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**Integration Area Under Graphs 2 - Edexcel Past Exam Questions**

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1.

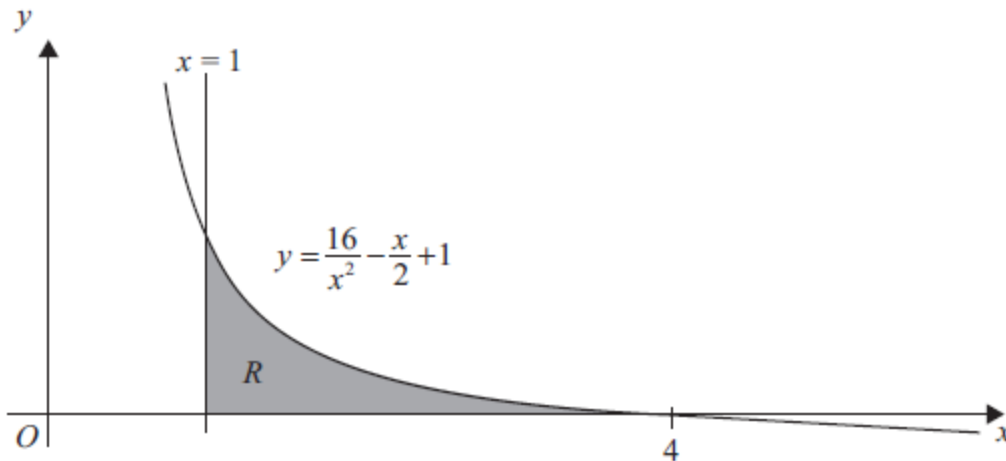
**Figure 1**

Figure 1 shows the graph of the curve with equation

$$y = \frac{16}{x^2} - \frac{x}{2} + 1, \quad x > 0.$$

The finite region  $R$ , bounded by the lines  $x = 1$ , the  $x$ -axis and the curve, is shown shaded in Figure 1. The curve crosses the  $x$ -axis at the point  $(4, 0)$ .

Use integration to find the exact value for the area of  $R$ .

(5)

**Jan 12 Q6 (edited)**

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2.

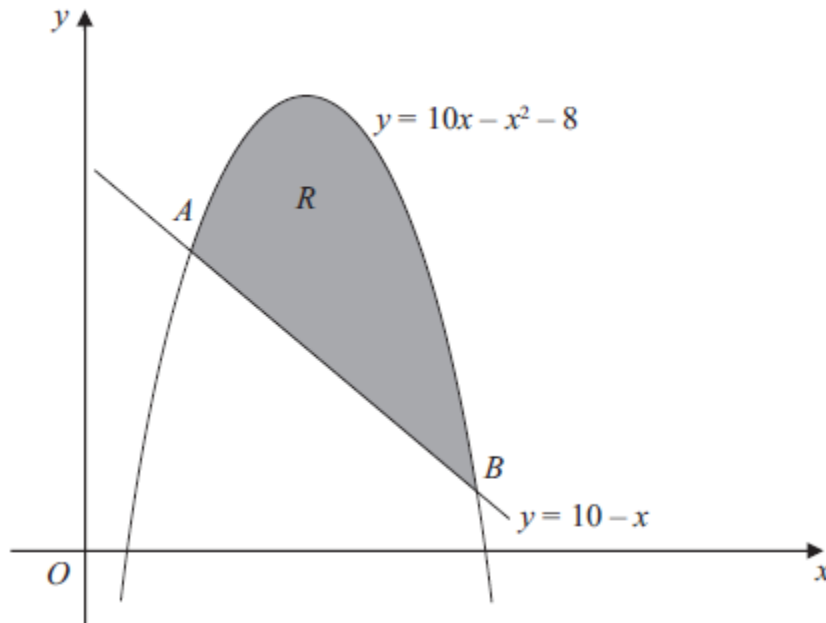
**Figure 2**

Figure 2 shows the line with equation  $y = 10 - x$  and the curve with equation  $y = 10x - x^2 - 8$ .

The line and the curve intersect at the points  $A$  and  $B$ , and  $O$  is the origin.

