16. Definite Integrals

Exercise 16A

1. Question

Evaluate:

$\int_1^3 x^4 dx$

Answer

$\frac{242}{5}$

Evaluation:

$$\int_1^3 x^4 dx = \left[\frac{x^5}{5}\right]$$

$$= \frac{3^5}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{243 - 1}{5}$$

$$= \frac{242}{5}$$

2. Question

Evaluate:

$\int_1^4 \sqrt{x} dx$

Answer

$\frac{14}{3}$

Evaluation:

$$\int_1^4 \sqrt{x} dx = \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]$$

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

$$= \frac{14}{3}$$

3. Question

Evaluate:

$\int_1^2 x^{-5} dx$

Answer

$\frac{15}{64}$

Evaluation:

$$\int_1^2 x^{-5} dx = \left[\frac{x^{-4}}{-4}\right]$$

$$= \frac{2^{-4}}{-4} - \frac{1}{-4}$$

$= \frac{16-1}{64}$

$= \frac{15}{64}$

4. Question

Evaluate:

$\int_0^{16} x^{\frac{3}{4}} dx$

Answer

$\frac{512}{7}$

Evaluation:

$\int_0^{16} x^{\frac{3}{4}} dx = \left[\frac{4}{7} x^{\frac{7}{4}}\right]$

$= \frac{4}{7}\left[16^{\frac{7}{4}} - 1\right]$

$= \frac{512}{7}$

5. Question

Evaluate:

$\int_{-4}^{-1} \frac{dx}{x}$

Answer

$-log4$

Evaluation:

$\int_{-4}^{-1} \frac{dx}{x} = -[logx]$

=[log(-1)-log(-4)]

=-[log(-4)-log(-1)]

$= -\left[log\left(\frac{-4}{-1}\right)\right]$

=-log 4

6. Question

Evaluate:

$\int_1^4 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}$

Answer

2

Evaluation:

$\int_1^4 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = [2\sqrt{x}]$

=[2√4-2]

=[4-2]

=2

7. Question

Evaluate:

$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x}}$

Answer

$\frac{3}{2}$

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x}} = \left[\frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{2}{3}}\right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{3}{2}1^{\frac{4}{3}} - 0\right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

8. Question

Evaluate:

$\int_1^8 \frac{dx}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}}$

Answer

3

Evaluation:

$$\int_1^8 \frac{dx}{x^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \left[\frac{3}{1}x^{\frac{1}{3}}\right]$$

$$= \left[3(8)^{\frac{1}{3}} - 3(1)^{\frac{1}{3}}\right]$$

=[6-3]

=3

9. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_2^4 3\,dx$$

Answer

6

Evaluation:

$$\int_2^4 3dx = 3[x]$$

=3[4-2]

=6

10. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\left(1+x^2\right)}$$

Answer

$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = [\tan^{-1}x]$$

$=[\tan^{-1} 1-\tan^{-1} 0]$

$=\pi/4$

11. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{\left(1+x^2\right)}$$

Answer

$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = [\tan^{-1}x]$$

$=[\tan^{-1} \infty-\tan^{-1} 0]$

$=\pi/2$

12. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

Answer

$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = [\sin^{-1}x]$$

$=[\sin^{-1} 1-\sin^{-1} 0]$

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

13. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^{\pi/6} \sec^2 x \, dx$$

Answer

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sec^2 x \, dx = [\tan x]$$

$$= \left[\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \tan 0\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

14. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \mathrm{cosec}^2 x \, dx$$

Answer

-2

Evaluation:

$$\int_{\frac{-\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \mathrm{cosec}^2 x dx = [-\cot x]$$

$$= \left[-\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \cot\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right]$$

$$= \left[-\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right]$$

=-2

15. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \cot^2 x \, dx$$

Answer

$$\left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cot^2 x dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\operatorname{cosec}^2 x - 1) dx = [-\cot x - x]$$

$$= \left[-\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{2} + \cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$$

$$= \left[0 - \frac{\pi}{4} + 1\right]$$

$$= \left[1 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$$

16. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^2 x \, dx$$

Answer

$$\left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = [\tan x - x]$$

$$= \left[\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan(0) - 0\right]$$

$$= \left[1 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$$

17. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 x \, dx$$

Answer

$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2x) dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[x-\frac{\sin 2x}{2}\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\sin\pi}{2}-0+\frac{\sin 0}{2}\right]$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{4}$$

18. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^{\pi/4}\cos^2 x\,dx$$

Answer

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{8}+\frac{1}{4}\right)$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\cos^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{2}(1+\cos 2x)dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[x+\frac{\sin 2x}{2}\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2})}{2}-0-\frac{\sin 0}{2}\right]$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{8}+\frac{1}{4}$$

19. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^{\pi/3}\tan x\ dx$$

Answer

log 2

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} tanxdx = log|secx|$$

$$= log\left|sec\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right| - ln|cos0|$$

=log|2|-log|1|

=log2

20. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/4} \operatorname{cosec} x \, dx$$

Answer

$$\log\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)+\log\left(2+\sqrt{3}\right)$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} cosecxdx = -log|cosecx + cotx|$$

$$= -log\left|cosec\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right| + log|cosec(\frac{\pi}{6}) + cot(\frac{\pi}{6})|$$

=-log|√2+1|+log|2+√3|

21. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/3} \cos^3 x \, dx$$

Answer

$$\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} cos^3 x\, dx = \frac{1}{4}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (3cosx + cos3x)dx$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (3cosx - cos3x)dx = \frac{1}{4}\left[3sinx + \frac{sin3x}{3}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\left[3sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \frac{sin\pi}{3}\right] - \frac{1}{4}\left[3sin0 + \frac{sin0}{3}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

22. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin^3 x \, dx$$

Answer

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} sin^3x\,dx = \frac{1}{4}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(3sinx - sin3x)dx$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(3sinx - sin3x)dx = \frac{1}{4}\left[-3cosx + \frac{cos3x}{3}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\left[-3cos(\frac{\pi}{2}) + \frac{cos(\frac{3\pi}{2})}{3}\right] - \frac{1}{4}\left[-3cos0 + \frac{cos0}{3}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{9-1}{3}\right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}$$

23. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \frac{(1-3\cos x)}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

Answer

$$\left(4-3\sqrt{2}\right)$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1-3cosx)}{sin^2x}dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(cosec^2(x) - 3cosec(x)cot(x))dx$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(cosec^2(x) - 3cosec(x)cot(x))dx$$

24. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{1+\cos 2x}\,dx$$

Answer

1

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1+\cos 2x}\,dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{2\cos^2 x}dx$$

$$= \sqrt{2}[\sin x]$$

$$= \sqrt{2}\left[\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \sin 0\right]$$

$$= \sqrt{2}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right]$$

=1

25. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/4} \sqrt{1-\sin\ 2x}\, dx$$

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Answer

$$\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1-sin2x}\ \ dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{sin^2x + cos^2x - 2sinxcosx}\, dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (cosx - sinx)\, dx$$

=[sin x + cos x]

$$= \left[cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - cos0 - sin0\right]$$

$$= \left[+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1\right]$$

=[√2-1]

26. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \frac{dx}{(1+\sin\ x)}$$

Answer

2

Evaluation:

$$\int_{\frac{-\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1+sinx} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{sec^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\left(tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1\right)^2}\, dx$$

Let $u = \left(tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 1\right)$

$$dx = \frac{2}{sec^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}\, du$$

$$\int_{\frac{-\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1+sinx} = 2\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{u^2}\, du$$

$$= -\frac{2}{u}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+1}$$

=2

27. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/4} \frac{dx}{(1+\cos 2x)}$$

Answer

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1+cos2x} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{2cos^2x}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{2cos^2x} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} sec^2xdx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} sec^2xdx = \frac{1}{2}[tanx]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - tan0\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[1]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

28. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{1-\cos 2x}$$

Answer

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1-cos2x} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{2sin^2x}$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{2sin^2x} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} cosec^2xdx$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} cosec^2xdx = \frac{1}{2}[cotx]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[cot(\frac{\pi}{4})-cot0\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}[1]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}$$

29. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/4} \sin 2x \sin 3x \, dx$$

Answer

$$\frac{3}{5\sqrt{2}}$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} sin2xsin3xdx=\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}(cosx-cos5x)dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}(cosx-cos5x)dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[sinx-\frac{sin5x}{5}\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[sin(\frac{\pi}{4})-\frac{sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right)}{5}\right]-\frac{1}{2}\left[sin(0)-\frac{sin(0)}{5}\right]$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}+\frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}}\right]$$

$$=\frac{3}{5\sqrt{2}}$$

30. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/6} \cos x \cos 2x \, dx$$

Answer

$$\frac{5}{12}$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} cosxcos2xdx=\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}}(cos3x+cosx)dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{sin3x}{3}+sinx\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{3} + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\right] - 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{5}{12}$$

31. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x \cos 3x \, dx$$

Answer

$$\frac{-4}{5}$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x \cos 3x dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\pi} (\sin 5x - \sin x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{-\cos 5x}{5} + \cos x\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[-\frac{\cos(5\pi)}{5} + \cos(\pi)\right] - \frac{1}{2}\left[-\frac{\cos(0)}{5} + \cos(0)\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{-(-1)}{5} - 1\right] - \frac{1}{2}\left[-\frac{1}{5} + 1\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{-4}{5} - \frac{4}{5}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}2\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{4}{5}$$

32. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 + \sin x} \, dx$$

Answer

2

Explanation:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + \sin(x)} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2} \cos\left(\frac{2x - \pi}{4}\right) dx$$

$$= 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \sin\left(\frac{2x - \pi}{4}\right)$$

$= 2^{\frac{3}{2}}\left(0 - sin(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

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

=2

33. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1+\cos x}\, dx$$

Answer

2

Explanation:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1+cos(x)}dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2}cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)dx$$

$= 2^{\frac{3}{2}} sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$

$= 2^{\frac{3}{2}}\left(sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - 0\right)$

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

=2

34. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{\left(x^{4}+1\right)}{\left(x^{2}+1\right)} dx$$

Answer

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}+2\tan^{-1}2\right)$$

Explanation:

$$\int_0^2 \left\{\frac{(x^4+1)}{x^2+1}\right\} dx = \int_0^2 \frac{x^4+2-1}{x^2+1}\, dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{x^4-1}{x^2+1} dx + \int_0^2 \frac{2}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{(x^2-1)(x^2+1)}{x^2+1} dx + \int_0^2 \frac{2}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 (x^2-1)dx + 2tan^{-1}x$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - x + 2tan^{-1}x\right]_0^2$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} + 2tan^{-1}2$$

35. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x+2)}$$

Answer

(2 log 3 – 3 log 2)

Explanation:

$$\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \int_1^2 \frac{(x+2)-(x+1))}{(x+1)(x+2)} dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{(x+1)} dx - \int_1^2 \frac{1}{(x+2)} dx$$

$$= [log(x+1) - log(x+2)]_1^2$$

=2log3-3log2

36. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_1^2 \frac{(x+3)}{x(x+2)} dx$$

Answer

$$\frac{1}{2}(\log 2 + \log 3)$$

Explanation:

$$\int_1^2 \frac{x+3}{x(x+2)} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{3}{2x} dx - \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x+2} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} log\, x - log(x+2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(log2 + log3)$$

37. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_3^4 \frac{dx}{(x^2-4)}$$

Answer

$$\frac{1}{4}(\log 5 - \log 3)$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_3^4 \frac{dx}{x^2-4} = \int_3^4 \frac{1}{(x-2)(x+2)} dx$$

$$= \int_3^4 \frac{1}{4(x-2)} dx - \int_3^4 \frac{1}{4(x+2)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\log(x-2) - \frac{1}{4}\log(x+2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}log3 - \frac{1}{4}log1 - \frac{1}{4}\log 6 + \frac{1}{4}log5$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\left(log5 - \log\left(\frac{6}{2}\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(log5 - log3)$$

38. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^4 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+2x+3}}$$

Answer

$$\log\left(\frac{5+3\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

Evaluation:

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

Substitute:

$$\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} = u$$

$$\therefore\ dx = \sqrt{2}du$$

$$= \int \frac{\sqrt{2}du}{\sqrt{2u^2+2}}$$

$$= log(\sqrt{u^2+1} + u)$$

Undo substitution: $u = \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\therefore \int_0^4 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+3}} = log(\sqrt{(x+1)^2+2} + x + 1)$$

$$= log\left(\sqrt{(4+1)^2+2} + 4 + 1\right) - log(\sqrt{(0+1)^2+2} + 0 + 1)$$

$$= log\left(5+3\sqrt{3}\right) - log(1+\sqrt{3})$$

$$= \log\left(\frac{5+3\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

39. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+3}}$$

Answer

$$\log\left(4+\sqrt{15}\right)-\log\left(3+\sqrt{8}\right)$$

Evaluation:

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+3}} = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x+2)^2-1}}$$

Substitute:

x+2=u

∴ dx=du

$$= \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{u^2-1}}$$

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

Undo substitution: $u = x+2$

$$\therefore \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2+4x+3}} = log(\sqrt{(x+2)^2-1}+x+2)$$

$$= log\left(\sqrt{(2+2)^2-1}+2+2\right) - log(\sqrt{(1+2)^2-1}+1+2)$$

=log(4+√15)-log(3+√8)

40. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\left(1+x+2x^2\right)}$$

Answer

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}\left\{ran^{-1}\frac{5}{\sqrt{7}} - \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}\right\}$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{2x^2+x+1}dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\left(\left(\sqrt{2x}+\frac{1}{2^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right)2+\frac{7}{8}\right)dx}$$

Substitute 4x+1√7=u

$\therefore\ dx = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} du$

Now solving:

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{u^2} + 1\right) du = \tan^{-1} u$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \int \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du = \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \tan^{-1} u$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2x^2 + x + 1} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4x+1}{\sqrt{7}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4+1}{\sqrt{7}}\right) - \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} \{\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{7}}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{7}}\right)\}$$

41. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \left(a \cos^2 x + b \sin^2 x\right) dx$$

Answer

$$\frac{\pi}{4}(a+b)$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a\cos^2 x + b\sin^2 x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{a}{2}(\cos 2x + 1) + \frac{b}{2}(1 - \cos 2x)\right] dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{a}{2}\left(\frac{\sin 2x}{2} + x\right) + \frac{b}{2}\left(x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{a}{2}\left(\frac{\sin\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{b}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\sin\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{a}{2}\left(\frac{\sin 0}{2} + 0\right) - \frac{b}{2}\left(0 - \frac{\sin 0}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{a}{2}\left(0 + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \frac{b}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0\right) - \frac{a}{2}(0+0) - \frac{b}{2}(0-0)\right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}(a+b)$$

42. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/4} (\tan x + \cot x)^2 dx$$

Answer

$$\frac{-2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}(tanx+cotx)^2dx=\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\left(\frac{tan^2x+1}{tanx}\right)^2dx$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\left(\frac{tan^2x+1}{tanx}\right)^2dx=\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\frac{sec^2x(tan^2x+1)}{tan^2x}dx$$

Substitute:

tan(x)=u

$$\therefore dx=\frac{1}{sec^2(x)}du$$

$$\therefore=\int\frac{(u^2+1)}{u^2}du$$

$$\therefore=u-\frac{1}{u}$$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\left(\frac{tan^2x+1}{tanx}\right)^2dx=[tan(x)-cot(x)]$$

$$=\left[tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)-cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)-tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)+cot\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right]$$

$$=\left[1-1-\sqrt{3}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right]$$

$$=-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

43. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2}\cos^4x\,dx$$

Answer

$$\frac{3\pi}{16}$$

Evaluation:

By reduction formula:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}cos^4xdx=\frac{cos^3(x)sin(x)}{4}+\frac{3}{4}\int cos^2xdx$$

We know that,

$$\int cos^2x\,dx=\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{sin2x}{2}+x\right]$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}cos^4xdx=\frac{cos^3(x)sin(x)}{4}+\frac{3}{8}\left[\frac{sin2x}{2}+x\right]$$

$$=\frac{cos^3\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{4}+\frac{3}{8}\left[\frac{sin\pi}{2}+\frac{\pi}{2}\right]-\frac{cos^3(0)sin(0)}{4}-\frac{3}{8}\left[\frac{sin0}{2}+0\right]$$

$= 0 + \frac{3}{8}\left[0 + \frac{\pi}{2}\right] - 0 - \frac{3}{8}[0 + 0]$

$= \frac{3\pi}{16}$

44. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^a \frac{dx}{\left(ax + a^2 - x^2\right)}$$

Answer

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}a} \log\left\{\frac{7 + 3\sqrt{5}}{2}\right\}$$

Evaluation:

Assume that a≠0.

$$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{-x^2 + ax + a^2}\ dx = -\int_0^2 \frac{1}{x^2 - ax - a^2}\ dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{4}{\left(2x + \left(-\sqrt{5} - 1\right)a\right)\left(2x + \left(\sqrt{5} - 1\right)a\right)} dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}a\left(2x + \left(-\sqrt{5} - 1\right)a\right)} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}a\left(2x + \left(\sqrt{5} - 1\right)a\right)}\right) dx$$

Now,

$$\int \frac{1}{2x + \left(-\sqrt{5} - 1\right)a} dx$$

Substitute:

u=2x+(-√5-1)a

$\therefore dx = \frac{1}{2} du$

$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u}\ du$

$= \frac{1}{2} log u$

Undo substitution:

$u = 2x + \left(-\sqrt{5} - 1\right)a$

$$\therefore \int \frac{1}{2x + \left(-\sqrt{5} - 1\right)a} dx = \frac{1}{2} log\left(2x + \left(-\sqrt{5} - 1\right)a\right)$$

Now,

$$\int \frac{1}{2x + \left(\sqrt{5} - 1\right)a} dx$$

Substitute:

$u = 2x + (\sqrt{5} - 1)a$

$\therefore dx = \frac{1}{2} du$

$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u} du$

$= \frac{1}{2} log u$

Undo substitution:

$u = 2x + (\sqrt{5} - 1)a$

$\therefore \int \frac{1}{2x + (\sqrt{5} - 1)a} dx = \frac{1}{2} log(2x + (\sqrt{5} - 1)a)$

$\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}a} \int_0^2 \frac{1}{(2x + (-\sqrt{5} - 1)a)} dx - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}a} \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2x + (\sqrt{5} - 1)a} dx$

$= \frac{log(2x + (-\sqrt{5} - 1)a)}{\sqrt{5}a} - \frac{log(2x + (\sqrt{5} - 1)a)}{\sqrt{5}a}$

$-\int_0^2 \frac{1}{x^2 - ax - a^2} dx = \frac{log(2x + (\sqrt{5} - 1)a)}{\sqrt{5}a} - \frac{log(2x + (-\sqrt{5} - 1)a)}{\sqrt{5}a}$

$= \frac{log(4 + (\sqrt{5} - 1)a)}{\sqrt{5}a} - \frac{log(4 + (-\sqrt{5} - 1)a)}{\sqrt{5}a} - \frac{log(0 + (\sqrt{5} - 1)a)}{\sqrt{5}a} + \frac{log(0 + (-\sqrt{5} - 1)a)}{\sqrt{5}a}$

$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}a} log\left(\frac{7 + 3\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)$

45. Question

Evaluate:

$\int_{1/4}^{1/2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x - x^2}}$

Answer

$\frac{\pi}{6}$

Evaluation:

$\int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x - x^2}} = \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}$

Substitute:

2x-1=u

$\therefore dx = \frac{1}{2} du$

$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} du = sin^{-1}(u)$

Undo Substitution:

u=2x-1

∴=$\sin^{-1}$ (2x-1)

$$\int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} = sin^{-1}(2x-1)$$

$$= sin^{-1}(1-1) - sin^{-1}(\frac{1}{2}-1)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6}$$

46. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{x(1-x)}dx$$

Answer

$$\frac{\pi}{8}$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{x-x^2}dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}\ dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-(2x-1)^2}\ dx$$

Substitute:

2x-1=u

$$\therefore dx = \frac{1}{2}du$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2}\int \sqrt{1-u^2}du$$

Substitute:

u=sin(v)

∴$\sin^{-1}$ (u)=v

∴du=cos(v)dv

$$= \int cos(v)\sqrt{a - sin^2(v)}dv$$

$$= \int cos^2(v)dv$$

We know that,

$$\int cos^2(v)\ dv = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{sin(2v)}{2} + v\right]$$

Undo Substitution:

v=$\sin^{-1}$ (u)sin($\sin^{-1}$ (u))=u$cos(sin^{-1}(u)) = \sqrt{1-u^2}$

$$= \frac{sin^{-1}(u)}{2} + \frac{u\sqrt{1-u^2}}{2}$$

Undo Substitution:

u=2x-1

$$\therefore = \frac{sin^{-1}(2x-1)}{4} + \frac{(2x-1)\sqrt{1-(2x-1)^2}}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-(2x-1)^2}\,dx = \frac{sin^{-1}(2x-1)}{8} + \frac{(2x-1)\sqrt{1-(2x-1)^2}}{8}$$

$$= \frac{sin^{-1}(2-1)}{8} + \frac{(2-1)\sqrt{1-(2-1)^2}}{8} - \frac{sin^{-1}(0-1)}{8} - \frac{(0-1)\sqrt{1-(0-1)^2}}{8}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{16} + 0 - \frac{\pi}{8} - 0$$

