

- The area bounded by the curve  $y = |x| - 1$  and  $y = -|x| + 1$  is -  
 (1) 1 (2) 2  
 (3)  $2\sqrt{2}$  (4)  $4\sqrt{2}$
- Consider  $f(x) = \min(x + 2, \sqrt{4 - x})$ ,  $\forall x \leq 4$ . If the area bounded by  $y = f(x)$  and the  $x$ -axis is  $\frac{22}{k}$  square units, then the value of  $k$  is  
 (1)  $\frac{32}{3}$  (2)  $\frac{34}{3}$   
 (3)  $\frac{29}{3}$  (4)  $\frac{31}{3}$
- The area (in sq. units) of the region  $\{(x, y) \in R^2 : x^2 \leq y \leq 3 - 2x\}$ , is.  
 (1)  $\frac{32}{3}$  (2)  $\frac{34}{3}$   
 (3)  $\frac{29}{3}$  (4)  $\frac{31}{3}$
- The area bounded by the curves  $y = x^2$  and  $y = \frac{2}{(1+x^2)}$  is  
 (1)  $\left(\pi - \frac{1}{3}\right)$  sq. units (2)  $\left(\pi - \frac{2}{3}\right)$  sq. units  
 (3)  $\frac{(2\pi-1)}{3}$  sq. units (4) None of these
- If the area bounded by  $f(x) = \max(\sin x, \cos x)$ ;  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  and the coordinate axes is equal to  $k$ , then  $[k + 3]$  is equal to (where,  $[.]$  denotes the greatest integer function)  
 (1) 2 (2) 8  
 (3) 4 (4) 6
- Let the straight line  $x = b$  divide the area enclosed by  $y = (1 - x)^2$ ,  $y = 0$  and  $x = 0$  into two parts  $R_1$  ( $0 \leq x \leq b$ ) and  $R_2$  ( $b \leq x \leq 1$ ) such that  $R_1 - R_2 = \frac{1}{4}$ . Then,  $b$  equals  
 (1)  $\frac{3}{4}$  (2)  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 (3)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (4)  $\frac{1}{4}$
- The area bounded by the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ , line  $x = \sqrt{3}y$  and  $x$ -axis lying in the first quadrant, is  
 (1)  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  (2)  $\frac{\pi}{4}$   
 (3)  $\frac{\pi}{3}$  (4)  $\pi$
- The area of the region (in sq. units), enclosed by the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 2$  which is not common to the region bounded by the parabola  $y^2 = x$  and the straight line  $y = x$ , is  
 (1)  $\frac{1}{6}(24\pi - 1)$  (2)  $\frac{1}{3}(6\pi - 1)$   
 (3)  $\frac{1}{3}(12\pi - 1)$  (4)  $\frac{1}{6}(12\pi - 1)$
- The area of the region bounded by the straight lines  $x = 0$ ,  $x = 2$  and the curves  $y = 2^x$ ,  $y = 2x - x^2$  is  
 (1)  $\left(\frac{3}{\log 2} - \frac{4}{3}\right)$  sq. units (2)  $\left(\frac{3}{\log 2} + \frac{4}{3}\right)$  sq. units  
 (3)  $\left(\frac{3}{\log 2} - \frac{2}{3}\right)$  sq. units (4)  $\left(\frac{3}{\log 2} - \frac{1}{2}\right)$  sq. units
- Let  $f : [-3, 1] \rightarrow R$  be given as  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \min\{(x+6), x^2\}, & -3 \leq x \leq 0 \\ \max\{\sqrt{x}, x^2\}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$ . If the area bounded by  $y = f(x)$  and  $x$ -axis is  $A$ , then the value of  $6A$  is equal to