(a) Calculate the coordinates of  $A$  and the coordinates of  $B$ . (5)

The shaded area  $R$  is bounded by the line and the curve, as shown in Figure 2.

(b) Calculate the exact area of  $R$ . (7)

**June 12 Q5**

3.

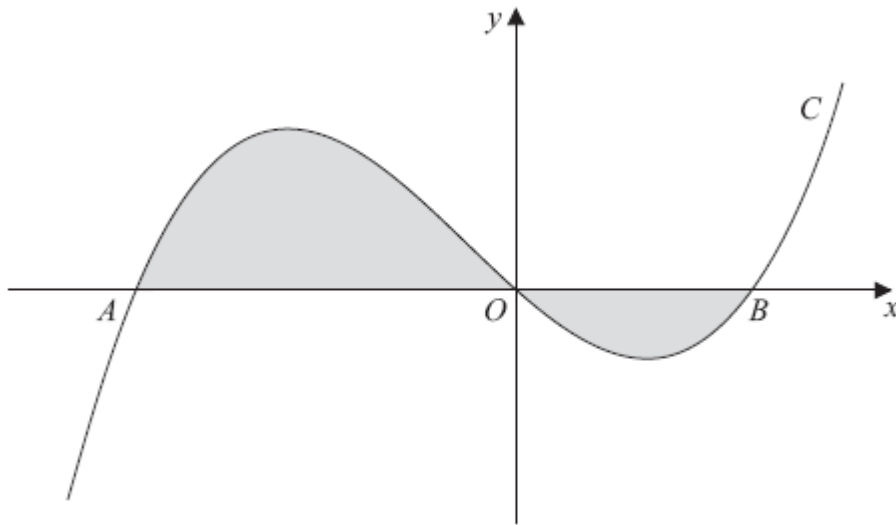
**Figure 3**

Figure 3 shows a sketch of part of the curve  $C$  with equation

$$y = x(x + 4)(x - 2).$$

The curve  $C$  crosses the  $x$ -axis at the origin  $O$  and at the points  $A$  and  $B$ .

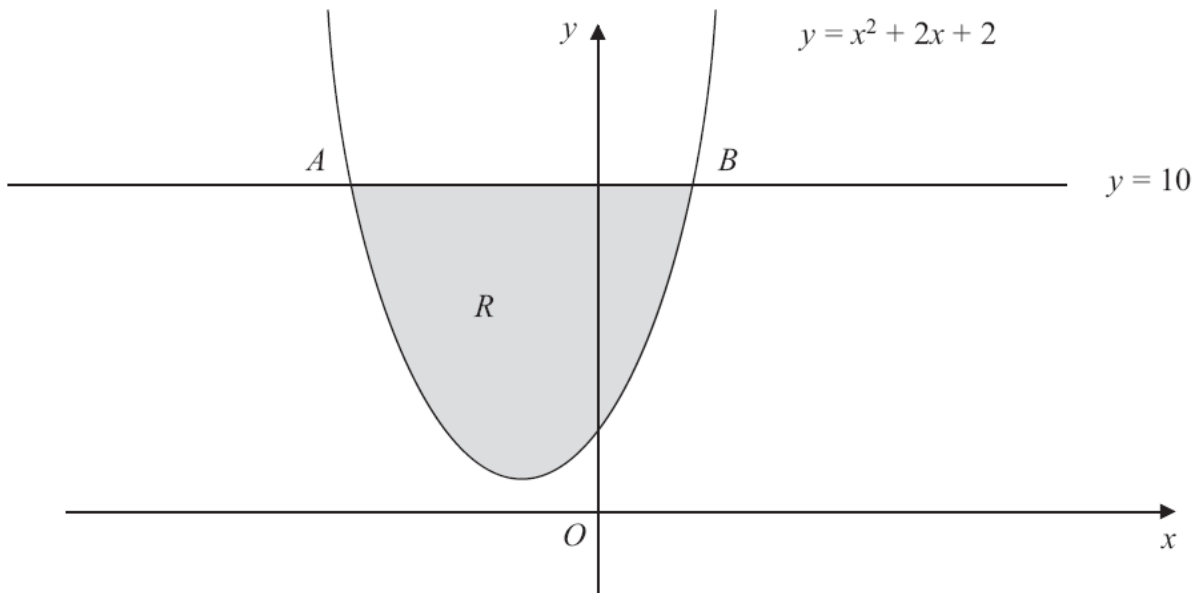
(a) Write down the  $x$ -coordinates of the points  $A$  and  $B$ . (1)

The finite region, shown shaded in Figure 3, is bounded by the curve  $C$  and the  $x$ -axis.

