

Japan Today's Calculation Of Integral 2006

92 Evaluate $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \int_{-\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{1}{n}} (2005 \sin x + 2006 \cos x) |x| dx$.

93 Evaluate

$$\frac{1}{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2005} x \sin 2007 x \, dx}.$$

94 Let a be real numbers. Find the following limit value.

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (\sin x + \sin ax)^2 dx.$$

95 Evaluate

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{2 \sin^3 x}{\cos^5 x} dx.$$

96 For $a \geq 0$, find the minimum value of $\int_{-2}^1 |x^2 + 2ax| dx$.

97 Answer the following questions.

(1) Evaluate $\int_e^{e^e} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{x \ln x} dx$.

(2) Let α, β be real numbers. Find the values of α, β for which the following equality holds for any real numbers p, q .

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (p \cos x + q \sin x)(x^2 + \alpha x + \beta) dx = 0.$$

98 Let

$$I_n = \int_1^{1+\frac{1}{n}} \{[(x+1) \ln x + 1] e^{x(e^x \ln x + 1)} + n\} dx \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots).$$

Evaluate $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n$.

99 Let θ be a constant number such that $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$. Evaluate

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin 8x |\sin(x - \theta)| \, dx.$$

100 Let a, b, c be positive numbers such that $abc = \frac{1}{16}$. Prove the following inequality.

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)(x^2 + c^2)} \, dx \leq \pi.$$

101 Thank you very much, **vidyamanohar**. I will continue to post problems.

For $n > 2$, prove the following inequality.

$$\frac{1}{2} < \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^n}} dx < \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

102 Let a, b be constant numbers such that $a^2 \geq b$. Find the following indefinite integrals.

(1) $I = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2ax + b}$

(2) $J = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 2ax + b)^2}$

103 For $0 < a < 1$, let $f(x) = \frac{a-x}{1-ax}$ ($-1 < x < 1$).

Evaluate $\int_0^a \frac{1 - \{f(x)\}^6}{1-x^2} dx$.

104 For $0 < x < 1$, let $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$

(1) Find $\frac{d}{dx} f(\sqrt{1-x^2})$

(2) Find $f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$

(3) Prove that $f(x) + f(\sqrt{1-x^2}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$

105 Let a, b be constant numbers such that $0 < a < b$. If a function $f(x)$ always satisfies $f'(x) > 0$ at $a < x < b$, for $a < t < b$ find the value of t for which the following the integral is minimized,

$$\int_a^b |f(x) - f(t)|x \, dx.$$

106 Evaluate $\int_0^1 \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^4}}$

107 Evaluate $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{a-x} dx$ ($a > 1$)

108 For $x \geq 0$, find the minimum value of x for which $\int_0^x 2^t(2^t - 3)(x-t) \, dt$ is minimized.

109 Let $I_n = \int_{2006}^{2006+\frac{1}{n}} x \cos^2(x-2006) \, dx$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$).

Find $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nI_n$.

110 Prove the following inequality.

$$1 \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \sin^3 x} \, dx \leq \frac{1}{2} \{ \sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) \}$$

111 Evaluate $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-nx} \cos^m x \, dx$ ($m, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$).

112 Evaluate $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\theta}{(1 - e^2 \sin^2 \theta)^3}$ ($e < 1$ is a constant number).

113 Evaluate $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x} + 3(\sqrt{\sin x} - \sqrt{\cos x}) \cos 2x}{\sqrt{\sin 2x}} dx$.

114 Let a be positive numbers. For $|x| \leq a$, find the maximum and minimum value of $\int_{x-a}^{x+a} \sqrt{4a^2 - t^2} dt$.

115 Find the value of a such that $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x + a \cos x)^3 dx - \frac{4a}{\pi - 2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x dx = 2$.

116 Find $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{|\sin(x+t) - \sin x| dx}{|t|}$.

117 Let a be a real constant number. Evaluate $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \int_{-1}^1 e^{-n|a-x|} dx$.

118 Let $f(x)$ be the function defined for $x \geq 0$ which satisfies the following conditions.

(a) $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & (0 \leq x < 1) \\ 2-x & (1 \leq x < 2) \end{cases}$

(b) $f(x+2n) = f(x) \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$

Find $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{2n} f(x) e^{-x} dx$.

119 Find the continuous function $f(x)$ and constant number such that $\int_0^x f(t) dt = e^x - ae^{2x} \int_0^1 f(t) e^{-t} dt$.

