



We draw AC perpendicular to x-axis.

$$\therefore \text{Area (OBAO)} = \text{Area (\Delta OCA)} - \text{Area (OCABO)} \dots (1)$$

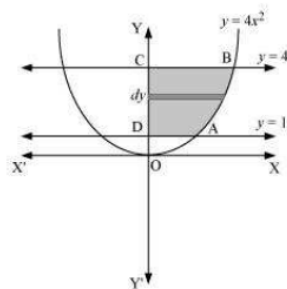
$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^1 x \, dx - \int_0^1 x^2 \, dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 - \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \text{ units} \end{aligned}$$

### Question 3:

Find the area of the region lying in the first quadrant and bounded by  $y = 4x^2$ ,  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 1$  and  $y = 4$

Answer

The area in the first quadrant bounded by  $y = 4x^2$ ,  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 1$ , and  $y = 4$  is represented by the shaded area ABCDA as



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Area ABCD} &= \int_1^4 x \, dx \\ &= \int_1^4 \frac{\sqrt{y}}{2} \, dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^4 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ (4)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} [8 - 1] \\ &= \frac{7}{3} \text{ units} \end{aligned}$$

### Question 4:

Sketch the graph of  $y = |x+3|$  and evaluate  $\int_{-6}^0 |x+3| \, dx$

Answer

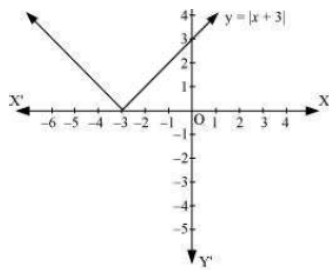
The given equation is  $y = |x+3|$

The corresponding values of  $x$  and  $y$  are given in the following table.

$x$	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0
$y$	3	2	1	0	1	2	3

On plotting these points, we obtain the graph of  $y = |x+3|$  as follows.





It is known that,  $(x+3) \leq 0$  for  $-6 \leq x \leq -3$  and  $(x+3) \geq 0$  for  $-3 \leq x \leq 0$

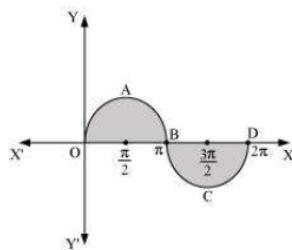
$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int_{-6}^0 (x+3) dx &= -\int_{-6}^{-3} (x+3) dx + \int_{-3}^0 (x+3) dx \\ &= -\left[\frac{x^2}{2} + 3x\right]_{-6}^{-3} + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + 3x\right]_{-3}^0 \\ &= -\left[\left(\frac{(-3)^2}{2} + 3(-3)\right) - \left(\frac{(-6)^2}{2} + 3(-6)\right)\right] + \left[0 - \left(\frac{(-3)^2}{2} + 3(-3)\right)\right] \\ &= -\left[-\frac{9}{2}\right] - \left[-\frac{9}{2}\right] \\ &= 9\end{aligned}$$

**Question 5:**

Find the area bounded by the curve  $y = \sin x$  between  $x = 0$  and  $x = 2\pi$

Answer

The graph of  $y = \sin x$  can be drawn as



$\therefore$  Required area = Area OABO + Area BCDB

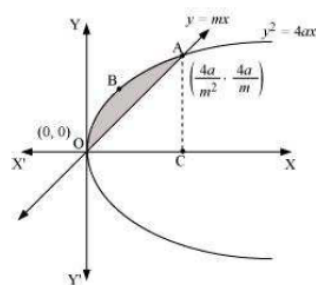
$$\begin{aligned}&= \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx + \left| \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin x \, dx \right| \\ &= [-\cos x]_0^{\pi} + \left| [-\cos x]_{\pi}^{2\pi} \right| \\ &= [-\cos \pi + \cos 0] + |-\cos 2\pi + \cos \pi| \\ &= 1 + 1 + |(-1 - 1)| \\ &= 2 + |-2| \\ &= 2 + 2 = 4 \text{ units}\end{aligned}$$

**Question 6:**

Find the area enclosed between the parabola  $y^2 = 4ax$  and the line  $y = mx$

Answer

The area enclosed between the parabola,  $y^2 = 4ax$ , and the line,  $y = mx$ , is represented by the shaded area OABO as



The points of intersection of both the curves are  $(0, 0)$  and  $\left(\frac{4a}{m^2}, \frac{4a}{m}\right)$ .  
We draw AC perpendicular to x-axis.

$\therefore$  Area OABO = Area OCABO - Area ( $\Delta OCA$ )

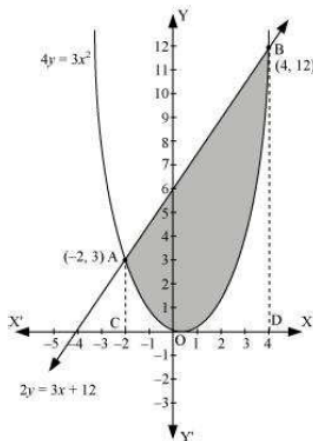
$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^{\frac{4a}{m^2}} 2\sqrt{ax} \, dx - \int_0^{\frac{4a}{m^2}} mx \, dx \\
&= 2\sqrt{a} \left[ \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{\frac{4a}{m^2}} - m \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{4a}{m^2}} \\
&= \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{a} \left( \frac{4a}{m^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{m}{2} \left( \frac{4a}{m^2} \right)^2 \\
&= \frac{32a^2}{3m^3} - \frac{m}{2} \left( \frac{16a^2}{m^4} \right) \\
&= \frac{32a^2}{3m^3} - \frac{8a^2}{m^3} \\
&= \frac{8a^2}{3m^3} \text{ units}
\end{aligned}$$

**Question 7:**

Find the area enclosed by the parabola  $4y = 3x^2$  and the line  $2y = 3x + 12$

Answer

The area enclosed between the parabola,  $4y = 3x^2$ , and the line,  $2y = 3x + 12$ , is represented by the shaded area OBAO as



The points of intersection of the given curves are A  $(-2, 3)$  and B  $(4, 12)$ .

We draw AC and BD perpendicular to x-axis.

$$\therefore \text{Area OBAO} = \text{Area CDBA} - (\text{Area ODBO} + \text{Area OACO})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{-2}^4 \frac{1}{2}(3x+12) \, dx - \int_{-2}^4 \frac{3x^2}{4} \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{3x^2}{2} + 12x \right]_{-2}^4 - \frac{3}{4} \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-2}^4 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [24 + 48 - 6 + 24] - \frac{1}{4} [64 + 8] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [90] - \frac{1}{4} [72] \\
&= 45 - 18 \\
&= 27 \text{ units}
\end{aligned}$$

**Question 8:**

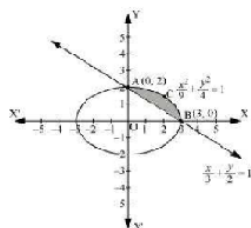
Find the area of the smaller region bounded by the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$  and the line

$$\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} = 1$$

Answer

The area of the smaller region bounded by the ellipse,  $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ , and the line,

$\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} = 1$ , is represented by the shaded region BCAB as



\*\*\*\*\*END\*\*\*\*\*