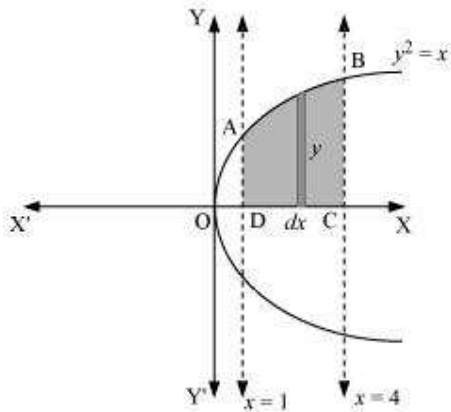


Exercise 8.1

Question 1:

Find the area of the region bounded by the curve $y^2 = x$ and the lines $x = 1$, $x = 4$ and the x -axis.

Answer



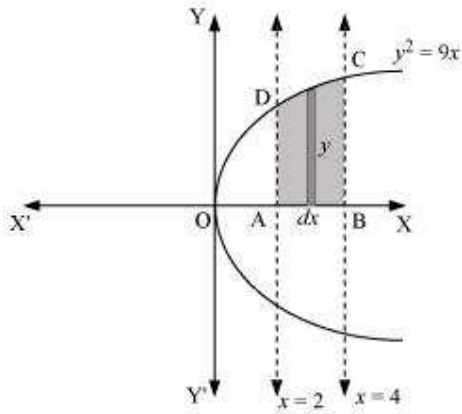
The area of the region bounded by the curve, $y^2 = x$, the lines, $x = 1$ and $x = 4$, and the x -axis is the area ABCD.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Area of ABCD} &= \int_1^4 y \, dx \\
 &= \int_1^4 \sqrt{x} \, dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^4 \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \left[(4)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} [8 - 1] \\
 &= \frac{14}{3} \text{ units}
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 2:

Find the area of the region bounded by $y^2 = 9x$, $x = 2$, $x = 4$ and the x -axis in the first quadrant.

Answer



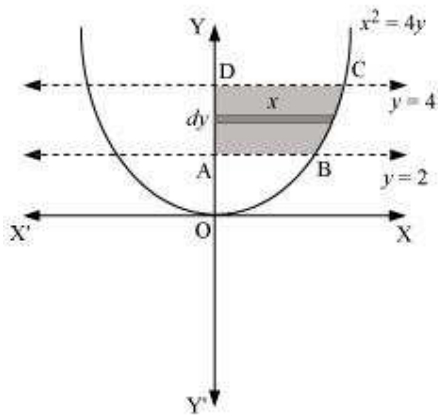
The area of the region bounded by the curve, $y^2 = 9x$, $x = 2$, and $x = 4$, and the x -axis is the area ABCD.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area of ABCD} &= \int_2^4 y \, dx \\ &= \int_2^4 3\sqrt{x} \, dx \\ &= 3 \left[\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_2^4 \\ &= 2 \left[x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_2^4 \\ &= 2 \left[(4)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \\ &= 2 \left[8 - 2\sqrt{2} \right] \\ &= (16 - 4\sqrt{2}) \text{ units}\end{aligned}$$

Question 3:

Find the area of the region bounded by $x^2 = 4y$, $y = 2$, $y = 4$ and the y-axis in the first quadrant.

Answer



The area of the region bounded by the curve, $x^2 = 4y$, $y = 2$, and $y = 4$, and the y-axis is the area ABCD.

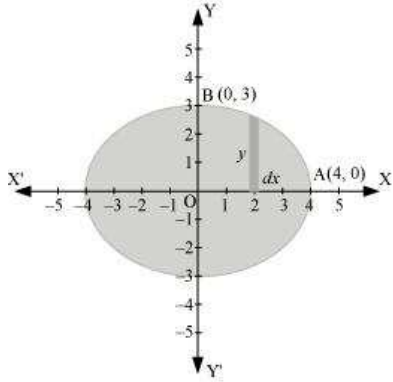
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area of ABCD} &= \int_2^4 x \, dy \\ &= \int_2^4 2\sqrt{y} \, dy \\ &= 2 \int_2^4 \sqrt{y} \, dy \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_2^4 \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \left[(4)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \\ &= \frac{4}{3} [8 - 2\sqrt{2}] \\ &= \left(\frac{32 - 8\sqrt{2}}{3} \right) \text{ units}\end{aligned}$$

Question 4:

Find the area of the region bounded by the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$

Answer

The given equation of the ellipse, $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$, can be represented as



It can be observed that the ellipse is symmetrical about x-axis and y-axis.

\therefore Area bounded by ellipse = 4 \times Area of OAB

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area of OAB} &= \int_0^4 y \, dx \\ &= \int_0^4 3\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{16}} \, dx \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \int_0^4 \sqrt{16 - x^2} \, dx \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{16 - x^2} + \frac{16}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{4} \right]_0^4 \\ &= \frac{3}{4} [2\sqrt{16-16} + 8\sin^{-1}(1) - 0 - 8\sin^{-1}(0)] \\ &= \frac{3}{4} \left[\frac{8\pi}{2} \right] \\ &= \frac{3}{4} [4\pi] \\ &= 3\pi\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, area bounded by the ellipse = $4 \times 3n = 12n$ units

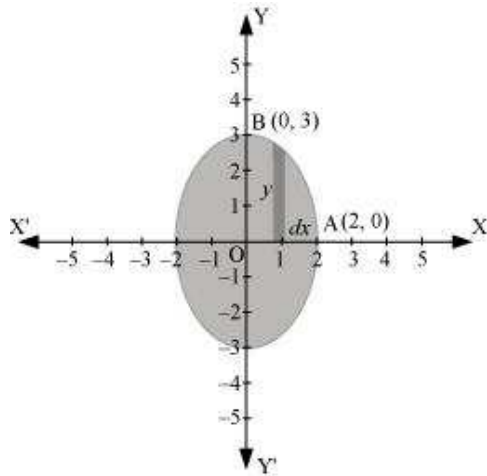
Question 5:

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

Find the area of the region bounded by the ellipse

Answer

The given equation of the ellipse can be represented as



$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 3\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{4}} \quad \dots(1)$$

It can be observed that the ellipse is symmetrical about x-axis and y-axis.

\therefore Area bounded by ellipse = $4 \times$ Area OAB

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \text{Area of OAB} &= \int_0^2 y \, dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 3\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{4}} \, dx \quad [\text{Using (1)}] \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} \, dx \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{4-x^2} + \frac{4}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^2 \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{2\pi}{2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{3\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

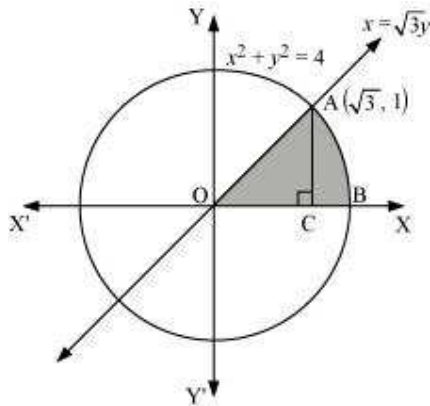
Therefore, area bounded by the ellipse = $4 \times \frac{3\pi}{2} = 6\pi$ units

Question 6:

Find the area of the region in the first quadrant enclosed by x-axis, line $x = \sqrt{3}y$ and the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

Answer

The area of the region bounded by the circle, $x^2 + y^2 = 4, x = \sqrt{3}y$, and the x-axis is the area OAB.



