



Definite Integrals Ex 20.5 Q21

We have,

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h [f(a) + f(a+h) + f(a+2h) + \dots + f(a+(n-1)h)]$$

where $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$

Here, $a = 0$, $b = 2$ and $f(x) = 3x^2 - 2$

$$\therefore h = \frac{2}{n} \Rightarrow nh = 2$$

Thus, we have,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^2 (3x^2 - 2) dx \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h [f(0) + f(0+h) + f(0+2h) + \dots + f(0+(n-1)h)] \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h [-2 + (3h^2 - 2) + (3(2h)^2 - 2) + \dots] \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h [-2h + 3h^2 (1 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots)] \\ &\therefore h = \frac{2}{n} \text{ if } h \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow n \rightarrow \infty \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left[-2n + \frac{12}{n^2} \frac{n(n-1)(2n-1)}{6} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -4 + \frac{4}{n^3} n^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) \left(2 - \frac{1}{n} \right) = -4 + 8 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^2 (3x^2 - 2) dx = 4$$

Definite Integrals Ex 20.5 Q22

We have,

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \left[f(a) + f(a+h) + f(a+2h) + \dots + f(a+(n-1)h) \right]$$

where $h = \frac{b-a}{n}$

Here, $a = 0$, $b = 2$ and $f(x) = x^2 + 2$

$$\therefore h = \frac{2}{n} \Rightarrow nh = 2$$

Thus, we have,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^2 (x^2 + 2) dx \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \left[f(0) + f(0+h) + f(2h) + \dots + f(0+(n-1)h) \right] \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \left[2 + (h^2 + 2) + ((2h)^2 + 2) + \dots \right] \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \left[2h + h^2 (1 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (n-1)^2) \right] \\ \therefore h &= \frac{2}{n} \quad \& \text{ if } h \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow n \rightarrow \infty \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left[2n + \frac{4}{n^2} \frac{n(n-1)(2n-1)}{6} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4 + \frac{4}{3n^3} n^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) \left(2 - \frac{1}{n} \right) \\ &= 4 + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{20}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^2 (x^2 + 2) dx = \frac{20}{3}$$

Definite Integrals Ex 20.5 Q23

It is known that,

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [f(a) + f(a+h) + \dots + f(a+(n-1)h)], \text{ where } h = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

Here, $a = 0$, $b = 4$, and $f(x) = x + e^{2x}$

$$\therefore h = \frac{4-0}{n} = \frac{4}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int_0^4 (x + e^{2x}) dx &= (4-0) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [f(0) + f(h) + f(2h) + \dots + f((n-1)h)] \\ &= 4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [(0 + e^0) + (h + e^{2h}) + (2h + e^{2 \cdot 2h}) + \dots + \{(n-1)h + e^{2(n-1)h}\}] \\ &= 4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [1 + (h + e^{2h}) + (2h + e^{4h}) + \dots + \{(n-1)h + e^{2(n-1)h}\}] \\ &= 4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} [h + 2h + 3h + \dots + (n-1)h + (1 + e^{2h} + e^{4h} + \dots + e^{2(n-1)h})] \\ &= 4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[h \{1 + 2 + \dots + (n-1)\} + \left(\frac{e^{2hn} - 1}{e^{2h} - 1} \right) \right] \\ &= 4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{h(n-1)n}{2} + \left(\frac{e^{2hn} - 1}{e^{2h} - 1} \right) \right] \\ &= 4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{4}{n} \cdot \frac{(n-1)n}{2} + \left(\frac{e^8 - 1}{\frac{e^8}{8} - 1} \right) \right] \\ &= 4(2) + 4 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{e^8 - 1}{\frac{e^8}{8} - 1} \right) \cdot 8 \\ &= 8 + \frac{4 \cdot (e^8 - 1)}{8} \quad \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1 \right) \\ &= 8 + \frac{e^8 - 1}{2} \\ &= \frac{15 + e^8}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Definite Integrals Ex 20.5 Q24

We have,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h [f(a) + f(a+h) + f(a+2h) + \dots + f(a+(n-1)h)] \\ \text{where } h &= \frac{b-a}{n} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^2 (x^2 + x) dx \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h [f(0) + f(0+h) + f(0+2h) + \dots + f\{(n-1)h\}] \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h [0 + (h^2 + h) + \{(2h)^2 + 2h\} + \dots] \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} h \left[\{h^2(1 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (n-1)^2)\} + h\{1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (n-1)\} \right] \\ \therefore h &= \frac{2}{n} \quad \& \text{ if } h \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow n \rightarrow \infty \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \left[\frac{4}{n^2} \frac{n(n-1)(2n-1)}{6} + \frac{2}{n} \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{3n^3} n^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) \left(2 - \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{2}{n^2} n^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) \\ &= \frac{8}{3} + 2 = \frac{14}{3} \\ \therefore \int_0^2 (x^2 + x) dx &= \frac{14}{3} \end{aligned}$$

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