120 Let k be real constants. How many real roots can the following quadratic equation have?

$$x^2 = -2x + k + \int_0^1 |t+k| dt.$$

121 Given the parabola $C: y = x^2$. If the circle centered at y axis with radius 1 has common tangent lines with C at distinct two points, then find the coordinate of the center of the circle K and the area of the figure surrounded by C and K .

122 Let $x(t) = \tan t$, $y(t) = -\ln \cos t$ $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$. Find the area surrounded by the curve: $x = x(t)$, $y = y(t)$ and x axis and the line $x = 1$.

123 Let $f(x) = \pi x^2 \sin \pi x^2$. Prove that the volume V formed by the revolution of the figure surrounded by the part $0 \leq x \leq 1$ of the graph of $y = f(x)$ and x axis about y axis is can be given as $2\pi \int_0^1 x f(x) dx$ then find the value of V .

124 Let $a > 1$. Find the area $S(a)$ of the part surrounded by the curve $y = \frac{a^4}{\sqrt{(a^2 - x^2)^3}}$ ($0 \leq x \leq 1$), x axis, y axis and the line $x = 1$, then when a varies in the range of $a > 1$, then find the extremal value of $S(a)$.

125 Prove the following inequality for $x \geq 0$.

$$\int_0^x (t - t^2) \sin^{2004} t dt < \frac{1}{2006}$$

126 For $t > 0$, find the minimum value of $\int_0^1 x |e^{-x^2} - t| dx$.

127 Evaluate $\int_{e^{\frac{\pi}{4}}}^{e^{\frac{\pi}{3}}} \frac{1}{\sin(2 \ln x)} dx$.

This problem is mistaken

128 Prove the following inequality.

$$-\frac{\pi}{3} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi^3}{81} < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \ln(\cos x) dx < -\frac{\pi^3}{162}.$$

129 The sequence $\{a_n\}$ is defined as follows.

$$a_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad a_n = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (\cos \pi x + a_{n-1}) \cos \pi x \, dx \quad (n = 2, 3, \dots)$$

Find $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$.

130 Find the value of a such that $\int_0^a \frac{1}{e^x + 4e^{-x} + 5} dx = \ln \sqrt[3]{2}$.

131 For $a > 0$, find the minimum value of $\int_0^{\frac{1}{a}} (a^3 + 4x - a^5 x^2) e^{ax} dx$.

132 Find the area of the figure such that the points (x, y) satisfies the inequality $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x^{2n} + y^{2n})^{\frac{1}{n}} \geq \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}y^2 - 1$.

133 Let $f(x)$ be the polynomial with respect to x , and $g_n(x) = n - 2n^2 \left| x - \frac{1}{2} \right| + \left| n - 2n^2 \left| x - \frac{1}{2} \right| \right|$.

Find $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f(x) g_n(x) dx$.

134 For positive integers n , let $A_n = \frac{1}{n} \{(n+1) + (n+2) + \dots + (n+n)\}$, $B_n = \{(n+1)(n+2) \dots (n+n)\}^{\frac{1}{n}}$.

Find $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A_n}{B_n}$.

135 Find the value of a for which $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |a \sin x - \cos x| dx$ ($a > 0$) is minimized.

136 Let c be the constant number such that $c > 1$. Find the least area of the figure surrounded by the line passing through the point $(1, c)$ and the parabola $y = x^2$ on $x - y$ plane.

137 Find the value of a for which $\int_0^1 |xe^x - a| dx$ is minimized.

138 Let $f(x)$ be the product of functions made by taking four functions from three functions x , $\sin x$, $\cos x$ repeatedly. Find the minimum value of $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx$.

139 Let a, b be real numbers.
Evaluate

$$\int_0^{2\pi} (a \cos x + b \sin x)^{2n} dx \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots).$$

140 Evaluate

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} \right)^2 dx, \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\cos x} \right)^2 dx.$$

141 Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos 4x - \cos 4\alpha}{\cos x - \cos \alpha} dx$.

142 Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1 - 2a \cos x + a^2}} dx$ ($a > 0$).

143 Evaluate $\int_0^x \frac{1 - \sin 2x}{(1 + \sin 2x)^2} dx$.

144 Evaluate $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\pi \left| \left(x + \frac{\pi}{n} \right) \sin nx \right| dx \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$.

