JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICAL \& ACTUARIAL SCIENCE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE BACHELORS DEGREE

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\begin{aligned}
& 2^{\mathrm{ND}} \text { YEAR } 1^{\text {ST }} \text { SEMESTER 2013/2014 ACADEMIC YEAR } \\
& \text { CENTRE: MAIN }
\end{aligned}
$$

COURSE CODE: SMA 200
COURSE TITLE: CALCULUS II
EXAM VENUE: AH
STREAM: (BSc. Actuarial, Bed,B Sc)
DATE: 14/4/2014
EXAM SESSION: 9.00-11.00 AM
TIME: 2 HOURS

## Instructions:

1. Answer question 1 (Compulsory)and ANY other 2 questions
2. Candidates are advised not to write on the question paper.
3. Candidates must hand in their answer booklets to the invigilator while in the examination room.

## QUESTION ONE (COMPULSORY) (30 marks)

a) If $y^{\prime}=f^{\prime}(x)=2 x^{2}+x-1$ and $f(0)=0$, then determine a relation in $y$ and $x$. (4 marks)
b) Evaluate the integral

$$
\begin{equation*}
\int \sqrt{1+\sin 2 x} d x \tag{5marks}
\end{equation*}
$$

c) Verify by differentiation that the formula is correct:

$$
\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{2}+x^{2}}} d x=\log \left|x+\sqrt{a^{2}+x^{2}}\right|+C
$$

d) Evaluate the improper integral

$$
\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2 x}{\left(x^{2}+1\right)^{2}} d x(5 \text { marks })
$$

e) Find the length of the curve $x=\left(\frac{y^{3 / 2}}{3}\right)-y^{1 / 2}$ from $y=1$ to $y=9$
f) Determine whether the following series converges or diverges

$$
\begin{equation*}
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n 2^{2}(n+1)!}{n^{2}!} \tag{5marks}
\end{equation*}
$$

## QUESTION TWO (20 marks)

a) Evaluate the integral

$$
\int \frac{x}{1-x^{2}+\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} d x
$$

b) Evaluate
$\int \frac{x^{3}}{\sqrt{1-x^{8}}} d x$
c) By making the appropriate substitution for $u$ in the integral below:
(i) Express the integral in terms of $u$.
(ii) Evaluate the integral as function of $x$.

$$
\int_{1}^{3} \frac{2 x-1}{(x+1)^{4}} d x
$$

d) Evaluate the integral

$$
\int_{0}^{\pi / 4} \frac{1}{\sin \theta+\cos \theta} d \theta
$$

## QUESTION THREE (20 marks)

a) Determine the value of the integral
$\int_{2}^{3} \frac{1}{3-2 x-x^{2}} d x$
b) Evaluate the integral $\int \frac{x^{3}+4 x^{2}-x}{(x+2)(x+1)} d x$
c) Integrate by parts
$\int e^{a x} \sin b x d x$

## QUESTION FOUR (20 marks)

a) Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by the curve $y=4-x^{2}$ and line $y=2-x$ about the $x$-axis. (7 marks)
b) Determine the area of the surface generated by revolving the curve $y=\sqrt{2 x-x^{2}}, 0.5 \leq x \leq 1.5$ about the $x$-axis. ( 6 marks)
c) Find the area of the region enclosed by the line $x+y^{2}=3$ and the curve $4 x+y^{2}=0 . \quad$ (7 marks)

## QUESTION FIVE (20 marks)

a) Evaluate $\int_{0}^{1} e^{x^{2}} d x$ by Simpson's rule taking ten intervals.
b) Find a power series for the logarithmic function

$$
L(x)=\ln (1+x)^{3}
$$

marks)
c) Show that the Taylor series about $x=0$ for the function $f(x)=\cos x$ is $\cos x=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(-1)^{n} \frac{x^{2 n}}{(2 n)!}$
d) Evaluate the following integral

$$
\int \frac{x^{2} \tan ^{-1} x^{3}}{1+x^{6}} d x
$$

