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VCE Mathematical Methods $\frac{3}{4}$
Integration I [4.2]
Test Solutions

24 Marks. 1 Minute Reading. 19 Minutes Writing.

Results:

Test Questions	_____ / 18
Extension Test Questions	_____ / 6



Section A: Test Questions (18 Marks)

Question 1 (3 marks)

Tick whether the following statements are **true** or **false**.

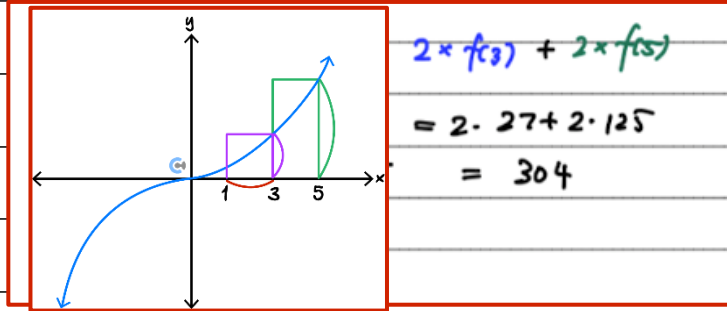
Statement	True	False
a. When the function is increasing, the right-endpoint approximation will always be an underestimation.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Trapezoidal approximation is always the average of left and right-endpoint approximation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
c. When the question says “find the area”, it can be signed or total area.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Signed area is always positive and represents the change of the antidiff. function.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. When finding the total area (without using modulus), we solve for areas above and below the x -axis separately.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
f. If the two functions are both below the x -axis, we do Bottom–Top to find the area between them.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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Question 2 (6 marks)

- a. Approximate the area under $y = x^3$ between $x = 1$ to $x = 5$ using the right-endpoint method.

Use step size of 2. (2 marks)



- b. Approximate the area under $y = x^3$ between $x = 1$ to $x = 5$ using the trapezoidal method.

Use a step size of 2. (2 marks)

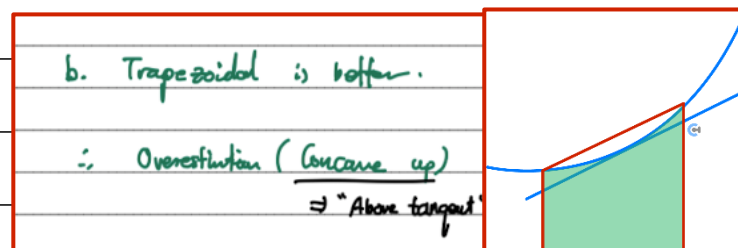
$$f[x_] := x^3$$

$$\frac{1}{2} * (f[1] + f[3]) * 2 + \frac{1}{2} * (f[3] + f[5]) * 2$$

180

- c. Determine which answers out of **part a.** and **b.** were more accurate overall.

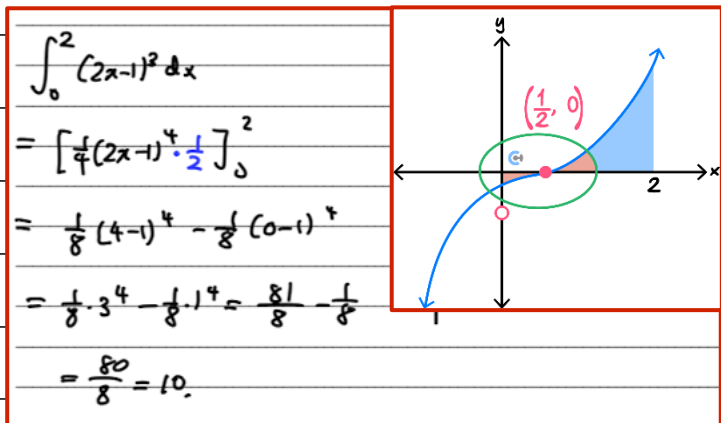
State whether the approximation was underestimation or overestimation. (2 marks)



Question 3 (2 marks)

Let $f(x) = (2x - 1)^3$. Find the signed area under the function $f(x)$ from $x = 0$ to $x = 2$.

