

Start here for
Question Number: **5**

$$5 \text{ a i) area of circle} = \pi r^2$$

$$\text{volume of cylinder} = \pi r^2 \times h$$

$$10 = \pi r^2 \times h$$

$$h = \frac{10}{\pi r^2}$$

$$A = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r h$$

$$\text{sub } h = \frac{10}{\pi r^2} \text{ in } \uparrow$$

$$\therefore A = 2\pi r^2 + 2\pi r \left(\frac{10}{\pi r^2}\right)$$

$$= 2\pi r^2 + \frac{20\pi r}{\pi r^2}$$

$$= 2\pi r^2 + \frac{20}{r}$$

ii). ~~stationary~~ minimum value occurs when $A' = 0$ & $A'' > 0$.

$$A' = 4\pi r - 20r^{-2}$$

$$= 4\pi r - \frac{20}{r^2} = 0$$

$$\cancel{r} \cdot \cancel{4\pi} \cdot 4\pi r - \frac{20}{r^2} = 0$$

$$\times r^2 \rightarrow 4\pi r^3 - 20 = 0 \quad 4\pi r = \frac{20}{r^2}$$

$$4(\pi r^3 - 5) = 0 \quad r = \frac{20}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$r = \frac{5}{\pi r^2}$$

$$r^3 = \frac{5}{\pi}$$

~~3/5~~

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\text{bi). } \sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x = \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\text{LHS} = \sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x$$

$$= \sec^2 x + \sec x \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

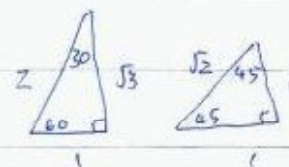
$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\cos x} \times \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x}$$

~~$$= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$$~~

$$= \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \text{RHS}$$



$$\text{ii). } \sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x = \frac{1}{1 - \sin x}$$

$$\text{LHS} = \sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x$$

$$= \frac{1 + \sin x}{\cos^2 x} \quad \text{from i.}$$

$$= \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin^2 x} \quad \text{from } \rightarrow \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$= \frac{1 + \sin x}{(1 + \sin x)(1 - \sin x)}$$

$$\therefore \cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - \sin x}$$

$$\text{iii). } \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{1 - \sin x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} \sec^2 x + \sec x \tan x dx$$

$$= [\tan x + \sec x]_0^{\pi/4}$$

$$= \left[\tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \sec \frac{\pi}{4} \right] - (\tan 0 + \sec 0)$$

$$= [1 + \sqrt{2}] - [0 + 1]$$

$$= \sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$c = \frac{A}{H}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{H}{A}$$

$$\sec = \sqrt{2}$$

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$$c). \quad 2 = \int_a^1 \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_1^b \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$A_1 = 1$$

$$2 = [\ln x]_a^1 + [\ln x]_1^b$$

$$A_2 = 1$$

$$\therefore A_1 + A_2 = 2$$

$$2 = [\ln 1 - \ln a] + [\ln b - \ln 1]$$

$$2 = \ln a + \ln b$$

