



MATHS

BOOKS - NEW JYOTHI MATHS (TAMIL ENGLISH)

APPLICATION OF INTEGRALS

Examples

1. Find the area of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ using integration.



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2. Consider the curve $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$

(i) Find the points of intersection with x- axis.

(ii) Find the area of the region bounded by the curve.



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3. (1) Draw the rough sketch of the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

Find the area enclosed by the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$



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



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5. Consider the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$

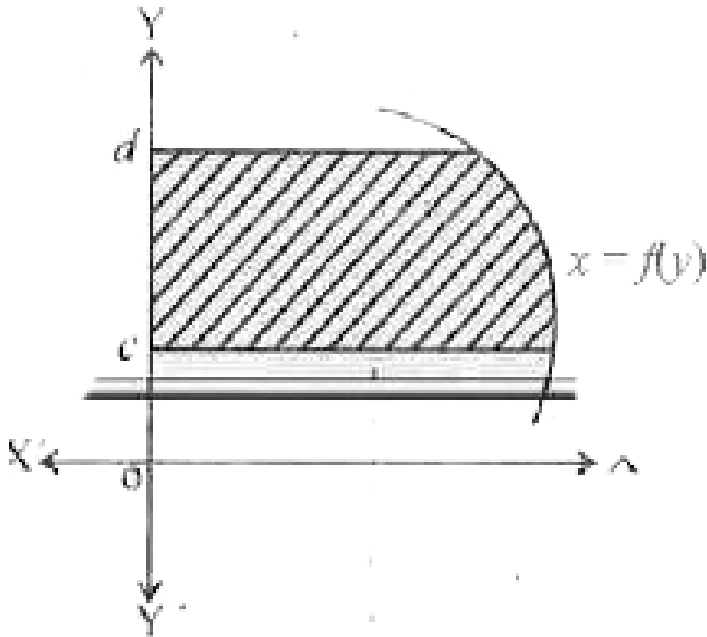
(i) Write the equation of the rectum and

obtain the x co-ordinates of the point of intersection of latus rectum and the parabola.

(ii) Find the area of the parabola bounded by the latus rectum.



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6. (i)

Area of the shaded portion in the figure is equal to

(a) $\int_d^c f(x) dx$ (b) $\int_c^d f(x) dx$

(c) $\int_d^c f(y) dy$ (d) $\int_c^d f(y) dy$

(ii) Consider the curve

$y = x^2$, $x = 0$, $y = 1$, $y = 4$. Draw a rough sketch and shade the region bounded by the these curves. Find the area of the shaded region.



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7. Find the area bounded by the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \text{ and the lines } x = 0 \text{ and } x = ae$$

where $b^2 = a^2(1 - e^2)$ and $e < 1$.



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8. Find the area of the region bounded by the parabola $y = x^2 + 2$, x-axis, $x = 0$ and $x = 3$.



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9. Find the area of the region bounded by the curve $y = |x|$ and the x-axis between $x = -4$ and $x = 2$.



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10. Find the area of the region bounded by x -axis, the curve $y = |\cos x|$, the lines $x=0$ and $x = \pi$.



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



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12. (i) Find the point at which the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 32$ intersects the positive x-axis.

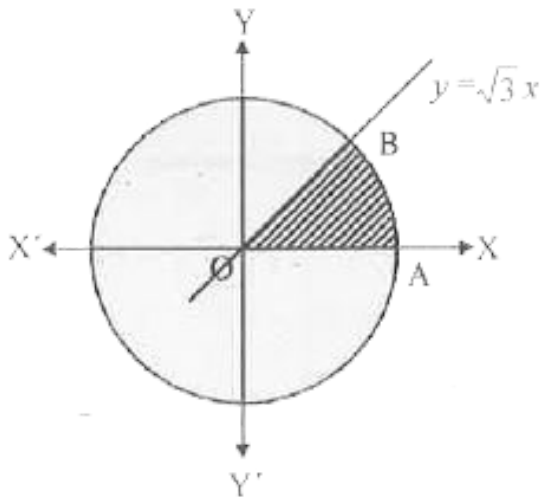
(ii) Shade the region in the first quadrant enclosed by the x-axis, the line $y = x$ and the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 32$.

(iii) Using integration, find the area of the shaded region.



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13. Consider the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ and the straight line $y = \sqrt{3}x$ as shown in the figure.



