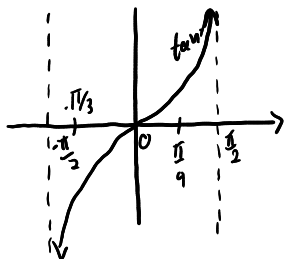


Books, watches, notes or cell phones are not allowed. The only calculators allowed are the Sharp EL-531***. You must show all your work, the correct answer is worth 1 mark the remaining marks are given for the work.

Question 1. (5 marks) Find the average value of $f(x) = |\tan x|$ on the interval $[-\pi/3, \pi/4]$.



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{avg. val. of } f(x) \text{ on } [-\pi/3, \pi/4] &= \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi/4 - (-\pi/3)} \int_{-\pi/3}^{\pi/4} |\tan x| dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{\frac{3\pi}{12} + \frac{4\pi}{12}} \left[\int_{-\pi/3}^0 |\tan x| dx + \int_0^{\pi/4} |\tan x| dx \right] \\
 &= \frac{12}{7\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi/3}^0 -\tan x dx + \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan x dx \right] \\
 &= \frac{12}{7\pi} \left[\left[+\ln|\cos x| \right]_{-\pi/3}^0 + \left[-\ln|\cos x| \right]_0^{\pi/4} \right] \\
 &= \frac{12}{7\pi} \left[\underbrace{\ln|\cos 0| - \ln|\cos(-\pi/3)|}_0 + -\ln|\cos \pi/4| - \underbrace{[-\ln|\cos 0|]}_0 \right] \\
 &= \frac{12}{7\pi} \left[-\ln \frac{1}{2} - \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right] = \frac{12}{7\pi} \ln 2\sqrt{2} = \ln (2\sqrt{2})^{12/7\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 2. (5 marks) Find the derivative of the function and simplify.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_x^{\arctan x} \tan^{2023} \theta d\theta \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{d}{dx} [h(x)] \\
 &= f'(x) + f'(g(x))g'(x) \\
 &= -\tan^{2023} x + \frac{\tan^{2023} \arctan x}{x^2 + 1} \\
 &= -\tan^{2023} x + \frac{x^{2023}}{x^2 + 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

Let $h(x) = \int_x^{\arctan x} \tan^{2023} \theta d\theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_x^0 \tan^{2023} \theta d\theta + \int_0^{\arctan x} \tan^{2023} \theta d\theta \\
 &= -\int_0^x \tan^{2023} \theta d\theta + \int_0^{\arctan x} \tan^{2023} \theta d\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -f(x) + f(g(x))$$

where $f(x) = \int_0^x \tan^{2023} \theta d\theta$ $f'(x) = \tan^{2023} x$ by 2nd FTC

$$g(x) = \arctan x \quad g'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$$