



Gajendra Purohit

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Definite integral

Definition : If $\frac{d}{dx}[f(x)] = \phi(x)$ and a & b are constant, then

$$\int_a^b \phi(x) dx = [f(x)]_a^b = f(b) - f(a)$$

is called definite integration of $\phi(x)$ within limit a & b.

Note : This is also called fundamental theorem of calculus.

Basic properties of definite integrals.

$$(1) \quad \int_a^b f(t) dt = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

~~(2)~~
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = - \int_b^a f(x) dx$$

~~(3)~~
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$$

For any $c \in (a, b)$

$$(4) \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx$$

~~$\int_a^b f(x) dx$~~

$$(5) \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \begin{cases} 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx & \text{if } f(x) \text{ is even} \\ 0 & \text{if } f(x) \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

$$(6) \int_0^{2a} f(x) dx = \begin{cases} 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx, & \text{if } f(2a-x) = f(x) \\ 0; & \text{if } f(2a-x) = -f(x) \end{cases}$$

~~$\int_0^{2a} f(x) dx$~~

$I = \int \frac{(6 + \pi - n) \sin(\pi - n)}{\sin(\pi - n) + \cos(\pi - n)} dx$
 $I = \int \frac{(\pi - n) \cos n}{\cos n + \sin n}$

$\text{fun} \pi = 0$

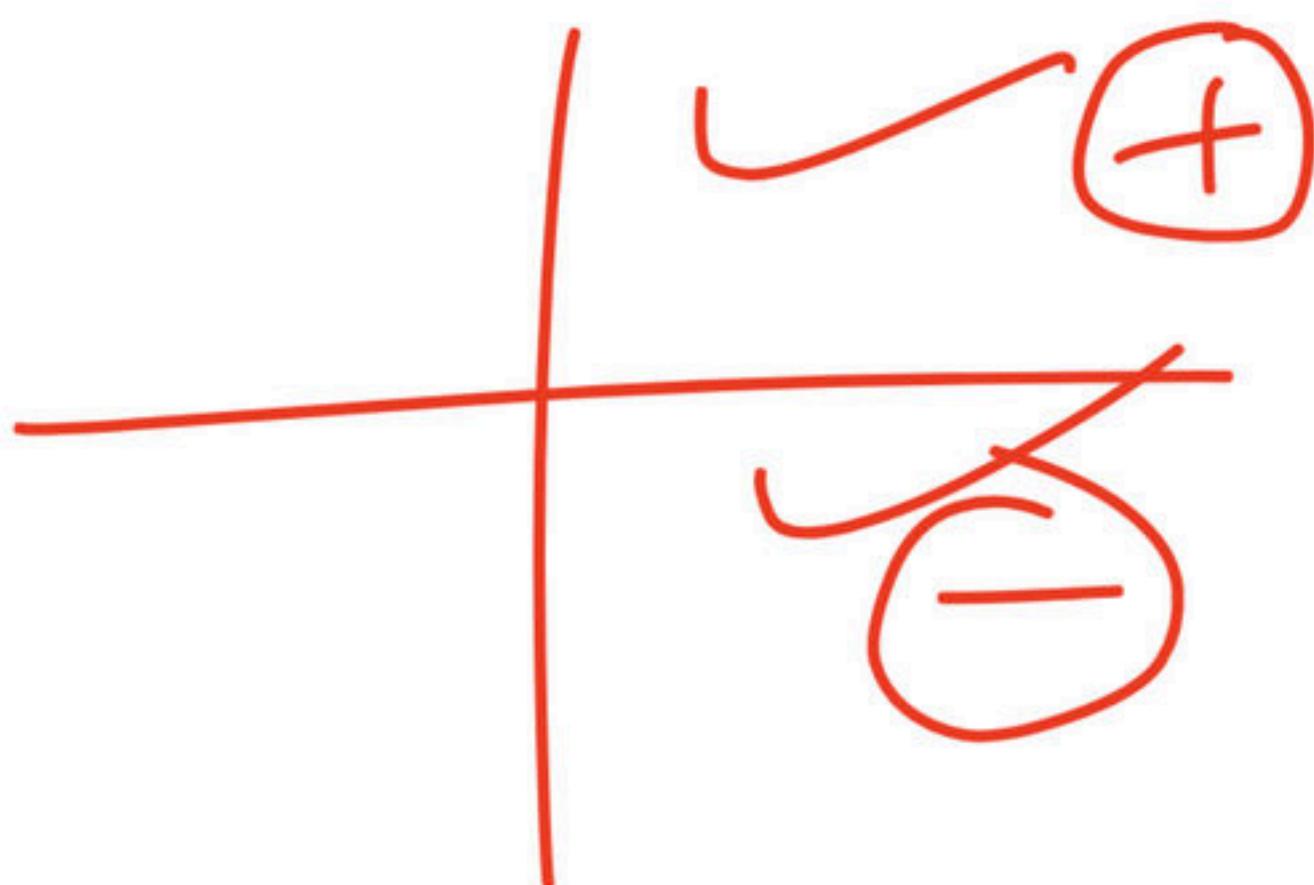
$(\varsigma \pi) = \leftarrow 1 \hookrightarrow$