(i) Find the points A and B as shown in the figure.

(ii) Find the area of the shaded region in the figure using definite integral.



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14. Consider the curve $y = x^2$ and the straight line $y = 2x + 3$.

(i) Find the points of intersection of the given curve and the straight line.

(ii) Find the area of the region bounded by the given curve and the straight line.



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



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16. (i) Find the points of intersection of the parabola $y^2 = 8x$ and the line $y = 2x$.

(ii) Find, using integration, the area enclosed between the line and the parabola.



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17. Consider the functions, $f(x) = |x| - 1$ and $g(x) = 1 - |x|$ (a) Sketch their graphs and

shade the closed region between them. (b)

Find the area of their shaded region.

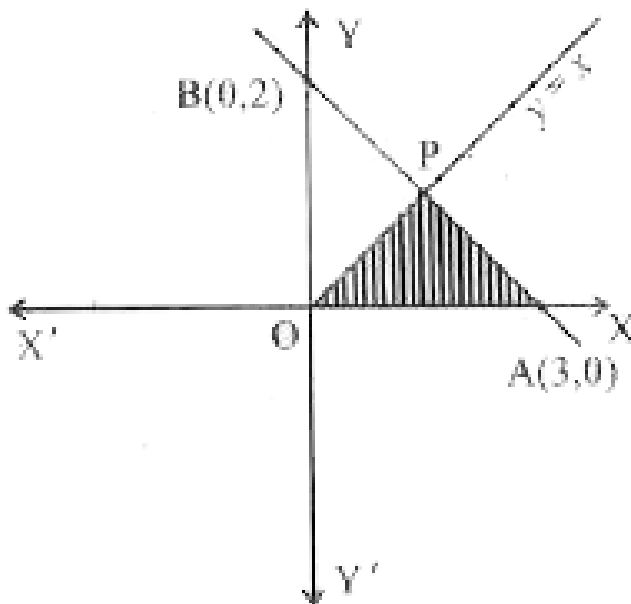


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18. Using integration, find the area of the region bounded by the triangle whose vertices are $(0, 1)$, $(2, 2)$ and $(3, 1)$.



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19.

Using the above figure

(a). Find the equation of AB.

(b) Find the point P.

(c) Find the area of the shaded region by integration.



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

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

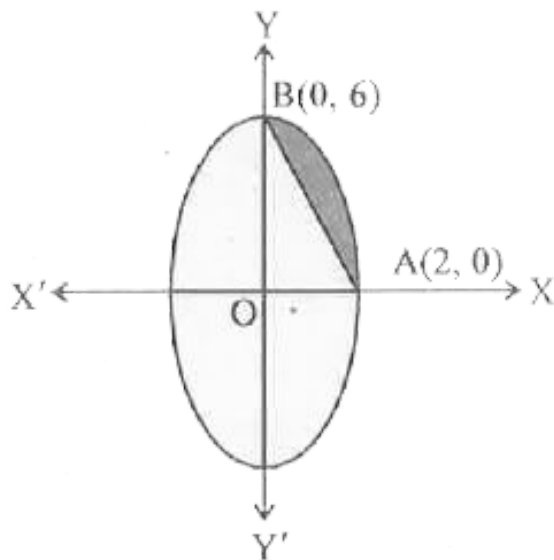
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21. In the figure given below, AOBA is the part of the ellipse $9x^2 + y^2 = 36$ in the first quadrant such that $OA = 2$ and $OB = 6$. Find the

area between arc AB and the chord AB



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22. Consider the curves $y^2 = x$ and $x^2 = y$.

(i) Find the points of intersection of these two

curves.

(ii) Find the area between these two curves.



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23. Consider the curves $y = x^2$ and $y^2 = 8x$.

(i) Find the points of intersection of the given two curves.

(ii) Find the area of the region enclosed by the given two curves



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



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



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26. Find the area enclosed between the circles

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4 \text{ and } (x - 2)^2 + y^2 = 4.$$



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27. Prove that the curves $y^2 = 4x$ and $x^2 = 4y$

divide the area of the square bounded by $x = 0$,

$x = 4$ and $y = 0$ into three equal parts.



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28. Let us find the area of the region bounded by the curve $y^2 = 8x$ at $x = 1$, $x = 3$ and the x-axis in the first quadrant .