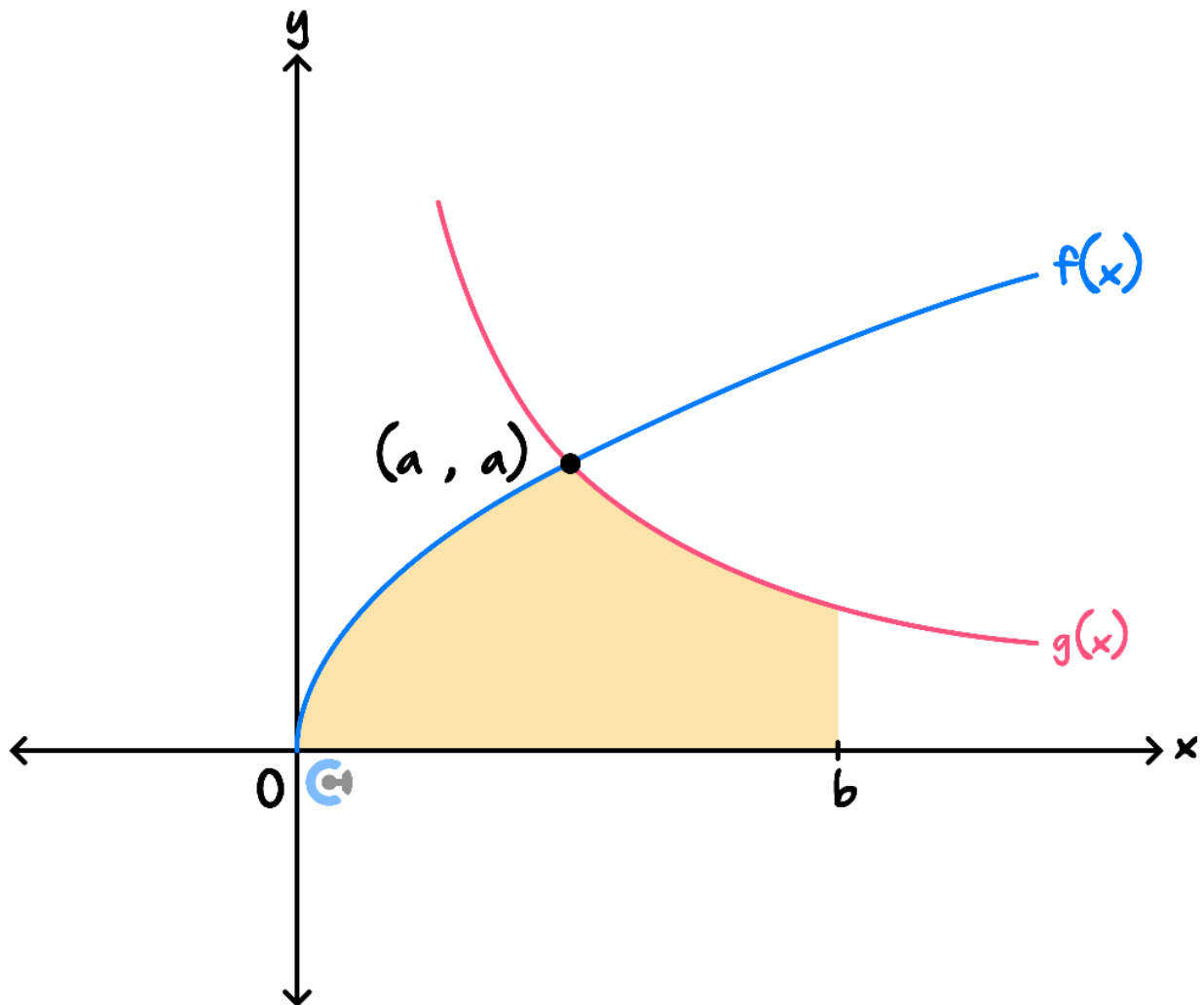
Tutor: Emphasise that we only need one integral here.



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Question 4

Construct the integral for the shaded region given in the diagram.