145 Find the minimum value of $\int_x^{x+l} \left(t + \frac{1}{t} \right) dt \quad (x > 0, l > 0)$.

146 Find the maximum value of $\int_{-1}^1 |x - a| e^x dx$ for $|a| \leq 1$.

147 Find the area of the figure surrounded by the curve $2(x^2 + 1)y^2 + 8x^2y + x^4 + 4x^2 - 1 = 0$.

148 Evaluate $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 n\theta}{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$.

149 Let $f(x) = (1 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$. Denote M the maximum value of $|f'(x)|$ in $(-1, 1)$. Prove that $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx \leq M$.

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150 Find the value of a such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{2} \int_{-\sqrt[n]{a}}^{\sqrt[n]{a}} \left(1 - \frac{t^3}{n} \right)^n t^2 dt = \sqrt{2} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$.

151 Let a, b be positive constant numbers. Find the volume of the revolution of the region surrounded by the parabola $y = ax^2$ and the line $y = bx$ about the line $y = bx$ as the axis on xy plane.

152 Let $f(x)$ the function such that $f(0) = 0, |f'(x)| \leq \frac{1}{1+x} \quad (x \geq 0)$. Prove that $\int_0^{e-1} \{f(x)\}^2 dx \leq e - 2$.

153 Draw the perpendicular to the tangent line of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$ from the origin $O(0, 0)$.

Let θ be the angle between the perpendicular and the positive direction of x axis. Denote the length of the perpendicular by $r(\theta)$.

Calculate $\int_0^{2\pi} r(\theta)^2 d\theta$.

154 Find the function $f(x)$ which is defined for $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ such that $f(x) + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(x-y) \cdot f(y) dy = x + 1 \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.

155 The sequence $\{c_n\}$ is determined by the following equation,

$$c_n = (n+1) \int_0^1 x^n \cos \pi x dx \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

Let λ be the limit value $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n$. Find $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c_{n+1} - \lambda}{c_n - \lambda}$.

156 For arbitrary integers n , find the continuous function $f(x)$ which satisfies the following equation.

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_{x-nh}^{x+nh} f(t) dt = 2f(nx).$$

Note that x can range all real numbers and $f(1) = 1$.

157 Find the volume of the solid expressed by the following six inequaities in xyz space.

$$x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0, x + y + z \leq 3, x + 2z \leq 4, y - z \leq 1.$$

158 (1) Evaluate the definite integral $\int_0^\pi e^{-x} \sin x dx$.

(2) Find the limit $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{n\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx$.

159 A function is defined by $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$.

(1) Find the equation of normal line at $x = 1$ of $y = f(x)$.

(2) Find the area of the figure surrounded by the normal line found in (1), the x axis and the graph of $y = f(x)$.

Note that you may not use the formula $\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \tan^{-1} x + \text{Const.}$

160 Find the value of m ($0 < m < 1$) for which $\int_0^\pi |\sin x - mx| dx$ is minimized.

161 Find the differentiable function $f(x)$ such that $f(x) = -\int_0^x f(t) \tan t dt + \int_0^x \tan(t-x) dt$ ($|x| < \frac{\pi}{2}$).

162 Let $f(x)$ be the function such that $f(x) > 0$ at $x \geq 0$ and $\{f(x)\}^{2006} = \int_0^x f(t) dt + 1$.

Find the value of $\{f(2006)\}^{2005}$.

163 Let $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$).

Find $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \{I_{n+2}^2 + (I_{n+1} + I_{n+3})I_{n+2} + I_{n+1}I_{n+3}\}$.

164 For positive integers n , let

$$S_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \quad T_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+\frac{1}{2}}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

Find $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{T_n}{S_n}$.

165 On $x-y$ plane, let $C: y = 2006x^3 - 12070102x^2 + \dots$. Find the area of the region surrounded by the tangent line of C at $x = 2006$ and the curve C .

166 Express the following the limit values in terms of a definite integral and find them.

(1) $I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{n}{n}\right)$.

(2) $J = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} (\sqrt{n^2-1} + \sqrt{n^2-2^2} + \dots + \sqrt{n^2-n^2})$.

(3) $K = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} (\sqrt{n^2+1} + 2\sqrt{n^2+2^2} + \dots + n\sqrt{n^2+n^2})$.

167 In xyz plane find the volume of the solid formed by the points (x, y, z) satisfying the following system of inequalities.

$$0 \leq z \leq 1 + x + y - 3(x-y)y, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1, \quad y \leq x \leq y+1.$$