(b) Use integration to find the total area of the finite region shown shaded in Figure 3. (7)

**June 13 Q6**

4.


**Figure 1**

The line with equation  $y = 10$  cuts the curve with equation  $y = x^2 + 2x + 2$  at the points  $A$  and  $B$  as shown in Figure 1. The figure is not drawn to scale.

(a) Find by calculation the  $x$ -coordinate of  $A$  and the  $x$ -coordinate of  $B$ . (2)

The shaded region  $R$  is bounded by the line with equation  $y = 10$  and the curve as shown in Figure 1.

(b) Use calculus to find the exact area of  $R$ . (7)

**June 13 (R) Q7**

5. Use integration to find

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \left( \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{1}{3x^2} \right) dx,$$

giving your answer in the form  $a + b\sqrt{3}$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants to be determined.

(5)  
**June 14 Q4**

6.

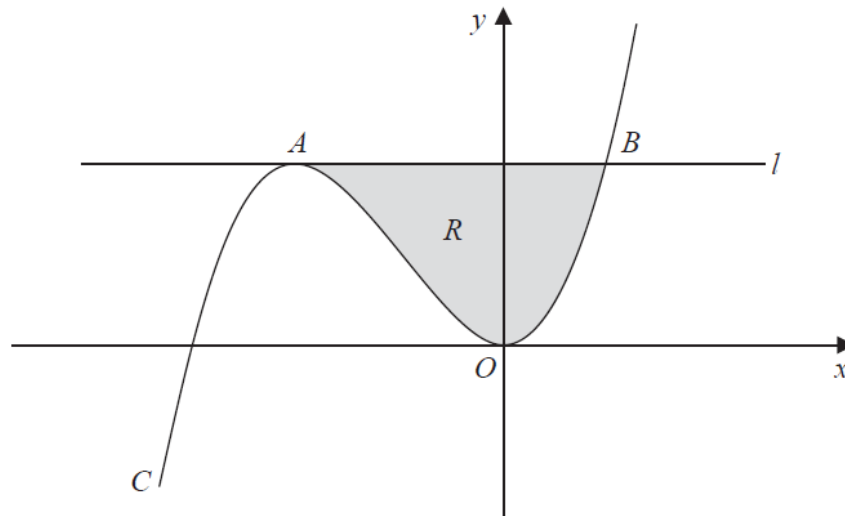

**Figure 3**

Figure 3 shows a sketch of part of the curve  $C$  with equation

$$y = \frac{1}{8}x^3 + \frac{3}{4}x^2, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

The curve  $C$  has a maximum turning point at the point  $A$  and a minimum turning point at the origin  $O$ .

The line  $l$  touches the curve  $C$  at the point  $A$  and cuts the curve  $C$  at the point  $B$ .

The  $x$  coordinate of  $A$  is  $-4$  and the  $x$  coordinate of  $B$  is  $2$ .

The finite region  $R$ , shown shaded in Figure 3, is bounded by the curve  $C$  and the line  $l$ .

Use integration to find the area of the finite region  $R$ .

(7)  
June 14(R) Q6

7. (a) Find

$$\int 10x(x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2) \, dx,$$

giving each term in its simplest form. (4)

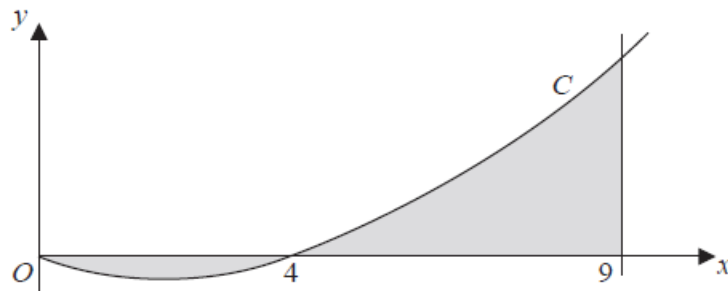


Figure 2

Figure 2 shows a sketch of part of the curve  $C$  with equation

$$y = 10x(x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2), \quad x \geq 0.$$

The curve  $C$  starts at the origin and crosses the  $x$ -axis at the point  $(4, 0)$ .