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

47. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_1^3 \frac{dx}{x^2(x+1)}$$

Answer

$$\log 2 - \log 3 + \frac{2}{3}$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_1^3 \frac{1}{x^2(x+1)}dx$$

Perform partial fraction decomposition:

$$\int_1^3 \frac{1}{x^2(x+1)}dx = \int_1^3 \left(\frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)dx$$

$$= \left[log(x+1) - log(x) - \frac{1}{x}\right]$$

$$= \left[log(4) - log(3) - \frac{1}{3} - log(2) + log(1) + \frac{1}{1}\right]$$

$$= log(2) - log(3) + \frac{2}{3}$$

48. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x(1+2x)^2}$$

Answer

$\log 6 - \log 5 - \frac{2}{15}$

Evaluation:

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x(2x+1)^2} dx = \int_1^2 \left(-\frac{2}{2x+1} - \frac{2}{(2x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{x}\right) dx$$

$$= -2\int_1^2 \frac{1}{2x+1} dx - 2\int_1^2 \frac{1}{(2x+1)^2} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= -2\left[\frac{1}{2} log(2x+1)\right] - 2\left[\frac{-1}{2(2x+1)}\right] + [log(x)]$$

$$= -[log(5)] + \left[\frac{1}{(5)}\right] + [log(2)] + [log(3)] - \left[\frac{1}{(3)}\right] + [log(1)]$$

$$= log(6) - log(5) - \frac{2}{15}$$

49. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^1 x\ e^x\ dx$$

Answer

1

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^1 xe^x dx = \int_0^1 (x-1+1)e^x dx$$

$=[(x-1)e^x]$

$=[(1-1) e^1-(0-1) e^0]$

=1

50. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x^2 \cos x\, dx$$

Answer

$$\left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2\right)$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 cos(x) dx = x^2 sin(x) - \int 2x sin(x) dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 cos(x) dx = [x^2 sin(x) - 2sin(x) - 2x cos(x)]$$

$= [\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 2sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \pi cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - (0)^2 sin(0) + 2sin(0) + 0]$

$= \left[\frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2 - 0 - 0 + 0 + 0\right]$

$= \left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2\right)$

51. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} x^2 \sin x \, dx$$

Answer

$$\left(\sqrt{2} + \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\pi^2}{16\sqrt{2}} - 2\right)$$

Evaluation:

From integrate by parts:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x^2 sin(x)dx = -x^2 cos(x) - \int -2x cos(x)dx$$

From integrate by parts:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x^2 cos(x)dx = [-x^2 cos(x) + 2x sin(x) + 2cos(x)]$$

$= [2x sin(x) + (2 - x^2) cos(x)]$

$= [\frac{\pi}{2} sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \left(2 - \frac{\pi^2}{16}\right) cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - 2(0)sin(0) - (2 - 0)cos(0)]$

$= \left[\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\pi^2}{16\sqrt{2}} + 0 - 0 - 2\right]$

$= \sqrt{2} + \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\pi^2}{16\sqrt{2}} - 2$

52. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x^2 \cos 2x \, dx$$

Answer

$$\frac{-\pi}{4}$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 cos(2x)dx = \frac{x^2 sin(2x)}{2} - \int x sin(x)dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2\cos(x)dx = \left[\frac{x^2\sin(2x)}{2} - \frac{\sin(2x)}{4} + \frac{x\cos(2x)}{2}\right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{(\frac{\pi}{2})^2\sin(\pi)}{2} - \frac{\sin(\pi)}{4} + \frac{(\frac{\pi}{2})\cos(\pi)}{2} - \frac{(0)^2\sin(0)}{2} + \frac{\sin(0)}{4} - \frac{(0)\cos(0)}{2}\right]$$

$$= \left[0 - 0 - \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 + 0 - 0\right]$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

53. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x^3 \sin 3x \, dx$$

Answer

$$\left(\frac{2}{27} - \frac{\pi^2}{12}\right)$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^3\sin(3x)dx = -\frac{x^3\cos(3x)}{3} - \int -x^2\cos(3x)dx$$

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

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

$$= -\frac{x^3\cos(3x)}{3} + \frac{x^2\sin(3x)}{3} + \frac{2x\cos(3x)}{9} - \frac{2\sin(3x)}{27}$$

$$= -0 + \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)}{3} + 0 - \frac{2\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right)}{27} + 0 - 0 - 0 + 0$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{27} - \frac{\pi^2}{12}\right)$$

54. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x^2 \cos^2 x \, dx$$

Answer

$$\left(\frac{\pi^3}{48} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 cos^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x^2}{2}(cos(2x)+1)dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{x^2}{2}cos(2x) + \frac{x^2}{2}\right)dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{x^2}{2}cos(2x) + \frac{x^2}{2}\right)dx = \frac{x^2 sin(2x)}{2} - \int x sin(2x)dx + \frac{x^3}{6}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 sin(2x)}{2} + \frac{x cos(2x)}{4} + \int -\frac{cos(2x)}{2}dx + \frac{x^3}{6}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 sin(2x)}{2} + \frac{x cos(2x)}{4} - \frac{sin(2x)}{4} + \frac{x^3}{6}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 sin(2x)}{2} + \frac{x cos(2x)}{4} - \frac{sin(2x)}{4} + \frac{x^3}{6}$$

$$= 0 + \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}cos(\pi)}{4} - 0 + \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^3}{6} - 0 - 0 + 0 - 0$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi^3}{48} - \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$$

55. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_1^2 \log x \, dx$$

Answer

(2 log 2 – 1)

Evaluation:

$$\int_1^2 log(x)dx = x log(x) - (x)$$

$$= 2log(2) - (2) - 1log(1) + (1)$$

$$= 2log(2) - 1$$

56. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_1^3 \frac{\log x}{(1+x)^2} dx$$

Answer

$$\frac{3}{4}\log 3 - \log 2$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_1^3 \frac{log(x)}{(1+x)^2}dx = -\frac{log(x)}{1+x} - \int\left(-\frac{1}{x(1+x)}\right)dx$$

Now,

$$\int \left(-\frac{1}{x(1+x)}\right) dx = -\int \left(\frac{1}{x^2\left(\frac{1}{x}+1\right)}\right) dx$$

Let,

$$\frac{1}{x}+1=u$$

∴dx=-x² du

$$\therefore -\int \left(\frac{1}{x^2\left(\frac{1}{x}+1\right)}\right) dx = \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= log(u)$$

Undo substitution:

$$u=\frac{1}{x}+1$$

$$\int_1^3 \frac{log(x)}{(1+x)^2} dx = -\frac{log(x)}{1+x} + log\left(\frac{1}{x}+1\right)$$

$$= -\frac{log(3)}{4} + log\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) + \frac{log(1)}{2} - log(2)$$

$$= -\frac{log(3)}{4} + log(4) + log(3) - log2$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} log3 - log2$$

57. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^{e^2} \left\{\frac{1}{(\log x)} - \frac{1}{(\log x)^2}\right\} dx$$

Answer

$$\left(\frac{e^2}{2} - e\right)$$

Correct answer is $\frac{e^2}{2}$

Evaluation:

Let,

log(x)=u

→x=e^u

→dx=e^u du

$$\int \left\{\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{u^2}\right\} e^u du = \frac{e^u}{u}$$

Undo substitution:

$u = log(x)$

$$\int_0^{e^2} \left\{\frac{1}{log(x)} - \frac{1}{log(x)^2}\right\} dx = \frac{x}{log(x)}$$

$$= \frac{e^2}{log(e^2)} - 0$$

$$= \frac{e^2}{2}$$

58. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_1^e e^x \left(\frac{1 + x \log x}{x}\right) dx$$

Answer

e^e

Evaluation:

$$\int_1^e e^x \left(\frac{(1 + xlog(x))}{x}\right) dx = \int_1^e e^x \left(\frac{1}{x} + log(x)\right) dx$$

$=\log(x)\ e^x$

$=\log(e)\ e^e - \log(1)\ e^1$

$=e^e$

59. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x\ e^x}{(1+x)^2} dx$$

Answer

$$\left(\frac{e}{2} - 1\right)$$

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2} dx$$

From Integrates by parts:

$$= -\frac{xe^x}{x+1} - \int \frac{-xe^x - e^x}{x+1}\ dx$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{-xe^x - e^x}{x+1}\ dx = \int -e^x dx$$

$=-e^x$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2} dx = \left[-\frac{xe^x}{x+1} - e^x\right]$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1e^1}{1+1} - e^1 - \frac{0}{1+0} + e^0\right]$$

$$= \left[-\frac{e}{2} + e + 0 - 1\right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{e}{2} - 1\right]$$

60. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} 2\tan^3 x \, dx$$

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Answer

(1 – log 2)

Evaluation:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2tan^3 x dx = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} tan^2 x tanx dx$$

$$= 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} tan^2 x tanx dx$$

$$= 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (sec^2 x - 1) tanx dx$$

Substitute:

$$sec(x) = u$$

$$\therefore dx = \frac{1}{sec(x)tan(x)} du$$

$$= 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(u^2 - 1)}{u} du$$

$$= 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(u - \frac{1}{u}\right) du$$

$$= 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(u - \frac{1}{u}\right) du$$

$$= 2\left[\frac{u^2}{2} - logu\right]$$

Undo substitution:

$$u = sec(x)$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2tan^3 x dx = 2\left[\frac{sec^2 x}{2} - log(secx)\right]$$

$$= 2\left[\frac{sec^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{2} - log\left(sec\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) - \frac{sec^2(0)}{2} + log(sec(0))\right]$$

$$= 2\left[\frac{1}{2} - \log(1)\right]$$

=1-log2

61. Question

Evaluate:

$$\int_1^2 \frac{5x^2}{\left(x^2 + 4x + 3\right)} dx$$

Answer

$$5 - \frac{5}{2}\left(9 \log\frac{5}{4} - \log\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

Explanation:

$$\int_1^2 \frac{5x^2}{(x^2 + 4x + 3)} dx = 5[\int_1^2 \frac{x^2}{(x+3)(x+1)} dx]$$

$$= 5[\int_1^2 \left(1 - \frac{9}{2(x+3)} + \frac{1}{2(x+1)}\right) dx]$$

$$= 5\left[x - \frac{9}{2} log(x+3) + \frac{1}{2} log(x+1)\right]_1^2$$

$$= 5[2 - \frac{9}{2} log5 + \frac{1}{2} log3 - 1 + \frac{9}{2} log4 - \frac{1}{2} log2]$$

$$= 5[1 - \frac{9}{2}\log\left(\frac{5}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$= 5 - \frac{5}{2}\left(9\log\left(\frac{5}{4}\right) - \log\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)\right)$$

Exercise 16B

1. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(2x-3)}$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2x-3} dx$

Let 2x-3=t

⇒ 2dx=dt.

Hence,

$I = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{1}{2}\log_e|t|$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\log_e|2x - 3|\Big|_0^1$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2}\log_e 1 - \frac{1}{2}\log_e 3 = \frac{1}{2}\log_e\frac{1}{3}$$

$= -\frac{1}{2}\log_e 3$

$(Since\ log_a \frac{1}{b} = -log_a b)$

2. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^1 \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)} dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx$

Let $1+x^2=t$

⇒ 2xdx=dt.

Also,

when x=0, t=1

and

when x=1, t=2

Hence, $I = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{t} dt = \log_e |t| \,|_1^2$

$= \log_e 2 - \log_e 1$

$= \log_e 2$

3. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_1^2 \frac{3x}{(9x^2-1)} dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_1^2 \frac{3x}{9x^2-1} dx$

Let $9x^2-1=t$

⇒ 18xdx=dt.

Also,

when x=1, t=8

and

when x=2, t=35.

Hence,

$I = \frac{1}{6}\int_8^{35} \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{1}{6}\log_e t \,|_8^{35} = \frac{1}{6}(\log_e 35 - \log_e 8)$

4. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{(1+x^2)} dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^1 \frac{tan^{-1}x}{1+x^2} dx$

Let $\tan^{-1}x=t$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = dt.$

Also, when x=0, t=0

and when x=1, $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$

Hence,

$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t\, dt = \frac{1}{2} t^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi^2}{32}$

5. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx$

Let $e^x=t$

$\Rightarrow e^x\, dx=dt.$

Also,

when x=0, t=1

and

when x=1, t=e.

Hence,

$I = \int_1^e \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = tan^{-1} t\Big|_1^e$

$= tan^{-1} e - \frac{\pi}{4}$

6. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^1 \frac{2x}{(1+x^4)} dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{1+x^4} dx$

Let $x^2=t$

$\Rightarrow 2x dx=dt.$

Also,

when x=0, t=0

and

when x=1, t=1.

Hence,

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= tan^{-1} t \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

7. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx$

Let x^2=t

⇒ 2xdx=dt.

Also,

when x=0, t=0

and

when x=1, t=1.

Hence,

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^t \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(e-1)$$

8. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_1^2 \frac{e^{1/x}}{x^2} dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_1^2 \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} dx$

Let $\frac{1}{x} = t$

$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{x^2}dx = dt.$

Also,

when x=1, t=1

and

when x=2, $t = \frac{1}{2}$.

Hence,

$$I = -\int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} e^t\, dt$$

$$= -e^t \Big|_1^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= e - \sqrt{e}$$

9. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{\cos x}{(3+4\sin x)} dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{cosx}{3+4sinx} dx$

Let 3+4sinx=t

⇒ 4cosxdx=dt.

Also,

when x=0, t=3

and

when $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$, t=5.

Hence,

$$I = \frac{1}{4}\int_3^5 \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}\log_e t \Big|_3^5$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(\log_e 5 - \log_e 3)$$

10. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{(1+\cos^2 x)} dx$$

Answer

Let $I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{sinx}{1+cos^2 x}dx$

Let cos x=t

⇒ -sin x dx=dt.

Also,

when x=0, t=1

and

when $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$, t=0.

Hence,

$I=-\int_1^0\frac{1}{1+t^2}dt$

$=-tan^{-1}t\Big|_1^0$

$=\frac{\pi}{4}$

11. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^1\frac{dx}{\left(e^x+e^{-x}\right)}$$

Answer

Let $I=\int_0^1\frac{1}{e^x+e^{-x}}dx=\int_0^1\frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}}dx$

Let e^x=t

⇒ e^x dx=dt.

Also,

when x=0, t=1

and

when x=1, t=e.

Hence,

$$I=\int_1^e\frac{1}{1+t^2}dt$$

$=tan^{-1}t\Big|_1^e$

$=tan^{-1}e-\frac{\pi}{4}$

12. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_{1/e}^{e} \frac{dx}{x(\log x)^{1/3}}$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{e} \frac{1}{x(\log_e x)^{\frac{1}{3}}} dx$

Let $\log_e x = t$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} dx = dt.$

Also,

when $x = \frac{1}{e}$, t=-1

and

when x=e, t=1.

Hence,

$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{t^{\frac{1}{3}}} dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} t^{\frac{2}{3}} \Big|_{-1}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}(1-1)$$

=0

13. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sqrt{\tan^{-1} x}}{(1+x^2)} dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{tan^{-1}x}}{1+x^2} dx$

Let $\tan^{-1}x=t$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = dt.$

Also,

when x=0, t=0

and

when x=1, $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$

Hence,

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{t}\, dt$$

$= \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$

$= \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}}{12}$

14. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1+\cos x}} dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{sinx}{\sqrt{1+cosx}} dx$

Let 1+cos x=t

⇒ -sin x dx=dt.

Also, when x=0, t=2

and

when $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, t=1

Hence,

$I = -\int_{2}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dt$

$= -2\sqrt{t} \Big|_{2}^{1}$

=2(√2-1)

15. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\sin x} \cdot \cos^{5} x \, dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{sinx}\, cos^{5} x dx$

Let sinx=t

⇒ cos x dx=dt.

Also,

when x=0, t=0

and

when $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, t=1.

Consider $\cos^5 x = \cos^4 x \times \cos x = (1-\sin^2 x)^2 \times \cos x$ (Using $\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$)

Hence,

$I=\int_0^1 \sqrt{x}\,(1-x^2)^2 dx$

$$=\int_0^1 \sqrt{x}\,dx+\int_0^1 x^{\frac{9}{2}}\,dx-2\int_0^1 x^{\frac{5}{2}}\,dx$$

$$\Rightarrow I=\frac{2}{3}t^{\frac{3}{2}}\Big|_0^1+\frac{2}{11}t^{\frac{11}{2}}\Big|_0^1-\frac{4}{7}t^{\frac{7}{2}}\Big|_0^1$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}+\frac{2}{11}-\frac{4}{7}$$

$$=\frac{64}{231}$$

16. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{\left(1+\sin^4 x\right)} dx$$

Answer

Let $I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{sinxcosx}{1+sin^4x} dx$

Let $\sin^2 x=t$

⇒ 2sin x cos x=dt.

Also,

when x=0, t=0

and

when $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$, t=1.

Hence,

$I=\frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$

$$=\frac{1}{2}tan^{-1}t\Big|_0^1$$

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

17. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2-x^2}\,dx$$

Answer

Let $I=\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2-x^2}\,dx$

Let x=a sin t

⇒ a cos t dt=dx.

Also,

when x=0, t=0

and

when x=a, $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Hence,

$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 sin^2 t}\, acost\, dt = a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} cos^2 t dt$

Using $cos^2 t = \frac{1+cos2t}{2}$, we get

$$I = \frac{a^2}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + cos2t)dt$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2}\left(t + \frac{sin2t}{2}\right)\Bigg|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi a^2}{4}$$

18. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2 - x^2}\, dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2 - x^2} dx$

Consider, $I = \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$

Let x=a sin t

⇒ a cos t dt=dx.

Also, when x=0, t=0

and when x=a, $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Hence,

$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 sin^2 t}\, acost\, dt = a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} cos^2 t dt$

Using $cos^2 t = \frac{1+cos2t}{2}$, we get

$$I = \frac{a^2}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + cos2t)dt$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2}\left(t + \frac{sin2t}{2}\right)\Bigg|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi a^2}{4}$$

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

19. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^a \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^a \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx$

Let x=a sin t

⇒ a cos t dt=dx.

Also, when x=0, t=0

and when x=a, $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Hence,

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a^4 sin^4 t}{\sqrt{a^2-a^2 sin^2 t}} acostdt$$

$$= a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} sin^4 tdt$$

Using $sin^2 t = \frac{1-cos2t}{2}$, we get

$$I = a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1-cos2t}{2}\right)^2 dt$$

$$= \frac{a^4}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + cos^2 2t - 2cos2t)dt$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{a^4}{4}\left(t \left|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - sin2t \right|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1+cos4t}{2}\right) dt\right)$$

$$\left(Using\ cos^2 t = \frac{1+cos2t}{2}\right)$$

Hence,

$$I = \frac{\pi a^4}{8} + \frac{a^4}{4} \times \frac{t}{2}\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{a^4}{32} sin4t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{3\pi a^4}{16}$$

20. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^a \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^a \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} dx$

Let $a^2+x^2=t^2$

⇒ x dx=t dt.

Also, when x=0, t=a

and when x=a, $t = \sqrt{2}a$.

Hence,

$$I = \int_a^{\sqrt{2}a} \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2}} dt$$

$$= t \Big|_a^{\sqrt{2}a}$$

=a(√2-1)

21. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^2 x\sqrt{2-x}\,dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^2 x\sqrt{2-x}dx$

Using the property that $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)dx$, we get

$$I = \int_0^2 (2-x)\sqrt{x}dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 2\sqrt{x}dx - \int_0^2 x^{\frac{3}{2}}dx$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^2 - \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_0^2$$

Hence,

$$I = 2\sqrt{2}\left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{5}\right)$$

$$= \frac{16}{15}\sqrt{2}$$

22. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^1 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^1 sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)dx$

Let $f(x) = sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)$

Let x=tanθ

⇒ $\theta = tan^{-1}x$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2tan\theta}{1+tan^2\theta}\right)$$

$= sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2tan\theta}{sec^2\theta}\right)$

$=sin^{-1}(2sin\theta cos\theta)$

$=sin^{-1}(sin2\theta)$

Hence $f(x)=2\theta$

$=2tan^{-1}x$

Hence $I = 2\int_0^1 1 \times tan^{-1}x dx$

Using integration by parts, we get

$I = 2xtan^{-1}x\Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{1+x^2}dx$

$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{1+x^2}dx$ -(1)

Let $I' = \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{1+x^2}dx$

Let $1+x^2=t$

$\Rightarrow 2x\, dx=dt$.

