

Question 1 : (3+3)

1. Let $f(x) = (1 + \cos x)^{2x}$. Calculate $f'(0)$.
2. Find $g(x)$ if $\int e^{x^2} g(x) dx = -e^{x^2} + c$, where c is a constant.

Question 2 : (2+2+2) Evaluate the following integrals :

$$\int (2^x + 2^{-x} + 1) dx, \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{2x} - 1}} dx, \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+4}} dx$$

Question 3 : (2+2+3) Evaluate the following integrals :

$$\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^8}} dx, \int \frac{1}{(25-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx, \int \frac{x^2 + 12x + 3}{x^3 - 4x} dx$$

Question 4 : (3+3+3)

1. Determine if the following integral is convergent or divergent. If it is convergent, find its value : $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$.
2. Find the area bounded by the graphs of the curves of $y = x^2 + 1$, $y = 2x$ and $x = 0$.
3. Find the volume of the solid of revolution generated by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of the curves $y = x^2$ and $y = 1 - x^2$ around the x -axis.

Question 5 : (3+3+3+3)

1. Find the arc length of the curve : $y = \cosh x$, for $0 \leq x \leq 4$.
2. Find the points on the polar curve : $r(\theta) = 2 \cos \theta$, $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ at which the tangent line to r is vertical.
3. Find the area of the region bounded by the polar curves $r = \tan \theta$, $\theta = 0$ and $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$.
4. Find the surface area generated by revolving the polar curve : $r = \cos \theta$, $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, around the y -axis.