

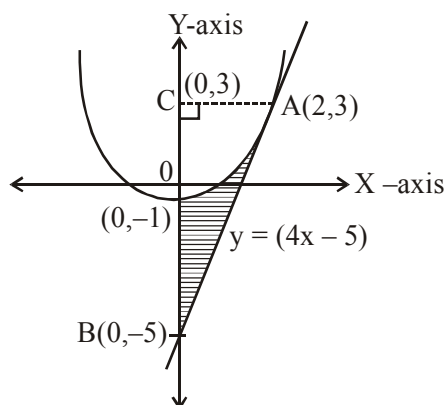
AREA UNDER THE CURVE

- The area (in sq. units) bounded by the parabola $y = x^2 - 1$, the tangent at the point (2, 3) to it and the y-axis is :
 (1) $\frac{14}{3}$ (2) $\frac{56}{3}$ (3) $\frac{8}{3}$ (4) $\frac{32}{3}$
- The area of the region $A = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq y \leq x|x| + 1 \text{ and } -1 \leq x \leq 1\}$ in sq. units, is :
 (1) $\frac{2}{3}$ (2) $\frac{1}{3}$ (3) 2 (4) $\frac{4}{3}$
- If the area enclosed between the curves $y = kx^2$ and $x = ky^2$, ($k > 0$), is 1 square unit. Then k is:
 (1) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ (2) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ (3) $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ (4) $\sqrt{3}$
- The tangent to the curve, $y = xe^{x^2}$ passing through the point (1, e) also passes through the point :
 (1) $\left(\frac{4}{3}, 2e\right)$ (2) (2, 3e) (3) $\left(\frac{5}{3}, 2e\right)$ (4) (3, 6e)
- The area (in sq. units) of the region bounded by the curve $x^2 = 4y$ and the straight line $x = 4y - 2$:-
 (1) $\frac{5}{4}$ (2) $\frac{9}{8}$ (3) $\frac{3}{4}$ (4) $\frac{7}{8}$
- The area (in sq. units) of the region bounded by the parabola, $y = x^2 + 2$ and the lines, $y = x + 1$, $x = 0$ and $x = 3$, is :
 (1) $\frac{15}{4}$ (2) $\frac{15}{2}$ (3) $\frac{21}{2}$ (4) $\frac{17}{4}$
- The area (in sq. units) of the region $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \mid 0 \leq x \leq 3, 0 \leq y \leq 4, y \leq x^2 + 3x\}$ is :
 (1) $\frac{53}{6}$ (2) $\frac{59}{6}$
 (3) 8 (4) $\frac{26}{3}$

- Let $S(\alpha) = \{(x, y) : y^2 \leq x, 0 \leq x \leq \alpha\}$ and $A(\alpha)$ is area of the region $S(\alpha)$. If for a λ , $0 < \lambda < 4$, $A(\lambda) : A(4) = 2 : 5$, then λ equals
 (1) $2\left(\frac{4}{25}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ (2) $4\left(\frac{4}{25}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$
 (3) $2\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ (4) $4\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$
- The area (in sq. units) of the region $A = \{(x, y) : x^2 \leq y \leq x + 2\}$ is
 (1) $\frac{10}{3}$ (2) $\frac{9}{2}$
 (3) $\frac{31}{6}$ (4) $\frac{13}{6}$
- The area (in sq. units) of the region $A = \{(x, y) : \frac{y^2}{2} \leq x \leq y + 4\}$ is :-
 (1) $\frac{53}{3}$ (2) 18 (3) 30 (4) 16
- The area (in sq. units) of the region bounded by the curves $y = 2^x$ and $y = |x + 1|$, in the first quadrant is :
 (1) $\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{\log_e 2}$ (2) $\frac{1}{2}$
 (3) $\log_e 2 + \frac{3}{2}$ (4) $\frac{3}{2}$
- If the area (in sq. units) of the region $\{(x, y) : y^2 \leq 4x, x + y \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$ is $a\sqrt{2} + b$, then $a - b$ is equal to :
 (1) $\frac{8}{3}$ (2) $\frac{10}{3}$ (3) 6 (4) $-\frac{2}{3}$
- If the area (in sq. units) bounded by the parabola $y^2 = 4\lambda x$ and the line $y = \lambda x$, $\lambda > 0$, is $\frac{1}{9}$, then λ is equal to :
 (1) 24 (2) 48
 (3) $4\sqrt{3}$ (4) $2\sqrt{6}$