The point of intersection of the line and the circle in the first quadrant is $(\sqrt{3}, 1)$.

Area OAB = Area Δ OCA + Area ACB

$$\text{Area of OAC} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{OC} \times \text{AC} = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{3} \times 1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area of ABC} &= \int_{\sqrt{3}}^2 y \, dx \\ &= \int_{\sqrt{3}}^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} \, dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{4-x^2} + \frac{4}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{2} \right]_{\sqrt{3}}^2 \\ &= \left[2 \times \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sqrt{4-3} - 2 \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right] \\ &= \left[\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{2} - 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right] \\ &= \left[\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right] \quad \dots(2) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, area enclosed by x -axis, the line $x = \sqrt{3}y$, and the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ in the first

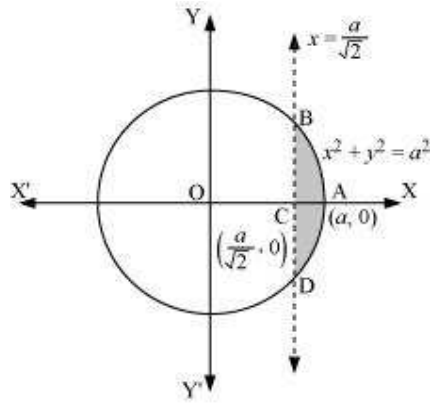
$$\text{quadrant} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ units}$$

Question 7:

Find the area of the smaller part of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ cut off by the line $x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$

Answer

The area of the smaller part of the circle, $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, cut off by the line, $x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$, is the area ABCDA.



It can be observed that the area ABCD is symmetrical about x -axis.

$$\therefore \text{Area ABCD} = 2 \times \text{Area ABC}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Area of } ABC &= \int_{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}}^a y \, dx \\
&= \int_{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}}^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx \\
&= \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right]_{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}}^a \\
&= \left[\frac{a^2}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) - \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{a^2}{2}} - \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{a^2 \pi}{4} - \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{a^2}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) \\
&= \frac{a^2 \pi}{4} - \frac{a^2}{4} - \frac{a^2 \pi}{8} \\
&= \frac{a^2}{4} \left[\pi - 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \\
&= \frac{a^2}{4} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right] \\
\Rightarrow \text{Area } ABCD &= 2 \left[\frac{a^2}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right) \right] = \frac{a^2}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the area of smaller part of the circle, $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, cut off by the line, $x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$,

is $\frac{a^2}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right)$ units.

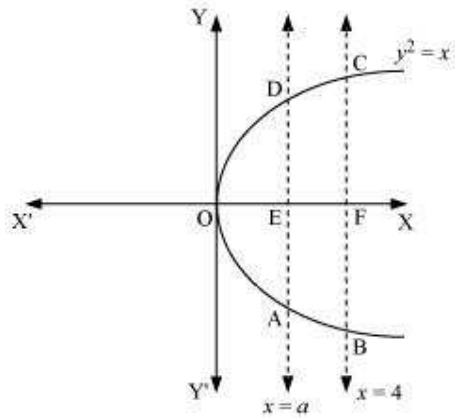
Question 8:

The area between $x = y^2$ and $x = 4$ is divided into two equal parts by the line $x = a$, find the value of a .

Answer

The line, $x = a$, divides the area bounded by the parabola and $x = 4$ into two equal parts.

$\therefore \text{Area OAD} = \text{Area ABCD}$



It can be observed that the given area is symmetrical about x-axis.

$\Rightarrow \text{Area OED} = \text{Area EFCD}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Area } OED &= \int_0^a y \, dx \\
 &= \int_0^a \sqrt{x} \, dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^a \\
 &= \frac{2}{3}(a)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad \dots(1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Area of } EFCD &= \int_0^4 \sqrt{x} \, dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^4 \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \left[8 - a^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \quad \dots(2)
 \end{aligned}$$

From (1) and (2), we obtain

$$\frac{2}{3}(a)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} \left[8 - (a)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot (a)^{\frac{3}{2}} = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow (a)^{\frac{3}{2}} = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow a = (4)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

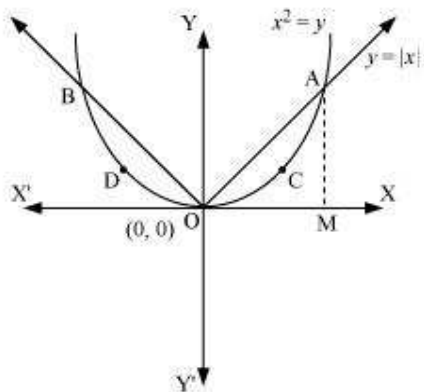
Therefore, the value of a is $(4)^{\frac{2}{3}}$.

Question 9:

Find the area of the region bounded by the parabola $y = x^2$ and $y = |x|$

Answer

The area bounded by the parabola, $x^2 = y$, and the line, $y = |x|$, can be represented as



The given area is symmetrical about y -axis.

\therefore Area OACO = Area ODBO

The point of intersection of parabola, $x^2 = y$, and line, $y = x$, is A (1, 1).

Area of OACO = Area Δ OAB - Area OBACO

$$\therefore \text{Area of } \Delta\text{OAB} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{OB} \times \text{AB} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Area of OBACO} = \int_0^1 y \, dx = \int_0^1 x^2 \, dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

\Rightarrow Area of OACO = Area of Δ OAB - Area of OBACO

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}$$

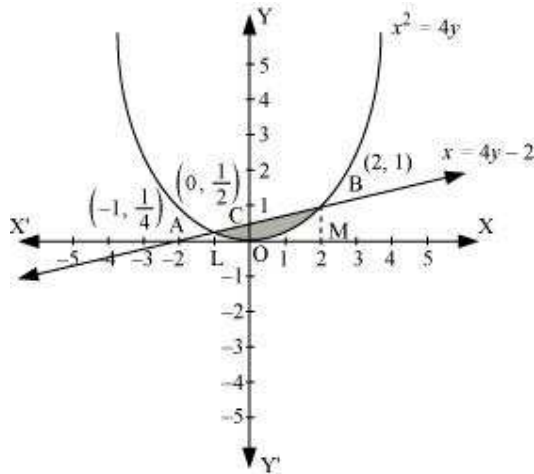
Therefore, required area = $2 \left[\frac{1}{6} \right] = \frac{1}{3}$ units

Question 10:

Find the area bounded by the curve $x^2 = 4y$ and the line $x = 4y - 2$

Answer

The area bounded by the curve, $x^2 = 4y$, and line, $x = 4y - 2$, is represented by the shaded area OBAO.



Let A and B be the points of intersection of the line and parabola.

$$\text{A are } \left(-1, \frac{1}{4}\right).$$

Coordinates of point

Coordinates of point B are $(2, 1)$.

We draw AL and BM perpendicular to x-axis.

