## Change of order of integration

The integral  $\iint f(x, y) dy dx$  is first integrated w.r.t. the variable 'y', then limit of y are substituted but if we want first integrate w.r.t. 'x' instead of y i.e. we want to change  $\iint f(x, y) dy dx$  to  $\iint f(x, y) dx dy$ , then we have to find new limit of x as function of y. This method is called change of order.

We can do easily by graph

**Q.1.** The value of  $\int_{0}^{1} \int_{x}^{1} \sin(y^2) dy dx$ . **JAM – 2017** 

(a) 
$$\frac{1+\cos 1}{2}$$

(b) 
$$1 - \cos 1$$

$$(c)1+cos1$$

$$(d) \frac{1-\cos 1}{2}$$

Q2. The value of the integral  $\int_{y=0}^{1} \int_{x=0}^{1-y^2} y \sin(\pi (1-x)^2) dx dy$  is

**JAM-2019** 

(a) 
$$\frac{1}{2\pi}$$

(b)  $2\pi$ 

(c) 
$$\pi/2$$

(d)  $2/\pi$ 

Q.3. The value of integral  $\int_{0}^{1} \int_{x}^{1} y^4 e^{xy^2} dy dx$  is **JAM – 2018** 

(a) 
$$\frac{e+1}{2}$$

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

$$(c)\frac{e-2}{3}$$

(d) 
$$\frac{e+2}{3}$$

**Q.4.** The value of double integral  $\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} \frac{\sin y}{\pi - y} dy dx$ . **JAM-2016** 

(a) 0

(b) 1

(c) 2

(d)  $2\pi$ 

**Q.5.** The value of 
$$\int_{0}^{4} \int_{\sqrt{4-x}}^{2} e^{y^3} dy dx$$
.

**JAM-2012** 

(a) 
$$e^8 + 1$$

(b) 
$$e^8 - 1$$

(c) 
$$\frac{e^8-1}{2}$$

(d) 
$$\frac{e^8 - 1}{3}$$

Q.6. After the change of order of integration ,the double integral  $\int_{0}^{8} \int_{x^{1/3}}^{2} dy dx$  becomes CUCET 2021

(a) 
$$\int_{x^{1/3}}^{2} \int_{0}^{8} dx dy$$

(b) 
$$\iint_{0}^{2} dx dy$$

(c) 
$$\int_{8}^{0} \int_{2}^{x^{1/3}} dx dy$$

(d) 
$$\int_{0}^{2} \int_{y^{3}}^{0} dx dy$$

Let  $f: R \rightarrow R$  be continuous function and a > 0 then the Q.7. integral  $\int_{0.0}^{a.x} \int_{0}^{x} f(y) dy dx$  equals

(a) 
$$\int_{0}^{a} yf(y)dy$$

(b) 
$$\int_{0}^{a} (a-y)f(y)dy$$

(a) 
$$\int_{0}^{a} yf(y)dy$$
 (b) 
$$\int_{0}^{a} (a-y)f(y)dy$$
  
(c) 
$$\int_{0}^{a} (y-a)f(y)dy$$
 (d) 
$$\int_{a}^{0} yf(y)dy$$