

Since 14 Years

Ahir Sir

Engineering Maths Academy

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Web : www.ahirsir.com

"We Don't Speak, Our Result Speaks.."

ALL MATHS OF DEGREE ENGINEERING (GTU)

Maths-1
(CALCULUS)

Maths-2
(VCLA)

Maths-3
(AEM)

Maths-4
(CVNM)

- The only institute which focuses on Engineering Maths in Ahmedabad since last 14 years.
- We provide the Best coaching for one of the toughest subjects of Engineering.
- All topics are covered and explained by subject experts.
- Special revision of tough and important topics..
- Doubt solving sessions during weekends.
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- Weaker students are given special attention.
- Grab this opportunity fast and assure victory.
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Ahmedabad.

AHIR SIR ENGINEERING MATHS ACADEMY

ALL MATHS OF DEGREE ENGINEERING (GTU)

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TOPPERS OF LAST YEAR



Milan
M-I : AA
VGEC



Ami
M-I : AA
LJ



Krishna
M-I : AA
LD



Monika
M-II : AA
AIT



Hemal
M-II : AA
Indus



Vidhi
M-II : AA
AIT



Dhwani
M-III : AA
AIT



Amir
M-III : AA
AIT



Pooja
M-III : AA
Indus



Sunny
M-III : AA
AIT



Chandani
M-IV : AA
AIT



Harshil
M-IV : AA
VGEC



Sagar
M-IV : AA
LD



Sheela
M-IV : AA
AIT



Anuradha
M-IV : AA
AIT



Rachana
M-IV : AA
AIT

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Ahir Sir
(Engineering Maths Academy)
(All Maths of Degree Engineering)

Toppers Of 4th Sem with AA Grade



Dhruvi Modi
LJIT
SPI : 9.7



Harshayu Desai
INDUS
SPI : 9.4



Aditya Tilve
Silver Oak
SPI : 9.0



Dheer Varyani
Silver Oak
SPI : 8.6



Daewang Sharma
LJIT
SPI : 7.79



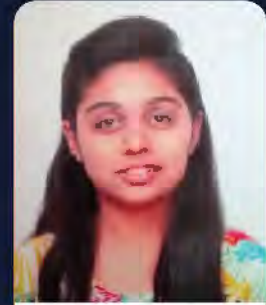
Ajay Chavda
INDUS
SPI : 7.72



Payal Mistry
SAL
SPI : 7.5



Shivam Rao
LJIT
SPI : 7.24



Pooja Desai
SAL
SPI : 7.0

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(CVNM)

**RESULT OF 3rd SEM
AA GRADE STUDENTS**

9.18 SPI

9.09 SPI

9.00 SPI

9.00 SPI



DHRUVI MODI
LJ



SOLANKI KIJALKUVARBA
SVBIT



KISHAN
INDUS



HARSH
INDUS

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(VCLA)

Maths-3
(AEM)

Maths-4
(CVNM)

RESULT OF 2nd SEM

9.87 SPI



DHRUVI MODI
LJ

9.43 SPI



ADITYA TILVE
SILVER OAK

9.40 SPI



DHEER VARYANI
SILVER OAK

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Ahmedabad.



Area of curve

For cartesian Curve

$$A = \iint dy dx$$

Ex 1 Find out Area of circle $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$

Area of circle = 4 [Area of 1 Quadrant]

$$= 4 \int_{x=0}^r \int_{y=0}^{\sqrt{r^2-x^2}} dy dx$$

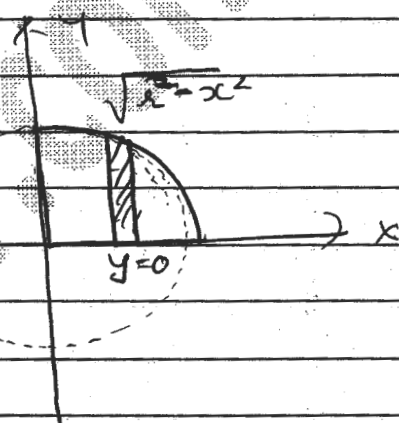
$$= 4 \int_{x=0}^r [y]_0^{\sqrt{r^2-x^2}} dx$$

$$= 4 \int_{x=0}^r \sqrt{r^2-x^2} dx$$

$$= 4 \left[\frac{xc}{2} \sqrt{r^2-x^2} + \frac{x^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{r} \right) \right]_0^r$$