It can be observed that,

Area OBAO = Area OBCO + Area OACO ... (1)

Then, Area OBCO = Area OMBC - Area OMBO

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^2 \frac{x+2}{4} dx - \int_0^2 \frac{x^2}{4} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_0^2 - \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{4} [2+4] - \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{8}{3} \right] \\
&= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \\
&= \frac{5}{6}
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly, Area OACO = Area OLAC – Area OLAO

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{x+2}{4} dx - \int_{-1}^0 \frac{x^2}{4} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_{-1}^0 - \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^0 \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{(-1)^2}{2} + 2(-1) \right] - \left[-\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{(-1)^3}{3} \right) \right] \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{2} - 2 \right] - \frac{1}{12} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{12} \\
&= \frac{7}{24}
\end{aligned}$$

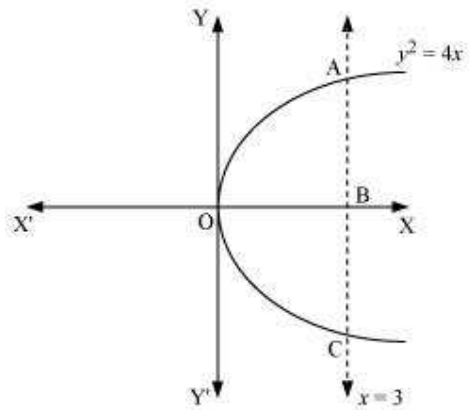
Therefore, required area = $\left(\frac{5}{6} + \frac{7}{24} \right) = \frac{9}{8}$ units

Question 11:

Find the area of the region bounded by the curve $y^2 = 4x$ and the line $x = 3$

Answer

The region bounded by the parabola, $y^2 = 4x$, and the line, $x = 3$, is the area OACO.



The area OACO is symmetrical about x-axis.

\therefore Area of OACO = 2 (Area of OAB)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Area OACO} &= 2 \left[\int_0^3 y \, dx \right] \\
 &= 2 \int_0^3 2\sqrt{x} \, dx \\
 &= 4 \left[\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^3 \\
 &= \frac{8}{3} \left[(3)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \\
 &= 8\sqrt{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the required area is $8\sqrt{3}$ units.

Question 12:

Area lying in the first quadrant and bounded by the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ and the lines $x = 0$ and $x = 2$ is

A. π

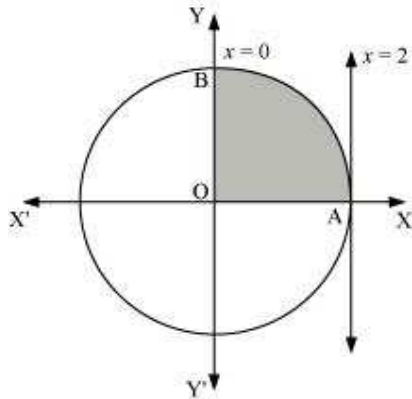
B. $\frac{\pi}{2}$

C. $\frac{\pi}{3}$

D. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

Answer

The area bounded by the circle and the lines, $x = 0$ and $x = 2$, in the first quadrant is represented as



$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Area OAB} &= \int_0^2 y \, dx \\ &= \int_0^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} \, dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{4-x^2} + \frac{4}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^2 \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ &= \pi \text{ units}\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the correct answer is A.

Question 13:

Area of the region bounded by the curve $y^2 = 4x$, y -axis and the line $y = 3$ is

A. 2

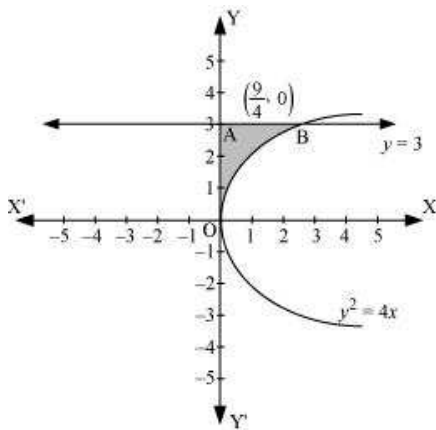
B. $\frac{9}{4}$

C. $\frac{9}{3}$

D. $\frac{9}{2}$

Answer

The area bounded by the curve, $y^2 = 4x$, y -axis, and $y = 3$ is represented as



$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{Area OAB} &= \int_0^3 x \, dy \\ &= \int_0^3 \frac{y^2}{4} \, dy \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{12} (27) \\ &= \frac{9}{4} \text{ units}\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the correct answer is B.

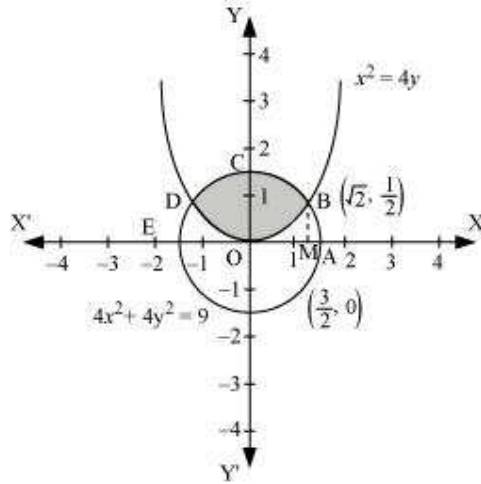
Exercise 8.2

Question 1:

Find the area of the circle $4x^2 + 4y^2 = 9$ which is interior to the parabola $x^2 = 4y$

Answer

The required area is represented by the shaded area OBCDO.



Solving the given equation of circle, $4x^2 + 4y^2 = 9$, and parabola, $x^2 = 4y$, we obtain the

point of intersection as $B \left(\sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$ and $D \left(-\sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$.

It can be observed that the required area is symmetrical about y-axis.

$$\therefore \text{Area OBCDO} = 2 \times \text{Area OBCO}$$

We draw BM perpendicular to OA.

Therefore, the coordinates of M are $(\sqrt{2}, 0)$.

Therefore, Area OBCO = Area OMBCO – Area OMBO

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{(9-4x^2)}{4}} dx - \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{4}} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{9-4x^2} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} x^2 dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \left[x\sqrt{9-4x^2} + \frac{9}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{2x}{3} \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}} \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \left[\sqrt{2}\sqrt{9-8} + \frac{9}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \right] - \frac{1}{12} (\sqrt{2})^3 \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + \frac{9}{8} \sin^{-1} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} + \frac{9}{8} \sin^{-1} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} + \frac{9}{4} \sin^{-1} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the required area OBCDO is

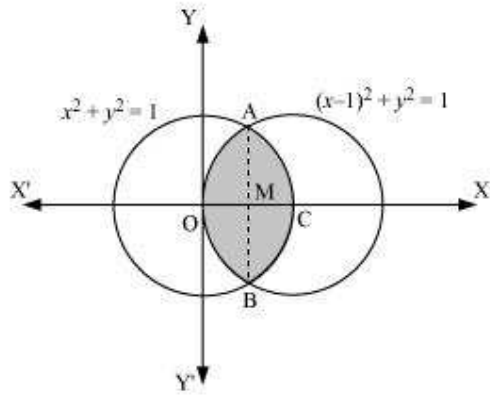
$$\left(2 \times \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} + \frac{9}{4} \sin^{-1} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \right] \right) = \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} + \frac{9}{4} \sin^{-1} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \right] \text{units}$$

Question 2:

Find the area bounded by curves $(x - 1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ and $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

Answer

The area bounded by the curves, $(x - 1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ and $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, is represented by the shaded area as



On solving the equations, $(x - 1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ and $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, we obtain the point of

intersection as A $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ and B $\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$.

It can be observed that the required area is symmetrical about x-axis.

$$\therefore \text{Area OBCAO} = 2 \times \text{Area OCAO}$$

We join AB, which intersects OC at M, such that AM is perpendicular to OC.