Also, when x=0, t=1

and when x=1, t=2

Hence,

$I' = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{t}dt = \log_e|t|\,\Big|_1^2$

$= \log_e 2 - \log_e 1$

$= \log_e 2$ -(2)

Substituting value of (2) in (1), we get

$I = \frac{\pi}{2} - \log_e 2$

23. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1+\cos x}\, dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1+cosx}\ dx$

Using $1+cosx = 2cos^2\frac{x}{2}$, we get

$I = \sqrt{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\ dx$

$= 2\sqrt{2}\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

=2

24. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1+\sin x}\, dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1+sinx}\ \ dx$

Using $sin^2\frac{x}{2} + cos\frac{x}{2} = 1$ and $sinx = 2sin\frac{x}{2}cos\frac{x}{2}$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\left(\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)^2}\ dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) dx$$

$$= -2\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

=-(√2-2) +(√2)

=2

25. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

25. $$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{\left(a^2\cos^2 x + b^2\sin^2 x\right)}$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{a^2cos^2x+b^2sin^2x} dx$

Dividing by $\cos^2$x in numerator and denominator, we get

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{sec^2x}{a^2 + b^2tan^2x} dx$$

Let tan x=t

⇒ $\sec^2$xdx=dt

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2t^2} dt = \frac{1}{b^2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\frac{a^2}{b^2} + t^2} dt$$

Let $t = \frac{a}{b}tan\theta = tanx$

$$I = \frac{1}{b^2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{a}{b}sec^2\theta}{\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{a^2}{b^2}tan^2\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{ab}\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{ab} tan^{-1}\left(\frac{b}{a} tanx\right)\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2ab}$$

26. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{\left(1+\cos^2 x\right)}$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+cos^2 x} dx$

Dividing by $\cos^2$x in numerator and denominator, we get

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{sec^2 x}{sec^2 x + tan^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{sec^2 x}{1 + 2tan^2 x} dx$$

Consider $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{sec^2 x}{a^2 + b^2 tan^2 x} dx$

Let tan x=t

⇒ sec^2xdx=dt

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2 t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{b^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\frac{a^2}{b^2} + t^2} dt$$

Let $t = \frac{a}{b} tan\theta$

=tan x

$$I = \frac{1}{b^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{a}{b} sec^2\theta}{\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{a^2}{b^2} tan^2\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{ab}\theta = \frac{1}{ab} tan^{-1}\left(\frac{b}{a} tanx\right)\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2ab}$$

Here, a=1 and b=√2

Hence,

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

27. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{\left(4+9\cos^2 x\right)}$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4+9cos^2x} dx$

Dividing by $\cos^2$x in numerator and denominator, we get

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{sec^2x}{4sec^2x + 9tan^2x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{sec^2x}{4 + 13tan^2x} dx$$

Consider $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{sec^2x}{a^2+b^2tan^2x} dx$

Let tan x=t

⇒ $sec^2xdx=dt$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{b^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\frac{a^2}{b^2} + t^2} dt$$

Let $t = \frac{a}{b} tan\theta$

=tan x

$$I = \frac{1}{b^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\frac{a}{b} sec^2\theta}{\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{a^2}{b^2} tan^2\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{ab} \theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{ab} tan^{-1}\left(\frac{b}{a} tanx\right)\Bigg|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2ab}$$

Here, a=2 and b=√13

Hence,

$$I = \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{13}}$$

28. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{\left(5+4\sin x\right)}$$

Answer

Let $I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{5+4sinx}dx$

Using $sinx=\frac{2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1+\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$, we get

$$I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{5+4\frac{2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1+\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}}dx$$

$$=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\sec^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{5+5\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+8\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}dx$$

Let $tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)=t$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}sec^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)dx=dt,$

when x=0, t=0 and when $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$, t=1.

Hence, $I=\int_0^1\frac{2}{5+5t^2+8t}dt$

$$=\frac{2}{5}\int_0^1\frac{1}{t^2+\frac{8}{5}t+\frac{16}{25}+\frac{9}{25}}dt$$

$$=\frac{2}{5}\int_0^1\frac{1}{\left(t+\frac{4}{5}\right)^2+\frac{9}{25}}dt$$

Let $t+\frac{4}{5}=u$

$\Rightarrow$ dt=du.

When t=0, $u=\frac{4}{5}$ and when t=1, $u=\frac{9}{5}$.

$$I=\frac{2}{5}\int_{\frac{4}{5}}^{\frac{9}{5}}\frac{1}{(u)^2+\frac{9}{25}}du$$

$$=\frac{2}{5}\times\frac{5}{3}tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5x}{3}\right)\Bigg|_{\frac{4}{5}}^{\frac{9}{5}}$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}\left(tan^{-1}3-tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)\right)$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}\times tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3-\frac{4}{3}}{5}\right)$$

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

$$\left(Using\ tan^{-1}x-tan^{-1}y=tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x-y}{1+xy}\right)\right)$$

29. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{(6-\cos x)}$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{6-cosx} dx$

Using $cosx = \frac{1-\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1+\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$, we get

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{6-\frac{1-\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1+\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sec^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{5+7\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} dx$$

Let $tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = t$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} sec^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx = dt,$

when x=0, t=0 and when x=π, t=∞.

Hence, $I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{2}{5+7t^2} dt$

$$= \frac{2}{7}\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{t^2+\frac{5}{7}} dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{7} \times \sqrt{\frac{7}{5}} tan^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{7}{5}}x\right)\Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{2}{\sqrt{35}}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-0\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{35}}$$

30. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{(5+4\cos x)}$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{5+4cosx} dx$

Using $cosx = \frac{1-\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1+\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$, we get

$$I=\int_0^{\pi}\frac{1}{5+4\times\frac{1-\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1+\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}}dx$$

$$=\int_0^{\pi}\frac{\sec^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{9+\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}dx$$

Let $tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)=t$

$\Rightarrow\frac{1}{2}sec^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)dx=dt,$

when x=0, t=0 and when x=π, t=∞.

Hence, $I=\int_0^{\infty}\frac{2}{9+t^2}dt$

$$=2\int_0^{\infty}\frac{1}{9+t^2}dt$$

$$=2\times\frac{1}{3}tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)\Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$$\Rightarrow\ I=\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-0\right)$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{3}$$

31. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{dx}{(\cos x+2\sin x)}$$

Answer

Let $I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{cosx+2sinx}dx$

Using $sinx=\frac{2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1+\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$

And

$cosx=\frac{1-\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1+\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)},$

we get

$$\Rightarrow\ I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{\frac{1-tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1+tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}+2\frac{2\,tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1+tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}}dx$$

$$=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\sec^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1-\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+4\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}dx$$

Let $tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)=t$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} sec^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)dx = dt,$

when x=0, t=0

and when $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, t=1.

Hence,

$I = \int_0^1 \frac{2}{1-t^2+4t} dt$

$$= -2\int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^2 - 4t + 4 - 5} dt$$

$$= -2\int_0^1 \frac{1}{(t-2)^2 - 5} dt$$

Let t-2=u

⇒ dt=du.

Also, when t=0, u=-2

and when t=1, u=-1.

$$\Rightarrow\ I = -2\int_{-2}^{-1} \frac{1}{u^2 - 5} dt$$

$= -2 \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}} \log_e \left|\frac{x-\sqrt{5}}{x+\sqrt{5}}\right| \mid {}_{-2}^{-1}$

$$\left(Using\ \int \frac{1}{x^2 - a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2a} log_e \left|\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right|\right)$$

Hence,

$I = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\left(\log_e \left|\frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{-1+\sqrt{5}}\right| - \log_e \left|\frac{-2-\sqrt{5}}{-2+\sqrt{5}}\right|\right)$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}}\left(\log_e \left|\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{\sqrt{5}-1}\right| \times \left|\frac{\sqrt{5}-2}{2+\sqrt{5}}\right|\right)$$

$$\left(Using\ \ log_e a - log_e b = log_e \frac{a}{b}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow\ I = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}}\left(log_e \left|\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{3+\sqrt{5}}\right|\right)$$

$$= \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}}\left(\log_e \left(\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\right)$$

(Using $\log_e a^b = b \log_e a$)

32. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{(3 + 2\sin x + \cos x)}$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{3+cosx+2sinx} dx$

Using $sinx = \frac{2\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1+\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$

And

$cosx = \frac{1-\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1+\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}$,

we get

$$\Rightarrow\ I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1-tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1+tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} + 2\frac{2\,tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{1+tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sec^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{4 + 2\tan^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + 4\tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} dx$$

Let $tan\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = t$

$$\Rightarrow\ \frac{1}{2}sec^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)dx = dt,$$

when x=0, t=0

and when $x = \pi$, t=∞.

Hence,

$I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(t+1)^2+1} dt$

Let t+1=u

⇒ dt=du.

Also, when t=0, u=1

and when t=∞, u=∞.

$$I = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{u^2+1} dt$$

$$= tan^{-1}u\Big|_1^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

33. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\tan^3 x}{(1+\cos 2x)} dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{tan^3 x}{1+cos2x} dx$

Using $1+\cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x$, we get

$I=\frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} tan^3 x sec^2 x\, dx$

Let tan x=t

⇒ $sec^2xdx=dt$.

when x=0, t=0

and when $x=\frac{\pi}{4}$, t=1.

$=\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 t^3\,dt=\frac{t^4}{8}\Big|_0^1$

$=\frac{1}{8}$

34. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{\sin x\cos x}{\left(\cos^2 x+3\cos x+2\right)}dx$$

Answer

Let $I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{sinxcosx}{cos^2x+3cosx+2}dx$

Let cos x=t

⇒ -sin x dx=dt.

Also, when x=0, t=1

and when $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$, t=0.

Hence,

$I=-\int_1^0\frac{t}{t^2+3t+2}dt$

$=-\int_1^0\frac{2(t+1)-(t+2)}{(t+1)(t+2)}dt$

$=-\int_1^0\frac{2}{(t+2)}dt+\int_1^0\frac{1}{(t+1)}dt$

$\Rightarrow\ I=-2\,log_e(t+2)\Big|_1^0+log_e(t+1)\Big|_1^0$

$=-2\log_e 2+2\log_e 3-\log_e 2$

Hence $I=\log_e 9-\log_e 8$

$(Using\ b\,log_e a=log_e a^b\ and\ log_e a+log_e b=log_e ab)$

35. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{\sin 2x}{\left(\sin^4 x+\cos^4 x\right)}dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{sin2x}{sin^4x+cos^4x} dx$

Using sin 2x =2 sin x cos x, we get

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2sinxcosx}{cos^4x(tan^4x+1)} dx$$

$$= 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{tanxsec^2x}{(tan^4x+1)} dx$$

Let tan x=t

⇒ $sec^2xdx=dt$.

Also, when x=0, t=0

and when $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, t=∞.

Hence, $2\int_0^{\infty} \frac{t}{(t^4+1)} dt$

Let $x^2=t$

⇒ 2xdx=dt.

Also, when x=0, t=0

and when x=∞, t=∞.

Hence, $I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$

$$= tan^{-1}t \Big|_0^{\infty}$$

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

36. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{1+\cos x}}{(1-\cos x)^{5/2}} dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{1+cosx}}{(1-cosx)^{\frac{5}{2}}} dx$

Using $1 + cosx = 2cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$

And

$1 - cosx = 2sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$,

we get

$$I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{4\sqrt{2}\left(\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)^5} dx$$

$= \frac{1}{4}\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) cosec^4\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$

Let $\cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = t$

$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} cosec^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx = dt.$

Also, when $x = \frac{\pi}{3}, t = \sqrt{3}$

and when $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, t=1

Hence,

$I = -\frac{1}{2}\int_{\sqrt{3}}^{1} t\,(1+t^2)dt$

$= -\frac{1}{2}\frac{t^2}{2}\Big|_{\sqrt{3}}^{1} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{t^4}{4}\Big|_{\sqrt{3}}^{1}$

$= \frac{1}{2} + 1$

$= \frac{3}{2}$

37. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^1 \left(\cos^{-1} x\right)^2 dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^1 (cos^{-1}x)^2\, dx$

Let x=cost ⇒ dx=-sin t dt.

Also, when x=0, $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$

and when x=1, t=0.

Hence, $I = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} t^2 sint\, dt$

Using integration by parts, we get

$I = -\left(t^2 \times -cost\,\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} + 2\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} tcost\, dt\right)$

$= -\left(0 - 0 + 2t \times sint\,\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} - 2\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} sint\, dt\right)$

$= -\left(-\pi + 2cost\,\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0}\right)$

Hence, I=π-2

38. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^1 x\left(\tan^{-1} x\right)^2 dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^1 x(tan^{-1}x)^2\,dx$

Using integration by parts, we get

$$I = \frac{(tan^{-1}x)^2x^2}{2}\Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{2tan^{-1}x}{1+x^2} \times \frac{x^2}{2}dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{32} - 0 - \int_0^1 \frac{tan^{-1}x}{1+x^2} \times (1+x^2-1)\,dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{32} - \int_0^1 tan^{-1}x dx + \int_0^1 \frac{tan^{-1}x}{1+x^2}dx$$

Let $tan^{-1}x=t$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+x^2}dx = dt.$

When x=0, t=0 and when x=1, $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

Hence

$$I = \frac{\pi^2}{32} - tan^{-1}x \times x\Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2}dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} tdt$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{32} - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{t^2}{2}\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2}dx$$

Let $1+x^2=y$

$\Rightarrow 2xdx=dy.$

Also, when x=0, y=1

and when x=1, y=2.

$$I = \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\int_1^2 \frac{1}{y}dy$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log_e y\Big|_1^2$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 1\right) + \frac{1}{2}\log_e 2.$$

39. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^1 \sin^{-1}\sqrt{x}\,dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^1 sin^{-1}\sqrt{x}\,dx$

Let $\sqrt{x}=t$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}dx = dt$

or

dx=2tdt.

When, x=0, t=0

and when x=1, t=1.

Hence,

$I = 2\int_0^1 t\sin^{-1}t\,dt$

Using integration by parts, we get

$I = 2\left(\sin^{-1}t \times \frac{t^2}{2}\Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \times \frac{t^2}{2}dt\right)$

$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}dt$

Let t=sin y

⇒ dt=cos y dy.

When t=0, y=0, when t=1, $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

$I = \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 y dy$ ..... (1)

Using, $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)dx$, we get

$I = \frac{\pi}{2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 y dy$ .....(2)

Adding (1) and (2), we get

$2I = \pi - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dy$

$= \pi - \frac{\pi}{2}$

Hence,

$I = \frac{\pi}{4}$

40. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^a \sin^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{x}{a+x}}\,dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^a \sin^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{x}{a+x}}dx$

Let x=a $\tan^2$y

⇒ dx=2a tan y $\sec^2$y dy.

Also, when x=0, y=0

and when x=a, $y=\frac{\pi}{4}$

Hence $I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} sin^{-1}\left(\sqrt{\frac{atan^2y}{a+atan^2y}}\right) 2a\tan y\, sec^2\ y\, dy=2a\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} y\tan y\ sec^2 ydy$

Using integration by parts, we get

$$I=2a\left(y\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} tany sec^2 ydy-\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\left(\int tany sec^2 ydy\right)dy\right)$$

Let tan y=t

⇒ $sec^2ydy=dt$.

Also, when y=0, t=0

and when $y=\frac{\pi}{4}$, t=1.

Also, $y=tan^{-1}t$

$$\Rightarrow\ dy=\frac{dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$I=2a\left(tan^{-1}t\int tdt\,\Big|_0^1-\int_0^1\left(\int tdt\right)\frac{dt}{1+t^2}\right)$$

$$=2a\left(\frac{tan^{-1}t\times t^2}{2}\Big|_0^1\right)-2a\int_0^1\frac{t^2}{2}\frac{dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$=\frac{a\pi}{4}-a\int_0^1\frac{t^2}{1+t^2}dt$$

Let $I'=\int_0^1\frac{t^2}{1+t^2}dt$

$$=\int_0^1\frac{1+t^2-1}{1+t^2}dt$$

$$=\int_0^1 dt-\int_0^1\frac{1}{1+t^2}dt$$

$$=t\Big|_0^1-tan^{-1}t\Big|_0^1$$

Hence $I'=1-\frac{\pi}{4}$

Substituting value of I’ in I, we get

$$I=\frac{a\pi}{4}-a\left(1-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$=a\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-1\right)$$

41. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^9\frac{dx}{\left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)}$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^9 \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx$

Let √x=u

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = du$

$= \frac{1}{2u} dx$ or dx=2udu.

Also, when x=0, u=0 and x=9, u=3.

Hence,

$I = \int_0^3 \frac{2u}{1+u} du$

$= 2\left(\int_0^3 \frac{u+1-1}{1+u} du\right)$

$= 2\left(\int_0^3 du - \int_0^3 \frac{1}{1+u} du\right)$

$I = 2u \Big|_0^3 - \log_e(1+u) \Big|_0^3$

$= 6 - 2\log_e 4$

$= 6 - 4\log_e 2$

$(Using\ log_e a^b = b\, log_e a)$

42. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^1 x^3 \sqrt{1+3x^4}\, dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^1 x^3\sqrt{1+3x^4}\, dx$

Let $1+3x^4=t$

$\Rightarrow 12x^3dx=dt$.

Also, when x=0, t=1 and when x=1, t=4.

$I = \frac{1}{12}\int_1^4 \sqrt{t}\, dt$

$= \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^4$

$= \frac{7}{18}$

43. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\left(1-x^2\right)}{\left(1+x^2\right)^2} dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^1 \frac{1-x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$

Let $I' = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$

Let x=tan t

⇒ $dx=sec^2 t dt$.

Also when x=0, t=0 and when x=1, $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

Hence, $I' = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{sec^2 t}{(1+tan^2 t)^2} dt$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} cos^2 t dt$$

Using $cos^2 t = \frac{1+cos2t}{2}$, we get

$$I' = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{1+cos2t}{2}\right) dt$$

$$= \frac{t}{2}\Bigg|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \frac{sin2t}{4}\Bigg|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

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

Let $I'' = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$

$$= \int_0^1 x \times \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

$$= x\int_0^1 \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx - \int_0^1 \left(\int \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx\right) dx$$

Let $1+x^2=t$ ⇒ 2xdx=dt.

When x=0, t=1 and when x=1, t=2.

$$I'' = \sqrt{t-1} \times \frac{1}{2}\int_1^2 \frac{1}{t^2} dt - \int_1^2 \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{1}{t^2} dt\right) dt}{2\sqrt{t-1}}$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{t-1}}{2} \times \frac{1}{t}\Big|_1^2 + \int_1^2 \frac{dt}{4t\sqrt{t-1}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} + \int_1^2 \frac{dt}{4t\sqrt{t-1}}$$

Substituting $t=1+x^2$

⇒ 2xdx=dt.

When t=1, x=0 and when t=2, x=1.

$$I'' = -\frac{1}{4} + \int_0^1 \frac{2x dx}{4x(1+x^2)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} tan^{-1} x \Big|_0^1$$

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

Hence,

$$I = \frac{\pi + 2}{8} - \frac{\pi - 2}{8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

44. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2-1}}$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{(x+1)\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$

Let x=sect

⇒ dx=sec t tan t dt.

Also,

when x=1, t=0 and when x=2, $t = \frac{\pi}{3}$

Hence,

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{secttant}{(sect+1)\sqrt{sec^2 t - 1}} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{sect}{(sect + 1)} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{(1 + cost)} dt$$

Using $1 + cost = 2cos^2\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)$, we get

$$I = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} sec^2\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) dt$$

$$= \tan\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

45. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2}\left(\sqrt{\tan x}+\sqrt{\cot x}\right)dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(\sqrt{tanx} + \sqrt{cotx})dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{sinx+cosx}{\sqrt{sinxcosx}}dx$

Let sin x- cos x=t

⇒ (cos x + sin x)dx=dt.

When x=0, t=-1 and $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, t=1.

Also, $t^2=(\sin x - \cos x)^2$

$=\sin^2 x+\cos^2 x-2\sin x\cos x$

=1-2sinxcosx

or

$$sincosx = \frac{1-t^2}{2}$$

Hence $I = \sqrt{2}\int_{-1}^{1}\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}dt$

Let t=sin y

⇒ dt=cos y dy.

Also, when t=-1, $y = -\frac{\pi}{2}$

and when t=1, $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

$$I = \sqrt{2}\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{cosy}{\sqrt{1-sin^2y}}dy$$

$$= \sqrt{2}\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}dy = \pi\sqrt{2}$$

46. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_{2}^{3}\frac{(2-x)}{\sqrt{5x-6-x^2}}dx$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_2^3\frac{2-x}{\sqrt{5x-6-x^2}}dx$

Let,

$$2-x = a\frac{d}{dx}(5x-6-x^2)+b$$

=-2ax+5a+b

Hence -2a=-1 and 5a+b=2.

Solving these equations,

we get $a=\frac{1}{2}$ and $b=-\frac{1}{2}$.

We get,

$I=\frac{1}{2}\int_2^3 \frac{-2x+5}{\sqrt{5x-6-x^2}}dx-\frac{1}{2}\int_2^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{5x-6-x^2}}dx$

Let $I'=\int_2^3 \frac{-2x+5}{\sqrt{5x-6-x^2}}dx$

Let $5x-6-x^2=t$

⇒ (5-2x) dx=dt.

When x=2, t=0 and when x=3, y=0.