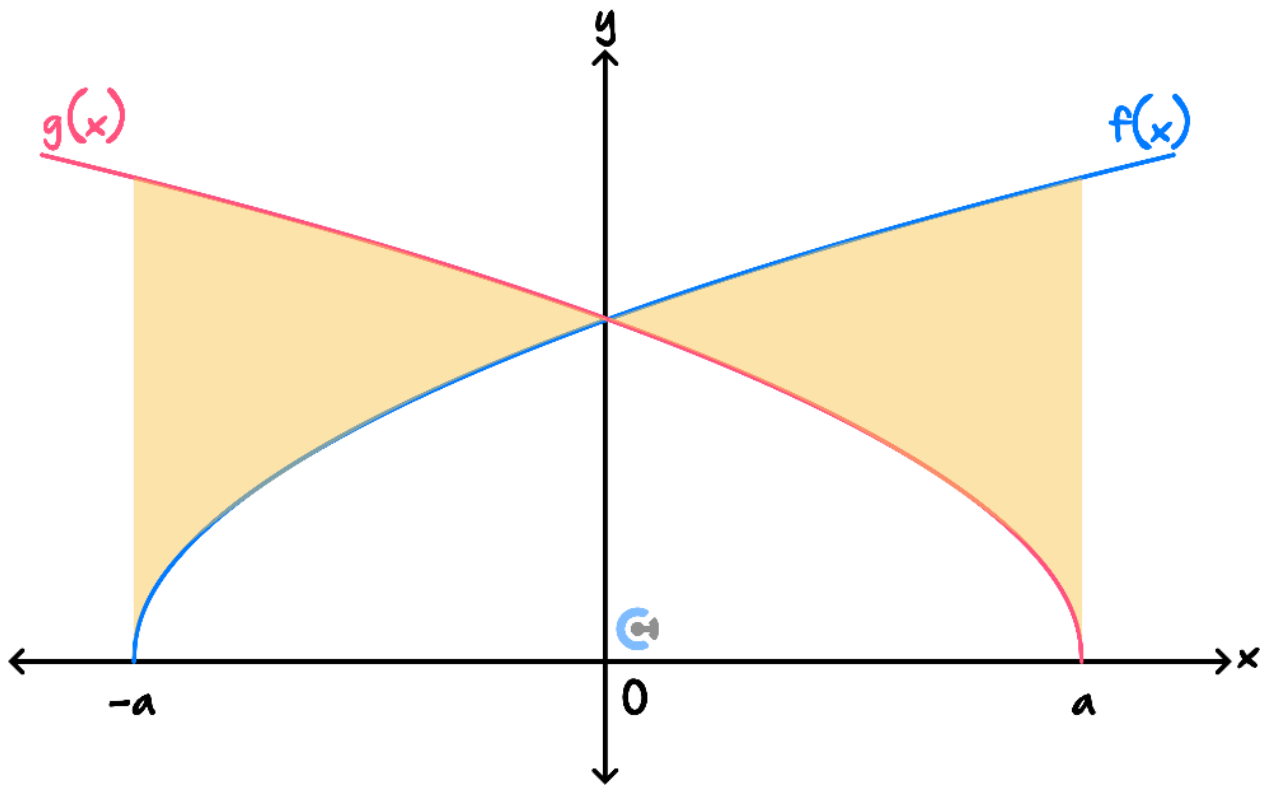
$$\int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$\int_0^b f(x) dx$$

$$- \int_a^b f(x) - g(x) dx$$

Question 5

Construct the integral for the shaded region given in the diagram.



$$2 \int_0^a f(x) - g(x) dx$$

$$\int_0^a f(x) - g(x) dx$$

$$+ \int_{-a}^0 g(x) - f(x) dx$$

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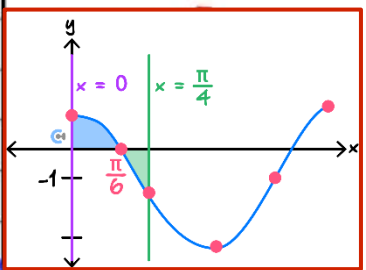
Question 6 (4 marks)

Let $f(x) = 2 \cos(2x) - 1$. Find the area bounded by the graph of $y = f(x)$, the x -axis, the lines $x = 0$ and $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 2\cos(2x) - 1 \, dx = \left[\sin(2x) - x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \left(\sin(0) - 0 \right)$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - (0)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$


$2\cos(2x) - 1 = 0$
 $\cos(2x) = 1/2$
 $2x = \frac{\pi}{3}, 5\pi/3$
 $x = \frac{\pi}{6}, 5\pi/6$

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Question 7 (3 marks)

Find the area enclosed by the following two curves $-x^2 + 4$ and $-3x$.