The area, shown shaded in Figure 2, consists of two finite regions and is bounded by the curve  $C$ , the  $x$ -axis and the line  $x = 9$ .

(b) Use your answer from part (a) to find the total area of the shaded regions. (5)

June 15 Q6

8.

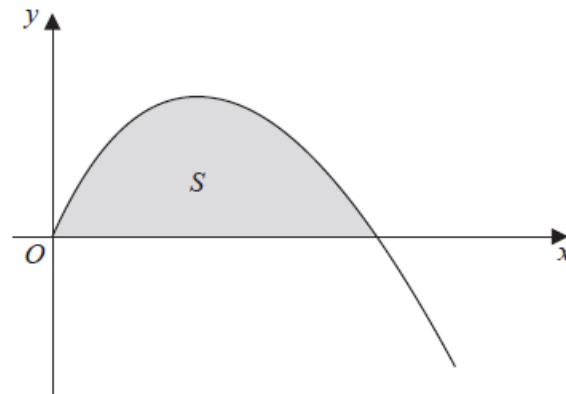
**Figure 3**

Figure 3 shows a sketch of part of the curve with equation

$$y = 3x - x^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad x \geq 0.$$

The finite region  $S$ , bounded by the  $x$ -axis and the curve, is shown shaded in Figure 3.

(a) Find

$$\int \left( 3x - x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) dx. \quad (3)$$

(b) Hence find the area of  $S$ .

(3)  
**June 16 Q7**

9.

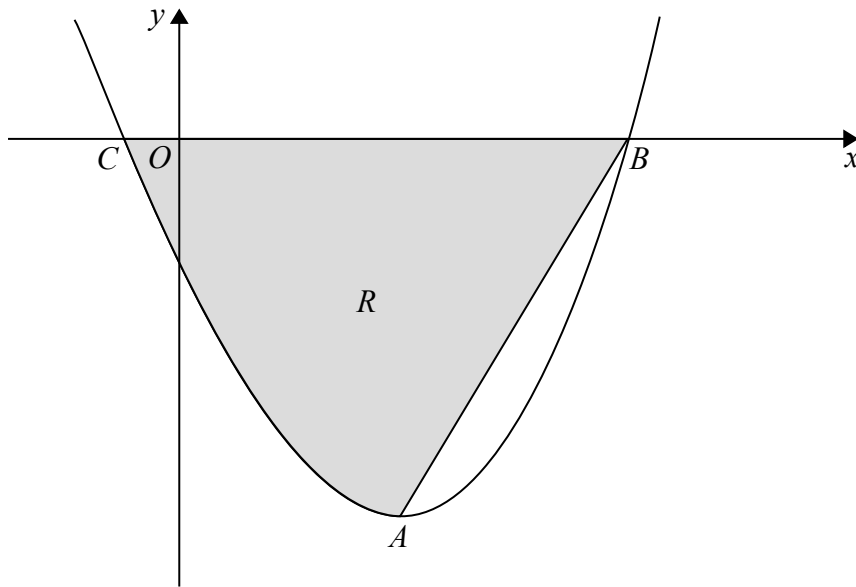

**Figure 2**

Figure 2 shows a sketch of part of the curve with equation

$$y = 4x^3 + 9x^2 - 30x - 8, \quad -0.5 \leq x \leq 2.2$$

The curve has a turning point at the point  $A$ .

(a) Using calculus, show that the  $x$  coordinate of  $A$  is 1 (3)

The curve crosses the  $x$ -axis at the points  $B(2, 0)$  and  $C\left(-\frac{1}{4}, 0\right)$

The finite region  $R$ , shown shaded in Figure 2, is bounded by the curve, the line  $AB$ , and the  $x$ -axis.

(b) Use integration to find the area of the finite region  $R$ , giving your answer to 2 decimal places. (7)

**June 17 Q10**