

# KENDERDINE MATHS TUTORING

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## HSC Extension 2 Mathematics Revision Questions - Set 1

Prepared by Dr Richard D Kenderdine

1.  $\int \cos^4 x \, dx$
2. By writing  $\sec x$  as  $\frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x}$  evaluate  $\int \sec x \, dx$
3. Evaluate  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n}$
4. Evaluate  $\sum_{r=0}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{r+1} + \sqrt{r}}$
5. Using integration by parts, show that

$$\text{If } I_n = \int_0^x (1+t^2)^n dt$$
$$\text{then } I_n = \frac{1}{2n+1} [x(1+x^2)^n + 2nI_{n-1}]$$

6. Find an expression for  $\cos^2 \theta + \cos^2 2\theta + \cos^2 3\theta + \dots + \cos^2 n\theta$
7. Show that  $\cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{5}$  is a solution of

$$x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 = 0$$

Hence find an exact value for  $\cos \frac{2\pi}{5}$

8. Solve  $\sin \theta = \cos 5\theta$  for  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

9. Evaluate  $\int_{-1}^0 \frac{4x^2 - 5x - 7}{(x-1)(x^2+x+2)} dx$
10. Let  $z_1 = -1 + i$  and  $z_2 = \sqrt{3} + i$ . Find an exact value for  $\cos \frac{7\pi}{12}$  by considering  $\frac{z_1}{z_2}$ .
11. Prove, without using induction, that  $\sum_{i=1}^n n^2 = \frac{n}{6}(n+1)(2n+1)$