Mathematics for Actuarial Science 5

- 1. Find the gradient of the curve at the point for which x = 4 in each of the following cases:
 - (a) $y = x^2 3\sqrt{x}$,

(b)
$$y = \cos(\frac{1}{4}\pi x)$$
.

- 2. Find the equation of the tangent at the point (1, 0) to the curve $y = (x+1) \ln x$, x > 0, and verify that it meets the line x = 2 at the point (2, 2).
- 3. Given $y = e^{-x^2}$ find expressions for $\frac{dy}{dx}$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$. Hence find the x coordinates of the two points on the graph for which $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is equal to zero. Show that these are both points of inflection.
- 4. Find the maximum and minimum values of $4\sin x + \frac{9}{(1+\sin x)}$ for $0 \le x \le \pi$.
- 5. The function f is defined by $f(x) = 4x^2 3 \frac{1}{x}$ with $x \neq 0$.
 - (a) Find f'(x) and f''(x).
 - (b) Find the values of a such that f'(a) = 0, and calculate f''(a) in these cases. What information does this give you about the graph of f?
 - (c) Find the values of x where the graph y = f(x) meets the x-axis.
 - (d) Sketch the curve y = f(x). Explain how the shape of the graph is related to the terms in the expression for f(x): (i) when x is near 0 and (ii) when x is large (positive or negative).

6. Express $f(x) = \frac{(3x^2+1)^2}{x^2}$ in the form $Ax^2 + Bx + \frac{C}{x^2}$. Hence evaluate

$$\int_{1}^{2} f(x) dx.$$

7. Differentiate $\ln(x^2 - 2x + 2)$ with respect to x. Hence find

$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{x-1}{x^2 - 2x + 2} dx.$$

8. Evaluate the integral

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{1+x^4} dx.$$

9. Using the substitution y = 2x - 1, evaluate the integral

$$\int_1^2 \frac{x}{(2x-1)^3} dx.$$

1

10. Express $f(x) = \frac{4-6x^2}{(1+2x)^2(1+x)}$ in partial fractions. Show that

 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = \frac{5}{3} + \ln\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}.$

 $\int \sin^2 x \cos x dx.$

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

 $\int x\sqrt{4x-3}dx.$

 $\int \tan x \sec^2 x dx.$

 $\int \frac{\sin\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx.$

 $\int (x-5)^4 (x+3)^2 dx.$

Find
Find
Find

- 14. Find
- 15. Find
- 16. Find
- 17. Find
- 18. Find

19. Find

 $\int \frac{\sin 3x}{1 + \cos 3x} dx.$ $\int 2\sin 7x \cos 3x dx.$

 $\int \cos^4 x dx.$

2