Q1. The value of the integral $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |x| \cos nx dx, n \geq 1$ is $= 2 \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx$

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(a) 0, when n is even

(c) $-\frac{4}{n^2}$, when n is even



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2 \left[x \int \cos nx dx - \int \left(\frac{d}{dx} x \int \cos nx dx \right) dx \right]_0^\pi \\
 &= 2 \left[x \frac{\sin nx}{n} + \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} \right]_0^\pi \\
 &\text{(b) } 0, \text{ when } n \text{ is odd} \\
 &\text{(d) } -\frac{4}{n^2}, \text{ when } n \text{ is odd} \\
 &= 2 \left(0 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \right) - \left(0 + \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \\
 &= 2 \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \\
 &= 2 \left(\frac{(-1)^n - 1}{n^2} \right) \\
 &\text{h-even} \rightarrow 0 \\
 &- \frac{4}{n^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Q.2. The value of $\int_0^{\pi/4} \log(1 + \tan\theta) d\theta$ is

(a) $\frac{\pi}{8}$

(c) $\frac{\pi}{8} \log 2$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \log(1 + \tan(\pi/4 - \theta)) d\theta$$

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

$$(d) \frac{\pi}{8} \log 3 = \int_0^{\pi/4} \log \left[1 + \frac{1 - \tan\theta}{1 + \tan\theta} \right] d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \left(1 + \frac{1 + \tan\theta}{1 + \tan\theta} + \log \left(\frac{2}{1 + \tan\theta} \right) \right) d\theta$$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \log \left[\frac{1 + \tan\theta + 1 - \tan\theta}{1 + \tan\theta} \right] d\theta$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \log 2 d\theta$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \log 2 (\theta) \Big|_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{\pi/4}{2}$$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \log \left(\frac{2}{1 + \tan\theta} \right) d\theta$$

~~Q.3.~~ Evaluate: $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x dx}{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x}$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi(\pi-x) dx}{a^2 \cos^2(\pi-x) + b^2 \sin^2(\pi-x)}$$

(a) $\frac{\pi^2}{2a^2b^2}$

$\tan x = t$

$\sec^2 x dx = dt$ $\frac{\pi^2}{b}$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi(\pi-x) dx}{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x}$$

(c) $\frac{2\pi^2}{a^2b}$

$$2I = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(x-\pi+x) dx}{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dt/b}{a^2 + t^2} = \frac{\pi}{b} \left(\frac{1}{a} + \tan^{-1} \frac{t}{b} \right) \Big|_0^{\infty} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{ab} \left[\tan^{-1} \infty - \tan^{-1} 0 \right] = \frac{\pi}{2ab} \end{aligned}$$

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Definite integral as the limit of a sum :

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{r=0}^n f\left(\frac{r}{n}\right)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{25} \frac{1}{k+5}$$

Where $f(x)$ is continuous function on closed interval $[0, 1]$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{25} \frac{1}{k+5+1}$$

$$\int_0^{25} \frac{1}{x+6} dx$$

Q.4. The limit of sum $\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{3n}$, when

$n \rightarrow \infty$ is

(a) $\log 3$

(c) 0

(b) \log_2

(d) 1

$$+ \sum_{k=1}^{2^n} \frac{1}{k+n}$$

$$\int_0^R \frac{1}{1+x} dx$$
$$\left(1 - e^{-1-x} \right)_0^R$$

(9) - 15)

15)

Q5. The limit when $n \rightarrow \infty$ of the product

$$A = \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} \right) \left(1 + \frac{3}{n} \right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{n}{n} \right) \right\}^{1/n}$$