SOLUTION

1. Ans. (3)



Equation of tangent at $(2, 3)$ on $y = x^2 - 1$, is $y = (4x - 5)$ (i)

\therefore Required shaded area

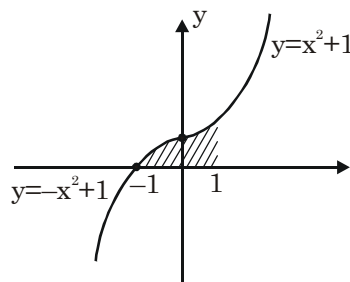
$$= \text{ar}(\Delta ABC) - \int_{-1}^2 \sqrt{y+1} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (8) \cdot (2) - \frac{2}{3} \left((y+1)^{3/2} \right)_{-1}^2$$

$$= 8 - \frac{16}{3} = \frac{8}{3} \text{ (square units)}$$

2. Ans. (3)

The graph is as follows



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

3. Ans. (1)

Area bounded by $y^2 = 4ax$ & $x^2 = 4by$,

$a, b \neq 0$ is $\left| \frac{16ab}{3} \right|$

by using formula : $4a = \frac{1}{k} = 4b, k > 0$

$$\text{Area} = \left| \frac{16 \cdot \frac{1}{4k} \cdot \frac{1}{4k}}{3} \right| = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

4. **Ans. (1)**

$$y = xe^{x^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{(1,e)} = (e \cdot e^{x^2} \cdot 2x + e^{x^2}) \Big|_{(1,e)} = 2 \cdot e + e = 3e$$

$$T: y - e = 3e(x - 1)$$

$$y = 3ex - 3e + e$$

$$y = (3e)x - 2e$$

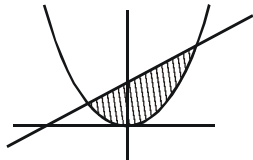
$$\left(\frac{4}{3}, 2e\right) \text{ lies on it}$$

Option (1)

5. **Ans. (2)**

$$x = 4y - 2 \text{ \& } x^2 = 4y$$

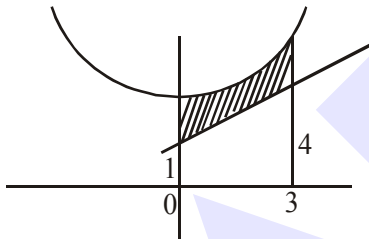
$$\Rightarrow x^2 = x + 2 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$



$$x = 2, -1$$

$$\text{So, } \int_{-1}^2 \left(\frac{x+2}{4} - \frac{x^2}{4} \right) dx = \frac{9}{8}$$

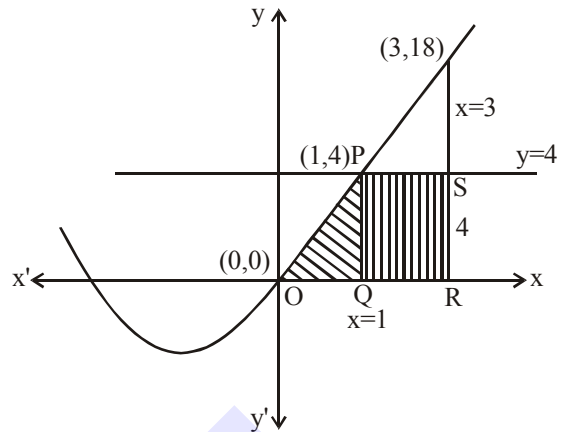
6. **Ans. (2)**



$$\text{Req. area} = \int_0^3 (x^2 + 2) dx - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 3 = 9 + 6 - \frac{15}{2} = \frac{15}{2}$$

7. **Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

Sol.



