

A2 Mathematics: Revision Questions 2

Dr Oliver

Dr Oliver Mathematics

March 1, 2018

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$$\int \sin x \, dx =$$

$$\int \cos x \, dx =$$

$$\int \tan x \, dx =$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosec} x \, dx =$$

$$\int \sec x \, dx =$$

$$\int \cot x \, dx =$$

$$\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + c$$

$$\int \cos x \, dx =$$

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$$\int \operatorname{cosec} x \, dx =$$

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$$\int \operatorname{cosec} x \, dx = \ln |\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x| + c$$

$$\int \sec x \, dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + c$$

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$$\int \sec x \, dx = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + c$$

$$\int \cot x \, dx = \ln |\sin x| + c$$

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$$14^2 =$$

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$$14^2 = 196$$

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Dr Oliver Mathematics

$$14^2 = 196$$

$$8^3 =$$

Dr Oliver Mathematics

Dr Oliver Mathematics

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$$14^2 = 196$$

$$8^3 = 512$$

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$$8^3 = 512$$

$$16^2 =$$

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$$14^2 = 196$$

$$8^3 = 512$$

$$16^2 = 256$$

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$$14^2 = 196$$

$$8^3 = 512$$

$$16^2 = 256$$

$$4^3 =$$

Dr Oliver Mathematics

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Squares and Cubes

Dr Oliver Mathematics

$$14^2 = 196$$

$$8^3 = 512$$

$$16^2 = 256$$

$$4^3 = 64$$

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Squares and Cubes

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$$-19^2 =$$

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Squares and Cubes

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$$14^2 = 196$$

$$8^3 = 512$$

$$16^2 = 256$$

$$4^3 = 64$$

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$$-19^2 = -361$$

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Squares and Cubes

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$$14^2 = 196$$

$$8^3 = 512$$

$$16^2 = 256$$

$$4^3 = 64$$

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$$-19^2 = -361$$

$$(-5)^3 =$$

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Squares and Cubes

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$$14^2 = 196$$

$$8^3 = 512$$

$$16^2 = 256$$

$$4^3 = 64$$

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$$-19^2 = -361$$

$$(-5)^3 = -125$$

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1. What is the consequence of modelling an object as a rod?

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1. What is the consequence of modelling an object as a rod?
The mass of the object is distributed along a straight line. It also means that the object is considered to be rigid.

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Modelling Assumptions

1. What is the consequence of modelling an object as a rod?
The mass of the object is distributed along a straight line. It also means that the object is considered to be rigid.
2. What is the consequence of modelling an object as a particle?

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Modelling Assumptions

1. What is the consequence of modelling an object as a rod?
The mass of the object is distributed along a straight line. It also means that the object is considered to be rigid.
2. What is the consequence of modelling an object as a particle?
The mass of the object can be considered to be concentrated at a single point.

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Modelling Assumptions

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The mass of the object can be considered to be concentrated at a single point.
3. What is a wire?

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Modelling Assumptions

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The mass of the object is distributed along a straight line. It also means that the object is considered to be rigid.
2. What is the consequence of modelling an object as a particle?
The mass of the object can be considered to be concentrated at a single point.
3. What is a wire?
A rigid thin length of metal.

Kinematic Equations

1. Which kinematic equation involves only a , s , t , and v ?

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Kinematic Equations

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$$s = vt - \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

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$$s = \frac{1}{2}(u + v)t$$

3. Which kinematic equation involves only a , t , u , and v ?

$$v = u + at$$

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$$\sin(A - B)$$

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$$\sin(A - B) \equiv \sin A \cos B - \sin B \cos A$$

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$$\sin(A - B) \equiv \sin A \cos B - \sin B \cos A$$

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$$\cos(A - B)$$

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$$\sin(A - B) \equiv \sin A \cos B - \sin B \cos A$$

$$\cos(A - B) \equiv \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$$

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Trigonometric Identities

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$$\sin(A - B) \equiv \sin A \cos B - \sin B \cos A$$

$$\cos(A - B) \equiv \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$$

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$$\tan(A + B)$$

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Trigonometric Identities

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$$\sin(A - B) \equiv \sin A \cos B - \sin B \cos A$$

$$\cos(A - B) \equiv \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$$

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$$\tan(A + B) \equiv \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$$

