



MATHS

NCERT - NCERT MATHEMATICS(ENGLISH)

APPLICATION OF INTEGRALS

Miscellaneous Exercise

1. 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) $\frac{4}{3}(8\pi + \sqrt{3})$

2. 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 = 1and -x - y = 1].

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3. Find the area of region by the curve $y = \sin x$ between x = 0 and $x = 2\pi$.

4. 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).



5. Area bounded by the curve $y = x^3$, the *x*-axis

and the ordinates x = -2 and x = 1 is:

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

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7. Find the area bounded by curves $ig\{(x,y)\!:\!y\geq x^2 ext{ and } y=|x|ig\}$



9. Find the area of the smaller region bounded by the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ and the line $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} = 1$.

10. Find the area of the smaller region bounded by

the ellipse $rac{x^2}{a^2}+rac{y^2}{b^2}=1$ and the straight line $rac{x}{a}+rac{y}{b}=1.$



11. Sketch the graph y=|x+3|. Evaluate $\int_{-6}^{0}|x+3|dx$. What does the value of this

integral represent on the graph?

12. Find the area of the region enclosed by the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ and the line y = mx. Watch Video Solution

13. Find the area enclosed by the parabola

 $4y = 3x^2$ and the line 2y = 3x + 12.

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14. Find the area under the given curves and given lines:(i) $y = x^2, x = 1, x = 2$ and x-axis(ii) $y = x^4$,



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

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

B. $\frac{7}{2}$
C. $\frac{9}{2}$
D. $\frac{5}{2}$

Answer: C

18. The area bounded by the curve

$$y = x | x |$$
, x-axis and the ordinates
 $x = -1$ and $x = 1$ is given by (A) 0
(B) $\frac{1}{3}$ (C) $\frac{2}{3}$ (D) $\frac{4}{3}$ [Hint : $y = x^2$ if $x > 0$ and
 $y = -x^2$ if $x < 0$].

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19. The area bounded by the y-axis, $y=\cos x$ and $y=\sin x$ when $0\leq x\leq rac{\pi}{2}$ is(A) $2ig(\sqrt{2-1}ig)$ (B) $\sqrt{2}-1$ (C) $\sqrt{2}+1$ (D) $\sqrt{2}$

Solved Examples



2. Find the area of the region in the first quadrant enclosed by the y-axis, the line y = x and the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 32$, using integration.



3. Find the area, lying above the x=axis and included between the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 8x$ and the parabola $y^2 = 4x$.

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4. Find the area of the region bounded by the two

parabolas $y = x^2$ and $y^2 = x$.

5. Find the area enclosed by the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2.$ Watch Video Solution 6. Find the area of the region bounded by the curve $y = x^2$ and the line y = 4. Watch Video Solution





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

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9. In Figure, AOBA is the part of the ellipse $9x^2 + y^2 = 36$ in the first quadrant such that OA = 2andOB = 6. Find the area between the arc AB and the chord AB.

10. Find the area bounded by the curve $y = \cos x$

between x = 0 and $x = 2\pi$.

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11. Prove that the curves $y^2 = 4x$ and $x^2 = 4y$ divide the area of the square bounded by x = 0, y = 0, x = 4 and y = 4 into three equal parts.

12. Find the area of the region $\{(x, y): 0 \le y \le x^2 + 1, 0 \le y \le x + 1, 0 \le x \le 2\}$ Vatch Video Solution

13. Find the area of the region bounded by the line

y=3x+2, the x-axis and the ordinates

$$x = 1 and x = 1.$$

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14. Using integration, find the area of the region enclosed between the two circles $x^2+y^2=4$ and



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

A.
$$a^4 \left[\frac{\pi}{5} - \frac{1}{3} \right]$$

B. $a^2 \left[\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right]$
C. $a^2 \left[\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right]$
D. $a^3 \left[\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right]$

Answer: B



2. 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. A. $a = 7^{rac{2}{3}}$ B. $a = 2^{rac{2}{3}}$ C. $a = 5^{rac{2}{3}}$ D. $a = 4^{rac{2}{3}}$

Answer: D



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

4. 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:

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

A.
$$16 - 4\sqrt{2}$$

B. $15 - 4\sqrt{5}$

C.
$$17 - 4\sqrt{3}$$

D.
$$18 - 4\sqrt{7}$$

Answer: A



6. Find the area of the region bounded by $x^2 = 4y$,

y=2, y=4and the y-axis in the first quadrant.







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

9. Prove that the area in the first quadrant enclosed by the axis, the line $x=\sqrt{3}y$ and the circle $x^2+y^2=4$ is $\pi/3$.

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

11. Find the area bounded by the curve $x^2=4y$

and the straight line x = 4y - 2.





A. 10π

B. 11π

C. 12π

D. 13π

Answer: C



13. Find the area of the region bounded by the ellipse
$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$
. **Vatch Video Solution**

Exercise 8 2

1. Find the area of the region bounded by the curves $y = x^2 + 2$, y = x, x = 0 and x = 3. Watch Video Solution

2. Find the area bounded by the curve
$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$$
 and $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.
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3. Find the area of the circle $4x^2 + 4y^2 = 9$ which

is interior to the parabola $x^2 = 4y$.



4. Area lying between the curves
$$y^2 = 4x$$
 and $y = 2x$ is(A) $\frac{2}{3}$ (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ (C) $\frac{1}{4}$ (D) $\frac{3}{4}$

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5. Smaller area enclosed by the circle $x^2+y^2=4$ and the line x+y=2is(A) $2(\pi-2)$ (B) $\pi-2$ (C) $2\pi-1$ (D) $2(\pi+2)$

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

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