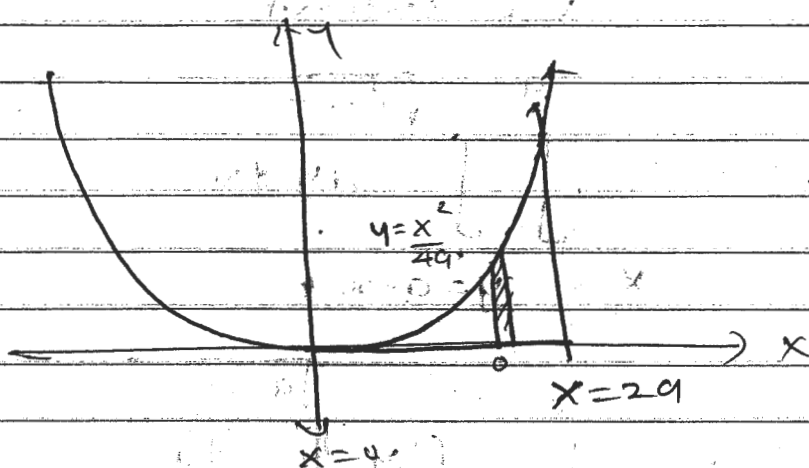
$$= 4 \left[0 + \frac{r^2}{2} \sin^{-1} 1 \right]$$

$$= 4 \left[\frac{r^2}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] = \pi r^2$$



Ex 1

Find out Area bounded by $x^2 = 4ay$ and $x = 2a$ in First Quadrant.



$$A = \int_{x=0}^{2a} \int_{y=0}^{x^2/4a} dy dx$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^{2a} \left[y \right]_0^{x^2/4a} dx$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^{2a} \frac{x^2}{4a} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4a} \int_{x=0}^{2a} x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4a} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \right)_0^{2a}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4a} \left[\frac{8a^3}{3} \right]$$

$$\boxed{\text{Area} = \frac{2}{3} a^2}$$

Ex: Find out Area bounded by $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ and $x + y = a$ in First Quadrant.

$$\text{Area} = \int_{x=0}^a \int_{y=a-x}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dy dx$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^a \left[y \right]_{a-x}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^a \left(\sqrt{a^2-x^2} - (a-x) \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^a \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx - \int_{x=0}^a (a-x) dx$$

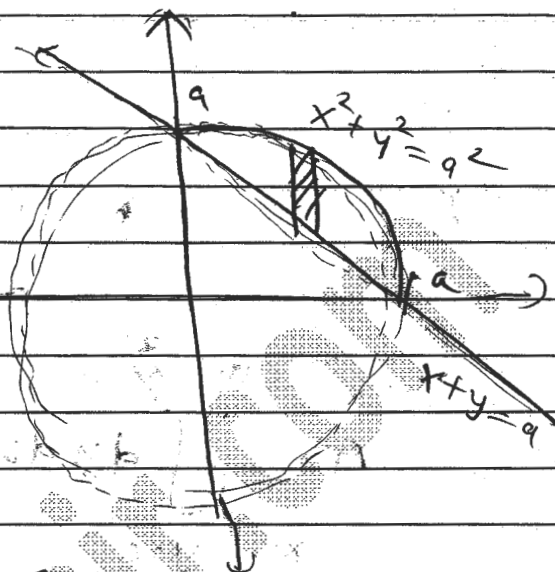
$$= \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right]_0^a - \left[\frac{(a-x)^2}{-2} \right]_0^a$$

$$= \left[0 + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} 1 \right] + \left[\frac{(a-x)^2}{2} \right]_0^a$$

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

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

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



Ex. Find out Area bounded by $y^2 = 4x$ and $x^2 = 4y$.