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Ncert Text Book Exercise 8 1

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.



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



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



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4. Find the area of the region bounded by the

ellipse $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$



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5. Find the area of the region bounded by the

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



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



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



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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 .



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9. Find the area of the region bounded between the parabola $x^2 = y$ and the curve $y = |x|$.



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



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



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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: A



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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: B



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Ncert Text Book Exercise 8 2

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



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



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



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



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5. Using integration, find the area of the triangle with sides $y = 2x + 1$, $y = 3x + 1$ and $x = 4$



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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: B



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

Answer: B



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Additional Questions For Practice 8 1

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



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2. The area of the ellips $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ is

.....



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3. Find the area of the region bounded by $x^2 = 16y$, $y = 1$, $y = 4$ and the y-axis lying in the first quadrant using integration.



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4. Find the area bounded by the curve $x^2y = 36$, x - axis and the line $x = 6$ and $x = 9$.



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5. (i) Draw a rough sketch of the curve $y^2 = x$ and shade the region bounded by the line $x = 1$ and the curve.

(ii) Using integration find the area of the shaded region.



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6. (i) Make a rough sketch of the function $y = x^2$ and shade the region under the curve, x-axis and the ordinates at $x = 1$ and $x = 3$.

(ii) Find the area under the curve $y = x^2$ above.



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7. Find the area under the curve $y = x^2$ above x-axis between the lines $x = 6$ and $x = 4$.



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8. Find the area between x-axis and the curve y

$$= \cos x, \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}.$$



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9. Find the area of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

using integration.



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Additional Questions For Practice 8 2

1. Find the area of the region bounded by the parabolas $x^2 = 16y$ and $y^2 = 16x$.

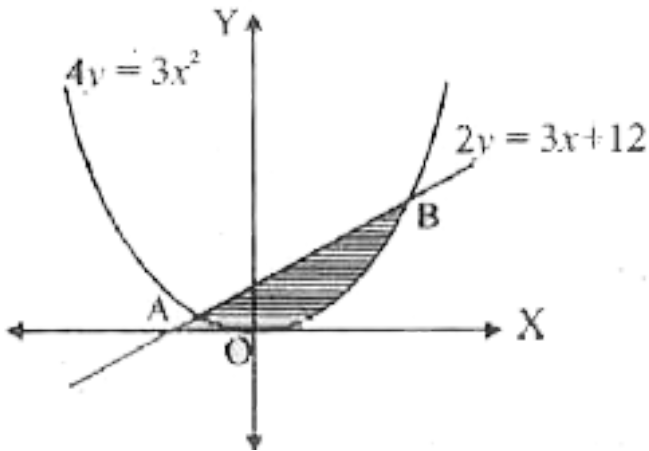


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2. Find the area of the region bounded by the parabola $y^2 = 4x$ and the line $y = 2x$.



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3.

The above figure represents the parabola $4y = 3x^2$ and the line $2y = 3x + 12$

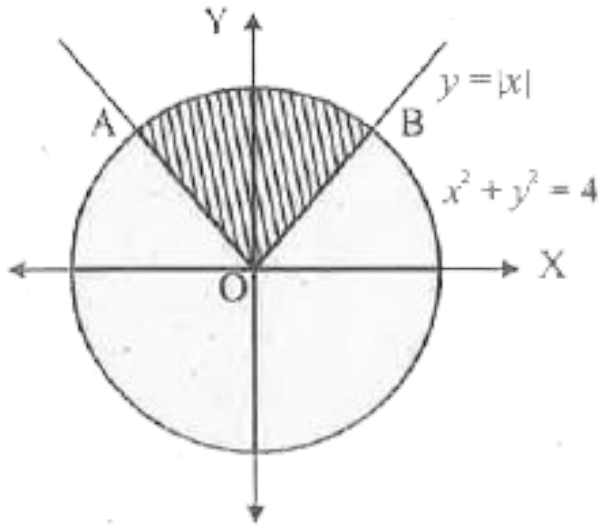
(i) Find the coordinates of A and B.

(ii) Find the area of the shaded region using integration.



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4. The following figure represents the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ and the curve $y = |x|$



Find the area of the shaded region using integration.

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5. Using integration, find the area of the region bounded by the triangle whose vertices $(-1, 1)$, $(0, 5)$ and $(3, 2)$.