The coordinates of M are $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$.

$$\Rightarrow \text{Area OCAO} = \text{Area OMAO} + \text{Area MCAM}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \right] \\
 &= \left[\frac{x-1}{2} \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}(x-1) \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1} x \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \\
 &= \left[-\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{1-\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right) - \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}(-1) \right] + \\
 &\quad \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}(1) - \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right] \\
 &= \left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] + \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) \right] \\
 &= \left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{12} \right] \\
 &= \left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \\
 &= \left[\frac{2\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

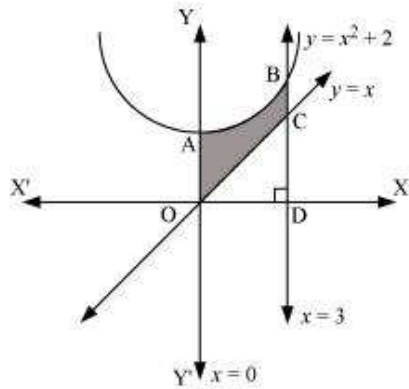
$$\text{Therefore, required area OBCAO} = 2 \times \left(\frac{2\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \right) = \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \text{ units}$$

Question 3:

Find the area of the region bounded by the curves $y = x^2 + 2$, $y = x$, $x = 0$ and $x = 3$

Answer

The area bounded by the curves, $y = x^2 + 2$, $y = x$, $x = 0$, and $x = 3$, is represented by the shaded area OCBAO as



Then, Area OCBAO = Area ODBAO – Area ODCO

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^3 (x^2 + 2) dx - \int_0^3 x dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + 2x \right]_0^3 - \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^3 \\
 &= [9 + 6] - \left[\frac{9}{2} \right] \\
 &= 15 - \frac{9}{2} \\
 &= \frac{21}{2} \text{ units}
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 4:

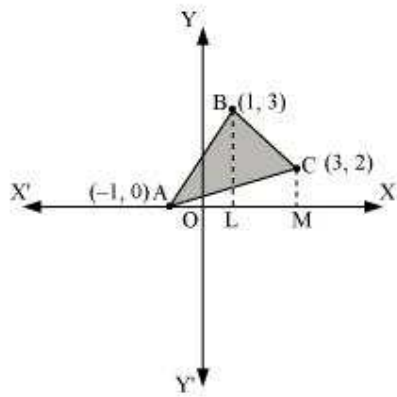
Using integration finds the area of the region bounded by the triangle whose vertices are $(-1, 0)$, $(1, 3)$ and $(3, 2)$.

Answer

BL and CM are drawn perpendicular to x-axis.

It can be observed in the following figure that,

$$\text{Area } (\triangle ACB) = \text{Area } (ALBA) + \text{Area } (BLMCB) - \text{Area } (AMCA) \dots (1)$$



Equation of line segment AB is

$$y - 0 = \frac{3 - 0}{1 + 1}(x + 1)$$

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

$$\therefore \text{Area(ALBA)} = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{3}{2}(x + 1) dx = \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} + 1 - \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right] = 3 \text{ units}$$

Equation of line segment BC is

$$y - 3 = \frac{2 - 3}{3 - 1}(x - 1)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(-x + 7)$$

$$\therefore \text{Area(BLMCB)} = \int_1^3 \frac{1}{2}(-x + 7) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{x^2}{2} + 7x \right]_1^3 = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{9}{2} + 21 + \frac{1}{2} - 7 \right] = 5 \text{ units}$$

Equation of line segment AC is

$$y - 0 = \frac{2 - 0}{3 + 1}(x + 1)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}(x + 1)$$

$$\therefore \text{Area(AMCA)} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^3 (x + 1) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right]_{-1}^3 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{9}{2} + 3 - \frac{1}{2} + 1 \right] = 4 \text{ units}$$

Therefore, from equation (1), we obtain

$$\text{Area } (\Delta ABC) = (3 + 5 - 4) = 4 \text{ units}$$

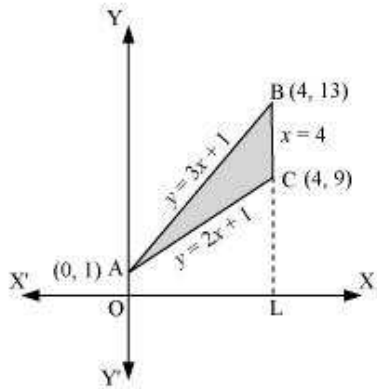
Question 5:

Using integration find the area of the triangular region whose sides have the equations $y = 2x + 1$, $y = 3x + 1$ and $x = 4$.

Answer

The equations of sides of the triangle are $y = 2x + 1$, $y = 3x + 1$, and $x = 4$.

On solving these equations, we obtain the vertices of triangle as A(0, 1), B(4, 13), and C(4, 9).



It can be observed that,

$$\text{Area } (\Delta ACB) = \text{Area } (OLBAO) - \text{Area } (OLCAO)$$

$$= \int_0^4 (3x+1) dx - \int_0^4 (2x+1) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{3x^2}{2} + x \right]_0^4 - \left[\frac{2x^2}{2} + x \right]_0^4$$

$$= (24 + 4) - (16 + 4)$$

$$= 28 - 20$$

$$= 8 \text{ units}$$

Question 6:

Smaller area enclosed by the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ and the line $x + y = 2$ is

A. $2(\pi - 2)$

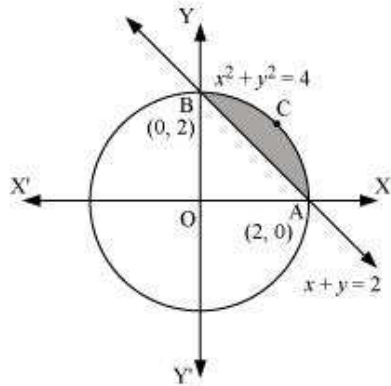
B. $\pi - 2$

C. $2\pi - 1$

D. $2(\pi + 2)$

Answer

The smaller area enclosed by the circle, $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, and the line, $x + y = 2$, is represented by the shaded area ACBA as



It can be observed that,

$$\text{Area ACBA} = \text{Area OACBO} - \text{Area } (\Delta\text{OAB})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} \, dx - \int_0^2 (2-x) \, dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{4-x^2} + \frac{4}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^2 - \left[2x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^2 \\ &= \left[2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right] - [4-2] \\ &= (\pi - 2) \text{ units} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the correct answer is B.

Question 7:

Area lying between the curve $y^2 = 4x$ and $y = 2x$ is

A. $\frac{2}{3}$

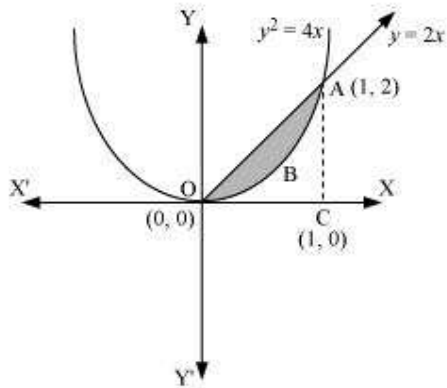
B. $\frac{1}{3}$

C. $\frac{1}{4}$

D. $\frac{3}{4}$

Answer

The area lying between the curve, $y^2 = 4x$ and $y = 2x$, is represented by the shaded area OBAO as



The points of intersection of these curves are O (0, 0) and A (1, 2).

We draw AC perpendicular to x-axis such that the coordinates of C are (1, 0).

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

$$= \int_0^1 2x \, dx - \int_0^1 2\sqrt{x} \, dx$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 - 2 \left[\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \left| 1 - \frac{4}{3} \right|$$

$$= \left| -\frac{1}{3} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \text{ units}$$

Thus, the correct answer is B.