Hence $I'=\int_0^0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}dt=0$

$\left(Since\ \int_a^a f(x)dx=0\right)$

Let,

$I''=\int_2^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{5x-6-x^2}}dx$

$=\int_2^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}-\left(x-\frac{5}{2}\right)^2}}$

$=sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x-\frac{5}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$

$=sin^{-1}(2x-5)\Big|_2^3$

$=\pi$

Hence,

$I=\frac{1}{2}\times 0-\frac{1}{2}\times\pi$

$=-\frac{\pi}{2}$

47. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos\theta}{\left(\cos\frac{\theta}{2}+\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\right)^3}d\theta$$

Answer

Let $I=\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{cosx}{\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)^3}dx$

Using $cosx=cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-sin^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$, we get

$$I=\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}{\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right)^2} dx$$

Let $\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)+\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)=t$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\left(\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)-\sin\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)\right) dx = dt.$

Also, when $x=\frac{\pi}{4}$, $t=\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)+\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)=\alpha(Let)$

and when $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$, $t=\sqrt{2}$

$$I=\int_{\alpha}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2}{t^2} dt$$

$$=-2\times\frac{1}{t}\Big|_{\alpha}^{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$=\frac{2}{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)+\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)}-\sqrt{2}$$

48. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_0^{(\pi/2)^{1/3}} x^2 \sin x^3 dx$$

Answer

Let $I=\int_0^{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}} x^2 \sin(x^3)\, dx$

Let $x^3=t$

$\Rightarrow 3x^2=dt$.

Also, when x=0, t=0 and when $x=\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $t=\frac{\pi}{2}$.

Hence, $I=\frac{1}{3}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(t)\, dt$

$$=\frac{-1}{3} cost\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$=-\frac{1}{3}(0-1)$$

$$=\frac{1}{3}$$

49. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x(1+\log x)^2}$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x(1+\log_e x)^2} dx$

Let $1 + \log_e x = t$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} dx = dt.$

Also, when x=1, t=1 and when x=2, $t = 1 + \log_e 2$

Hence $I = \int_1^{1+\log_e 2} \frac{1}{t^2} dt$

$$= -\frac{1}{t}\Big|_1^{1+\log_e 2}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \log_e 2}$$

$$= \frac{\log_e 2}{1 + \log_e 2}$$

50. Question

Evaluate the following integrals

$$\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \frac{\text{cosec x cot x}}{1 + \text{cosec}^2 \text{x}} \text{dx}$$

Answer

Let $I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{cosecxcotx}{1+cosec^2 x} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{cosx}{1+sin^2 x} dx$

Let sinx=t

⇒ cos x dx=dt.

Also, when $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$, $t = \frac{1}{2}$ and when $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, t=1.

$$I = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \frac{1}{1 + t^2} dt$$

$$= tan^{-1}t \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1}$$

$$= tan^{-1}1 - tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}}\right)$$

$$= tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

(Using $tan^{-1}a - tan^{-1}b = tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a-b}{1+ab}\right)$)

Exercise 16C

1. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos x}{(\sin x + \cos x)} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$$y = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x + \cos x - \sin x + \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 + \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left((x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx \right)$$

Let, sin x + cos x = t

⇒ (cos x – sin x) dx = dt

At x = 0, t = 1

At x = π/2, t = 1

$$y = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \int_1^1 \frac{1}{t} dt \right)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{\pi}{2} + (\ln t)_1^1$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

2. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{(\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x})} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{(\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x})} dx \ldots(1)$$

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\, dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}}{\left(\sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} + \sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}\right)} dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{cos x}}{(\sqrt{cos x}+\sqrt{sin x})} dx \ ...(2)$$

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{sin\, x}}{(\sqrt{sin\, x} + \sqrt{cos\, x})} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{cos\, x}}{(\sqrt{cos\, x} + \sqrt{sin\, x})} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{sin\, x} + \sqrt{\cos x}}{(\sqrt{sin\, x} + \sqrt{cos\, x})} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} 1\, dx$$

$$= (x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

3 A. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^3 x}{(\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x)} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sin^3 x}{sin^3 x+cos^3 x} dx \ ...(1)$$

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\, dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sin^3\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{sin^3\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + cos^3\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cos^3 x}{sin^3 x+cos^3 x} dx \ ...(2)$$

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sin^3 x}{sin^3 x + cos^3 x} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cos^3 x}{sin^3 x + cos^3 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sin^3 x + cos^3 x}{sin^3 x + cos^3 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} 1\, dx$$

$$2y = (x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

3 B. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^3 x\, dx}{(\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x)} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cos^3 x}{sin^3 x + cos^3 x} dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\, dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cos^3\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{sin^3\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + cos^3\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} dx$$

$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sin^3 x}{sin^3 x + cos^3 x} dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cos^3 x}{sin^3 x + cos^3 x} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sin^3 x}{sin^3 x + cos^3 x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cos^3 x + sin^3 x}{sin^3 x + cos^3 x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} 1\, dx$$

$$2y = (x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

4 A. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^7 x}{(\sin^7 x + \cos^7 x)} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sin^7 x}{sin^7 x + cos^7 x} dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\, dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sin^7\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{sin^7\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + cos^7\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} dx$$

$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cos^7 x}{sin^7 x + cos^7 x} dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^7 x}{\sin^7 x + \cos^7 x} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^7 x}{\sin^7 x + \cos^7 x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^7 x + \cos^7 x}{\sin^7 x + \cos^7 x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} 1\, dx$$

$$2y = (x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

4 B. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^4 x}{(\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x)} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^4 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a + b - x)\, dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^4\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{\sin^4\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + \cos^4\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} dx$$

$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^4 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^4 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^4 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} 1\, dx$$

$$2y = (x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

5. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^4 x}{(\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x)} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cos^4 x}{sin^4 x + cos^4 x} dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cos^4\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}{sin^4\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right) + cos^4\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)} dx$$

$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sin^4 x}{sin^4 x + cos^4 x} dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cos^4 x}{sin^4 x + cos^4 x} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sin^4 x}{sin^4 x + cos^4 x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cos^4 x + sin^4 x}{sin^4 x + cos^4 x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} 1\,dx$$

$$2y = (x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

6. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^{1/4} x}{\left(\sin^{1/4} x + \cos^{1/4} x\right)} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cos^{\frac{1}{4}} x}{sin^{\frac{1}{4}} x + cos^{\frac{1}{4}} x} dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cos^{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}{sin^{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right) + cos^{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)} dx$$

$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sin^{\frac{1}{4}} x}{sin^{\frac{1}{4}} x + cos^{\frac{1}{4}} x} dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cos^{\frac{1}{4}} x}{sin^{\frac{1}{4}} x + cos^{\frac{1}{4}} x} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sin^{\frac{1}{4}} x}{sin^{\frac{1}{4}} x + cos^{\frac{1}{4}} x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^{\frac{1}{4}} x + \sin^{\frac{1}{4}} x}{\sin^{\frac{1}{4}} x + \cos^{\frac{1}{4}} x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} 1\, dx$$

$$2y = (x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

7. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^{3/2} x}{\left(\sin^{3/2} x + \cos^{3/2} x\right)} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x}{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x + \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x} dx \quad \ldots(1)$$

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\, dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x}{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x + \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x} dx \quad \ldots(2)$$

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x}{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x + \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x}{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x + \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x + \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x}{\sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x + \cos^{\frac{3}{2}} x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} 1\, dx$$

$$2y = (x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

8. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^n x}{\left(\sin^n x + \cos^n x\right)} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sin^n x}{sin^n x + cos^n x} dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sin^n\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}{sin^n\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right) + cos^n\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)} dx$$

$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cos^n x}{sin^n x + cos^n x} dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sin^n x}{sin^n x + cos^n x} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cos^n x}{sin^n x + cos^n x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sin^n x + cos^n x}{sin^n x + cos^n x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} 1\,dx$$

$$2y = (x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

9. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{\left(\sqrt{\tan x} + \sqrt{\cot x}\right)} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} + \sqrt{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}} dx$$

$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}{sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right) + cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)} dx$$

$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cosx}{sinx + cosx} dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sinx}{sinx + cosx} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cosx}{sinx + cosx} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sinx + cosx}{sinx + cosx} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} 1\, dx$$

$$2y = (x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

10. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\cot x}}{\left(\sqrt{\tan x} + \sqrt{\cot x}\right)} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} + \sqrt{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}} dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx \text{ ...(1)}$$

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a + b - x)\, dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sinx}{sinx + cosx} dx \text{ ...(2)}$$

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cosx}{sinx + cosx} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sinx}{sinx + cosx} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sinx + cosx}{sinx + cosx} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} 1\, dx$$

$$2y = (x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

11. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{(1+\tan x)} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x+\cos x} dx \ ...(1)$$

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)+\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)} dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x+\cos x} dx \ ...(2)$$

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} 1\,dx$$

$$2y = (x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

12. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{(1+\cot x)} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}} dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x+\cos x} dx \ ...(1)$$

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)+\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)} dx$$

$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cosx}{sinx+cosx} dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sinx}{sinx + cosx} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cosx}{sinx + cosx} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sinx + cosx}{sinx + cosx} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} 1\, dx$$

$$2y = (x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

13. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{\left(1 + \tan^3 x\right)} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+\frac{sin^3 x}{cos^3 x}} dx$

$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cos^3 x}{sin^3 x+cos^3 x} dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a + b - x)\, dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cos^3\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{sin^3\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + cos^3\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} dx$$

$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sin^3 x}{sin^3 x+cos^3 x} dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cos^3 x}{sin^3 x + cos^3 x} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{sin^3 x}{sin^3 x + cos^3 x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{cos^3 x + sin^3 x}{sin^3 x + cos^3 x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} 1\, dx$$

$$2y = (x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

14. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{\left(1+\cot^3 x\right)} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+\frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^3 x}} dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin^3 x+\cos^3 x} dx \quad ...(1)$$

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^3\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}{\sin^3\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)+\cos^3\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)} dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^3 x+\cos^3 x} dx \quad ...(2)$$

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} 1\,dx$$

$$2y = (x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

15. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{\left(1+\sqrt{\tan x}\right)} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}} dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{\left(\sqrt{\sin x}+\sqrt{\cos x}\right)} dx \quad ...(1)$$

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$$

$$y=\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{\sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}}{\left(\sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}+\sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}\right)}dx$$

$$y=\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{(\sqrt{\cos x}+\sqrt{\sin x})}dx \text{ ...(2)}$$

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y=\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{(\sqrt{\sin x}+\sqrt{\cos x})}dx+\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{(\sqrt{\cos x}+\sqrt{\sin x})}dx$$

$$2y=\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{\sqrt{\sin x}+\sqrt{\cos x}}{(\sqrt{\sin x}+\sqrt{\cos x})}dx$$

$$2y=\int_0^{\pi/2}1\,dx$$

$$2y=(x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y=\frac{\pi}{4}$$

16. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{\sqrt{\cot x}}{(1+\sqrt{\cot x})}dx=\frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$$y=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\sqrt{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}}{1+\sqrt{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}}dx$$

$$y=\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{(\sqrt{\sin x}+\sqrt{\cos x})}dx \text{ ...(1)}$$

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx=\int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$$

$$y=\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{\sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}}{\left(\sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}+\sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}\right)}dx$$

$$y=\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{(\sqrt{\cos x}+\sqrt{\sin x})}dx \text{ ...(2)}$$

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y=\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{(\sqrt{\sin x}+\sqrt{\cos x})}dx+\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{(\sqrt{\cos x}+\sqrt{\sin x})}dx$$

$$2y=\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{\sqrt{\sin x}+\sqrt{\cos x}}{(\sqrt{\sin x}+\sqrt{\cos x})}dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} 1\, dx$$

$$2y = (x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

17. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{\left(1+\sqrt{\tan x}\right)} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}}{1+\sqrt{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}} dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\left(\sqrt{\sin x}+\sqrt{\cos x}\right)} dx \text{ ...(1)}$$

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\, dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}}{\left(\sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}+\sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}\right)} dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{\left(\sqrt{\cos x}+\sqrt{\sin x}\right)} dx \text{ ...(2)}$$

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\left(\sqrt{\sin x}+\sqrt{\cos x}\right)} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{\left(\sqrt{\cos x}+\sqrt{\sin x}\right)} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}+\sqrt{\cos x}}{\left(\sqrt{\sin x}+\sqrt{\cos x}\right)} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} 1\, dx$$

$$2y = (x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

18. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{(\sin x - \cos x)}{(1+\sin x \cos x)} dx = 0$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{1 + \sin x \cos x} dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\, dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{1 + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} dx$$

$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1 + \cos x \sin x} dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{1 + \sin x \cos x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{1 + \cos x \sin x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x + \cos x - \sin x}{1 + \cos x \sin x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 0\, dx$$

y = 0

19. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^1 x(1-x)^5\, dx = \frac{1}{42}$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^1 x(1-x)^5\, dx$

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\, dx$$

$$y = \int_0^1 (1-x)x^5\, dx$$

$$y = \int_0^1 x^5 - x^6\, dx$$

$$y = \left(\frac{x^6}{6} - \frac{x^7}{7}\right)_0^1$$

$$y = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{7}$$

$= \frac{1}{42}$

20. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^2 x\sqrt{2-x}\,dx = \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{15}$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^2 x\sqrt{2-x}\,dx$

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$$

$$y = \int_0^2 (2-x)\sqrt{x}\,dx$$

$$y = \int_0^2 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^{\frac{3}{2}}\,dx$$

$$y = \left(2\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}}\right)_0^2$$

$$y = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{5} = \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{15}$$

21. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^\pi x\cos^2 x\,dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^\pi x\cos^2 x\,dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$$

$$y = \int_0^\pi (\pi-x)\cos^2(\pi-x)\,dx$$

$y = \int_0^\pi \pi\cos^2 x - x\cos^2 x\,dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^\pi x\cos^2 x\,dx + \int_0^\pi \pi\cos^2 x - x\cos^2 x\,dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi} \pi \cos^2 x \, dx$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} dx$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\left(\frac{x}{2}+\frac{\sin 2x}{4}\right)_0^{\pi}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\frac{\sin 2\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

22. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \tan x}{(\sec x \operatorname{cosec} x)} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \tan x}{\sec x \operatorname{cosec} x} dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\, dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(\pi - x)\tan(\pi - x)}{\sec(\pi - x)\ \operatorname{cosec}(\pi - x)} dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{-(\pi - x)\tan x}{-\sec x\ \operatorname{cosec} x} dx$$

$y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi \tan x - x\tan x}{\sec x \operatorname{cosec} x} dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x\tan x}{\sec x\ \operatorname{cosec} x} dx + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi \tan x - x\tan x}{\sec x\ \operatorname{cosec} x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi \tan x}{\sec x\ \operatorname{cosec} x} dx$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{\frac{1}{\cos x}\times\frac{1}{\sin x}} dx$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} dx$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\left(\frac{x}{2}-\frac{\sin 2x}{4}\right)_0^{\pi}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\sin 2\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

23. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^2 x}{(\sin x + \cos x)} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log\left(\sqrt{2}+1\right)$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{cos^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\, dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)+\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)} dx$$

$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{sin^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{cos^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{sin^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$2y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\cos x} dx$$

$$2y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin\left(x+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} dx$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} cosec\ \left(x+\frac{\pi}{4}\right) dx$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\ln\left(\text{cosec}\left(x+\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \cot\left(x+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)\right)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left(\ln\left(\text{cosec}\frac{3\pi}{4} - \cot\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) - \ln\left(\text{cosec}\frac{\pi}{4} - \cot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln(\sqrt{2}+1)^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln(\sqrt{2}+1)$$

24. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \tan x}{(\sec x + \cos x)} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}{\frac{1}{\cos x}+\cos x} dx$

$y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1+cos^2 x} dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(\pi - x)\sin(\pi - x)}{1 + cos^2(\pi - x)} dx$$

$y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi \sin x - x \sin x}{1+cos^2 x} dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + cos^2 x} dx + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi \sin x - x \sin x}{1 + cos^2 x} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi \sin x}{1 + cos^2 x} dx$$

Let, cos x = t

⇒ -sin x dx = dt

At x = 0, t = 1

At x = π, t = -1

$$y = -\frac{\pi}{2}\int_1^{-1} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$y = -\frac{\pi}{2}(\tan^{-1} t)_1^{-1}$$

$$y = -\frac{\pi}{2}(\tan^{-1}(-1) - \tan^{-1} 1)$$

$$y = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

25. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{(1 + \sin x)} dx = \pi\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right)$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1+\sin x} dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(\pi - x)\sin(\pi - x)}{1 + \sin(\pi - x)}\,dx$$

$y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi \sin x}{1+\sin x} - \frac{x \sin x}{1+\sin x}\,dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \sin x}\,dx + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi \sin x}{1 + \sin x} - \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \sin x}\,dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi(\sin x + 1 - 1)}{1 + \sin x}\,dx$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\int_0^{\pi} 1 - \frac{1}{1 + \sin x}\,dx$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\int_0^{\pi} 1 - \frac{1 - \sin x}{cos^2 x}\,dx$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\int_0^{\pi} 1 - sec^2 x + \frac{\sin x}{cos^2 x}\,dx$$

Let, cos x = t

⇒ -sin x dx = dt

At x = 0, t = 1

At x = π, t = -1

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\left((x - \tan x)_0^{\pi} - \int_1^{-1} \frac{1}{t^2}\,dt\right)$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\left(\pi - \tan \pi - \left(\frac{-1}{t}\right)_1^{-1}\right)$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}(\pi - 2) = \pi\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right)$$

26. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x}{\left(1 + \sin^2 x\right)}\,dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x}{1+sin^2 x}\,dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(\pi - x)}{1 + sin^2(\pi - x)} dx$$

$y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{1+sin^2 x} - \frac{x}{1+sin^2 x} dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x}{1 + sin^2 x} dx + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{1 + sin^2 x} - \frac{x}{1 + sin^2 x} dx$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + sin^2 x} dx$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\frac{1}{cos^2 x}}{\frac{1 + sin^2 x}{cos^2 x}} dx$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{sec^2 x}{sec^2 x + tan^2 x} dx$$

We break it in two parts

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{sec^2 x}{sec^2 x + tan^2 x} dx$$

Let, tan x = t

⇒ $sec^2 x\, dx = dt$

At x = 0, t = 0

At x = π, t = 0

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{0} \frac{1}{1 + 2t^2} dt$$

We know that when upper and lower limit is same in definite

integral then value of integration is 0.

So, y = 0

27. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} (2\log\cos x - \log\sin 2x)\,dx = -\frac{\pi}{4}(\log 2)$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\frac{cos^2 x}{\sin 2x} dx$

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \frac{cos^2 x}{2\sin x \cos x} dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\cot x\right) dx \text{ ...(1)}$$

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\, dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)\right) dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\tan x\right) dx \text{ ...(2)}$$

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\cot x\right) dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\left(\frac{1}{2}\tan x\right) dx$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\left(\frac{1}{4}\cot x \tan x\right) dx \text{ [Use cot x tan x = 1]}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) dx$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)(x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y = -\frac{\pi}{4}\log 4$$

28. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x)(1+x^2)} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$$y = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x)(1+x^2)} dx$$

Let, x = tan t

⇒ dx = sec^2t dt

At x = 0, t = 0

At x = ∞, t = π/2

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan t}{(1+\tan t)(1+tan^2 t)} sec^2 t\, dt$$

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan t}{(1 + \tan t)}\, dt$$

$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t}{(\cos t + \sin t)}\, dt$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a + b - x)\, dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right)} dt$$

$y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin t + \cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi/2} 1\, dx$$

$$2y = (x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

29. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^a \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

Let, x = a sin t

⇒ dx = a cos t dt

At x = 0, t = 0

At x = a, t = π/2

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a \cos t}{a \sin t + \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t}} dt$$

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t + \cos t - \sin t + \sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 + \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}\left((t)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt \right)$$

Again, sin t + cos t = z

⇒ (cos t – sin t) dt = dz

At t = 0, z = 1

At t = π/2, z = 1

$$y = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \int_1^1 \frac{1}{z} dz \right)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{\pi}{2} + \ (\ln z)_1^1$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

30. Question

$$\int_0^a \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\left(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a - x}\right)} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^a \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{a-x}} dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a + b - x)\, dx$$

$y = \int_0^a \frac{\sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{a-x}+\sqrt{x}} dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^a \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a - x}} dx + \int_0^a \frac{\sqrt{a - x}}{\sqrt{a - x} + \sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^a \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a - x}}{\sqrt{a - x} + \sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^a dx$$

$y = \frac{1}{2}(x)_0^a$

$y = \frac{a}{2}$

31. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x \cos^3 x \, dx = 0$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\pi} sin^2 x \, cos^3 x \, dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi} sin^2(\pi - x)\, cos^3(\pi - x)\, dx$$

$y = -\int_0^{\pi} sin^2 x \, cos^3 x \, dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi} sin^2 x \, cos^3 x \, dx + \left(-\int_0^{\pi} sin^2 x \, cos^3 x \, dx\right)$$

y = 0

32. Question

Prove that

$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^{2m} x \cos^{2m+1} x \, dx = 0,$ where m is a positive integer

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\pi} sin^{2m} x \, cos^{2m+1} x \, dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi} sin^{2m}(\pi - x)\, cos^{2m+1}(\pi - x)\, dx$$

$y = -\int_0^{\pi} sin^{2m} x \, cos^{2m+1} x \, dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi} sin^{2m} x \, cos^{2m+1} x \, dx + \left(-\int_0^{\pi} sin^{2m} x \, cos^{2m+1} x \, dx\right)$$

y = 0

33. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin x - \cos x)\log(\sin x + \cos x)dx = 0$$

Answer

Let, sin x + cos x = t

⇒ cos x – sin x dx = dt

At x = 0, t = 1

At x = π/2, t = 1

$$y = \int_1^1 -\log t \, dt$$

We know that when upper and lower limit in definite integral is

equal then value of integration is zero.

