 2 \right) dx$

ii. $\int (x^3 - 2x^2) \left(\frac{1}{x} - 5 \right) dx$

iii. $\int \frac{2x^4}{x^5 + 1} dx$

iv. $\int x^2 e^{5x} dx$

v. $\int_0^\pi \sin t dt$

v.

$a > 1$ and $\int_1^a \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2} dx = 1$

c. If $a > 1$ and $\int_1^a \frac{x^3 - 1}{x^2} dx = 1$, find the value of a (5 Marks)
 $y = x + 4, y = 0$ and $x = 2$

d. Find the area bound by the lines $y = x + 4, y = 0$ and $x = 2$ (4Marks)
 $\int \tan \theta d\theta = \ln |\sec \theta| + C$

e. Show that (3Marks)

QUESTION TWO (20MARKS)

a. Use partial fractions to evaluate the integral

$\int \frac{2x+3}{x^2-9} dx$

a.

(4 Marks)

b. State Rolle's Theorem and verify it for the function $y = x^3 + x^2 - 3x + 4$ in the interval $-1 < x < 2$

(8 Marks)

c. The velocity of a particle $t \text{ sec}$ after the start of movement is given as $(3t^2 + 4t + 1) \text{ m/s}^2$, find the velocity and the distance of the particle 3 seconds after the start of the movement given that when $t = 0, s = 3 \text{ m}$

(8Marks)

QUESTION THREE (20MARKS)

$f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^3}$

a. Consider the function

$f(x) = \sqrt{1+x^3}$

i. Tabulate to four decimal places the values of the function for values of x from 1 to 4 at an interval of 0.5

(2 Marks)

$\int_1^4 \sqrt{1+x^3} dx$

$n = 6$

ii. Approximate using the Simpson's rule with

(5 Marks)

$\int 16x \sin^3(2x^2 + 1) \cos(2x^2 + 1) dx = \sin^4(2x^2 + 1) + C$

b. Use appropriate substitutions to show that

(6 Marks)

- c. Find the area between the curves of the functions $y = -x^2 + 4$ and $y = x^2 - 2x$ (6 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR (20MARKS)

$$y = \frac{x^3}{3}$$

- a. Find the surface area of the solid generated by revolving the arc of the curve between $x = 1$ and $x = 2$ about the y-axis (8Marks)
- b. Determine the volume of the solid generated by rotating the region bounded by $y = x^3, x = 0$ and $y = 8$ about the y-axis (6Marks)
- c. State the first fundamental theorem of integral Calculus and hence compute by the integration by parts method (6 Marks)

$$\int_{0.25\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2 x \, dx$$

QUESTION FIVE (20MARKS)

- a. Consider the two functions $y = 3x + 12$ and $y = x^2 + 2$ between $x = -2$ and $x = 5$
- Determine the point of intersection of the two curves (4Marks)
 - Find the area enclosed by the curves between $x = -2$ and $x = 5$ (5Marks)

$$\int \frac{x-1}{2x-1} dx$$

- b. Compute the integral (5Marks)

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{3} x^{3/2} \quad [2,6]$$

- c. Find the arc length of the function on the given interval (6Marks)