Miscellaneous Solutions

Question 1:

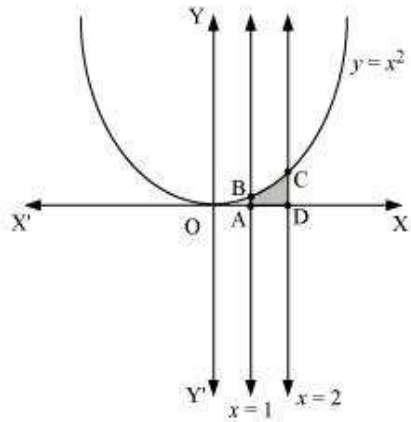
Find the area under the given curves and given lines:

(i) $y = x^2$, $x = 1$, $x = 2$ and x -axis

(ii) $y = x^4$, $x = 1$, $x = 5$ and x -axis

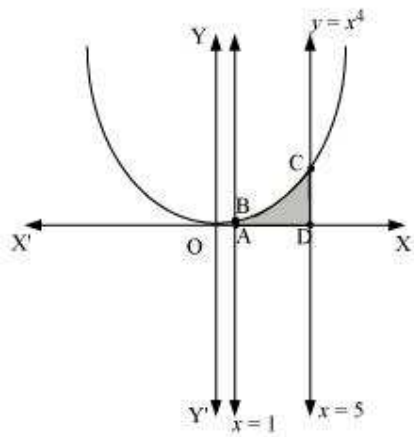
Answer

- i. The required area is represented by the shaded area ADCBA as



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area ADCBA} &= \int_1^2 y dx \\ &= \int_1^2 x^2 dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^2 \\ &= \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \\ &= \frac{7}{3} \text{ units}\end{aligned}$$

- ii. The required area is represented by the shaded area ADCBA as



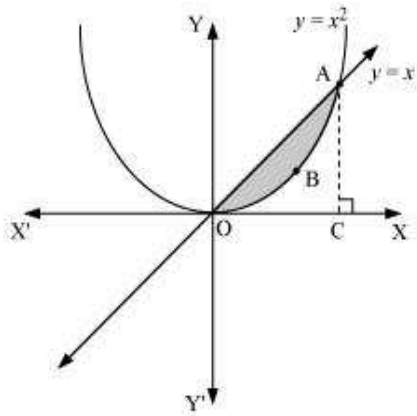
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Area ADCBA} &= \int_1^5 x^4 dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{x^5}{5} \right]_1^5 \\
 &= \frac{(5)^5}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \\
 &= (5)^4 - \frac{1}{5} \\
 &= 625 - \frac{1}{5} \\
 &= 624.8 \text{ units}
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 2:

Find the area between the curves $y = x$ and $y = x^2$

Answer

The required area is represented by the shaded area OBAO as



The points of intersection of the curves, $y = x$ and $y = x^2$, is A (1, 1).

We draw AC perpendicular to x-axis.

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

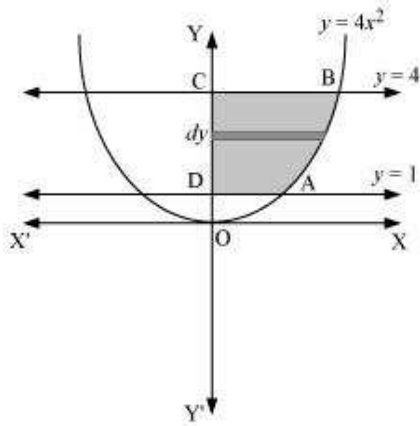
$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^1 x \, dx - \int_0^1 x^2 \, dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 - \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \text{ units} \end{aligned}$$

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 $\int_{-6}^0 |x+3| \, dx$

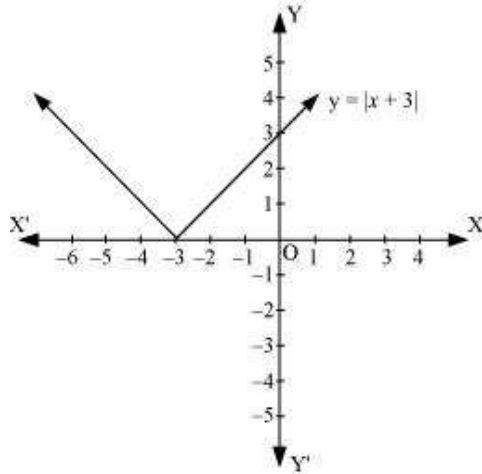
Answer

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 $-3 \leq x \leq 0$

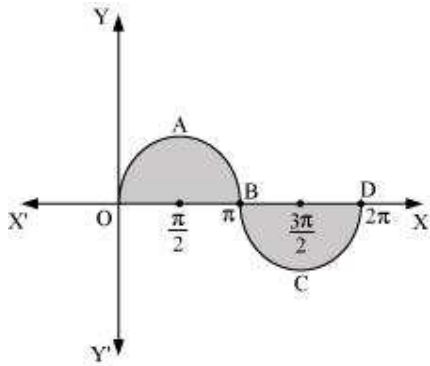
$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int_{-6}^0 |(x+3)| dx &= -\int_{-6}^{-3} (x+3) dx + \int_{-3}^0 (x+3) dx \\ &= -\left[\frac{x^2}{2} + 3x \right]_{-6}^{-3} + \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + 3x \right]_{-3}^0 \\ &= -\left[\left(\frac{(-3)^2}{2} + 3(-3) \right) - \left(\frac{(-6)^2}{2} + 3(-6) \right) \right] + \left[0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

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

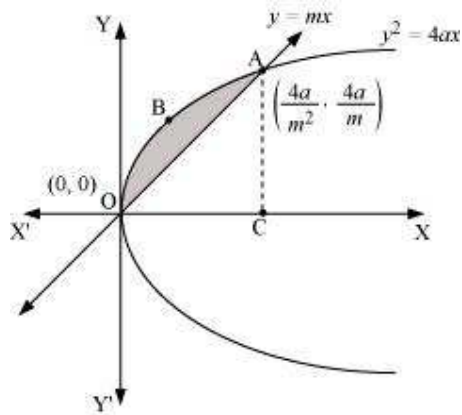
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx + \left| \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin x \, dx \right| \\
 &= [-\cos x]_0^{\pi} + \left| [-\cos x]_{\pi}^{2\pi} \right| \\
 &= [-\cos \pi + \cos 0] + |-\cos 2\pi + \cos \pi| \\
 &= 1 + 1 + |(-1 - 1)| \\
 &= 2 + |-2| \\
 &= 2 + 2 = 4 \text{ units}
 \end{aligned}$$

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 (Δ OCA)

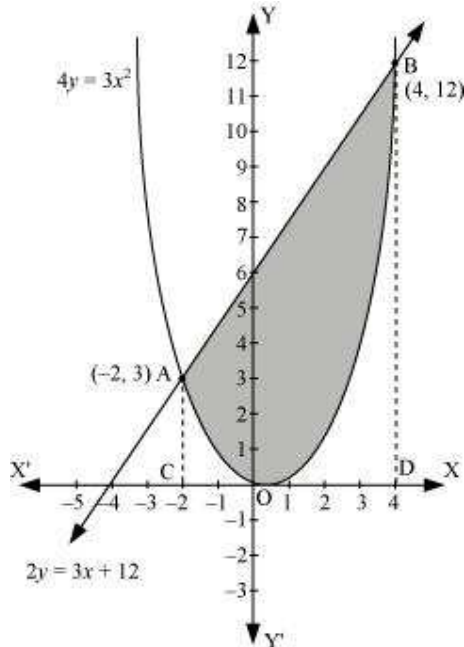
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^{\frac{4a}{m^2}} 2\sqrt{ax} \, dx - \int_0^{\frac{4a}{m^2}} mx \, dx \\
 &= 2\sqrt{a} \left[\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{\frac{4a}{m^2}} - m \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{4a}{m^2}} \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{a} \left(\frac{4a}{m^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}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

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 $(4, 12)$.