So, y = 0

34. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \log(\sin 2x)dx = -\frac{\pi}{2}(\log 2)$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log(2 \sin x \cos x)\, dx$

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log 2 + \log \sin x + \log \cos x \, dx$$

Let, $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x \, dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\, dx$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) dx$$

$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \cos x \, dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x \, dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \cos x \, dx$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{2} dx$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin 2x - \log 2 \, dx$$

Let, 2x = t

⇒ 2 dx = dt

At x = 0, t = 0

At x = π/2, t = π

$$2I = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\pi} \log \sin t \, dt - \frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$

$$2I = \frac{2}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x \, dx - \frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$

$$2I = I - \frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x \, dx = -\frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$

Similarly, $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \cos x \, dx = -\frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log 2 \, dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x \, dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \cos x \, dx$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\log 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}\log 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$

$$y = -\frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$

35. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \log(\sin x) dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{2}(\log 2)$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\pi} x \log \sin x \, dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - x) \log \sin(\pi - x) \, dx$$

$y = \int_0^{\pi} \pi \log\sin x - x\log\sin x \, dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi} x\log\sin x \, dx + \int_0^{\pi} \pi\log\sin x - x\log\sin x \, dx$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\int_0^{\pi} \log\sin x \, dx$$

$y = \frac{2\pi}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\sin x \, dx$ ...(3)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$$

$$y = \pi\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) dx$$

$y = \pi\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\cos x \, dx$ ...(4)

Adding eq.(3) and eq.(4)

$$2y = \pi\left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\sin x \, dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\cos x \, dx\right)$$

$$2y = \pi\left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\frac{2\sin x\cos x}{2} dx\right)$$

$$2y = \pi\left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\sin 2x - \log 2 \, dx\right)$$

Let, 2x = t

⇒ 2 dx = dt

At x = 0, t = 0

At x = π/2, t = π

$$2y = \frac{\pi}{2}\int_0^{\pi} \log\sin t \, dt - \frac{\pi^2}{2}\log 2$$

$$2y = \frac{2\pi}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\sin x \, dx - \frac{\pi^2}{2}\log 2$$

$$2y = y - \frac{\pi^2}{2}\log 2$$

$$y = -\frac{\pi^2}{2}\log 2$$

36. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi} \log(1+\cos x)\,dx = -\pi(\log 2)$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\pi} \log(1+\cos x)\,dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\pi} \log(1+\cos(\pi - x))\,dx$$

$y = \int_0^{\pi} \log(1-\cos x)\,dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi} \log(1+\cos x)\,dx + \int_0^{\pi} \log(1-\cos x)\,dx$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\pi} \log sin^2 x\,dx$$

$y = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x\,dx$ ...(3)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$$

$$y = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)dx$$

$y = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \cos x\,dx$ ...(4)

Adding eq.(3) and eq.(4)

$$2y = 2\left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x\,dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \cos x\,dx\right)$$

$$2y = 2\left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{2}\,dx\right)$$

$$2y = 2\left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin 2x - \log 2\,dx\right)$$

Let, 2x = t

⇒ 2 dx = dt

At x = 0, t = 0

At x = π/2, t = π

$$2y = \frac{2}{2}\int_0^{\pi} \log\sin t\, dt - \frac{2\pi}{2}\log 2$$

$$2y = \frac{4}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\sin x\, dx - \frac{2\pi}{2}\log 2$$

$$2y = y - \pi\log 2$$

$$y = -\pi\log 2$$

37. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \log(\tan x + \cot x)dx = \pi(\log 2)$$

Answer

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}\right)dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\frac{1}{\sin x\cos x}\, dx$$

$$y = -\left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\sin x\, dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\cos x\, dx\right)$$

Let, $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\sin x\, dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\, dx$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)dx$$

$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\cos x\, dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\sin x\, dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\cos x\, dx$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{2} dx$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin 2x - \log 2\, dx$$

Let, 2x = t

⇒ 2 dx = dt

At x = 0, t = 0

At x = π/2, t = π

$$2I = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\pi} \log \sin t\, dt - \frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$

$$2I = \frac{2}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x\, dx - \frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$

$$2I = I - \frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x\, dx = -\frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$

Similarly, $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \cos x\, dx = -\frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$

$$y = -\left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x\, dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \cos x\, dx\right)$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\log 2 + \frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$

$$y = \pi \log 2$$

38. Question

Prove that

$$\int_{\pi/8}^{3\pi/8} \frac{\cos x}{(\cos x + \sin x)} dx = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

Answer

$y = \int_{\frac{\pi}{8}}^{\frac{3\pi}{8}} \frac{\cos x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a + b - x)\, dx$$

$$y = \int_{\frac{\pi}{8}}^{\frac{3\pi}{8}} \frac{cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{8} - x\right)}{sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{8} - x\right) + cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{8} + \frac{\pi}{8} - x\right)} dx$$

$$y = \int_{\frac{\pi}{8}}^{\frac{3\pi}{8}} \frac{sinx}{sinx + cosx} dx \ ...(2)$$

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_{\frac{\pi}{8}}^{\frac{3\pi}{8}} \frac{cosx}{sinx + cosx} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{8}}^{\frac{3\pi}{8}} \frac{sinx}{sinx + cosx} dx$$

$$2y = \int_{\frac{\pi}{8}}^{\frac{3\pi}{8}} \frac{sinx + cosx}{sinx + cosx} dx$$

$$2y = \int_{\frac{\pi}{8}}^{\frac{3\pi}{8}} 1\, dx$$

$$2y = (x)_{\frac{\pi}{8}}^{\frac{3\pi}{8}}$$

$$2y = \frac{3\pi}{8} - \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

39. Question

Prove that

$$\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \sqrt{\tan x}\right)} dx = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

Answer

$$y = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{cosx}}{\sqrt{sinx} + \sqrt{cosx}} dx$$

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a + b - x)\, dx$$

$$y = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6} - x\right)}}{\left(\sqrt{sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6} - x\right)} + \sqrt{cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6} - x\right)}\right)} dx$$

$$y = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{sin\,x}}{\left(\sqrt{cos\,x} + \sqrt{sin\,x}\right)} dx \ ...(2)$$

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{cos\,x}}{\left(\sqrt{sin\,x} + \sqrt{cos\,x}\right)} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{sin\,x}}{\left(\sqrt{cos\,x} + \sqrt{sin\,x}\right)} dx$$

$$2y = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{sin\,x} + \sqrt{cos\,x}}{\left(\sqrt{sin\,x} + \sqrt{cos\,x}\right)} dx$$

$$2y = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 1\, dx$$

$$2y = (x)_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{12}$$

40. Question

Prove that

$$\int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \frac{dx}{(1+\cos x)} = 2$$

Answer

$$y = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2cos^2\frac{x}{2}} dx$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} sec^2\frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\tan\frac{x}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}}\right)_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}}$$

$$y = \tan\frac{3\pi}{8} - \tan\frac{\pi}{8}$$

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

41. Question

Prove that

$$\int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \frac{x}{(1+\sin x)} dx = \pi\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)$$

Answer

$$y = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{1+\sin x} dx \text{ ...(1)}$$

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\, dx$$

$$y = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}+\frac{\pi}{4}-x\right)}{1+\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}+\frac{\pi}{4}-x\right)} dx$$

$$y = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{\pi - x}{1+\sin x} dx \text{ ...(2)}$$

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{1+\sin x}dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{\pi - x}{1+\sin x}dx$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1+\sin x}dx$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{1+\sin x} \times \frac{1-\sin x}{1-\sin x}dx$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{1-\sin x}{cos^2 x}dx$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} sec^2 x - \frac{\sin x}{cos^2 x}dx$$

Let, cos x = t

⇒ -sin x dx = dt

At x = π/4, t $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

At x = 3π/4, t $= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\left((\tan x)_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{1}{t^2}dt \right)$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}(\tan\frac{3\pi}{4} - \tan\frac{\pi}{4} + \left(\frac{-1}{t}\right)_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}(-1-1+\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}) = \pi(\sqrt{2}-1)$$

42. Question

Prove that

$$\int_{\alpha/4}^{3\alpha/4} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(\sqrt{a-x}+\sqrt{x})}dx = \frac{a}{4}$$

Answer

$y = \int_{\frac{a}{4}}^{\frac{3a}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{a-x}}dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\,dx$$

$$y = \int_{\frac{a}{4}}^{\frac{3a}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{3a}{4} + \frac{a}{4} - x}}{\sqrt{\frac{3a}{4} + \frac{a}{4} - x} + \sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$y = \int_{\frac{a}{4}}^{\frac{3a}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{a - x}}{\sqrt{a - x} + \sqrt{x}} dx$$

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_{\frac{a}{4}}^{\frac{3a}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a - x}} dx + \int_{\frac{a}{4}}^{\frac{3a}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{a - x}}{\sqrt{a - x} + \sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$2y = \int_{\frac{a}{4}}^{\frac{3a}{4}} \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a - x}}{\sqrt{a - x} + \sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{a}{4}}^{\frac{3a}{4}} 1\, dx$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} (x)_{\frac{a}{4}}^{\frac{3a}{4}}$$

$$y = \frac{a}{4}$$

43. Question

Prove that

$$\int_1^4 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\left(\sqrt{5 - x} + \sqrt{x}\right)} dx = \frac{3}{2}$$

Answer

$$y = \int_1^4 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{5 - x} + \sqrt{x}} dx$$

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a + b - x)\, dx$$

$$y = \int_1^4 \frac{\sqrt{4 + 1 - x}}{\sqrt{4 + 1 - x} + \sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$y = \int_1^4 \frac{\sqrt{5 - x}}{\sqrt{5 - x} + \sqrt{x}} dx$$

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_1^4 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{5 - x}} dx + \int_1^4 \frac{\sqrt{5 - x}}{\sqrt{5 - x} + \sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$2y = \int_1^4 \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{5-x}}{\sqrt{5-x} + \sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}\int_1^4 1\, dx$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(x)_1^4$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2}$$

44. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x \cot x\, dx = \frac{\pi}{4}(\log 2)$$

Answer

Use integration by parts

$$\int I \times II\, dx = I \int II\, dx - \int \frac{d}{dx} I \left(\int II\, dx\right) dx$$

$$y = x \int \cot x\, dx - \int \frac{d}{dx} x \left(\int \cot x\, dx\right) dx$$

$$y = (x \log \sin x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x\, dx$$

Let, $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x\, dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(x)\, dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)\, dx$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) dx$$

$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \cos x\, dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x\, dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \cos x\, dx$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{2} dx$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\sin 2x - \log 2\, dx$$

Let, 2x = t

⇒ 2 dx = dt

At x = 0, t = 0

At x = π/2, t = π

$$2I = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\pi} \log\sin t\, dt - \frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$

$$2I = \frac{2}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\sin x\, dx - \frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$

$$2I = I - \frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\sin x\, dx = -\frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$

$$y = (x\log\sin x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\sin x\, dx$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\log\sin\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\log 2\right)$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$

45. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^1 \left(\frac{\sin^{-1} x}{x}\right) dx = \frac{\pi}{2}(\log 2)$$

Answer

Let, x = sin t

⇒ dx = cos t dt

At x = 0, t = 0

At x = 1, t = π/2

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{-1}\sin t}{\sin t}\cos t\, dt$$

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t\cos t}{\sin t} dt$$

$$y = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cot t \, dt$$

Use integration by parts

$$\int I \times II \, dt = I \int II \, dt - \int \frac{d}{dt} I \left(\int II \, dt \right) dt$$

$$y = t \int \cot t \, dt - \int \frac{d}{dt} t \left(\int \cot t \, dt \right) dt$$

$$y = (t \log \sin t)_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin t \, dt$$

Let, $I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin t \, dt$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(t) \, dt = \int_{a}^{b} f(a + b - t) \, dt$$

$$I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t \right) dt$$

$I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \cos t \, dt$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin t \, dt + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \cos t \, dt$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \frac{2 \sin t \cos t}{2} \, dt$$

$$2I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin 2t - \log 2 \, dt$$

Let, 2t = z

⇒ 2 dt = dz

At t = 0, z = 0

At t = π/2, z = π

$$2I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \log \sin z \, dz - \frac{\pi}{2} \log 2$$

$$2I = \frac{2}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin z \, dz - \frac{\pi}{2} \log 2$$

$$2I = I - \frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log\sin z\, dz \;=\; -\frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$

$$y = (t\log\sin t)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log t\, dt$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\log\sin\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\log 2\right)$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2}\log 2$$

46. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\log x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx = -\frac{\pi}{2}(\log 2)$$

Answer

Use integration by parts

$$\int I \times II\, dx = I\int II\, dx - \int \frac{d}{dx}I\left(\int II\, dx\right)dx$$

$$y = \log x\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx - \int \frac{d}{dx}\log x\left(\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx\right)dx$$

$$y = \;(\log x\sin^{-1}x)_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{\sin^{-1}x}{x}dx$$

$$y = \;-\int_0^1 \frac{\sin^{-1}x}{x}dx$$

Let, x = sin t

⇒ dx = cos t dt

At x = 0, t = 0

At x = 1, t = π/2

$$y = \;-\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{-1}\sin t}{\sin t}\cos t\, dt$$

$$y = \;-\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t\cos t}{\sin t}dt$$

$$y = \;-\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t\cot t\, dt$$

Use integration by parts

$$\int I \times II\, dt = I \int II\, dt - \int \frac{d}{dt} I \left(\int II\, dt \right) dt$$

$$y = -\left(t \int \cot t\, dt - \int \frac{d}{dt} t \left(\int \cot t\, dt \right) dt \right)$$

$$y = -\left((t \log \sin t)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin t\, dt \right)$$

Let, $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin t\, dt$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(t)\, dt = \int_a^b f(a+b-t)\, dt$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t \right) dt$$

$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \cos t\, dt$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin t\, dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \cos t\, dt$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \frac{2 \sin t \cos t}{2} dt$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin 2t - \log 2\, dt$$

Let, 2t = z

⇒ 2 dt = dz

At t = 0, z = 0

At t = π/2, z = π

$$2I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \log \sin z\, dz - \frac{\pi}{2} \log 2$$

$$2I = \frac{2}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin z\, dz - \frac{\pi}{2} \log 2$$

$$2I = I - \frac{\pi}{2} \log 2$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin z\, dz = -\frac{\pi}{2} \log 2$$

$$y = -\left((t \log \sin t)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log t \, dt \right)$$

$$y = \frac{-\pi}{2} \log \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \log 2\right)$$

$$y = \frac{-\pi}{2} \log 2$$

47. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\log(1+x)}{(1+x^2)} dx = \frac{\pi}{8}(\log 2)$$

Answer

Let x = tan t

⇒ dx = $\sec^2$t dt

At x = 0, t = 0

At x = 1, t = π/4

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\log(1 + \tan t)}{1 + tan^2 t} sec^2 t \, dt$$

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log(1 + \tan t) \, dt \cdots(1)$$

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(t) \, dt = \int_a^b f(a + b - t) \, dt$$

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log\left(1 + \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - t\right)\right) dt$$

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log\left(1 + \frac{1 - \tan t}{1 + \tan t}\right) dt$$

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log\left(\frac{2}{1 + \tan t}\right) dt \ldots(2)$$

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log(1 + \tan t) \, dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log\left(\frac{2}{1 + \tan t}\right) dt$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log(1 + \tan t) \left(\frac{2}{1 + \tan t}\right) dt$$

$$2y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log 2\, dt$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{8}\log 2$$

48. Question

Prove that

$$\int_{-a}^{a} x^3\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}\,dx = 0$$

Answer

$y = \int_{-a}^{a} x^3\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}\,dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(t)\,dt = \int_a^b f(a+b-t)\,dt$$

$$y = \int_{-a}^{a} (a-a-x)^3\sqrt{a^2-(a-a-x)^2}\,dx$$

$y = \int_{-a}^{a} -x^3\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}\,dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_{-a}^{a} x^3\sqrt{a^2-x^2}\,dx + \left(-\int_{-a}^{a} x^3\sqrt{a^2-x^2}\,dx\right)$$

y = 0

49. Question

Prove that

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\sin^{75} x + x^{125}\right)dx = 0$$

Answer

$y = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} sin^{75} x + x^{125}\,dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(t)\,dt = \int_a^b f(a+b-t)\,dt$$

$$y = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} sin^{75}(\pi-\pi-x) + (\pi-\pi-x)^{125}\,dx$$

$y = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} -sin^{75} x - x^{125}\,dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} sin^{75}x + x^{125}\,dx + \left(-\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} sin^{75}x + x^{125}\,dx\right)$$

y = 0

50. Question

Prove that

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^{12}\sin^9 x\ dx = 0$$

Answer

$y = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^{12} sin^9 x\,dx$ ...(1)

Use King theorem of definite integral

$$\int_a^b f(t)\,dt = \int_a^b f(a+b-t)\,dt$$

$$y = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\pi - \pi - x)^{12} sin^9(\pi - \pi - x)\,dx$$

$y = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} -x^{12} sin^9 x\,dx$ ...(2)

Adding eq.(1) and eq.(2)

$$2y = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^{12} sin^9 x\,dx + \left(-\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^{12} sin^9 x\,dx\right)$$

y = 0

51. Question

Prove that

$$\int_{-1}^{1} e^{|x|}dx = 2(e-1)$$

Answer

We know that

|x| = -x in [-1, 0)

|x| = x in [0, 1]

$$y = \int_{-1}^{0} e^{|x|}\,dx + \int_{0}^{1} e^{|x|}\,dx$$

$$y = \int_{-1}^{0} e^{-x}\,dx + \int_{0}^{1} e^{x}\,dx$$

$y = (-e^{-x})_{-1}^{0} + (e^{x})_{0}^{1}$

y= -(1-e)+(e-1)

y = 2(e – 1)

52. Question

$$\int_{-2}^{2}|x+1|dx=6$$

Answer

We know that

|x+1| = -(x+1) in [-2, -1)

|x+1| = (x+1) in [-1, 2]

$$y=\int_{-2}^{-1}|x+1|\,dx+\int_{-1}^{2}|x+1|\,dx$$

$$=-\int_{-2}^{-1}(x+1)\,dx+\int_{-1}^{2}(x+1)\,dx$$

$$=-\left(\frac{x^2}{2}+x\right)_{-2}^{-1}+\left(\frac{x^2}{2}+x\right)_{-1}^{2}$$

$$=-\left(\frac{1}{2}-1-2+2\right)+\left(2+2-\frac{1}{2}+1\right)$$

=5

53. Question

Prove that

$$\int_{0}^{8}|x-5|dx=17$$

Answer

We know that

|x – 5| = -(x – 5) in [0, 5)

|x – 5| = (x – 5) in [5, 8]

$$y=\int_{0}^{5}|x-5|\,dx+\int_{5}^{8}|x-5|\,dx$$

$$y=-\int_{0}^{5}(x-5)\,dx+\int_{5}^{8}(x-5)\,dx$$

$$y=-\left(\frac{x^2}{2}-5x\right)_{0}^{5}+\left(\frac{x^2}{2}-5x\right)_{5}^{8}$$

$$y=-\left(\frac{25}{2}-25\right)+\left(32-40-\frac{25}{2}+25\right)$$

=17

54. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |\cos x| dx = 4$$

Answer

We know that

|cos x| = cos x in [0, π/2)

|cos x| = -cos x in [π/2, 3π/2)

|cos x| = cos x in [3π/2, 2π]

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\cos x| dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} |\cos x| dx + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} |\cos x| dx$$

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos x \, dx + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \cos x \, dx$$

$$y = (\sin x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - (\sin x)_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} + (\sin x)_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi}$$

y=(1-0)—1-1+(0+1)

=4

55. Question

Prove that

$$\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} |\sin x| dx = \left(2 - \sqrt{2}\right)$$

Answer

We know that

|sin x| = -sin x in [-π/4, 0)

|sin x| = sin x in [0, π/4]

$$y = \int_{\frac{-\pi}{4}}^{0} |\sin x| dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} |\sin x| dx$$

$$y = -\int_{\frac{-\pi}{4}}^{0} \sin x \, dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x \, dx$$

$$y = -(-\cos x)_{\frac{-\pi}{4}}^{0} + (-\cos x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$y = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1\right)$$

$$= 2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

56. Question

Prove that

Let $f(x)=\begin{cases}2x+1, \text{ when } 1\le x\le 2\\ x^2+1, \text{ when } 2\le x\le 3\end{cases}$

Show that $\int_1^3 f(x)dx=\frac{34}{3}$.