Intersection point

$$y^2 = 4x, \quad x^2 = 4y$$

$$y^2 = 4x \quad \frac{x^2}{4} = y$$

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

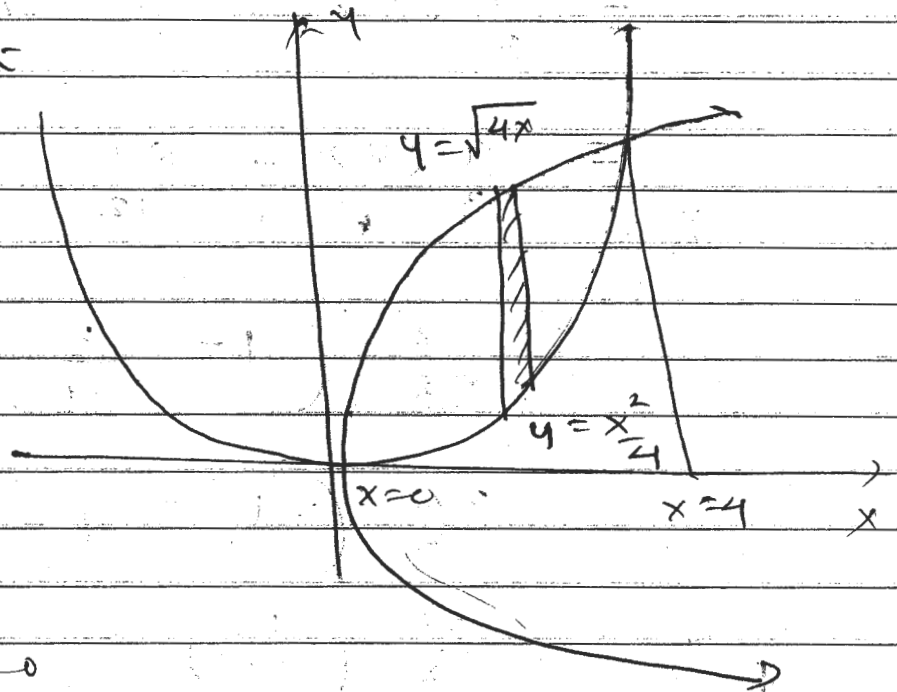
$$\frac{x^4}{16} = 4x$$

$$x^4 = 64x$$

$$x^4 - 64x = 0$$

$$x(x^3 - 64) = 0$$

$$x = 0, \quad x = 4$$



$$\text{Area} = \int_{x=0}^4 \int_{y=\frac{x^2}{4}}^{\sqrt{4x}} dy dx$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^4 \left[y \right]_{\frac{x^2}{4}}^{\sqrt{4x}} dx$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^4 \left(\sqrt{4x} - \frac{x^2}{4} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^4 \left(2\sqrt{x} - \frac{x^2}{4} \right) dx$$



$$9 \left[\frac{2x^{3/2}}{3/2} - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \right) \right]_0^4$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} (4)^{3/2} - \frac{1}{12} (4)^3$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} (8) - \frac{64}{12}$$

$$= \frac{32}{3} \left(1 - \frac{2}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{32}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

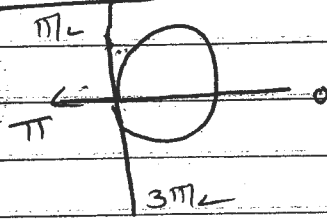
$$= \frac{32}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

