7.2 QUESTION NUMBER 21

Solution

$$\int \frac{t+7}{\sqrt{5-t}} dt$$

$$\int (t+7) (5-t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt$$
Null

using integration by parts , $\int u v dt = uv - \int v u dt$, we find u and v:

$$u = t + 7$$
 $v = -2(5-t)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $u' = 1 dt$
 $v' = (5-t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt$

So

$$\int (t+7) (5-t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt =$$

$$(t+7) (-2 (5-t)^{\frac{1}{2}}) - \int -2 (5-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 1 dt$$

$$=$$

$$-2t (5-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 14 (5-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{4}{3} (5-t)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

Major Faults

A couple of students failed to recognise that the question required the use of integration by parts. Also a few were confused as to which part of the integrand should be assigned to u and v.

A common fault was the integration of $v = (5-t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt$ and $\int -2 (5-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} dt$, the problem was dividing the expression by the rational exponent $\frac{1}{2}$ and ending up with 2 instead of $\frac{1}{2}$.

Students should be mindful of the application of operational signs ; $(-) \times (-) = + (-) \times (+) = -$ etc

7.2 QUESTION NUMBER 35

Solution

$$\int_{0}^{5} \ln (1 + t) dt$$

let x = 1 + t then dx = dt and our question reduces to
$$\int_{1}^{6} \ln x dx \text{ and}$$

using integration by parts we have :

$$u = \ln x \qquad v = x_{and}$$
$$u' = \frac{1}{x} dx \qquad v' = dx$$

$$\mathbf{xlnx} \Big|_{1}^{6} - \int_{1}^{6} \frac{1}{x} \mathbf{x} \, \mathrm{dx}$$

$$= \mathbf{x} \mathbf{lnx} - \mathbf{x} \mid_{1}^{6}$$

then substituting for x we have

= (1 + t) ln (1 + t) - ln (1 + t)
$$\Big|_{0_{-}}^{5^{-}}$$

= 6 ln6 - 5
≈ 5.751

Major Faults

Most student for got this question was one that had limits and so would yield a numeric answer.

Also some students used calculators to obtain the solution without showing how they actually arrived at the answer. The only reason a calculator was allowed was to evaluate 6 ln6 - 5.

There was a general difficulty in substituting for (1+t) and then using integration by parts on this particular quiz.