Answer

$y=\int_1^3 f(x)\,dx$

$y=\int_1^2 f(x)\,dx+\int_2^3 f(x)\,dx$

$y=\int_1^2 2x+1\,dx+\int_2^3 x^2+1\,dx$

$y=\left(x^2+x\right)_1^2+\left(\frac{x^3}{3}+x\right)_2^3$

$y=(4+2-1-1)+\left(9+3-\frac{8}{3}-2\right)$

$=\frac{34}{3}$

57. Question

Prove that

Let $f(x)=\begin{cases}3x^2+4, \text{ when } 0\le x\le 2\\ 9x-2, \quad \text{when } 2\le x\le 4\end{cases}$

Show that $\int_0^4 f(x)dx=66$

Answer

$y=\int_0^4 f(x)\,dx$

$y=\int_0^2 f(x)\,dx+\int_2^4 f(x)\,dx$

$y=\int_0^2 3x^2+4\,dx+\int_2^4 9x-2\,dx$

$y=\left(x^3+4x\right)_0^2+\left(\frac{9x^2}{2}-2x\right)_2^4$

y=(8+8)+(72-8-18+4)

=66

58. Question

Prove that

$$\int_0^4 \{|x| + |x-2| + |x-4| dx\} = 20$$

Answer

$y = \int_0^4 |x| + |x-2| + |x-4|\, dx$

$$y = \int_0^2 |x| + |x-2| + |x-4|\, dx + \int_2^4 |x| + |x-2| + |x-4|\, dx$$

$$y = \int_0^2 x - (x-2) - (x-4)\, dx + \int_2^4 x + (x-2) - (x-4)\, dx$$

$$y = \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} + 6x\right)_0^2 + \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x\right)_2^4$$

y=(-2+12)+(8+8-2-4)

=20

Exercise 16D

1. Question

Evaluate each of the following integrals as the limit of sums:

$$\int_0^2 (x+4)dx$$

Answer

f(x) is continuous in [0,2]

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} h \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f(a+rh), where\ h = (b-a)/n$$

here h=2/n

$$\int_0^2 (x+4)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f(2r/n)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{2r}{n}\right) + 4$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \left(\frac{(n-1)(n)}{n} + 4(n-1)\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{n} \frac{n^2 - n + 4n^2 - 4n}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{n} \frac{5n^2 - 5n}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{10n^2 - 10n}{n^2}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} 10 - (10/n)$$

=10

2. Question

Evaluate each of the following integrals as the limit of sums:

$$\int_1^2 (3x - 2)dx$$

Answer

f(x) is continuous in [1,2]

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} h \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f(a + rh), where\ h = (b - a)/n$$

here h=1/n

$$\int_1^2 (3x - 2)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f\left(1 + \left(\frac{r}{n}\right)\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} (3 + 3\frac{r}{n} - 2)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \left(n + \frac{3(n-1)(n)}{2n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \left(\frac{2n^2 + 3n^2 - 3n}{2n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{5n^2 - 3n}{2n^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{5}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{3}{2n}\right)$$

=5/2

3. Question

Evaluate each of the following integrals as the limit of sums:

$$\int_1^3 x^2 dx$$

Answer

f(x) is continuous in [1,3]

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} h \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f(a+rh), where\ h = (b-a)/n$$

here h=2/n

$$\int_1^3 (x^2)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f\left(1+\left(\frac{2r}{n}\right)\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} \left(1+\left(\frac{2r}{n}\right)\right)^2$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{4r^2}{n^2}+1+\frac{4r}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{4(n-1)(n)(2n-1)}{6n^2} + n + \frac{4(n-1)(n)}{2n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{4(2n^3-2n^2-n^2+n)}{6n^2} + n + \frac{2(n^2-n)}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{(8n^3-12n^2+4n)+(6n^3)+(12n^3-12n^2)}{6n^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{26n^3-24n^2+4n}{6n^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{52n^3-48n^2+8n}{6n^3}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{52}{6}\right) - \left(\frac{26}{6n}\right) + \left(\frac{8}{6n^2}\right)$$

=26/3

4. Question

Evaluate each of the following integrals as the limit of sums:

$$\int_0^3 \left(x^2+1\right)dx$$

Answer

f(x) is continuous in [0,3]

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} h \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f(a+rh), where\ h = (b-a)/n$$

here h=3/n

$$\int_0^3 (x^2+1)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f\left(\left(\frac{3r}{n}\right)\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1}\left(\left(\frac{3r}{n}\right)^2+1\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1}\left(\frac{9r^2}{n^2}+1\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}\left(\frac{9(n-1)(n)(2n-1)}{6n^2}+n\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}\left(\frac{9(n^2-n)(2n-1)}{6n^2}+n\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}(\frac{9(2n^3-2n^2-n^2+n)}{6n^2}+n)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}\left(\frac{(18n^3-27n^2+9n)+(6n^3)}{6n^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}\left(\frac{24n^3-27n^2+9n}{6n^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{72n^3-81n^2+27n}{6n^3}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{72}{6}\right)-\left(\frac{81}{6n}\right)+\left(\frac{27}{6n^2}\right)$$

=12

5. Question

Evaluate each of the following integrals as the limit of sums:

$$\int_2^5 \left(3x^2-5\right)dx$$

Answer

f(x) is continuous in [2,5]

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} h\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f(a+rh), where\ h=(b-a)/n$$

here h=3/n

$$\int_2^5 (3x^2-5)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f\left(\left(2+\frac{3r}{n}\right)\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1}(3\left(2+\frac{3r}{n}\right)^2-5)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1}3\left(\frac{9r^2}{n^2}+4+\frac{12r}{n}\right)-5$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}\left(\frac{27(n-1)(n)(2n-1)}{6n^2}+12n+\frac{18n(n-1)}{n}-5n\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}\left(\frac{27(n^2-n)(2n-1)}{6n^2}+12n+\frac{18n(n-1)}{n}-5n\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}\left(\frac{27(2n^3-2n^2-n^2+n)}{6n^2}+12n+\frac{18n(n-1)}{n}-5n\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}\left(\frac{(54n^3-81n^2+27n)+(42n^3)+(108n^3-108n^2)}{6n^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}\left(\frac{204n^3-189n^2+27n}{6n^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{612n^3-567n^2+27n}{6n^3}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{612}{6}\right)-\left(\frac{567}{6n}\right)+\left(\frac{27}{6n^2}\right)$$

=102

6. Question

Evaluate each of the following integrals as the limit of sums:

$$\int_0^3 \left(x^2+2x\right)dx$$

Answer

f(x) is continuous in [2,5]

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} h\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f(a+rh), where\ h=(b-a)/n$$

here h=3/n

$$\int_0^3 (x^2+2x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f\left(\left(\frac{3r}{n}\right)\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1}(\left(\frac{3r}{n}\right)^2+\frac{6r}{n})$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1}\left(\frac{9r^2}{n^2}+\frac{6r}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}\left(\frac{9(n-1)(n)(2n-1)}{6n^2}+\frac{3n(n-1)}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}\left(\frac{9(n^2-n)(2n-1)}{6n^2}+\frac{3n(n-1)}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}(\frac{9(2n^3-2n^2-n^2+n)}{6n^2}+\frac{3n(n-1)}{n})$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}\left(\frac{(18n^3-27n^2+9n)+(18n^3-18n^2)}{6n^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}\left(\frac{36n^3-45n^2+9n}{6n^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{108n^3-135n^2+27n}{6n^3}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{108}{6}\right)-\left(\frac{135}{6n}\right)+\left(\frac{27}{6n^2}\right)$$

=18

7. Question

Evaluate each of the following integrals as the limit of sums:

$$\int_1^4 \left(3x^2+2x\right)dx$$

Answer

f(x) is continuous in [1,4]

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} h\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f(a+rh), where\ h=(b-a)/n$$

here h=3/n

$$\int_1^4 (3x^2+2x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f\left(\left(1+\frac{3r}{n}\right)\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1}\left(3\left(1+\frac{3r}{n}\right)^2+2\left(1+\frac{3r}{n}\right)\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{3}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} 3\left(\frac{9r^2}{n^2}+1+\frac{6r}{n}\right)+2\left(1+\frac{3r}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}\left(\frac{27(n-1)(n)(2n-1)}{6n^2}+3n+\frac{9n(n-1)}{n}+2n+\frac{3n(n-1)}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}\left(\frac{27(n^2-n)(2n-1)}{6n^2}+5n+\frac{12n(n-1)}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}\left(\frac{27(2n^3-2n^2-n^2+n)}{6n^2}+5n+\frac{12n(n-1)}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}\left(\frac{(54n^3-81n^2+27n)+(30n^3)+(72n^3-72n^2)}{6n^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{3}{n}\left(\frac{156n^3-153n^2+27n}{6n^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{468n^3-459n^2+81n}{6n^3}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{468}{6}\right)-\left(\frac{459}{6n}\right)+\left(\frac{81}{6n^2}\right)$$

=78

8. Question

Evaluate each of the following integrals as the limit of sums:

$$\int_1^3 \left(x^2+5x\right)dx$$

Answer

f(x) is continuous in [1,3]

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} h\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f(a+rh), where\ h=(b-a)/n$$

here h=3/n

$$\int_1^3 (x^2+5x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f\left(\left(1+\frac{2r}{n}\right)\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1}\left(\left(1+\frac{2r}{n}\right)^2 + 5\left(1+\frac{2r}{n}\right)\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1}\left(1+\frac{4r^2}{n^2}+\frac{4r}{n}+5+\frac{10r}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1}\left(1+\frac{4r^2}{n^2}+\frac{4r}{n}+5+\frac{10r}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2}{n}\left(\frac{4(n-1)(n)(2n-1)}{6n^2}+6n+\frac{7n(n-1)}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2}{n}\left(\frac{4(n^2-n)(2n-1)}{6n^2}+6n+\frac{7n(n-1)}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2}{n}\left(\frac{4(2n^3-2n^2-n^2+n)}{6n^2}+6n+\frac{7n(n-1)}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2}{n}\left(\frac{(8n^3-12n^2+4n)+(42n^3-42n^2)+(36n^3)}{6n^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2}{n}\left(\frac{86n^3-54n^2+4n}{6n^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{172n^3-108n^2+8n}{6n^3}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{172}{6}\right)-\left(\frac{108}{6n}\right)+\left(\frac{8}{6n^2}\right)$$

=86/3

9. Question

Evaluate each of the following integrals as the limit of sums:

$$\int_1^3 \left(2x^2+5x\right)dx$$

Answer

f(x) is continuous in [1,3]

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} h\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f(a+rh), where\ h=(b-a)/n$$

here h=2/n

$$\int_1^3 (2x^2+5x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty}(\frac{2}{n})\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f\left((1+\frac{2r}{n})\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1}(2\left(1+\frac{2r}{n}\right)^2 + 5\left(1+\frac{2r}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1}(2+\frac{8r^2}{n^2}+\frac{8r}{n}+5+\frac{10r}{n})$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}(\frac{2}{n})\sum_{r=0}^{n-1}(7+\frac{8r^2}{n^2}+\frac{18r}{n})$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2}{n}(\frac{8(n-1)(n)(2n-1)}{6n^2}+7n+\frac{9n(n-1)}{n})$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2}{n}(\frac{8(n^2-n)(2n-1)}{6n^2}+7n+\frac{9n(n-1)}{n})$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2}{n}(\frac{8(2n^3-2n^2-n^2+n)}{6n^2}+7n+\frac{9n(n-1)}{n})$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2}{n}(\frac{(16n^3-24n^2+8n)+(54n^3-54n^2)+(42n^3)}{6n^2})$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2}{n}(\frac{112n^3-78n^2+8n}{6n^2})$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}(\frac{224n^3-156n^2+8n}{6n^3})$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{224}{6}\right)-\left(\frac{156}{6n}\right)+\left(\frac{8}{6n^2}\right)$$

=112/3

10. Question

Evaluate each of the following integrals as the limit of sums:

$$\int_0^2 x^3\,dx$$

Answer

f(x) is continuous in [0,2]

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} h\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f(a+rh), where\ h=(b-a)/n$$

here h=2/n

$$\int_0^2 (x^3)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{2r}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1}\left(\frac{2r}{n}\right)^3$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1}\left(\frac{8r^3}{n^3}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2}{n}\left(\frac{8(n-1)^2(n)^2}{4n^3}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2}{n}\left(\frac{8(n^2-2n+1)(n^2)}{4n^3}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2}{n}\left(\frac{8(n^4-2n^3+n^2)}{4n^3}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{16n^4-32n^3+16n^2}{4n^4}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{16}{4}\right)-\left(\frac{32}{4n}\right)+\left(\frac{16}{4n^2}\right)$$

=4

11. Question

Evaluate each of the following integrals as the limit of sums:

$$\int_2^4 \left(x^2-3x+2\right)dx$$

Answer

f(x) is continuous in [2,4]

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} h\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f(a+rh), where\ h=(b-a)/n$$

here h=3/n

$$\int_2^4 (x^2-3x+2)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f\left(\left(2+\frac{2r}{n}\right)\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1}\left(\left(2+\frac{2r}{n}\right)^2-3\left(2+\frac{2r}{n}\right)+2\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{4r^2}{n^2} + \frac{8r}{n} + 4 - 6 - \frac{6r}{n} + 2\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{4(n-1)(n)(2n-1)}{6n^2} + \frac{n(n-1)}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{4(n^2-n)(2n-1)}{6n^2} + \frac{n(n-1)}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{4(2n^3-2n^2-n^2+n)}{6n^2} + \frac{n(n-1)}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{(8n^3-12n^2+4n)+(6n^3-6n^2)}{6n^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{14n^3-18n^2+4n}{6n^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{28n^3-36n^2+8n}{6n^3}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{28}{6}\right) - \left(\frac{36}{6n}\right) + \left(\frac{8}{6n^2}\right)$$

=14/3

12. Question

Evaluate each of the following integrals as the limit of sums:

$$\int_0^2 \left(x^2 + x\right) dx$$

Answer

f(x) is continuous in [0,2]

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} h \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f(a+rh), where\ h = (b-a)/n$$

here h=2/n

$$\int_0^2 (x^2+x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{2r}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} \left(\left(\frac{2r}{n}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2r}{n}\right)\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{4r^2}{n^2} + \frac{2r}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{4(n-1)(n)(2n-1)}{6n^2} + \frac{n(n-1)}{n} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{4(n^2-n)(2n-1)}{6n^2} + \frac{n(n-1)}{n} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{4(2n^3-2n^2-n^2+n)}{6n^2} + \frac{n(n-1)}{n} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{(8n^3-12n^2+4n)+(6n^3-6n^2)}{6n^2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{14n^3-18n^2+4n}{6n^2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{28n^3-36n^2+8n}{6n^3} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{28}{6}\right) - \left(\frac{36}{6n}\right) + \left(\frac{8}{6n^2}\right)$$

=14/3

13. Question

Evaluate each of the following integrals as the limit of sums:

$$\int_0^3 \left(2x^2+3x+5\right)dx$$

Answer

f(x) is continuous in [0,3]

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} h \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f(a+rh), where\ h = (b-a)/n$$

here h=3/n

$$\int_0^3 (2x^2+3x+5)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{3}{n}\right) \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{3r}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{3}{n}\right) \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} \left(2\left(\frac{3r}{n}\right)^2 + 3\left(\frac{3r}{n}\right) + 5\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{3}{n}\right) \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{18r^2}{n^2} + \frac{9r}{n} + 5\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3}{n} \left(\frac{18(n-1)(n)(2n-1)}{6n^2} + \frac{9n(n-1)}{2n} + 5n \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3}{n} \left(\frac{18(n^2-n)(2n-1)}{6n^2} + \frac{9n(n-1)}{2n} + 5n\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3}{n} \left(\frac{18(2n^3-2n^2-n^2+n)}{6n^2} + \frac{9n(n-1)}{2n} + 5n\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3}{n} \left(\frac{(36n^3-54n^2+18n)+(27n^3-27n^2)+30n^3}{6n^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3}{n} \left(\frac{93n^3-81n^2+18n}{6n^2}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{279n^3-243n^2+54n}{6n^3}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{279}{6}\right) - \left(\frac{243}{6n}\right) + \left(\frac{54}{6n^2}\right)$$

=93/2

14. Question

Evaluate each of the following integrals as the limit of sums:

$$\int_0^1 |3x-1|\,dx$$

Answer

Since it is modulus function so we need to break the function and then solve it

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} (1-3x)dx + \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{1} (3x-1)dx$$

it is continuous in [0,1]

let $g(x) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} (1-3x)dx$ and $h(x) = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{1} (3x-1)dx$

$$g(x) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} (1-3x)dx$$

here h=1/3n

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} (1-3x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3n}\right) \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f(r/3n)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3n}\right) \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} \left(1 - 3\left(\frac{r}{3n}\right)\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3n}\right)\left(n - \frac{3(n-1)(n)}{6n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{3n} \frac{6n^2 - 3n^2 + 3n}{3n}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{3n} \frac{3n^2 + 3n}{3n}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3n^2 + 3n}{9n^2}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{3} + \left(\frac{3}{9n}\right)$$

=1/3

$$h(x) = \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{1} (3x-1)dx$$

here h=2/3n

$$\int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{1} (3x-1)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f\left(\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{2r}{3n}\right)\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} (3\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2r}{3n}\right) - 1)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3n}\right)\left(\frac{(n-1)(n)}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{3n} . \frac{n^2 - n}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{3n} . \frac{n^2 - n}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2n^2 - 2n}{3n^2}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2}{3} - \left(\frac{2}{3n}\right)$$

=2/3

f(x)=g(x)+h(x)

=(1/3)+(2/3)

=3/3

=1

15. Question

Evaluate each of the following integrals as the limit of sums:

$$\int_0^2 e^x dx$$

Answer

f(x) is continuous in [0,2]

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} h\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f(a+rh), where\ h = (b-a)/n$$

here h=2/n

$$\int_0^2 (e^x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f\left(\frac{2r}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} e^{\frac{2r}{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)(e^0 + e^h + e^{2h} + \cdots \dots\dots\dots\dots. + e^{nh}$$

$$sum\ of e^0 + e^h + e^{2h} + \cdots \dots\dots\dots\dots. + e^{nh}$$

Which is g.p with common ratio $e^{1/n}$

Whose sum is $= \frac{e^h(1-e^{nh})}{1-e^h}$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)\left(\frac{e^h(1-e^{nh})}{1-e^h}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)\left(\frac{e^h(1-e^{nh})}{\frac{1-e^h.h}{h}}\right)$$

$$\lim_{h\to 0}\frac{1-e^h}{h} = -1$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{n}\right).\frac{e^h(1-e^{nh})}{-h}$$

As h=2/n

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{n}\right).\frac{e^{\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}(1-e^{n*(2/n)})}{-2/n}$$

$=e^2-1$

16. Question

Evaluate each of the following integrals as the limit of sums:

$$\int_1^3 e^{-x} dx$$

Answer

f(x) is continuous in [1,3]

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} h \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f(a+rh), where\ h = (b-a)/n$$

here h=2/n

$$\int_1^3 (e^{-x})dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f\left(1+\left(\frac{2r}{n}\right)\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} e^{-(1+\frac{2r}{n})}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} e^{-1}.e^{-\frac{2r}{n}}$$

Common ratio is $h = -2/n$

$$sum = e^{-1}(e^0 + e^h + e^{2h} + \cdots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . + e^{nh})$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2e^{-1}}{n}\right)(e^0 + e^h + e^{2h} + \cdots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . + e^{nh}$$

$$sum\ of = e^0 + e^h + e^{2h} + \cdots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots . + e^{nh}$$

Which is g.p. with common ratio $e^{1/n}$

Whose sum is $= \frac{e^h(1-e^{nh})}{1-e^h}$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2e^{-1}}{n}\right)\left(\frac{e^h(1-e^{nh})}{1-e^h}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2e^{-1}}{n}\right)\left(\frac{e^h(1-e^{nh})}{\frac{1-e^h.h}{h}}\right.$$

$$\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{1-e^h}{h} = -1$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2e^{-1}}{n}\right)\left(\frac{e^h(1-e^{nh})}{-h}\right.$$

As h=-2/n

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2e^{-1}}{n}\right)\left(\frac{e^{(-\frac{2}{n})}(1-e^{n*(-2/n)})}{2/n}\right.$$

$$= \frac{(1-e^{-2})}{e}$$

$$= \frac{(e^2-1)}{e^3}$$

17. Question

Evaluate each of the following integrals as the limit of sums:

$$\int_a^b \cos x \, dx$$

Answer

f(x) is continuous in [a,b]

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} h \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f(a+rh), where\ h = (b-a)/n$$

here h=(b-a)/n

$$\int_a^b (cosx)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{b-a}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} f(a+rh)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{b-a}{n}\right)\sum_{r=0}^{n-1} \cos(a+rh)$$

S=cos(a)+ cos(a+h)+ cos(a+2h)+ cos(a+3h)+.....................+ cos(a+(n-1)h)= $\frac{\sin\left(\frac{nh}{2}\right)\cos(a+\frac{(n-1)h}{2})}{\sin(\frac{h}{2})}$

Putting h=(b-a)/n

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{b-a}{n}\right)\frac{\sin\left(\frac{n(b-a)}{2n}\right)\cos(a+\frac{(n-1)(b-a)}{2n})}{\frac{\sin(\frac{b-a}{2n})}{\frac{b-a}{2n}}.\frac{b-a}{2n}}$$

