

Definite Integrals and Applications of Integrals

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Section-B — JEE Main / AIEEE

- 1) $\int_0^{10\pi} |\sin(x)| dx$ is
 a) 20
 b) 8
 c) 10
 d) 18
 (2002)
- 2) $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n(x) dx$ then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(I_n + I_{n+2})$ equals
 a) $\frac{1}{2}$
 b) 1
 c) ∞
 d) zero
 (2002)
- 3) $\int_0^2 (x^2) dx$ is
 a) $2 - \sqrt{2}$
 b) $2 + \sqrt{2}$
 c) $\sqrt{2} - 1$
 d) $-\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3} + 5$
 (2002)
- 4) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{2x(1+\sin(x))}{1+\cos^2(x)} dx$ is
 a) $\frac{\pi^2}{4}$
 b) π^2
 c) zero
 d) $\frac{\pi}{2}$
 (2002)
- 5) If $y = f(x)$ makes +ve intercept of 2 and 0 unit on x and y axes and encloses an area of $\frac{3}{4}$ square unit with the axes then $\int_0^2 xf'(x) dx$ is
 a) $\frac{3}{2}$
 b) 1
 c) $\frac{5}{4}$
 d) $-\frac{3}{4}$
 (2002)
- 6) The area bounded by the curves $y = \ln(x)$, $y = \ln(|x|)$, $y = |\ln(x)|$ and $y = |\ln(|x|)|$
 a) 4 sq. units
 b) 6 sq. units
 c) 10 sq. units
 d) none of these
 (2002)
- 7) The area of the region bounded by the curves $y = |x - 1|$ and $y = 3 - |x|$ is
 a) 6 sq. units
 b) 2 sq. units
 c) 3 sq. units
 d) 4 sq. units
 (2003)
- 8) If $f(a + b - x) = f(x)$ then $\int_a^b xf(x) dx$ is equal to
 a) $\frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(a + b + x) dx$
 b) $\frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(b - x) dx$
 c) $\frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx$
 d) $\frac{b-a}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx$
 (2003)
- 9) Let $f(x)$ be a function satisfying $f'(x) = f(x)$ with $f(0) = 1$ and $g(x)$ be a function that satisfies $f(x) + g(x) = x^2$. Then the value of the integral $\int_0^1 f(x)g(x) dx$, is
 a) $e + \frac{e^2}{2} + \frac{5}{2}$
 b) $e - \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{5}{2}$
 c) $e + \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{5}{2}$
 d) $e - \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{5}{2}$
 (2003)
- 10) The value of the integral $I = \int_0^1 (x)(1-x)^n dx$ is
 a) $\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2}$
 b) $\frac{1}{n+1}$

c) $\frac{1}{n+2}$
 d) $\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2}$

(2003)

11) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{r=1}^n \frac{1}{n} e^{\frac{r}{n}}$ is

- a) $e + 1$
 b) $e - 1$
 c) $1 - e$
 d) e

(2004)

12) The value of $\int_{-2}^3 |1 - x^2| dx$ is

- a) $\frac{1}{3}$
 b) $\frac{14}{3}$
 c) $\frac{7}{3}$
 d) $\frac{28}{3}$

(2004)

13) The value of $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\sin(x) + \cos(x))^2}{\sqrt{1 + \sin(2x)}} dx$ is

- a) 3
 b) 1
 c) 2
 d) 0

(2004)

14) If $\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin(x)) dx = A \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin(x)) dx$, then A is

- a) 2π
 b) π
 c) $\frac{\pi}{4}$
 d) 0

(2004)

15) If $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}$, $I_1 = \int_{f(-a)}^{f(a)} (x) g(x(1-x)) dx$ and

$I_2 = \int_{f(-a)}^{f(a)} g(x(1-x)) dx$, then the value of $\frac{I_2}{I_1}$ is

- a) 1
 b) -3
 c) -1
 d) 2

(2004)