

**STEP 2009, Paper 2, Q5 – Solution (2 pages; 5/6/18)**

[Q5 Note that the  $\sqrt{\quad}$  symbol denotes the positive root.]

$$(\sqrt{x-1} + 1)^2 = x - 1 + 2\sqrt{x-1} + 1 = x + 2\sqrt{x-1}$$

(i) [Note that the  $\sqrt{\quad}$  symbol denotes the positive root]

$$\sqrt{x + 2\sqrt{x-1}} = \sqrt{x-1} + 1, \text{ since } \sqrt{x-1} + 1 > 0$$

$$\text{Similarly, } (\sqrt{x-1} - 1)^2 = x - 1 - 2\sqrt{x-1} + 1 = x - 2\sqrt{x-1}$$

$$\text{Then } \sqrt{x - 2\sqrt{x-1}} = \sqrt{x-1} - 1, \text{ provided } \sqrt{x-1} - 1 \geq 0 \text{ (A)}$$

In the range  $5 \leq x \leq 10$ ,  $\sqrt{x-1} - 1 \geq 1$ , so that (A) is satisfied.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } \int_5^{10} \frac{\sqrt{x+2\sqrt{x-1}} + \sqrt{x-2\sqrt{x-1}}}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx &= \int_5^{10} \frac{\sqrt{x-1} + 1 + \sqrt{x-1} - 1}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx \\ &= \int_5^{10} 2 dx = 2(10 - 5) = 10 \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

(A) is satisfied when  $x \geq 2$

$$\text{For } x < 2, \sqrt{x - 2\sqrt{x-1}} = -(\sqrt{x-1} - 1) = 1 - \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So the area} &= \int_{5/4}^2 \frac{1 - \sqrt{x-1}}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx + \int_2^{10} \frac{\sqrt{x-1} - 1}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{1/2} - x \right]_{5/4}^2 + \left[ x - \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{1/2} \right]_2^{10} \\ &= (2 - 2) - \left(1 - \frac{5}{4}\right) + (10 - 6) - (2 - 2) = \frac{17}{4} \end{aligned}$$

[The official sol'ns claim that part of the area lies below the  $x$ -axis. However, because the square root represents the positive root,  $y =$

$\frac{\sqrt{x-2\sqrt{x-1}}}{\sqrt{x-1}}$  is never negative.]

(iii) Once again,  $\sqrt{x + 2\sqrt{x-1}} = \sqrt{x-1} + 1$  for  $5/4 \leq x \leq 10$

$$\text{Then } (\sqrt{x+1} - 1)^2 = x + 1 - 2\sqrt{x+1} + 1,$$

so that  $\sqrt{x - 2\sqrt{x+1}} + 2 = \sqrt{x+1} - 1$  for  $5/4 \leq x \leq 10$

(since  $\sqrt{x+1} - 1$  is positive in this range)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hence } \int_{5/4}^{10} \frac{\sqrt{x+2\sqrt{x-1}} + \sqrt{x-2\sqrt{x+1}} + 2}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx &= \int_{5/4}^{10} \frac{\sqrt{x-1} + 1 + \sqrt{x+1} - 1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx \\ &= \int_{5/4}^{10} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{1/2} + \frac{\sqrt{x-1}}{1/2} \right]_{5/4}^{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$= (2\sqrt{11} + 6) - (3 + 1) = 2\sqrt{11} + 2$$

[It's unusual for there to be no complication in the last part, so you could be forgiven for thinking that you had missed something.]