Question 5 (3 marks)

Find the area enclosed by the following two curves $-x^2 + 4$ and $-3x$.

$$\int_{-1}^4 (-x^2 + 4) - (-3x) dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + 4x + \frac{3}{2}x^2 \right]_{-1}^4$$

$$= \left(-\frac{4^3}{3} + 16 + 24 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 4 + \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{64}{3} + 44 - \frac{3}{2} = -\frac{64}{3} + \frac{88}{2} = \frac{-64 \times 2 + 88 \times 3}{6}$$

[2.2] = $\frac{125}{6}$

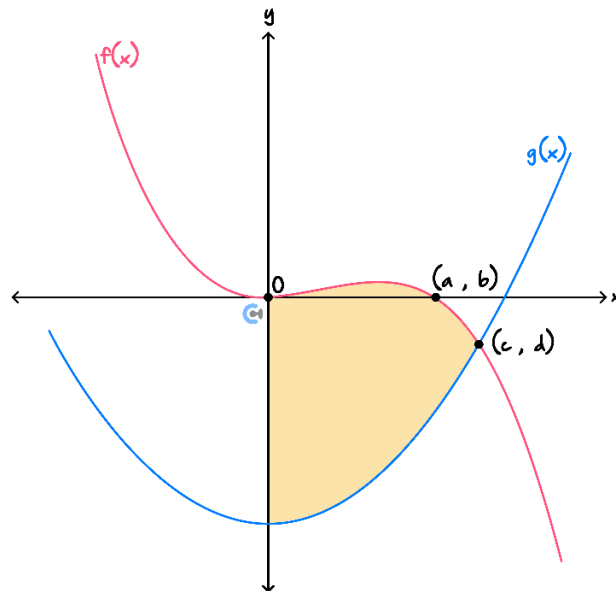
Handwritten notes on the graph: $-x^2 + 4 = -3x$, $x^2 - 3x - 4$, $(x-4)(x+1)$, $x = 4, -1$.

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Question 8

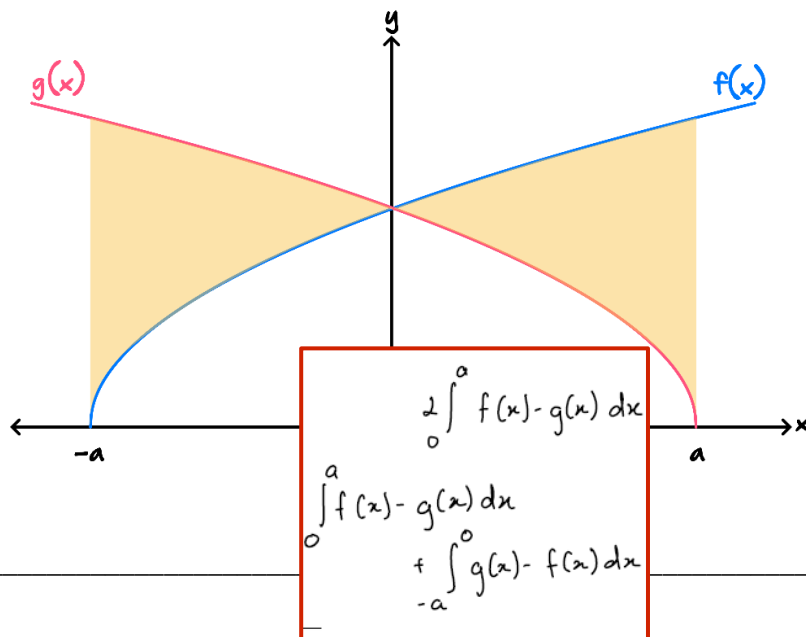
Construct the integral in the most simplified way possible for the shaded region given in the diagram.

a.