As we know

$$\lim_{h\to 0}\left(\frac{sinh}{h}\right) = 1$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} 2\sin\left(\frac{(b-a)}{2}\right)\cos(a+\left(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2n}\right)(b-a)$$

$$= 2\sin\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{b+a}{2}\right)$$

Which is trigonometry formula of sin(b)-sin(a)

Final answer is sin(b)-sin(a)

Objective Questions

1. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_1^4 x\sqrt{x}\, dx = ?$$

A. 12.8

B. 12.4

C. 7

D. none of these

Answer

$y = \int_1^4 x\sqrt{x}\,dx$

$= \int_1^4 x^{\frac{3}{2}}\,dx$

$= \left(\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}+1}}{\frac{3}{2}+1}\right)_1^4$

$= \frac{2}{5}\left(4^{\frac{5}{2}} - 1^{\frac{5}{2}}\right)$

$= \frac{2}{5}(32 - 1)$

$= \frac{62}{5}$

=12.4

2. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$\int_0^2 \sqrt{6x+4}\,dx = ?$

A. $\frac{64}{9}$

B. 7

C. $\frac{56}{9}$

D. $\frac{60}{9}$

Answer

$y = \int_0^2 \sqrt{6x+4}\,dx$

$= \left(\frac{(6x+4)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{6\left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right)}\right)_0^2$

$= \frac{2}{6\times3}\left(16^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)$

$= \frac{2}{6\times3}(64-8)$

$= \frac{56}{9}$

3. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5x+3}} = ?$$

A. $\frac{2}{5}\left(\sqrt{8}-\sqrt{3}\right)$

B. $\frac{2}{5}\left(\sqrt{8}+\sqrt{3}\right)$

C. $\frac{2}{5}\sqrt{8}$

D. none of these

Answer

$y = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{5x+3}}$

$= \left(\frac{(5x+3)^{\frac{-1}{2}+1}}{5\left(\frac{-1}{2}+1\right)}\right)_0^1$

$= \frac{2}{5}\left(8^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$

$= \frac{2}{5}(\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{3})$

4. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\left(1+x^2\right)} dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

B. $\frac{\pi}{3}$

C. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

D. none of these

Answer

$y = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$

$= (\tan^{-1} x)_0^1$

$= \tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} 0$

$= \frac{\pi}{4} - 0$

$= \frac{\pi}{4}$

5. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = ?$$

A. 1

B. $\sin^{-1}\frac{1}{2}$

C. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

D. none of these

Answer

$y = \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$

Use formula $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} = \sin^{-1}\frac{x}{a}$

$y = \left(\sin^{-1}\frac{x}{2}\right)_0^2$

$= \sin^{-1} 1 - \sin^{-1} 0$

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

6. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} x\sqrt{1+x^2}\, dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{19}{3}$

B. $\frac{19}{6}$

C. $\frac{38}{3}$

D. $\frac{9}{4}$

Answer

$y = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} x\sqrt{1+x^2}\, dx$

Let, $x^2 = t$

Differentiating both side with respect to t

$2x\frac{dx}{dt} = 1$

$\Rightarrow xdx = \frac{1}{2}dt$

At $x = \sqrt{3}$, $t = 3$

At $x = \sqrt{8}$, $t = 8$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}\int_3^8 \sqrt{1+t}\,dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{(1+t)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{\left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right)}\right)_3^8$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\left(9^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(27-8)$$

$$= \frac{19}{3}$$

7. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{\left(1+x^8\right)}dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

B. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

C. $\frac{\pi}{8}$

D. $\frac{\pi}{16}$

Answer

Let, $x^4 = t$

Differentiating both side with respect to t

$$4x^3\frac{dx}{dt} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3dx = \frac{1}{4}dt$$

At x = 0, t = 0

At x = 1, t = 1

$$y = \frac{1}{4}\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+t^2}dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(\tan^{-1} t)_0^1$$

$= \frac{1}{4}(\tan^{-1} 1 - \tan^{-1} 0)$

$= \frac{\pi}{16}$

8. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_1^e \frac{(\log x)^2}{x} dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{1}{3}$

B. $\frac{1}{3}e^3$

C. $\frac{1}{3}\left(e^3 - 1\right)$

D. none of these

Answer

Let, log x = t

Differentiating both side with respect to t

$\frac{1}{x}\frac{dx}{dt} = 1$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} dx = dt$

At x = 1, t = 0

At x = e, t = 1

$y = \int_0^1 t^2 \, dt$

$= \left(\frac{t^3}{3}\right)_0^1$

$= \frac{1}{3}$

9. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \cot x \, dx = ?$$

A. log 2

B. 2 log 2

C. $\frac{1}{2}\log 2$

D. none of these

Answer

$$y = (\ln(\sin x))_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \ln(\sin\frac{\pi}{2}) - \ln(\sin\frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$= \ln 1 - \ln\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\ln 2$$

10. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^2 x\, dx = ?$$

A. $\left(1-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

B. $\left(1+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

C. $\left(1-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

D. $\left(1+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

Answer

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}(\sec^2 x - 1)\,dx$$

$$= (\tan x - x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \left(\tan\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - (\tan 0 - 0)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

11. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 x\, dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

B. π

C. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

D. 1

Answer

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\cos 2x}{2} dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{\sin 2x}{4}\right)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{2} + \frac{\sin \pi}{4}\right) - \left(\frac{0}{2} + \frac{\sin 0}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

12. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \operatorname{cosec} x \, dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{1}{2}\log 2$

B. $\frac{1}{2}\log 3$

C. - log 2

D. none of these

Answer

$$y = (\ln(\operatorname{cosec} x - \cot x))_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \ln\left(\operatorname{cosec} \frac{\pi}{2} - \cot\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \ln\left(\operatorname{cosec} \frac{\pi}{3} - \cot\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$= \ln(1-0) - \ln\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\log 3$$

13. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^3 x \, dx = ?$$

A. 1

B. $\frac{3}{4}$

C. $\frac{2}{3}$

D. none of these

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x\,(1 - \sin^2 x)\,dx$

Let, sin x = t

Differentiating both side with respect to t

$\operatorname{Cos} x \frac{dx}{dt} = 1$

$\Rightarrow \cos x\,dx = dt$

At x = 0, t = 0

At x = $\frac{\pi}{2}$, t = 1

$y = \int_0^1 1 - t^2\ dt$

$= \left(t - \frac{t^3}{3}\right)_0^1$

$= 1 - \frac{1}{3}$

$= \frac{2}{3}$

14. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$\int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{e^{\tan x}}{\cos^2 x} dx = ?$

A. (e – 1)

B. (e + 1)

C. $\left(\frac{1}{e} + 1\right)$

D. $\left(\frac{1}{e} - 1\right)$

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\tan x} \sec^2 x\,dx$

Let, tan x = t

Differentiating both side with respect to t

$\sec^2 x \frac{dx}{dt} = 1$

$\Rightarrow\ sec^2 x\, dx = dt$

At x = 0, t = 0

At x $= \frac{\pi}{4}$, t = 1

$$y = \int_0^1 e^t\, dt$$

$= e^t {}_0^1$

= e^1 – e^0

= e – 1

15. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos x}{\left(1+\sin^2 x\right)} dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

B. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

C. π

D. none of these

Answer

Let, sin x = t

Differentiating both side with respect to t

$$Cos\, x \frac{dx}{dt} = 1$$

$\Rightarrow cos\, x\, dx = dt$

At x = 0, t = 0

At x = $\frac{\pi}{2}$, t = 1

$$y = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$= (tan^{-1} t)_0^1$

= $\tan^{-1}1$ – $\tan^{-1}0$

= π/4

16. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{1/\pi}^{2/\pi} \frac{\sin\left(1/x\right)}{x^2} dx = ?$$

A. 1

B. $\frac{1}{2}$

C. $\frac{3}{2}$

D. none of these

Answer

Let, 1/x = t

Differentiating both side with respect to t

$$\frac{-1}{x^2}\frac{dx}{dt} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2}dx = -dt$$

At x = 1/π, t = π

At x = 2/π, t = π/2

$$y = \int_{\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \; dt$$

$$= (-\cos t)_{\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

= 1

17. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{(1+\sin x)} = ?$$

A. $\frac{1}{2}$

B. 1

C. 2

D. 0

Answer

$$y = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1+\sin x} \times \frac{1-\sin x}{1-\sin x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1-\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{cos^2 x} - \frac{sin\, x}{cos^2 x} dx$

$= \int_0^{\pi} sec^2 x\, dx - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{sin\, x}{cos^2 x} dx$

Let, cos x = t

Differentiating both side with respect to t

$- sin\, x \frac{dx}{dt} = 1$

$\Rightarrow sin\, x\, dx = -dt$

At x = 0, t = 1

At x = π, t = -1

$y = \ (tan\, x)_0^{\pi} + \int_1^{-1} \frac{1}{t^2} dt$

$= (tan\, \pi - tan\, 0) + \left(\frac{t^{-1}}{-1}\right)_1^{-1}$

=2

18. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$\int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\sqrt{\sin x} \cos x\right)^3 dx = ?$

A. $\frac{2}{9}$

B. $\frac{2}{15}$

C. $\frac{8}{45}$

D. $\frac{5}{2}$

Answer

$y = \ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x cos^3 x\, dx$

$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x\; cos\, x\, (1 - sin^2 x)\, dx$

Let, sin x = t

Differentiating both side with respect to t

$Cos\, x \frac{dx}{dt} = 1$

⇒cos x dx=dt

At x = 0, t = 0

At x = π/2, t = 1

$$y = \int_0^1 t^{\frac{3}{2}} - t^{\frac{7}{2}}\,dt$$

$$= \left(\frac{t^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{t^{\frac{9}{2}}}{\frac{9}{2}}\right)_0^1$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{9}$$

$$= \frac{8}{45}$$

19. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2}dx = ?$$

A. $\left(\frac{e}{2} - 1\right)$

B. (e – 1)

C. e(e – 1)

D. none of these

Answer

$$y = \int_0^1 \frac{e^x(x+1-1)}{(1+x)^2}dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 e^x\left(\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}\right)dx$$

Use formula $\int e^x(f(x) + f'(x))dx = e^x f(x)$

If $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$

then $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$

$$y = \left(\frac{e^x}{1+x}\right)_0^1$$

$$y = \frac{e}{2} - 1$$

20. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} e^x\left(\frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x}\right)dx = ?$$

A. 0

B. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

C. $e^{\pi/2}$

D. $\left(e^{\pi/2}-1\right)$

Answer

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x\left(\frac{1+\sin x}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}}\right)dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x\left(\frac{1}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}}+\frac{\sin x}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}}\right)dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x\left(\frac{1}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}}+\frac{2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}}{2\cos^2\frac{x}{2}}\right)dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x\left(\frac{1}{2}\sec^2\frac{x}{2}+\tan\frac{x}{2}\right)dx$$

Use formula $\int e^x(f(x) + f'(x))dx = e^x f(x)$

If $f(x) = \tan\frac{x}{2}$ then $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}\sec^2\frac{x}{2}$

$$y = \left(e^x\tan\frac{x}{2}\right)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\tan\frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{2} - e^0\tan\frac{0}{2}$$

$$= e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

21. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/4}\sqrt{1+\sin 2x}\,dx = ?$$

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. $\sqrt{2}$

Answer

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\sqrt{\sin^2 x+\cos^2 x+2\sin x\cos x}\,dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x + \cos x \, dx$$

$$= (-\cos x + \sin x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - (-1 + 0)$$

y = 1

22. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 + \cos 2x} \; dx = ?$$

A. $\sqrt{2}$

B. $\frac{3}{2}$

C. $\sqrt{3}$

D. 2

Answer

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2\cos^2 x} \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{2} \cos x \, dx$$

$$= \sqrt{2}(\sin x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

=√2

23. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{(1-x)}{(1+x)} dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{1}{2}\log 2$

B. (2 log 2 + 1)

C. (2 log 2 – 1)

D. $\left(\frac{1}{2}\log 2 - 1\right)$

Answer

$$y = \int_0^1 \frac{1-x-1+1}{1+x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{2}{1+x} - 1\,dx$$

$$= (2\ln(1+x) - x)_0^1$$

= 2 ln 2 – 1

24. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 x\,dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{\pi}{3}$

B. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

C. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

D. $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

Answer

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2}\,dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4}\right)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\sin \pi}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

25. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/6} \cos x \cos 2x\,dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{1}{4}$

B. $\frac{5}{12}$

C. $\frac{1}{3}$

D. $\frac{7}{12}$

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos x\,(1 - 2\sin^2 x)\,dx$

$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos x - 2\cos x \sin^2 x\,dx$

$= (\sin x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} - 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos x \sin^2 x\,dx$

Let, sin x = t

Differentiating both side with respect to t

$\text{Cos}\,x\frac{dx}{dt} = 1$

$\Rightarrow \cos x\,dx = dt$

At x = 0, t = 0

At x = π/6, t = 1/2

$y = \sin\frac{\pi}{6} - \sin 0 - 2\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} t^2\,dt$

$= \frac{1}{2} - 2\left(\frac{t^3}{3}\right)_0^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12}$

$= \frac{5}{12}$

26. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x \sin 2x\,dx = ?$

A. $\frac{2}{3}$

B. $\frac{3}{4}$

C. $\frac{5}{6}$

D. $\frac{3}{5}$

Answer

$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x\,(2\sin x \cos x)\,dx$

$$= 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos x \, dx$$

Let, sin x = t

Differentiating both side with respect to t

$$\operatorname{Cos} x \frac{dx}{dt} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x \, dx = dt$$

At x = 0, t = 0

At x = π/2, t = 1

$$y = 2\int_{0}^{1} t^2 \, dt$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{t^3}{3}\right)_0^1$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}$$

27. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} (\sin 2x \cos 3x) dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{4}{5}$

B. $-\frac{4}{5}$

C. $\frac{5}{12}$

D. $-\frac{12}{5}$

Answer

$$y = \int_0^{\pi} (2\sin x \cos x)(4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x) \, dx$$

Let, cos x = t

Differentiating both side with respect to t

$$-\sin x \frac{dx}{dt} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin x \, dx = -dt$$

At x = 0, t = 1

At x = π, t = -1

$$y = -\int_{1}^{-1} 8t^4 - 6t^2\, dt$$

$$= -\left(8\frac{t^5}{5} - 6\frac{t^3}{3}\right)_1^{-1}$$

$$= -\left[\left(\frac{-8}{5} + 2\right) - \left(\frac{8}{5} - 2\right)\right]$$

$$= -\frac{4}{5}$$

28. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\left(e^x + e^{-x}\right)} = ?$$

A. $\left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

B. $\tan^{-1} e$

C. $\tan^{-1} e + \frac{\pi}{4}$

D. $\tan^{-1} e - \frac{\pi}{4}$

Answer

$y = \int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx$

Let $e^x = t$

Differentiating both side with respect to t

$$e^x \frac{dx}{dt} = 1$$

$\Rightarrow e^x dx = dt$

At x = 0, t = 1

At x = 1, t = e

$$y = \int_1^e \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$= (\tan^{-1} t)_1^e$

$= \tan^{-1}e - \tan^{-1}1$

$= \tan^{-1}e - \pi/4$

29. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^9 \frac{dx}{\left(1+\sqrt{x}\right)} = ?$$

A. (3 – 2 log 2)

B. (3 + 2 log 2)

C. (6 – 2 log 4)

D. (6 + 2 log 4)

Answer

Let, x = t^2

Differentiating both side with respect to t

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2t$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = 2t\,dt$$

At x = 0, t = 0

At x = 9, t = 3

$$y = \int_0^3 \frac{2t}{1+t} dt$$

$$= 2\int_0^3 \frac{t+1-1}{1+t} dt$$

$$= 2\int_0^3 1 - \frac{1}{1+t} dt$$

$$= 2(t - \ln(1+t))_0^3$$

y = 2[(3 – ln 4) – (0 – ln 1)]

= 6 – 2 log 4

30. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} x \cos x \, dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

B. $\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right)$

C. $\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 1\right)$

D. none of these

Answer

Use integration by parts

$$\int I \times II\,dx = I \times \int II\;dx - \int \frac{d}{dx} I \left(\int II\,dx\right) dx$$

$$y = x \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x\,dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d}{dx} x \left(\int \cos x\,dx\right) dx$$

$$= (x \sin x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x\,dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - (-\cos x)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + (0 - 1)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

31. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1 + x + x^2)} = ?$$

A. $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$

B. $\frac{\pi}{3}$

C. $\frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$

D. none of these

Answer

We have to convert denominator into perfect square

$$1 + x + x2 = x^2 + 2(x)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + 1$$

$$= \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$= \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2$$

$$y = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2} dx$$

Use formula $\int \frac{1}{x^2+a^2} dx = \frac{1}{a} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$

$$y = \left(\frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \tan^{-1} \frac{x + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \right)_0^1$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\tan^{-1} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) - \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

32. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}} dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

B. $\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right)$

C. $\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 1 \right)$

D. none of these

Answer

Let, x = sin t

Differentiating both side with respect to t

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \cos t \Rightarrow dx = \cos t \; dt$$

At x = 0, t = 0

At x = 1, t = π/2

$$y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin t}{1 + \sin t}} \cos t \, dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin t}{1 + \sin t} \times \frac{1 - \sin t}{1 - \sin t}} \cos t \, dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin t}{\cos t} \cos t \, dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 - \sin t \, dt$$

$= (t + \cos t)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$= \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 0\right) - (0 + 1)$

$= \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$

33. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$\int_0^1 \frac{(1-x)}{(1+x)} dx = ?$

A. (log 2 + 1)

B. (log 2 – 1)

C. (2 log 2 – 1)

D. (2 log 2 + 1)

Answer

$y = \int_0^1 \frac{1-x+1-1}{1+x} dx$

$= \int_0^1 \frac{2}{1+x} - 1\, dx$

$= (2\ln(1+x) - x)_0^1$

= 2 log 2 – 1

34. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$\int_{-a}^{a} \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}} dx = ?$

A. aπ

B. $\frac{a\pi}{2}$

C. 2 aπ

D. none of these

Answer

Let, x = a sin t

Differentiating both side with respect to t

$\frac{dx}{dt} = a\cos t \Rightarrow dx = a\cos t\ dt$

At x = -a, t = - π/2

At x = a, t = π/2

$$y = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{a - a\sin t}{a + a\sin t}} a\cos t\,dt$$

$$= a \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin t}{1 + \sin t} \times \frac{1 - \sin t}{1 - \sin t}} \cos t\,dt$$

$$= a \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin t}{\cos t} \cos t\,dt$$

$$= a \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 - \sin t\,dt$$

$$= a(t + \cos t)_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= a\left[\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 0\right) - \frac{\pi}{2} + 0\right)$$

= aπ

35. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2 - x^2}\,dx = ?$$

A. π

B. 2π

C. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

D. none of these

Answer

Use formula $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}\,dx = \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2}\sin^{-1}\frac{x}{a}$

$$y = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\left(\sqrt{2}\right)^2 - x^2\,dx}$$

$$= \left(\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{2 - x^2} + \frac{2}{2}\sin^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}\right)_0^{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sqrt{2 - 2} + \sin^{-1}\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - (0 + \sin^{-1} 0)$$

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

36. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{-2}^{2} |x| dx = ?$$

A. 4

B. 3.5

C. 2

D. 0

Answer

We know that

|x| = -x in [-2, 0)

|x| = x in [0, 2]

$$y = \int_{-2}^{0} |x| \, dx + \int_{0}^{2} |x| \, dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{0} -x \, dx + \int_{0}^{2} x \, dx$$

$$= \left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)_{-2}^{0} + \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)_{0}^{2}$$

y = 0 – (-2) + 2 – 0

= 4

37. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{0}^{1} |2x - 1| dx = ?$$

A. 2

B. $\frac{1}{2}$

C. 1

D. 0

Answer

We know that

|2x – 1| = -(2x – 1) in [0, 1/2)

|2x – 1| = (2x – 1) in [1/2, 1]

$$y = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} |2x - 1| \, dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} |2x - 1| \, dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} -(2x-1)\,dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} 2x-1\,dx$$

$$= -(x^2-x)_0^{\frac{1}{2}} + (x^2-x)_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1}$$

$$= -\left[\left(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\right)-(0-0)\right]+\left[(1-1)-\left(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}$$

38. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{-2}^{1} |2x+1|\,dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{5}{2}$

B. $\frac{7}{2}$

C. $\frac{9}{2}$

D. 0

Answer

We know that

|2x + 1| = -(2x + 1) in [-2, -1/2)

|2x + 1| = (2x + 1) in [-1/2, 1]

$$y = \int_{-2}^{-\frac{1}{2}} |2x+1|\,dx + \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{1} |2x+1|\,dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{-\frac{1}{2}} -(2x+1)\,dx + \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{1} 2x+1\,dx$$

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

$$= -\left[\left(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\right)-(4-2)\right]+\left[(1+1)-\left(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]$$

$$y = \frac{9}{2}$$

39. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{-2}^{1} \frac{|x|}{x} dx = ?$$

