

4 $\int_{\ln \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\ln 3} e^x \cos(e^x) dx \Rightarrow u = e^x; \frac{du}{dx} = e^x;$

when $x = \ln \frac{\pi}{4}$ then $u = \frac{\pi}{4}$ and
when $x = \ln 3$ then $u = \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\int_{\ln \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\ln 3} e^x \cos(e^x) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left(\frac{du}{dx}\right) \cos(u) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos u du$$

$$= \left[\sin u \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

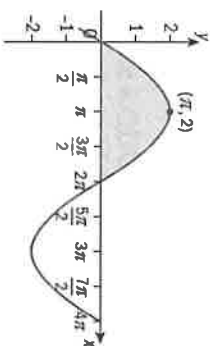
$\int_{\ln \frac{\pi}{4}}^{\ln 3} e^x \cos(e^x) dx \approx 0.159$ and $\frac{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}}{2} \approx 0.159$

5 a $f(x) = a \sin(bx)$

The sine function has a vertical stretch by a factor of 2 $\Rightarrow a = 2$.

Since the period of f is 4π we have

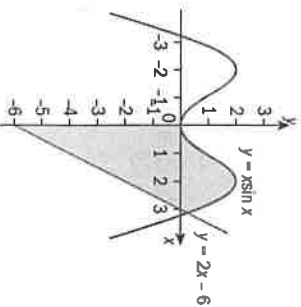
$$\frac{2\pi}{|b|} = 4\pi \Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\int_0^{2\pi} 2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) dx = 8$$

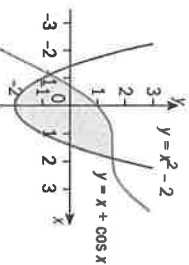
Exercise 14G

1 $y = x \sin x$ and $2x - 6$



$x \sin x = 2x - 6 \Rightarrow x = 3.1$
 $\int_0^{3.1011} (x \sin x - 2x + 6) dx \approx 12.1$

2 $y = x^2 - 2$ and $y = x + \cos x$

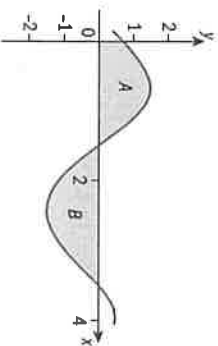


$x^2 - 2 = x + \cos x \Rightarrow x \approx -1.135, 1.891$
 $\int_{-1.135}^{1.891} [(x + \cos x) - (x^2 - 2)] dx \approx 6.31$

3 $\int_0^k \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2}$ and $0 \leq k \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\int_0^k \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow [\sin x]_0^k = \frac{1}{2}$

6 $y = \cos x + \sin 2x$



a i $y = \cos x + \sin 2x \Rightarrow y = \cos x + 2 \sin x \cos x$
 $\Rightarrow y = \cos x(1 + 2 \sin x)$
 $y = \cos x(c + d \sin x) \Rightarrow c = 1$ and $d = 2$

ii $\cos x(1 + 2 \sin x) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos x = 0$ or $\sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{6}$

b i $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\cos x + \sin(2x)] dx = 2$

ii $2 - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{7\pi}{6}} [\cos x + \sin(2x)] dx = 4.25$

c $\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\cos x + \sin(2x)]^2 dx \approx 9.12$

Exercise 14H

1 a $s(t) = e^t \sin t$