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Solutions To Ncert Miscellaneous Exercise

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.



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



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



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4. Sketch the graph of $y = |x + 3|$ and

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



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5. Find the area bounded by the curve $y = \sin x$

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



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



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



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8. Find the area of the smaller region bounded

by the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ and the line

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



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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

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



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



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



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12. Find the area bounded by curves

$$\{(x, y) : y \geq x^2 \text{ and } y = |x|\}$$



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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).



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

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



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15. Find the area of the region

$$\{(x, y) : y^2 \leq 4x, 4x^2 + 4y^2 \leq 9\}.$$



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16. Choose the correct answer in the following

Exercises from 16 to 20

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: D



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

Answer: C





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

Answer: C



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19. The area bounded by the y-axis, $y = \cos x$ and $y = \sin x$ when $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ is

A. $2(\sqrt{2} - 1)$

B. $\sqrt{2} - 1$

C. $\sqrt{2} + 1$

D. $\sqrt{2}$

Answer: B



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Unit Test

1. (i) Sketch the graph of $y = |x + 3|$

(ii) Evaluate $\int_{-6}^0 |x + 3| dx$

(iii) What does the integral represent?



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2. Consider three points A(-1, 1), B(0, 5) and C(3,

2)

(i) Find the equations of AB, BC and AC (ii)

Using integration, find the area of $\triangle ABC$.



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3. Find the area bounded by the curves $y = \sin x$, $y = \cos x$ between x axis, $x = 0$ and $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$



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4. Find the area bounded by the lines $y = 2x + 1$ and $y = 3x + 1$, $x = 4$ using integration.



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5. Find the area enclosed between the circles

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ and } \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = 1$$



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Objective Type Questions And Solutions

1. The point of intersection of the curves

$$y^2 = 4x \text{ and the line } y = x \text{ is}$$

A. (0, 4)

B. (2, 2)

C. (-4, -4)

D. (4, 4)

Answer: D



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2. The points of intersection of the circle

$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ and the line $x + y = a$ is

A. (a, 0) and (0, a)

B. $(-a, 0)$ and $(0, a)$

C. $(a, 0)$ and $(0, -a)$

D. $(-a, 0)$ and $(0, -a)$

Answer: A



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3. The point of intersection of the circle

$x^2 + y^2 = 8x$ and the parabola $y^2 = 4x$

which lies in the first quadrant is

A. (4, 4)

B. (-4, 4)

C. (4, 0)

D. (-4, -4)

Answer: A



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4. $\int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$ is

A. $\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) + C$

$$\text{B. } \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) + C$$

$$\text{C. } \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) + C$$

$$\text{D. } \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - \frac{a^2}{2} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x}{a} \right) + C$$

Answer: B



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5. The area bounded by the curve $y = \sin x$ between the ordinates $x = 0$, $x = \pi$ and the x -axis is

A. 2 sq.units

B. 4 sq.units

C. 3 sq.units

D. 1 sq.units

Answer: A



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6. The area bounded by the curve $y = \sin x$ between $x = 0$ and $x = 2\pi$ is (in square units)

A. 1

B. 2

C. 0

D. 4

Answer: D



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7. The area enclosed by the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ is equal to

A. 4π sq.units

B. $2\sqrt{2}\pi$ sq.units

C. $4\pi^2$ sq.units

D. 2π sq.units

Answer: D



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8. The area enclosed by the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \text{ is equal to}$$

A. $\pi^2 ab$ sq.units

B. $\pi a^2 b$ sq.units

C. πab sq.units

D. πab^2 sq.units

Answer: C



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Continuous Evaluation Assignment

1. Sketch the curve $y = x^3$ find the area bounded by the above curve, the a-axis between the ordinates $x = 0$ and $x = 1$



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2. Sketch the parabolas $y^2 = 8x$ and $x^2 = 8y$. find the area bounded between the parabola.



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Continuous Evaluation Project

1. Find the Area of the triangle whose vertices are given

(a) . By using integration . (b) by using Heron's formula (c) by using determinants

The result obtained in (a), (b) and (c) are equal . Why ?



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1. On a graph paper, draw the graphs of the curves $y = 4x^2$ and $x = 4y^2$. Calculate the area between them from the graph by counting squares.

(ii) Using integration, find the area between the above two curves. (Compare (i) & (ii))



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