

18. Definite Integrals

ai24btech11014 - Charitha Sri

I. G:PASSAGE 6

- 1) Let $F : R \rightarrow R$ be a thrice differentiable function. Suppose that $F(1) = 0, F(3) = -4$ and $F(x) < 0$ for all $x \in (\frac{1}{2}, 3)$. Let $f(x) = xF(x)$ for all $x \in R$ (JEE Adv. 2015)
- 2) The correct statement(s) is(are)
 - a) $f'(1) < 0$
 - b) $f(2) < 0$
 - c) $f'(x) \neq 0$ for any $x \in (1, 3)$
 - d) $f'(x) = 0$ for some $x \in (1, 3)$
- 3) If $\int_1^3 x^2 F'(x) dx = -12$ and $\int_1^3 x^3 F''(x) dx = 40$, then the correct expression(s) is(are)
 - a) $9f'(3) + f'(1) - 32 = 0$
 - b) $\int_1^3 f(x) dx = 12$
 - c) $9f'(3) - f'(1) + 32 = 0$
 - d) $\int_1^3 f(x) dx = -12$

II. INTEGER

- 1) Let $f : R \rightarrow R$ be a continuous function which satisfies $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. Then the value of $f(\ln 5)$ is (2009)
- 2) For any real number x , let $[x]$ denote the largest integer less than or equal to x . Let f be a real valued function defined on the interval $[-10, 10]$ by $f(x) =$

$$\begin{cases} x - [x] & \text{if } [x] \text{ is odd} \\ 1 + [x] - x & \text{if } [x] \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

Then the value of $\frac{\pi^2}{10} \int_{-10}^{10} f(x) \cos \pi x dx$ is (2011)

- 3) The value of

$$\int_0^1 4x^3 \left\{ \frac{d^2}{dx^2} (1 - x^2)^5 \right\} dx \quad (1)$$

is

(JEE Adv. 2014)

- 4) Let $f : R \rightarrow R$ be a function defined by

$$f(x) = \{ [x], x \leq 2, 0 \text{ if } x > 2 \} \quad (2)$$

where $[x]$ is the greatest integer less than or equal to x , if

$$I = \int_{-1}^2 \frac{xf(x^2)}{2 + f(x+1)} dx$$

, then the value of $(4I - 1)$ is

(JEE Adv. 2015)

- 5) Let

$$F(x) = \int_x^{x^2 + \frac{\pi}{6}} 2 \cos^2 t (dt) \quad (3)$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $f : \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be a continuous function. For $a \in \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$, if $F'(a) + 2$ is the area of the region bounded by $x = 0, y = 0, y = f(x)$ and $x = a$, then $f(0)$ is (JEE Adv. 2015)

6) If

$$\alpha = \int_0^1 \left(e^{9x+3 \tan^{-1} x} \right) \left(\frac{12+9x^2}{1+x^2} \right) dx \quad (4)$$

where $\tan^{-1}x$ takes only principal values, then the value of $\left(\log_e |1+\alpha| - \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$ is (JEE Adv. 2015)

1) Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous odd function which vanishes exactly at one point and $f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$. Suppose that $F(x) = \int_{-1}^x f(t) dt$ for all $x \in [-1, 2]$ and $G(x) = \int_{-1}^x t|f(f(t))| dt$ for all $x \in [-1, 2]$. If $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{F(x)}{G(x)} = \frac{1}{14}$, then the value of $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ is (JEE Adv. 2015)

2) The total number of distinct $x \in [0, 1]$ for which $\int_0^x \frac{t^2}{1+t^4} dt = 2x - 1$ is (JEE Adv. 2016)

3) Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a differentiable function such that $f(0) = 0$, $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 3$ and $f'(0) = 1$. If

$$g(x) = \int_x^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [f'(t) \operatorname{cosec} t - \cot t \operatorname{cosec} t f(t)] dt \quad (5)$$

for $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, then $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) =$ (JEE Adv. 2018)

4) For each positive integer n , let $y_n = \frac{1}{n}(n+1)(n+2)\dots(n+n)^{\frac{1}{n}}$. For $x \in \mathbb{R}$, let $[x]$ be the greatest integer less than or equal to x . If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = L$, then the value of $[L]$ is (JEE Adv. 2018)

5) A farmer F_1 has a land in the shape of a triangle with vertices at $\mathbf{P} = (0, 0)$, $\mathbf{Q} = (1, 1)$ and $\mathbf{R} = (2, 0)$. From this land, a neighbouring farmer F_2 takes away the region which lies between the side PQ and a curve of the form $y = x^n$ ($n > 1$). If the area of the region taken away by the farmer F_2 is exactly 30% of the area of ΔPQR , then the value of n is (JEE Adv. 2018)

6) The value of the integral $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{((x+1)^2(1-x)^6)^{\frac{1}{4}}} dx$ is (JEE Adv. 2018)

7) If $I = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{(1+e^{\sin x})(2-\cos 2x)}$, then $27I^2$ equals (JEE Adv. 2019)

8) The value of the integral $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3\sqrt{\cos \theta}}{(\sqrt{\cos \theta} + \sqrt{\sin \theta})^5} d\theta$ equals (JEE Adv. 2019)