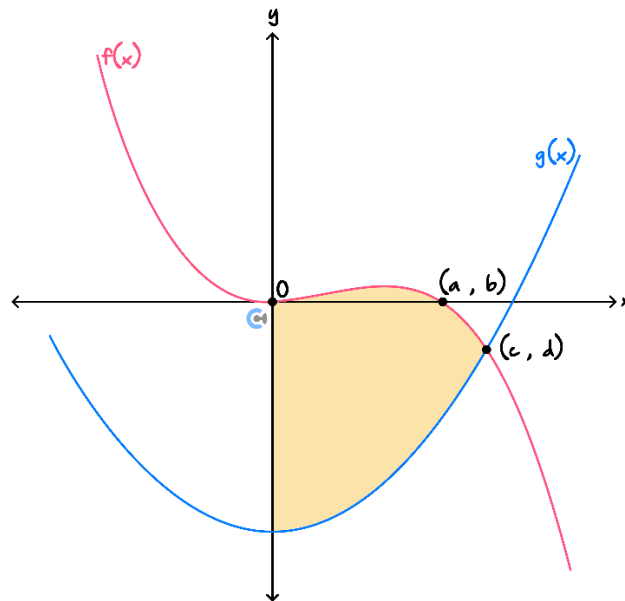
$$\int_0^c f(x) - g(x) dx$$

b.



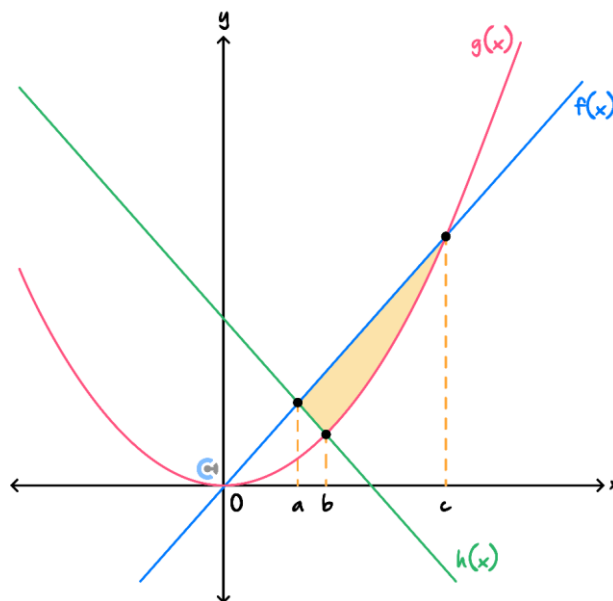
$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \int_0^a f(x) - g(x) dx \\ & \int_{-a}^a f(x) - g(x) dx \\ & + \int_{-a}^0 g(x) - f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

c.



$$\int_0^c f(x) - g(x) dx$$

d.



$$\int_a^b f(x) - h(x) dx + \int_b^c f(x) - g(x) dx$$

Section B: Extension Test Questions (6 Marks)

Question 9 (3 marks)

Let $f: [3, \infty) \rightarrow f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 5$.

Find the area bounded by $y = f^{-1}(x)$, $y = 6$, $y = 8$ and the y -axis.

Let $f: [3, \infty) \rightarrow f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 5$.

Hard to find 😞

Find the area bounded by $y = f^{-1}(x)$, $y = 6$, $y = 8$ and the y -axis.

$\rightarrow y = f(x)$, $x = 6$, $x = 8$ & x -axis



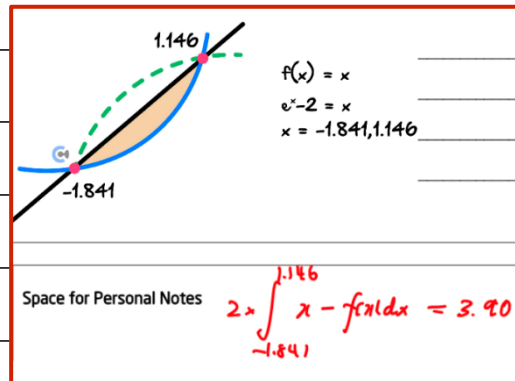
$$\int_6^8 f(x) dx = 288$$

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Question 10 (3 marks) **Tech-Active.**

Let $f(x) = e^x - 2$.

Find the area bounded by $y = f(x)$ and $y = f^{-1}(x)$.



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