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:

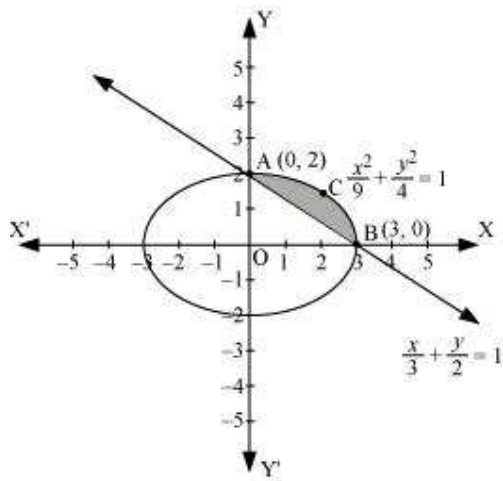
Find the area of the smaller region bounded by the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ and the line

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

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



\therefore Area BCAB = Area (OBCAO) – Area (OBAO)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^3 2\sqrt{1-\frac{x^2}{9}} \, dx - \int_0^3 2\left(1-\frac{x}{3}\right) \, dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \left[\int_0^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} \, dx \right] - \frac{2}{3} \int_0^3 (3-x) \, dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{9-x^2} + \frac{9}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{3} \right]_0^3 - \frac{2}{3} \left[3x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^3 \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{9}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] - \frac{2}{3} \left[9 - \frac{9}{2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{9\pi}{4} - \frac{9}{2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{9}{4} (\pi - 2) \\
 &= \frac{3}{2} (\pi - 2) \text{ units}
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 9:

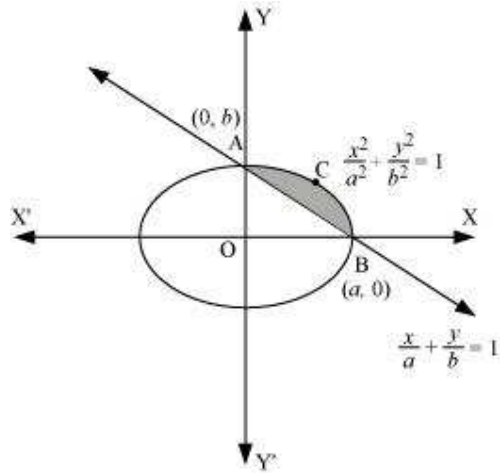
Find the area of the smaller region bounded by the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ and the line

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$$

Answer

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

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



$$\therefore \text{Area BCAB} = \text{Area (OBCAO)} - \text{Area (OBAO)}$$

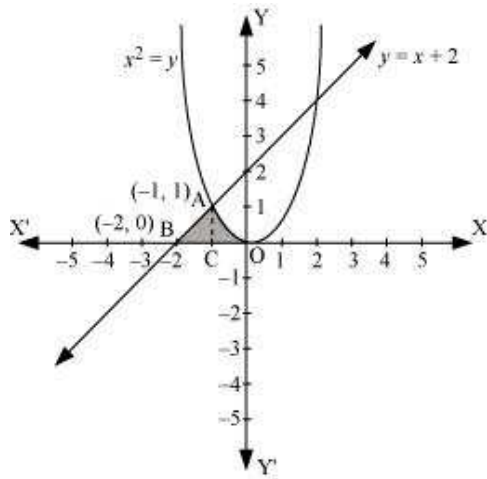
$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^a b \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}} dx - \int_0^a b \left(1 - \frac{x}{a}\right) dx \\
&= \frac{b}{a} \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx - \frac{b}{a} \int_0^a (a - x) dx \\
&= \frac{b}{a} \left[\left\{ \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \right\}_0^a - \left\{ ax - \frac{x^2}{2} \right\}_0^a \right] \\
&= \frac{b}{a} \left[\left\{ \frac{a^2}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right\} - \left\{ a^2 - \frac{a^2}{2} \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{b}{a} \left[\frac{a^2 \pi}{4} - \frac{a^2}{2} \right] \\
&= \frac{ba^2}{2a} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right] \\
&= \frac{ab}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right] \\
&= \frac{ab}{4} (\pi - 2)
\end{aligned}$$

Question 10:

Find the area of the region enclosed by the parabola $x^2 = y$, the line $y = x + 2$ and x-axis

Answer

The area of the region enclosed by the parabola, $x^2 = y$, the line, $y = x + 2$, and x-axis is represented by the shaded region OABCO as



The point of intersection of the parabola, $x^2 = y$, and the line, $y = x + 2$, is A $(-1, 1)$.

\therefore Area OABCO = Area (BCA) + Area COAC

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-2}^{-1} (x+2) dx + \int_{-1}^0 x^2 dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_{-2}^{-1} + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^0 \\
 &= \left[\frac{(-1)^2}{2} + 2(-1) - \frac{(-2)^2}{2} - 2(-2) \right] + \left[-\frac{(-1)^3}{3} \right] \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{2} - 2 - 2 + 4 + \frac{1}{3} \right] \\
 &= \frac{5}{6} \text{ units}
 \end{aligned}$$

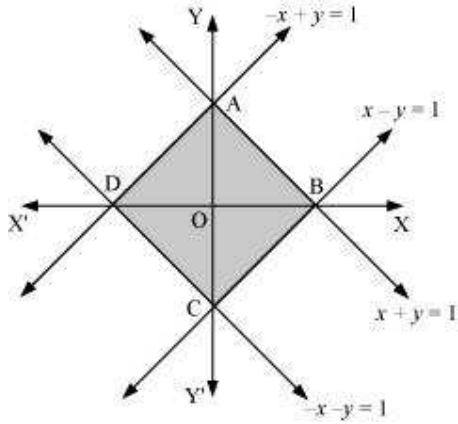
Question 11:

Using the method of integration find the area bounded by the curve $|x|+|y|=1$

[**Hint:** the required region is bounded by lines $x + y = 1$, $x - y = 1$, $-x + y = 1$ and $-x - y = 1$]

Answer

The area bounded by the curve, $|x|+|y|=1$, is represented by the shaded region ADCB as



The curve intersects the axes at points A (0, 1), B (1, 0), C (0, -1), and D (-1, 0).

