In this question you must show all stages of your working. https://fineview.academy Solutions relying on calculator technology are not acceptable. Show that

 $\lim_{\delta x \to 0} \sum \frac{(x-3)^2}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} \delta x = p\sqrt{2} + q\sqrt{3}$ 

7.

where 
$$p$$
 and  $q$  are constants to be found.

$$= \int \frac{(x-3)^2}{3} dx = \int \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \int \frac{(x-3)^2}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int \frac{x^2 - 6x + 9}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$$

$$= \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 6x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 9x^{-\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{2}{1}\right)6x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(-\frac{2}{1}\right)9x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + c$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 12x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 18x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + c$$

 $= \left(\frac{2}{3}\left(3\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 12\left(3\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 18\left(3\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right) - \left(\frac{2}{3}\left(2\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 12\left(2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 18\left(2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right)$ 

 $= \left(\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{313}{3}\right) - \frac{1213}{5} - \frac{18}{5}\right) - \left(\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{212}{3}\right) - \frac{181}{5}\right) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$ 

 $-16\sqrt{3} - (-193\sqrt{2}) = 193\sqrt{2} - 16\sqrt{3}$  (Imark)

 $= (2\sqrt{3} - 12\sqrt{3} - \frac{18\sqrt{3}}{3}) - (4\sqrt{2} - 12\sqrt{2} - \frac{18\sqrt{2}}{3})$ 

(Imark)

$$= \frac{3}{3}x^{\frac{2}{3}} - 12x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 18x^{-\frac{1}{2}} + c \quad (2marks)$$

$$\left[\frac{3}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 12x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 18x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right]^{\frac{3}{4}} \text{ limits of original summation}$$