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

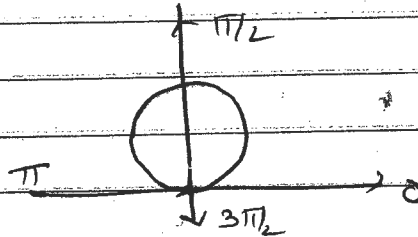


Some Polar Curves

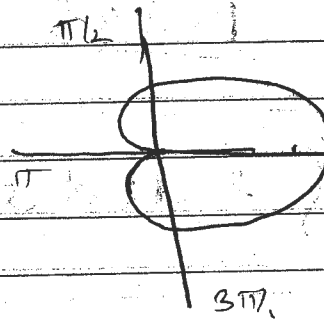
$$r = a \cos \theta$$



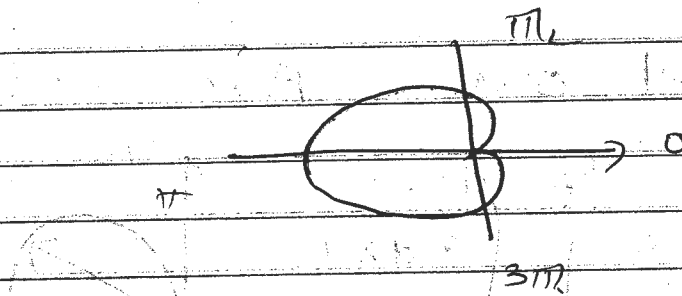
$$r = a \sin \theta$$



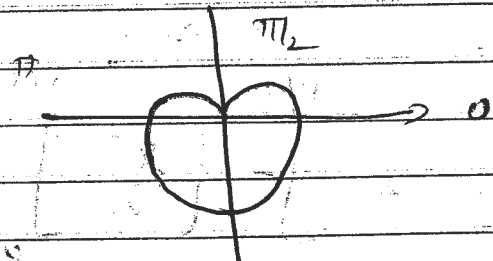
$$r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$$



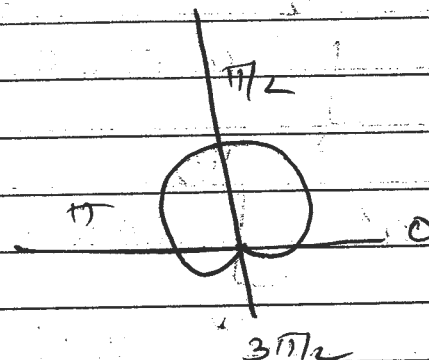
$$r = a(1 - \cos \theta)$$



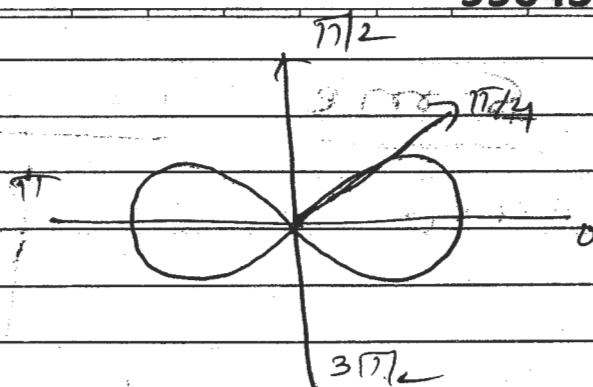
$$r = a(1 + \sin \theta)$$



$$r = a(1 + \sin \theta)$$



$$r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$$



Area of polar curves

$$A = \iint r \, dr \, d\theta$$

Ex: Find out Area of $r = a \cos \theta$

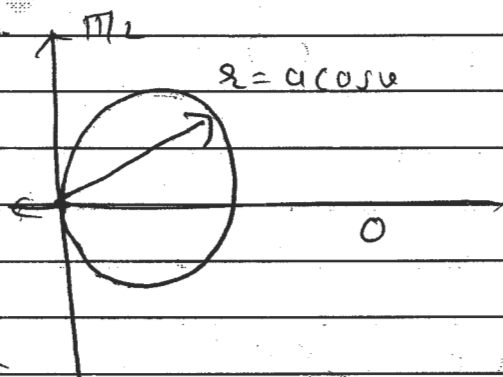
$$\text{Area} = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_{r=0}^{a \cos \theta} r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[\frac{r^2}{2} \right]_0^{a \cos \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} a^2 \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta$$

By Reduction Formula



$$= a^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

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

② Find out Area of cardioid

$$r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$$

$$\text{Area} = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} [a(1 + \cos \theta)]^2 d\theta$$

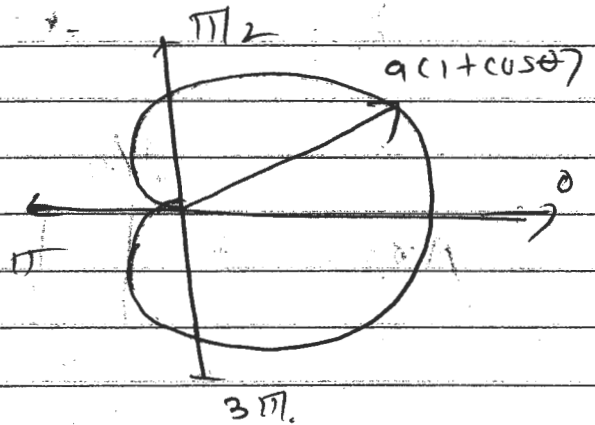
$$= \int_0^{\pi} a^2 (1 + \cos \theta)^2 d\theta$$