A. 3

B. 2.5

C. 1.5

D. none of these

Answer

We know that

|x| = -x in [-2, 0)

|x| = x in [0, 1]

$$y = \int_{-2}^{0} \frac{|x|}{x} dx + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{|x|}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{0} \frac{-x}{x} dx + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{0} -1\, dx + \int_{0}^{1} 1\, dx$$

$$= (-x)_{-2}^{0} + (x)_{0}^{1}$$

= -(0 – (-2)) + (1 – 0)

= -1

40. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{-a}^{a} x|x| dx = ?$$

A. 0

B. 2a

C. $\frac{2a^3}{3}$

D. none of these

Answer

We know that

|x| = -x in [-a, 0) where a > 0

|x| = x in [0, a] where a > 0

$$y = \int_{-a}^{0} x|x|\, dx + \int_{0}^{a} x|x|\, dx$$

$$= \int_{-a}^{0} x(-x)\,dx + \int_{0}^{a} x(x)\,dx$$

$$= -\int_{-a}^{0} x^2\,dx + \int_{0}^{a} x^2\,dx$$

$$= -\left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right)_{-a}^{0} + \left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right)_{0}^{a}$$

$$= -\left(0 - \left(\frac{-a^3}{3}\right)\right) + \left(\frac{a^3}{3} - 0\right)$$

= 0

41. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} |\cos x|\,dx = ?$$

A. 2

B. $\frac{3}{2}$

C. 1

D. 0

Answer

Find the equivalent expression to |cos x| at 0≤x≤ π

In $0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$

=cos x

In $\frac{\pi}{2} \le x \le \pi$

=-cos x

$$\Rightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x\,dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} -\cos x\,dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0 - \cos\pi + \cos\frac{\pi}{2}$$

⇒1-0-(-1) +0=2

42. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} |\sin x|\,dx = ?$$

A. 2

B. 4

C. 1

D. none of these

Answer

Find the equivalent expression to |sin x| at 0$\leq$x$\leq 2\pi$

In $0 \leq x \leq \pi$

|sin x| = sin x

In $\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi$

|sin x| = -sin x

$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} -\sin x dx$ =-cos π-(-cos 0)+cos 2π-cos π

=-(-1)+1+1-(-1)

=2+2

=4

43. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{(\sin x + \cos x)} dx = ?$$

A. π

B. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

C. 0

D. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

Answer

We know that,

$\therefore \int_0^a f(x) = \int_0^a f(a-x) = I$ ...(let)

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

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{(\sin x + \cos x)}$$

$$\therefore f(a-x) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$\frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)} = \frac{\cos x}{\cos x + \sin x}$$

$$\therefore 2I = \int_0^a f(x) + \int_0^a f(a-x)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx$$

$$\therefore\ 2I = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore\ I = \frac{\pi}{2.2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

44. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{\left(\sqrt{\cos x} + \sqrt{\sin x}\right)} dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

B. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

C. π

D. 0

Answer

We know that,

$\therefore\ \int_0^a f(x) = \int_0^a f(a - x) = I$ ...(let)

∴ Here,

$$a = \frac{\pi}{2};$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\cos x} + \sqrt{\sin x}}$$

$$\therefore\ f(a - x) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}}{\sqrt{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)} + \sqrt{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)}} = \frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}}$$

$$\therefore\ 2I = \int_0^a f(x) + \int_0^a f(a - x)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\cos x} + \sqrt{\sin x}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx$$

$$\therefore\ 2I = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$\therefore\ I = \frac{\pi}{2.2}$

$= \frac{\pi}{4}$

45. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^4 x}{\left(\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x\right)} dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

B. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

C. 1

D. 0

Answer

We know that,

$\therefore\ \int_0^a f(x) = \int_0^a f(a-x) = I$ ...(let)

∴ Here,

$a = \frac{\pi}{2}$;

$f(x) = \frac{\sin^4 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x}$

$\therefore\ f(a-x) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$

$$\frac{\sin^4\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{\sin^4\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + \cos^4\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} = \frac{\cos^4 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x}$$

$\therefore\ 2I = \int_0^a f(x) + \int_0^a f(a-x)$

$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx$

$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx$

$\therefore\ 2I = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\therefore\ I = \frac{\pi}{2.2}$

$= \frac{\pi}{4}$

46. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^{1/4} x}{\left(\sin^{1/4} x + \cos^{1/4} x\right)} dx = ?$$

A. 0

B. 1

C. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

D. none of these

Answer

We know that,

$\therefore \int_0^a f(x) = \int_0^a f(a-x) = I$ ...(let)

$\therefore$ Here,

$a = \frac{\pi}{2}$;

$$f(x) = \frac{\cos^{\frac{1}{4}} x}{\sin^{\frac{1}{4}} x + \cos^{\frac{1}{4}} x}$$

$\therefore\ f(a-x) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$

$$\frac{\cos^{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{\sin^{\frac{1}{4}}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \cos^{\frac{1}{4}}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \sin^{\frac{1}{4}} x \sin^{\frac{1}{4}} x + \cos^{\frac{1}{4}} x$$

$$\therefore\ 2I = \int_0^a f(x) + \int_0^a f(a-x)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{\frac{1}{4}} x + \cos^{\frac{1}{4}} x}{\sin^{\frac{1}{4}} x + \cos^{\frac{1}{4}} x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx$$

$\therefore\ 2I = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\therefore\ I = \frac{\pi}{2.2}$

$= \frac{\pi}{4}$

47. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^n x}{\left(\sin^n x + \cos^n x\right)} dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

B. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

C. 1

D. 0

Answer

We know that,

$\therefore \int_0^a f(x) = \int_0^a f(a-x) = I$ ...(let)

∴ Here,

$a = \frac{\pi}{2}$;

$f(x) = \frac{\sin^n x}{\cos^n x + \sin^n x}$

$\therefore f(a-x) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$

$= \frac{\cos^n x}{\cos^n x + \sin^n x}$

$\therefore 2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 \, dx$

$\therefore 2I = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{2.2}$

$= \frac{\pi}{4}$

48. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\cot x}}{\sqrt{\cot x} + \sqrt{\tan x}} dx = ?$$

A. 0

B. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

C. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

D. none of these

Answer

We know that,

$\therefore \int_0^a f(x) = \int_0^a f(a-x) = I$ ...(let)

∴ Here,

$a = \frac{\pi}{2}$;

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{\cot x}}{\sqrt{\cot x} + \sqrt{\tan x}}$$

$$\therefore\ f(a-x) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{\sqrt{\cot x} + \sqrt{\tan x}}$$

$$\therefore\ 2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1\,dx$$

$$\therefore\ 2I = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore\ I = \frac{\pi}{2.2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

49. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt[3]{\tan x}}{\left(\sqrt[3]{\tan x} + \sqrt[3]{\cot x}\right)} dx = ?$$

A. 0

B. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

C. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

D. π

Answer

We know that,

$\therefore\ \int_0^a f(x) = \int_0^a f(a-x) = I$ ...(let)

$$= \frac{\sqrt[3]{\tan x}}{\sqrt[3]{\cot x} + \sqrt[3]{\tan x}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt[3]{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt[3]{\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} * \left(\sqrt[3]{\sin x}\ \sqrt[3]{\cos x}\right)}{\sin^{\frac{2}{3}} x + \cos^{\frac{2}{3}} x}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^{\frac{2}{3}} x}{\sin^{\frac{2}{3}} x + \cos^{\frac{2}{3}} x}$$

∴ Here,

$a=\frac{\pi}{2}$;

$f(x)=\frac{\sin^{\frac{2}{3}}x}{\sin^{\frac{2}{3}}x+\cos^{\frac{2}{3}}x}$

$\therefore\ f(a-x)=f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-x\right)$

$=\frac{\cos^{\frac{2}{3}}x}{\sin^{\frac{2}{3}}x+\cos^{\frac{2}{3}}x}$

$\therefore\ 2I=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}1dx$

$\therefore\ 2I=\frac{\pi}{2}$

$\therefore\ I=\frac{\pi}{2.2}$

$=\frac{\pi}{4}$

50. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$\int_0^{\pi/2}\frac{1}{(1+\tan x)}dx=?$

A. 0

B. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

C. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

D. π

Answer

$\frac{1}{1+\tan x}=\frac{1}{1+\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}$

$=\frac{1}{(\cos x+\sin x)\frac{1}{\cos x}}$

$=\frac{\cos x}{\cos x+\sin x}$

So our integral becomes, $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{\cos x}{\cos x+\sin x}dx$

We know that,

$\therefore\ \int_0^a f(x)=\int_0^a f(a-x)=I$ ...(let)

∴ Here,

$a=\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{(\sin x + \cos x)}$$

$$\therefore\ f(a-x) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos x}{\cos x + \sin x}$$

$$\therefore\ 2I = \int_0^a f(x) + \int_0^a f(a-x)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx$$

$$\therefore\ 2I = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore\ I = \frac{\pi}{2.2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

51. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \sqrt{\cot x}\right)} dx = ?$$

A. 0

B. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

C. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

D. π

Answer

So our integral becomes

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt[1]{\cot x} + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\cos x} + \sqrt{\sin x}}$$

∴ Here,

$a = \frac{\pi}{2}$;

$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\cos x} + \sqrt{\sin x}}$

$\therefore\ f(a-x) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$

$= \frac{\sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}}{\sqrt{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} + \sqrt{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}}$

$= \frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}}$

$\therefore\ 2I = \int_0^a f(x) + \int_0^a f(a-x)$

$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\cos x} + \sqrt{\sin x}} dx$

$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx$

$\therefore\ 2I = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\therefore\ I = \frac{\pi}{2.2}$

$= \frac{\pi}{4}$

52. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \tan^3 x\right)} dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

B. 0

C. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

D. none of these

Answer

$\frac{1}{1 + \tan^3 x} = \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}$

$\therefore$ Here,

$a = \frac{\pi}{2}$;

$$f(x) = \frac{\cos^3 x}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}$$

We know that,

$\therefore \int_0^a f(x) = \int_0^a f(a-x) = I$ ...(let)

$$f(a-x) = \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}$$

$$\therefore 2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1dx$$

$$\therefore 2I = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi}{2.2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

53. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sec^5 x}{(\sec^5 x + \operatorname{cosec}^5 x)} dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

B. 0

C. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

D. π

Answer

so our integral becomes,

$$\frac{\sec^5 x}{\sec^5 x + \operatorname{cosec}^5 x} = \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^5 x}}{\frac{1}{\cos^5 x} + \frac{1}{\sin^5 x}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin^5 x}{\sin^5 x + \cos^5 x}$$

Here $a = \frac{\pi}{2}$ and $f(x) = \frac{\sin^5 x}{\sin^5 x + \cos^5 x}$

$$f(a-x) = \frac{\cos^5 x}{\sin^5 x + \cos^5 x}$$

We know that,

$\therefore \int_0^a f(x) = \int_0^a f(a-x) = I$ ...(let)

$$\therefore 2I == \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1dx$$

$\therefore\ 2I = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\therefore\ I = \frac{\pi}{2.2}$

$= \frac{\pi}{4}$

54. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{\cot x}}{\left(1+\sqrt{\cot x}\right)} dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

B. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

C. 0

D. 1

Answer

So our integral becomes,

$$\frac{\sqrt{\cot x}}{1+\sqrt{\cot x}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}}{1+\sqrt{\frac{\cos x}{\sin x}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\sin x}+\sqrt{\cos x}}$$

We know that,

$\therefore\ \int_0^a f(x) = \int_0^a f(a-x) = I$ ...(let)

so, we know that,

∴ Here,

$a = \frac{\pi}{2}$;

$$f(a-x) = \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\cos x}+\sqrt{\sin x}}$$

$$\therefore\ f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\sin x}+\sqrt{\cos x}}$$

$$\therefore\ 2I = \int_0^a f(x) + \int_0^a f(a-x)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}+\sqrt{\cos x}}{\sqrt{\cos x}+\sqrt{\sin x}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx$$

$\therefore\ 2I = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\therefore\ I = \frac{\pi}{2.2}$

$= \frac{\pi}{4}$

55. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\tan x}{(1+\tan x)} dx = ?$$

A. 0

B. 1

C. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

D. π

Answer

So our integral becomes,

$$\frac{\tan x}{1+\tan x} = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x}$$

We know that,

$\therefore\ \int_0^a f(x) = \int_0^a f(a-x) = I$ ...(let)

∴ Here,

$a = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{(\sin x + \cos x)}$

$\therefore\ f(a-x) = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)$

$$= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\cos x}{\cos x + \sin x}$$

$\therefore\ 2I = \int_0^a f(x) + \int_0^a f(a-x)$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1dx$$

$$\therefore\ 2I = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore\ I = \frac{\pi}{2.2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4}$$

56. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^4 \sin x\, dx = ?$$

A. 2π

B. π

C. 0

D. none of these

Answer

If f is an odd function,

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 0$$

as, $\int_0^a f(x)dx = -\int_{-a}^0 f(x)dx$

here f(x)=x^4sinx

we will see f(-x)=$(-x)^4$sin(-x)

=- x^4sinx

Therefore, f(x) is a odd function,

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^4 \sin xdx = 0$$

57. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^3 \cos^3 x\, dx = ?$$

A. π

B. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

C. 2π

D. 0

Answer

If f is an odd function,

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 0$$

as, $\int_0^a f(x)dx = -\int_{-a}^0 f(x)dx$

here $f(x)=x^3 \cos^3 x$

we will see $f(-x)= (-x)^3 \cos^3(-x)$

$=-x^3 \cos^3 x$

Therefore, f(x) is a odd function,

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^3 \cos^3 x = 0$$

58. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^5 x \, dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{3\pi}{4}$

B. 2π

C. $\frac{5\pi}{16}$

D. 0

Answer

If f is an odd function,

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 0$$

as, $\int_0^a f(x)dx = -\int_{-a}^0 f(x)dx$

$f(x)=\sin^5 x$

$f(-x)=\sin^5(-x)$

$=-\sin^5 x$

Therefore, f(x) is a odd function,

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^5 x \, dx = 0$$

59. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{-1}^{-2} x^3 \left(1 - x^2\right) dx = ?$$

A. $-\frac{40}{3}$

B. $\frac{40}{3}$

C. $\frac{5}{6}$

D. 0

Answer

$$\int_{-1}^{-2} x^3(1-x^2)dx = \int_{-1}^{-2} (x^3 - x^5)dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^6}{6}\right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{2^4}{4} - \frac{1^6}{4} - \frac{2^6}{6} + \frac{1^6}{6}\right]$$

$$= -\frac{27}{4}$$

60. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{-a}^{a} \log\left(\frac{a-x}{a+x}\right)dx = ?$$

A. 2a

B. a

C. 0

D. 1

Answer

If f is an odd function,

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 0$$

as, $\int_0^a f(x)dx = -\int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx$

$$f(x) = \log\left(\frac{a-x}{a+x}\right)$$

$$f(-x) = \log\frac{a-(-x)}{a-x}$$

$$= \log\frac{a+x}{a-x}$$

$$= -\log\frac{a-x}{a+x}$$

Hence it is a odd function

$$\int_{-a}^{a} \log\frac{a-x}{a+x} = 0$$

61. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}\left(\sin^{61}x+x^{123}\right)dx=?$$

A. 2π

B. 0

C. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

D. 125π

Answer

If f is an odd function,

$$\int_{-a}^{a}f(x)dx=0$$

as, $\int_{0}^{a}f(x)dx=-\int_{-a}^{0}f(x)dx$

$\sin^{61}x$ and x^{123} is an odd function,

so there integral is zero.

62. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}\tan x\ dx=?$$

A. 2

B. $\frac{1}{2}$

C. -2

D. 0

Answer

f(x)=tan x

f(-x) =tan(-x)

=-tan x

hence the function is odd,

therefore, I=0

63. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{-1}^{1}\log\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)dx=?$$

A. $\log\frac{1}{2}$

B. log 2

C. $\frac{1}{2}\log 2$

D. 0

Answer

By by parts,

$$\int \log\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right) = x\log\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right) - \int \frac{x}{\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)\left(1+\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}\right)}$$

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

64. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos x \, dx = ?$$

A. 0

B. 2

C. -1

D. none of these

Answer

cosx is an even function so,

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 2\int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx$$

=2(1-0)

=2

65. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{0}^{q} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\left(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{a-x}\right)} dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{a}{2}$

B. 2a

C. $\frac{2a}{3}$

D. $\frac{\sqrt{a}}{2}$

Answer

Here,

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a-x}}$$

$$f(a-x) = \frac{\sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a-x}}$$

We know that,

$\therefore \int_0^a f(x) = \int_0^a f(a-x) = I$ ...(let)

$$2I = \int_0^a \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a-x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a-x}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^a dx$$

$$I = \frac{a}{2}$$

66. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \log(1 + \tan x) dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

B. $\frac{\pi}{4} \log 2$

C. $\frac{\pi}{8} \log 2$

D. 0

Answer

let $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log(1 + \tan x) dx$

We know that,

$$\therefore \int_0^a f(x) = \int_0^a f(a-x) = I$$

$$\therefore f(a-x) = \log(1 + \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - x))$$

$$= \log\left(1 + \frac{\left(\tan\frac{\pi}{4} - \tan x\right)}{1 + \tan\frac{\pi}{4}\tan x}\right) = \log(1 + 1(1 - \tan x)\frac{1}{1 + \tan x}$$

$$= \log\frac{2}{1 + \tan x}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^a f(a-x) = I$$

$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log \frac{2}{1+\tan x} \, dx$

$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log 2dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1+\tan x) dx$

$\therefore \ I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \log 2 \, dx - I$

$\therefore \ 2I = \frac{\pi}{4} \log 2$

$\therefore \ I = \frac{\pi}{8} \log 2$

67. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = ?$

A. $2\int_0^a \{f(x) + f(-x)\}dx$

B. $2\int_0^a \{f(x) - f(-x)\}dx$

C. $\int_0^a \{f(x) + f(-x)\}dx$

D. none of these

Answer

$\therefore \ \int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx$

$\therefore \ \int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx + \int_0^a f(x)dx$

$\therefore \ \int_0^a f(-x)dx = \int_{-a}^{0} f(x)dx$

$\therefore \ \int_0^a f(-x)dx + \int_0^a f(x)dx$

68. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

Let [x] denote the greatest integer less than or equal to x.

Then, $\int_0^{1.5} [x]dx = ?$

A. $\frac{1}{2}$

B. $\frac{3}{2}$

C. 2

D. 3

Answer

$\therefore \int_0^{1.5}[x]dx$

$= \int_0^1 [x]dx + \int_1^{1.5}[x]dx$

$= \int_0^1 0dx + \int_1^{1.5} 1.dx$

$= \frac{3}{2} - 1$

$= \frac{1}{2}$

69. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

Let [x] denote the greatest integer less than or equal to x.

Then, $\int_{-1}^{1}[x]dx = ?$

A. -1

B. 0

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. 2

Answer

$\int_{-1}^{1}[x]dx = \int_{-1}^{0}[x]dx + \int_0^1 [x]dx$

$= \int_{-1}^{0} -1dx + \int_0^1 0dx$

=-1-0+0

=-1

70. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$\int_1^2 \left|x^2 - 3x + 2\right| dx = ?$

A. $\frac{-1}{6}$

B. $\frac{1}{6}$

C. $\frac{1}{3}$

D. $\frac{2}{3}$

Answer

$$\int_1^2 |x^2 - 3x + 2| dx$$

∴ x^2-3x+2=0

(x-2)(x-1)=0

so, 2, and 1 itself are the limits so no breaking points for the integral,

$$\therefore \int_1^2 (-x^2 + 3x - 2) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{-x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2}{2} - 2x\right](1 \text{to} 2)$$

$$\therefore = \frac{1}{6}$$

71. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} |\sin x| dx = ?$$

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. none of these

Answer

∴ sin x=0

∴ x=0,π,2π....

So $\pi, 2\pi$ are the limits so no breaking points for the integral,

$$\therefore \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} -\sin x dx = -\cos x (\pi \text{ to } 2\pi)$$

=2

72. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$$\int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sin^{-1} x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx = ?$$

A. $\frac{1}{2}(\pi - \log 2)$

B. $\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \log 2\right)$

C. $\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\log 2\right)$

D. none of these

Answer

put $\sin^{-1} x = t;$

$dt = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}};$

x=sin t

$\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$

=t;

and $\sin^{-1} 0=0$

=t

Limit changes to,

$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{tdt}{1 - \sin^2 t} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} tsec^2 tdt$

$= t\tan t - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan tdt$

$= [t\tan t + \log cost]\left(0 \text{ to } \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\log 2$

73. Question

Mark (√) against the correct answer in the following:

$\int_0^1 \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2}\right)dx = ?$

A. $\frac{1}{2}(\pi - \log 2)$

B. $\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \log 2\right)$

C. $(\pi - 2 \log 2)$

D. none of these

Answer

put x=tan y

dx=sec^{2}ydy

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^{-1}(\sin 2y)\sec^2 y dy$$

$$= 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} y\sec^2 y dy$$

$$= 2[y\tan y - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan y dy]$$

$$= 2[y\tan y + \log\cos y]\left(0 \text{ to } \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= 2[\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\log 2]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \log 2$$