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$$\int f'(x)e^{f(x)} dx$$

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$$\int f'(x)e^{f(x)} dx = e^{f(x)} + c$$

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$$\int f'(x)e^{f(x)} dx = e^{f(x)} + c$$

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$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx$$

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$$\int f'(x)e^{f(x)} dx = e^{f(x)} + c$$

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$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln |f(x)| + c$$

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$$\int f'(x)e^{f(x)} dx = e^{f(x)} + c$$

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$$\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \ln |f(x)| + c$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{u}{v} \right)$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{u}{v} \right) = \frac{v \frac{du}{dx} - u \frac{dv}{dx}}{v^2}$$

How do I integrate ...?

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$$\int \ln x \, dx$$

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How do I integrate ...?

$$\int \ln x \, dx = \int (1 \times \ln x) \, dx$$

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$$u = \ln x \quad \frac{dv}{dx} = 1$$

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$$u = \ln x \quad \frac{dv}{dx} = 1$$
$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

How do I integrate ...?

$$\int \ln x \, dx = \int (1 \times \ln x) \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \ln x & \frac{dv}{dx} &= 1 \\ \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{1}{x} & v &= x \end{aligned}$$

How do I integrate ...?

$$\begin{aligned}\int \ln x \, dx &= \int (1 \times \ln x) \, dx \\ &= x \ln x - \int 1 \, dx\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}u &= \ln x & \frac{dv}{dx} &= 1 \\ \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{1}{x} & v &= x\end{aligned}$$

How do I integrate ...?

$$\begin{aligned}\int \ln x \, dx &= \int (1 \times \ln x) \, dx \\ &= x \ln x - \int 1 \, dx \\ &= x \ln x - x + c.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}u &= \ln x & \frac{dv}{dx} &= 1 \\ \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{1}{x} & v &= x\end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = x^2, \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -5 \leq x \leq 0\}$$

1. What is the range of the function?

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$$f(x) = x^2, \{x \in \mathbb{R} : -5 \leq x \leq 0\}$$

1. What is the range of the function?

$$\{f(x) \in \mathbb{R} : 0 \leq f(x) \leq 25\}$$

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1. What is the range of the function?

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2. Does this function have an inverse: yes or no?

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3. What is the equation of the inverse function?

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$$f^{-1}(x) = -\sqrt{x}$$

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5. What is the range of the inverse function?

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Trigonometric Solutions

1. Find the value or values of a , $0 \leq a \leq 360$, $a \neq 247$ such that $\sin 247^\circ = \sin a^\circ$.

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Trigonometric Solutions

1. Find the value or values of a , $0 \leq a \leq 360$, $a \neq 247$ such that $\sin 247^\circ = \sin a^\circ$.

$$a = 540 - 247 = \underline{\underline{293}}$$

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Trigonometric Solutions

1. Find the value or values of a , $0 \leq a \leq 360$, $a \neq 247$ such that $\sin 247^\circ = \sin a^\circ$.

$$a = 540 - 247 = \underline{\underline{293}}$$

2. Find the value or values of b , $0 \leq b \leq 360$, $b \neq 128$ such that $\cos 128^\circ = \cos b^\circ$.

Trigonometric Solutions

1. Find the value or values of a , $0 \leq a \leq 360$, $a \neq 247$ such that $\sin 247^\circ = \sin a^\circ$.

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$$b = 360 - 128 = \underline{\underline{232}}$$

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3. Find the value or values of c , $0 \leq c \leq 2\pi$, $c \neq \frac{2\pi}{3}$ such that $\tan \frac{2\pi}{3} = \tan c$.

Trigonometric Solutions

1. Find the value or values of a , $0 \leq a \leq 360$, $a \neq 247$ such that $\sin 247^\circ = \sin a^\circ$.

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$$c = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \pi = \underline{\underline{\frac{5\pi}{3}}}$$