$$= a^2 \int_0^{\pi} (2 + 2 \cos^2 \theta) d\theta$$

$$= 2a^2 \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos^2 \theta) d\theta$$

$$= 2a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 + \cos^2 t) (2dt)$$

$$= 4a^2 \left[\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$



$$\text{let } \frac{\theta}{2} = t$$

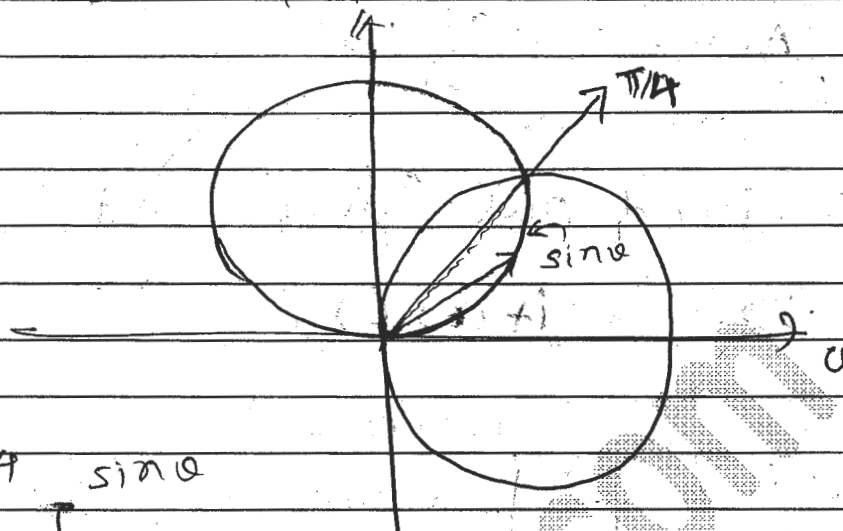
$$\theta = 2t$$

$$d\theta = 2dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta \rightarrow 0 &\Rightarrow t \rightarrow 0 \\ \theta \rightarrow \pi &\Rightarrow t \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{\pi}{2} a^2$$

(3) Find out Area common to the circle $r = \cos \theta$ and $r = \sin \theta$



$$\text{Area} = 2 \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{\sin \theta} r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$0 \leq r \leq \sin \theta$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi/4} \left[\frac{r^2}{2} \right]_0^{\sin \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \right) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\theta - \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/4}$$

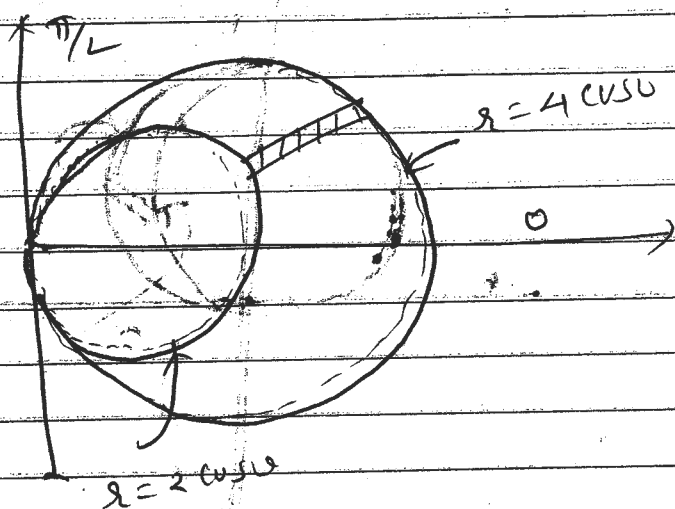
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

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

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

4

Find out Area outside $r = 2 \cos \theta$ and Inside $r = 4 \cos \theta$



$$\text{Area} = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_{2 \cos \theta}^{4 \cos \theta} r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[\frac{r^2}{2} \right]_{2 \cos \theta}^{4 \cos \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} (16 \cos^2 \theta - 4 \cos^2 \theta) d\theta$$