It can be observed that the given curve is symmetrical about x-axis and y-axis.

$$\therefore \text{Area ADCB} = 4 \times \text{Area OBAO}$$

$$= 4 \int_0^1 (1-x) dx$$

$$= 4 \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right)_0^1$$

$$= 4 \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$= 4 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

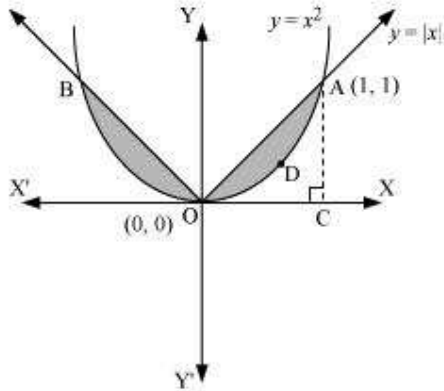
$$= 2 \text{ units}$$

Question 12:

Find the area bounded by curves $\{(x, y) : y \geq x^2 \text{ and } y = |x|\}$

Answer

The area bounded by the curves, $\{(x, y) : y \geq x^2 \text{ and } y = |x|\}$, is represented by the shaded region as



It can be observed that the required area is symmetrical about y-axis.

$$\text{Required area} = 2 \left[\text{Area}(\text{OCAO}) - \text{Area}(\text{OCADO}) \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[\int_0^1 x \, dx - \int_0^1 x^2 \, dx \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[\left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 - \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right]$$

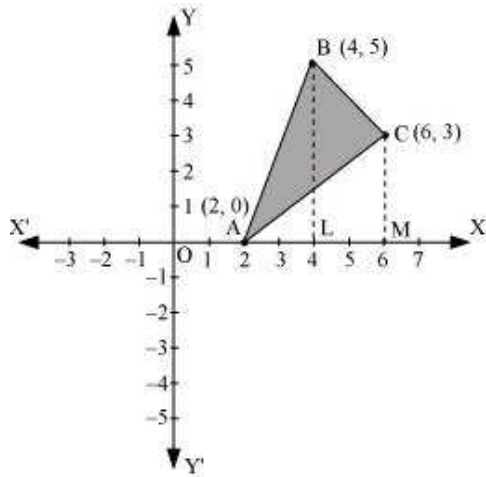
$$= 2 \left[\frac{1}{6} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \text{ units}$$

Question 13:

Using the method of integration find the area of the triangle ABC, coordinates of whose vertices are A (2, 0), B (4, 5) and C (6, 3)

Answer

The vertices of $\triangle ABC$ are A (2, 0), B (4, 5), and C (6, 3).



Equation of line segment AB is

$$y-0 = \frac{5-0}{4-2}(x-2)$$

$$2y = 5x-10$$

$$y = \frac{5}{2}(x-2) \quad \dots(1)$$

Equation of line segment BC is

$$y-5 = \frac{3-5}{6-4}(x-4)$$

$$2y-10 = -2x+8$$

$$2y = -2x+18$$

$$y = -x+9 \quad \dots(2)$$

Equation of line segment CA is

$$y-3 = \frac{0-3}{2-6}(x-6)$$

$$-4y+12 = -3x+18$$

$$4y = 3x-6$$

$$y = \frac{3}{4}(x-2) \quad \dots(3)$$

$$\text{Area } (\Delta ABC) = \text{Area } (ABLA) + \text{Area } (BLMCB) - \text{Area } (ACMA)$$

$$= \int_2^4 \frac{5}{2}(x-2)dx + \int_4^6 (-x+9)dx - \int_2^6 \frac{3}{4}(x-2)dx$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_2^4 + \left[-\frac{x^2}{2} + 9x \right]_4^6 - \frac{3}{4} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x \right]_2^6$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} [8 - 8 - 2 + 4] + [-18 + 54 + 8 - 36] - \frac{3}{4} [18 - 12 - 2 + 4]$$

$$= 5 + 8 - \frac{3}{4}(8)$$

$$= 13 - 6$$

$$= 7 \text{ units}$$

Question 14:

Using the method of integration find the area of the region bounded by lines:

$$2x + y = 4, 3x - 2y = 6 \text{ and } x - 3y + 5 = 0$$

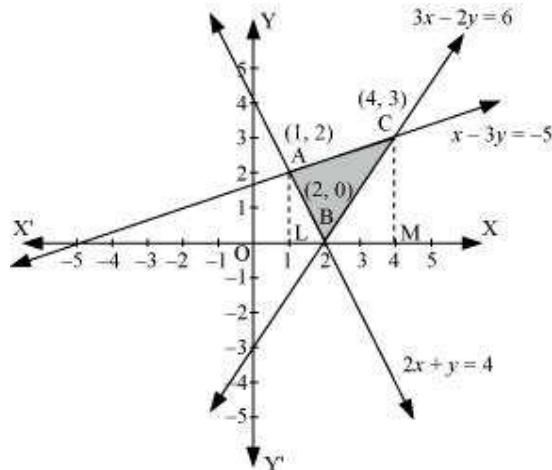
Answer

The given equations of lines are

$$2x + y = 4 \dots (1)$$

$$3x - 2y = 6 \dots (2)$$

$$\text{And, } x - 3y + 5 = 0 \dots (3)$$



The area of the region bounded by the lines is the area of ΔABC . AL and CM are the perpendiculars on x -axis.

$$\text{Area } (\Delta ABC) = \text{Area } (ALMCA) - \text{Area } (ALB) - \text{Area } (CMB)$$

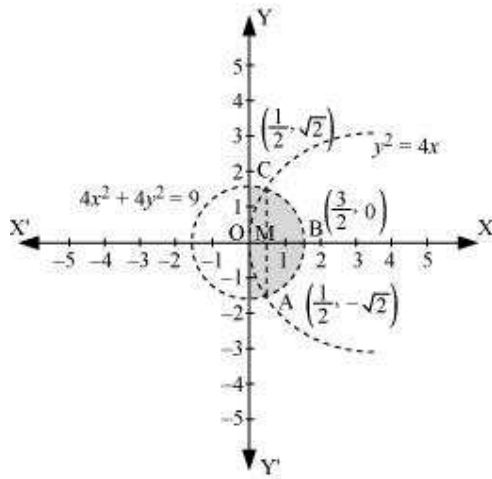
$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_1^4 \left(\frac{x+5}{3} \right) dx - \int_1^2 (4-2x) dx - \int_2^4 \left(\frac{3x-6}{2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + 5x \right]_1^4 - [4x - x^2]_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{3x^2}{2} - 6x \right]_2^4 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[8 + 20 - \frac{1}{2} - 5 \right] - [8 - 4 - 4 + 1] - \frac{1}{2} [24 - 24 - 6 + 12] \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{45}{2} \right) - (1) - \frac{1}{2} (6) \\ &= \frac{15}{2} - 1 - 3 \\ &= \frac{15}{2} - 4 = \frac{15-8}{2} = \frac{7}{2} \text{ units} \end{aligned}$$

Question 15:

Find the area of the region $\{(x, y) : y^2 \leq 4x, 4x^2 + 4y^2 \leq 9\}$

Answer

The area bounded by the curves, $\{(x, y) : y^2 \leq 4x, 4x^2 + 4y^2 \leq 9\}$, is represented as



The points of intersection of both the curves are $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \sqrt{2}\right)$ and $\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\sqrt{2}\right)$.

The required area is given by OABCO.

It can be observed that area OABCO is symmetrical about x-axis.

$$\therefore \text{Area OABCO} = 2 \times \text{Area OBC}$$

$$\text{Area OBCO} = \text{Area OMC} + \text{Area MBC}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 2\sqrt{x} \, dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-4x^2} \, dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 2\sqrt{x} \, dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(3)^2 - (2x)^2} \, dx
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 16:

Area bounded by the curve $y = x^3$, the x-axis and the ordinates $x = -2$ and $x = 1$ is

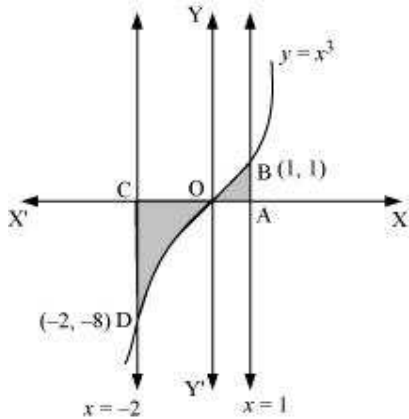
A. -9

B. $-\frac{15}{4}$

C. $\frac{15}{4}$

D. $\frac{17}{4}$

Answer



$$\text{Required area} = \int_{-2}^1 y dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^1 x^3 dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_{-2}^1$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{(-2)^4}{4} \right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4} - 4 \right) = -\frac{15}{4} \text{ units}$$

Thus, the correct answer is B.