(b) $\frac{4}{e}$

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

$$\log A = \frac{1}{n} \left(\log \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) + \log \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} \right) + \dots + \log \left(1 + \frac{n}{n} \right) \right)$$

(c) $\frac{5}{e}$

(d) e

$$\log A = \left[n \log (1+n) - \int_{1+n}^{1+n-1} \log x dx \right]_0^n$$

$$\log A = \left[n \log (1+n) - (n - \log (1+n)) \right]_0^n$$

$$\log A = \left(\log n - (1+n) \right)$$

$$\log A = (2 \log n - 1) = \log n^2 - \log e$$

$$\log A = \log 4 - \log e \Rightarrow \log A = \log \frac{4}{e}$$

$$\log A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{x=1}^n \log (1 + \frac{x}{n})$$

$$\log A = \int_0^1 \log (1+x) dx$$

$$\log A = \left(\log (1+n) \int_0^1 dx - \int_0^1 \log (1+x) dx \right)$$

$$\log A = \left(\log (1+n) - \int_{1+n}^n \frac{dx}{1+x} \right)$$

$A = e^{\log A}$

Q6.

The value : $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{n!}{n^n} \right]^{1/n}$ is

(a) 1/e

(b) 2/e

(c) 3/e

(d) 4/e

$$\log A = \left(\int_1^{\infty} \int_1^x \left(\int_1^{x-1} \dots \int_1^2 dx_1 \right) dx_2 \right)$$

$$\log A = \left[n \log n - \int_1^n \frac{1}{x} dx \right]$$

$$\log A = \left[n \log n - n \right]$$

$$\log A = (0 - 1) - (0 - 0) = -1$$

$$A = \left[\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)\dots3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}{n \cdot n} \right]$$

$$A = \left[\left(\frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{3} \cdots \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \right]$$

$$\log A = \frac{1}{n} \log \left(\dots + \dots \right)$$

$$\log A = \frac{1}{n} \left[\log \frac{1}{1} + \log \frac{2}{2} + \dots + \log \frac{n}{n} \right]$$

$$\log A = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{v=1}^n \log \frac{v}{v}$$

$$\log A = \int_1^n \log x dx$$

$$A = e^{-1}$$

Gamma Function:

If m and n are non-negative integers, then

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

where $\Gamma(n)$ is called gamma function which satisfied the following properties

$$\Gamma(n+1) = n\Gamma(n) = n! \quad i.e. \Gamma(1) = 1 \text{ and } \Gamma(1/2) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

In place of gamma function, we can also use the following formula :

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^m x \cos^n x dx = \frac{(m-1)(m-3)\dots(2 \text{ or } 1)(n-1)(n-3)\dots(2 \text{ or } 1)}{(m+n)(m+n-2)\dots(2 \text{ or } 1)}$$

It is important to note that we multiply by $(\pi/2)$; when both m and n are even.

Q.7. Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} x^{1/4} e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx$

(a) $2\sqrt{\pi}$

(b) $\frac{3}{2}\pi$

(c) $\sqrt{\pi}$

(d) $\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{\pi}$

Q.8. Let a, b be positive real numbers such that $a < b$. Given that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^n e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$
 Then value of $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^n \frac{1}{t^2} (e^{-at^2} - e^{-bt^2}) dt$ is

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(a) $\sqrt{\pi}(\sqrt{b} - \sqrt{a})$

(b) $\sqrt{\pi}(\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{a})$

(c) $-\sqrt{\pi}(\sqrt{b} - \sqrt{a})$

(d) $\sqrt{\pi}(-\sqrt{b} + \sqrt{a})$

Q9.

The value of $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 x \cos^6 x dx$

- (a) $3\pi/312$
- (b) $5\pi/512$
- (c) $3\pi/512$
- (d) $5\pi/312$

Q10.

If $I_n = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{n-1} dx$, then $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda x} x^{n-1} dx$ is equal to

- (a) λI_n
- (b) $\frac{1}{\lambda} I_n$
- (c) $\frac{I_n}{\lambda^n}$
- (d) $\lambda^n I_n$

Q11.

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^7 x dx$$
 has value

(a) $\frac{37}{184}$

(b) $\frac{17}{45}$

(c) $\frac{16}{35}$

(d) $\frac{16}{45}$

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