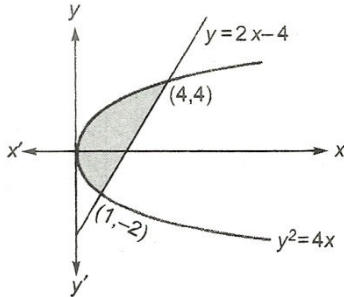


Topic :- Applications of integrales

1 (c)

The point of intersection of $y^2 = 4x$ and $y = 2x - 4$ is

$$(2x - 4)^2 = 4x$$



$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x - 1)(x - 4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1, 4$$

$$\Rightarrow y = -2, 4$$

\therefore Required area

$$\int_{-2}^4 \left(\frac{y+4}{2}\right) dy - \int_{-2}^4 \frac{y^2}{4} dy$$

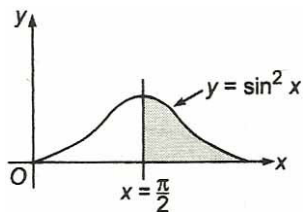
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{y^2}{2} + 4y \right]_{-2}^4 - \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{-2}^4$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [8 + 16 - (2 - 8)] - \frac{1}{12} [64 + 8]$$

$$= 15 - 6 = 9 \text{ sq units}$$

3 (b)

$$\text{Required area } A = \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \sin^2 x \, dx$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} (1 - \cos 2x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} \right]_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ sq unit}
 \end{aligned}$$

7 (a)

Given equation of curve is $y = a\sqrt{x} + bx$. This curve passes through (1, 2)

$$\therefore 2 = a + b \dots(i)$$

and area bounded by the curve and line $x = 4$ and x -axis is 8 sq unit, then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^4 (a\sqrt{x} + bx) dx &= 8 \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{2a}{3} [x^{3/2}]_0^4 + \frac{b}{2} [x^2]_0^4 &= 8 \\
 \Rightarrow \frac{2a}{3} \cdot 8 + 8b &= 8 \Rightarrow 2a + 3b = 3 \dots(ii)
 \end{aligned}$$

On solving Eqs. (i) and (ii), we get

$$a = 3 \text{ and } b = -1$$

8 (b)

$$\text{Given. area} = \int_0^2 2^{kx} dx = \frac{3}{\log 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{2^{kx}}{\log_e 2} \right]_0^2 = \frac{3}{\log 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2^{2k}}{\log_e 2} - \frac{1}{\log_e 2} = \frac{3}{\log 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^{2k} - 1 = 3$$

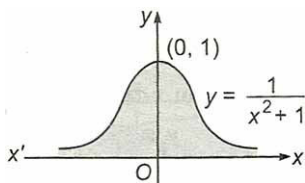
$$\Rightarrow 2^{2k} = 2^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 2k = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 1$$

9 (b)

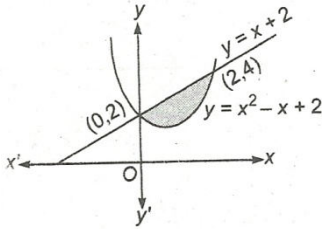
$$\text{Required area} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx$$



$$= 2[\tan^{-1} x]_0^{\infty} = \pi \text{ sq unit}$$

10 (d)

Given the equation of parabola can be rewritten as



$$\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = y - \frac{7}{4}$$

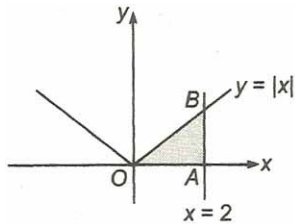
$$\therefore \text{Required area} = \int_0^2 [(x + 2) - (x^2 - x + 2)] dx$$

$$\int_0^2 (-x^2 + 2x) dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2\right]_0^2 = -\frac{8}{3} + 4 = \frac{4}{3} \text{ sq units}$$

11 (c)

Required area = area of ΔOAB

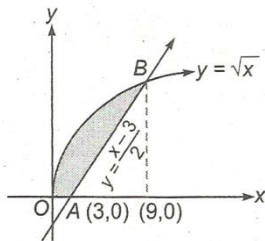


$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 = 2 \text{ sq unit}$$

12 (a)

$$\text{Required area } OABO = \int_0^9 \sqrt{x} dx - \int_3^9 \left(\frac{x-3}{2}\right) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2}\right)_0^9 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - 3x\right)_3^9$$



$$= \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 27\right) - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{81}{2} - 27\right) - \left(\frac{9}{2} - 9\right) \right\}$$

$$= 9 \text{ sq units}$$

13 (d)

The given equation can be rewritten as

$$\frac{(x - \sqrt{2})^2}{2/\pi} + \frac{y^2}{8/\pi} = 1$$

Which represent an ellipse.

Here, $a = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$

and $b = \sqrt{\frac{8}{\pi}}$

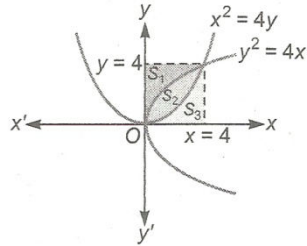
Area enclosed by an ellipse = πab

$$= \pi \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{8}{\pi}}$$

$$= 4 \text{ sq units}$$

15 (a)

$$S_1 = S_3 = \int_0^4 \frac{x^2}{4} dx$$



$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^4 = \frac{16}{3} \text{ sq units}$$

Now, $S_2 + S_3 = \int_0^4 \sqrt{4x} dx = 2 \times \left[\frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_0^4 = \frac{32}{3} \text{ sq units}$

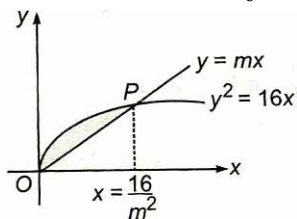
$$\Rightarrow s_2 = \frac{16}{3} \text{ sq units}$$

$$\therefore S_1 : S_2 : S_3 = \frac{16}{3} : \frac{16}{3} : \frac{16}{3} = 1 : 1 : 1$$

16 (b)

Required area = $\int_0^{16/m^2} (\sqrt{16x} - mx) dx = \frac{2}{3}$ (given)

$$\Rightarrow \left[4 \times \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} - m \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{16/m^2} = \frac{2}{3}$$



$$\Rightarrow \frac{8}{3} \times \frac{64}{m^3} - \frac{m \cdot 256}{2 m^4} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{m^3} \left[\frac{512}{3} - 128 \right] = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow m = 4$$

17 **(d)**

$$\text{For } c < 1, \int_c^1 (8x^2 - x^5) dx = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{8c^3}{3} + \frac{c^6}{6} = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow c^3 \left[-\frac{8}{3} + \frac{c^3}{6} \right] = \frac{16}{3} - \frac{8}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{17}{6}$$

$\Rightarrow c = -1$ satisfy the above equation

For $c \geq 1$, none of the values of c satisfy the required condition that

$$\int_1^c (8x^2 - x^5) dx = \frac{16}{3}$$

PE

ANSWER-KEY										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	C	A	B	D	C	C	A	B	B	D
Q.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.	C	A	D	B	A	B	D	B	A	A

PE