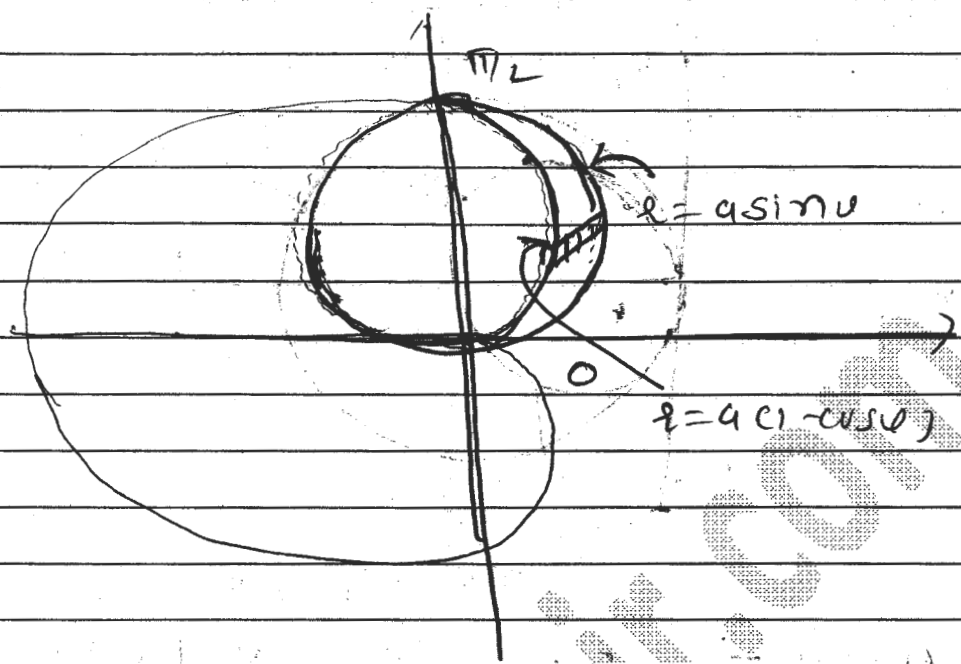
$$= 12 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 12 \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\text{Area} = 3\pi}$$



5 Find out Area outside $r = a \sin \theta$ and Inside $r = a(1 - \cos \theta)$



$$\text{Area} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_{r=a(1-\cos\theta)}^{r=a\sin\theta} r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[\frac{r^2}{2} \right]_{a(1-\cos\theta)}^{a\sin\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} [a^2 \sin^2 \theta - a^2 (1 - \cos \theta)^2] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} [\sin^2 \theta - (1 - 2\cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta)] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} [(\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta) + 2\cos \theta - 1] d\theta$$



$$\frac{a^2}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + \left(2 \sin \theta - 0 \right) \right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

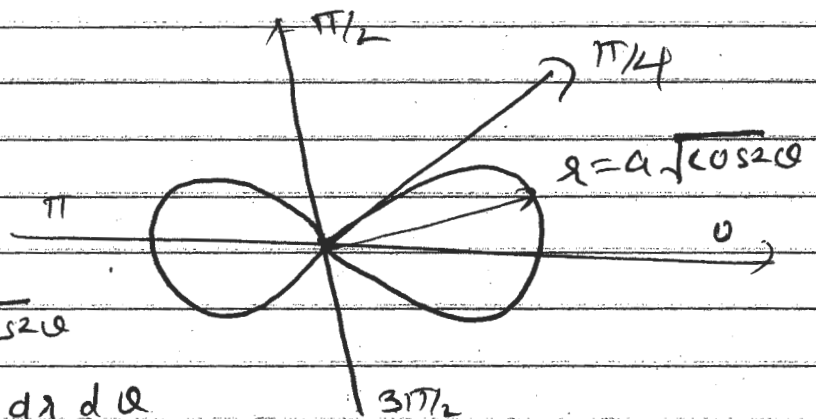
$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left[0 + \left(2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left[2 - \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$\text{Area} = a^2 \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

⑥ Find out Area of Lemniscate

$$r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$$



$$\text{Area} = 4 \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_{r=0}^{a\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\pi/4} \left[\frac{r^2}{2} \right]_0^{a\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi/4} a^2 \cos 2\theta \, d\theta$$

$$= 2a^2 \left[\frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/4} = a^2 \left[\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right] = a^2$$

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