Question 17:

The area bounded by the curve $y = x|x|$, x-axis and the ordinates $x = -1$ and $x = 1$ is given by

[Hint: $y = x^2$ if $x > 0$ and $y = -x^2$ if $x < 0$]

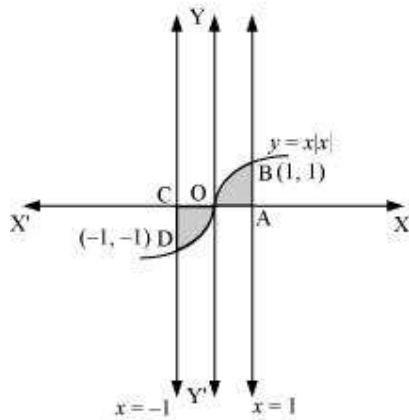
A. 0

B. $\frac{1}{3}$

C. $\frac{2}{3}$

D. $\frac{4}{3}$

Answer



$$\text{Required area} = \int_{-1}^1 y dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 x|x| dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 x^2 dx + \int_0^1 x^2 dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1$$

$$= -\left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \text{ units}$$

Thus, the correct answer is C.

Question 18:

The area of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ exterior to the parabola $y^2 = 6x$ is

A. $\frac{4}{3}(4\pi - \sqrt{3})$

B. $\frac{4}{3}(4\pi + \sqrt{3})$

C. $\frac{4}{3}(8\pi - \sqrt{3})$

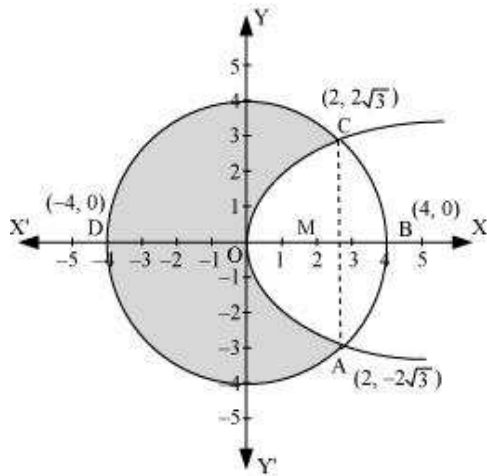
D. $\frac{4}{3}(4\pi + \sqrt{3})$

Answer

The given equations are

$$x^2 + y^2 = 16 \dots (1)$$

$$y^2 = 6x \dots (2)$$



Area bounded by the circle and parabola

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 \left[\text{Area}(\text{OADO}) + \text{Area}(\text{ADBA}) \right] \\
&= 2 \left[\int_0^2 \sqrt{16x} dx + \int_2^4 \sqrt{16-x^2} dx \right] \\
&= 2 \left[\sqrt{6} \left\{ \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right\}_0^2 \right] + 2 \left[\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{16-x^2} + \frac{16}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{4} \right]_2^4 \\
&= 2\sqrt{6} \times \frac{2}{3} \left[x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^2 + 2 \left[8 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{16-4} - 8 \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{4\sqrt{6}}{3} (2\sqrt{2}) + 2 \left[4\pi - \sqrt{12} - 8 \frac{\pi}{6} \right] \\
&= \frac{16\sqrt{3}}{3} + 8\pi - 4\sqrt{3} - \frac{8}{3}\pi \\
&= \frac{4}{3} [4\sqrt{3} + 6\pi - 3\sqrt{3} - 2\pi] \\
&= \frac{4}{3} [\sqrt{3} + 4\pi] \\
&= \frac{4}{3} [4\pi + \sqrt{3}] \text{ units}
\end{aligned}$$

Area of circle = $\pi (r)^2$

$$= \pi (4)^2$$

$$= 16\pi \text{ units}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore \text{Required area} &= 16\pi - \frac{4}{3} [4\pi + \sqrt{3}] \\
&= \frac{4}{3} [4 \times 3\pi - 4\pi - \sqrt{3}] \\
&= \frac{4}{3} (8\pi - \sqrt{3}) \text{ units}
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the correct answer is C.

Question 19:

$$0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

The area bounded by the y -axis, $y = \cos x$ and $y = \sin x$ when

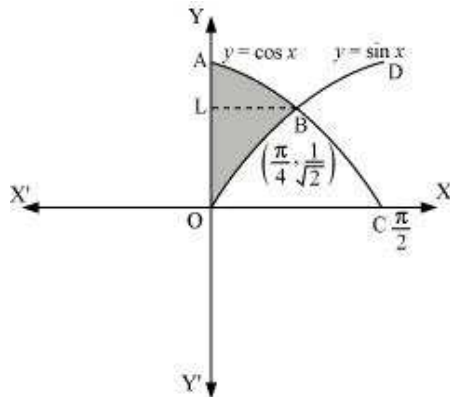
- A. $2(\sqrt{2}-1)$
- B. $\sqrt{2}-1$
- C. $\sqrt{2}+1$
- D. $\sqrt{2}$

Answer

The given equations are

$$y = \cos x \dots (1)$$

$$\text{And, } y = \sin x \dots (2)$$



Required area = Area (ABLA) + area (OBLO)

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 x dy + \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} x dy$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 \cos^{-1} y dy + \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \sin^{-1} x dy$$

Integrating by parts, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left[y \cos^{-1} y - \sqrt{1-y^2} \right]_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 + \left[x \sin^{-1} x + \sqrt{1-x^2} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \\
&= \left[\cos^{-1}(1) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{2}} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) + \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \right] \\
&= \frac{-\pi}{4\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 \\
&= \sqrt{2} - 1 \text{ units}
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the correct answer is B.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{Put } 2x = t \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dt}{2} \\
&\text{When } x = \frac{3}{2}, t = 3 \text{ and when } x = \frac{1}{2}, t = 1 \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} 2\sqrt{x} dx + \frac{1}{4} \int_1^3 \sqrt{(3)^2 - (t)^2} dt \\
&= 2 \left[\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{t}{2} \sqrt{9-t^2} + \frac{9}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{t}{3}\right) \right]_1^3 \\
&= 2 \left[\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + \frac{1}{4} \left[\left\{ \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{9-(3)^2} + \frac{9}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{3}\right) \right\} - \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{9-(1)^2} + \frac{9}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{2}{3\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{4} \left[\left\{ 0 + \frac{9}{2} \sin^{-1}(1) \right\} - \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{8} + \frac{9}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \right\} \right] \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{9\pi}{4} - \sqrt{2} - \frac{9}{2} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \right] \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} + \frac{9\pi}{16} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{9}{8} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \\
&= \frac{9\pi}{16} - \frac{9}{8} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12}
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the required area is $\left[2 \times \left(\frac{9\pi}{16} - \frac{9}{8} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \right) \right] = \frac{9\pi}{8} - \frac{9}{4} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}$ units