Required Area

$$= \int_0^1 (x^2 + 3x) dx + \text{Area of rectangle PQRS}$$

$$= \frac{11}{6} + 8 = \frac{59}{6}$$

8. **Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

$$\text{Sol. } S(\alpha) = \{(x,y) : y^2 \leq x, 0 \leq x \leq \alpha\}$$

$$A(\alpha) = 2 \int_0^{\alpha} \sqrt{x} dx = 2\alpha^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$A(4) = 2 \times 4^{3/2} = 16$$

$$A(\lambda) = 2 \times \lambda^{3/2}$$

$$\frac{A(\lambda)}{A(4)} = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow \lambda = 4 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{25}\right)^{1/3}$$

9. **Official Ans. by NTA (2)**

$$\text{Sol. } x^2 \leq y \leq x + 2$$

$$x^2 = y ; y = x + 2$$

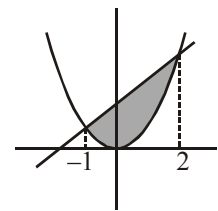
$$x^2 = x + 2$$

$$x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

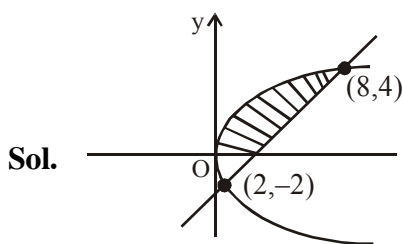
$$(x - 2)(x + 1) = 0$$

$$x = 2, -1$$

$$\text{Area} = \int_{-1}^2 (x + 2) - x^2 dx = \frac{9}{2}$$



10. Official Ans. by NTA (2)



$$\begin{aligned}
 y^2 &= 2x \\
 x - y - 4 &= 0 \\
 (x - 4)^2 &= 2x \\
 x^2 + 16 - 8x - 2x &= 0 \\
 x^2 - 10x + 16 &= 0 \\
 x &= 8, 2 \\
 y &= 4, -2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \int_{-2}^4 \left(y + 4 - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) dy$$

$$= \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_{-2}^4 + 4y \Big|_{-2}^4 - \frac{y^3}{6} \Big|_{-2}^4$$

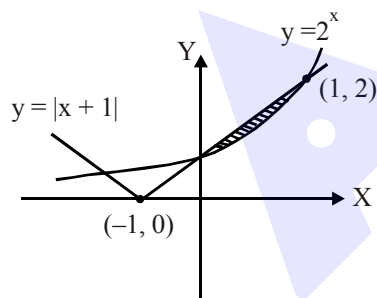
$$= (8 - 2) + 4(6) - \frac{1}{6}(64 + 8)$$

$$= 6 + 24 - 12 = 18$$

11. Official Ans. by NTA (1)

Sol. Required Area

$$\int_0^1 \left((x+1) - 2^x \right) dx$$

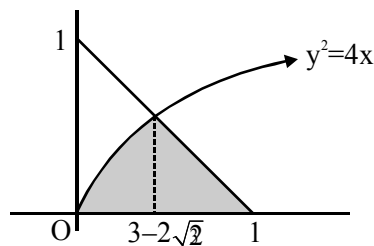


$$= \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x - \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 - \frac{2}{\ln 2} \right) - \left(0 + 0 - \frac{1}{\ln 2} \right)$$

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

12. Official Ans. by NTA (3)

Sol. $\{(x, y) : y^2 \leq 4x, x + y \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$ 

$$A = \int_0^{3-2\sqrt{2}} 2\sqrt{x} dx + \frac{1}{2} (1 - (3 - 2\sqrt{2})) (1 - (3 - 2\sqrt{2}))$$

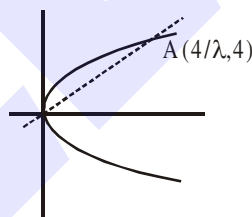
$$= \frac{2[x^{3/2}]_0^{3-2\sqrt{2}}}{3/2} + \frac{1}{2} (2\sqrt{2} - 2)(2\sqrt{2} - 2)$$

$$= \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3} + \left(-\frac{10}{3} \right)$$

$$a = \frac{8}{3}, b = -\frac{10}{3}$$

$$a - b = 6$$

13. Official Ans. by NTA (1)



Sol.

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{9} = \int_0^{\frac{4}{\lambda}} (\sqrt{4\lambda x} - \lambda x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 24$$